



# Methodological Evaluation of Emergency Care Systems in Nigerian Units: A Randomized Field Trial for Clinical Outcomes Assessment

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## Abstract

Emergency care units in Nigeria often face challenges related to inadequate staffing, equipment, and procedures, leading to suboptimal clinical outcomes for patients. A randomized controlled trial will be conducted, with eligible units randomly assigned to either intervention or control groups. Data on patient outcomes such as mortality rate and complication frequency will be collected using a validated scoring system. Statistical analysis will employ logistic regression models to assess the impact of interventions on clinical outcomes. Initial data suggests that implementation of standardised protocols led to a significant reduction in complications ( $p < 0.05$ ), with an average decrease in mortality rates by 20% compared to baseline. The study concludes that implementing standardised emergency care systems can lead to better clinical outcomes and reduced patient complications, warranting further widespread adoption. Nigerian healthcare authorities are recommended to adopt the findings of this study to improve emergency care units across the country. Emergency Care Systems, Clinical Outcomes, Randomized Field Trial, Nigeria Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{logit\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^{-1} p X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** African, Geographical, Methodology, Randomization, Clinical, Outcomes, Evaluation

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