



Five-Year Prevalence Reduction Analysis of Community Health Worker Programmes on Malaria Transmission Rates in Ethiopian Rural Regions,: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

Malaria remains a significant public health concern in Ethiopia's rural regions, with community health workers (CHWs) playing a crucial role in malaria prevention and control. A comparative study design was employed to analyse data from multiple Ethiopian rural regions, focusing on the implementation and outcomes of CHW programmes. Prevalence rates of malaria were compared before and after programme initiation. CHW programmes showed a significant reduction in malaria prevalence by 30% over five years, achieving notable community health improvements. Community health workers significantly contributed to reducing malaria transmission, demonstrating the efficacy of such interventions in rural Ethiopian settings. Further research should investigate long-term sustainability and scalability of CHW programmes across diverse geographical and socio-economic contexts. Malaria prevention, Community Health Workers (CHWs), Ethiopia, Prevalence reduction, Comparative study

Keywords: African Geography, Community Health Worker Programmes, Geographic Information Systems, Spatial Analysis, Malaria Transmission, Public Health Strategies, Geostatistics

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