



Methodological Validation of Maternal Care Facilities in Tanzania: A Randomized Field Trial on Clinical Outcomes

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Published: 16 May 2005 | **Received:** 24 January 2005 | **Accepted:** 21 March 2005

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DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18811796](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18811796)

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Abstract

Maternal care facilities in Tanzania have been established to improve health outcomes for pregnant women and their newborns. However, there is a need to validate these systems' effectiveness through rigorous evaluation. A randomized controlled trial design was employed, with participants randomly assigned to either the intervention group (receiving standard care) or the control group (standard of care). Data collection included baseline measurements and follow-up visits over six months. In the intervention group, there was a statistically significant reduction in neonatal mortality rates by 25% compared to the control group, with a confidence interval of -10.8% to -43.2% ($p < 0.01$). The randomized field trial methodology successfully validated the effectiveness of maternal care facilities on clinical outcomes in Tanzania. These findings suggest that further investment and standardization of these facilities could lead to substantial improvements in neonatal health outcomes. Maternal Care Facilities, Neonatal Mortality Rates, Randomized Field Trial, Clinical Outcomes Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{ \text{logit} \}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^{-1} p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Tanzania, Randomized Controlled Trial, Maternal Health, Outcome Evaluation, Qualitative Research, Quantitative Analysis, Service Delivery Assessment

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