



# Community Health Workers and Malaria Prevention in Northern Ghana: A Longitudinal Study

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## Abstract

Malaria remains a significant public health concern in northern Ghana, where traditional healthcare services are often limited by geographical and financial barriers. A longitudinal study design was employed, collecting data from CHWs and local communities over two years. Data analysis included descriptive statistics and regression models to assess impact factors. CHWs reported a significant reduction ( $p < 0.05$ ) in malaria cases among their monitored households compared to non-monitored areas, with an estimated 30% decrease in parasite prevalence after one year of intervention. This study confirms the efficacy of CHW programmes in promoting malaria prevention strategies and underscores the importance of community engagement for sustainable health outcomes. Further research should focus on scalability and sustainability of such interventions, with a particular emphasis on training and support mechanisms for CHWs. Community Health Workers, Malaria Prevention, Longitudinal Study, Northern Ghana 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:** *Geographic, Malaria, Community, Health, Worker, Intervention, Evaluation*

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