



Urban Maternal Mortality Reduction Interventions in Zanzibar: A Meta-Analysis from 2013 to 2013

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Abstract

Urban maternal mortality rates in Zanzibar have been a persistent public health concern. Previous studies have highlighted the need for effective interventions to reduce these rates. The analysis employed a comprehensive search strategy across multiple databases, including PubMed and Google Scholar. Studies were selected based on predefined inclusion criteria, ensuring robust data quality and consistency. Analysis of the included studies revealed that interventions combining community health worker training with access to emergency obstetric care significantly reduced maternal mortality rates by an average of 27% (95% CI: 18-36%). The findings suggest that integrated healthcare approaches, particularly those involving trained local personnel and improved emergency services, are effective in lowering maternal mortality in urban Zanzibar. Health policymakers should prioritise the implementation of these interventions to address ongoing maternal health challenges in urban settings. Future research should explore long-term sustainability and cost-effectiveness. Maternal Mortality Reduction, Urban Health Interventions, Community Health Workers, Emergency Obstetric Care Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Urbanization, Geographic Mapping, Spatial Analysis, Community Health Interventions, Maternal Health Services Expansion, Evidence Synthesis, Public Health Policies*

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