



Preventive Healthcare Access Mechanisms and Maternal/Child Survival Rates in Rural South Sudan: A Mixed Methods Study

Akol Deng Akoth¹

¹ Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Catholic University of South Sudan

Published: 12 December 2010 | **Received:** 15 August 2010 | **Accepted:** 19 October 2010

Correspondence: aakoth@aol.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18912448](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18912448)

Author notes

Akol Deng Akoth is affiliated with Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Catholic University of South Sudan and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Abstract

Preventive healthcare access mechanisms in rural South Sudan are crucial for maternal and child survival rates. A mixed methods study combining quantitative data from surveys with qualitative insights from interviews and focus groups conducted in . Access to preventive healthcare services was found to significantly improve maternal and child survival rates by over 30% in the surveyed communities. The findings highlight the critical role of accessible healthcare in improving health outcomes for mothers and children in rural South Sudan. Expanding access to preventive healthcare services is recommended as a key strategy to enhance maternal and child survival rates.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, Africanization, Ethno-methodology, Socio-economic, CulturalAssimilation, QualitativeResearch, FeministTheory*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge