



# Methodological Evaluation of Urban Primary Care Networks in Senegal: A Quasi-experimental Assessment of Clinical Outcomes

Guèye Guèye<sup>1,2</sup>, Samb Faye<sup>3</sup>, Mamadou Ndiaye<sup>2,4</sup>, Diop Diarra<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Senegal

<sup>2</sup> Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD), Dakar

<sup>3</sup> Université Alioune Diop de Bambey (UADB)

<sup>4</sup> Institut Pasteur de Dakar

<sup>5</sup> Department of Pediatrics, African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Senegal

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**Correspondence:** [gguye@outlook.com](mailto:gguye@outlook.com)

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## Author notes

*Guèye Guèye is affiliated with African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Senegal and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Samb Faye is affiliated with Université Alioune Diop de Bambey (UADB) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Mamadou Ndiaye is affiliated with Institut Pasteur de Dakar and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Diop Diarra is affiliated with Department of Pediatrics, African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Senegal and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Urban primary care networks in Senegal are crucial for addressing health disparities among urban populations. However, their effectiveness and operational efficiency require rigorous methodological evaluation. A mixed-methods approach combining quantitative data from clinic records and qualitative insights through interviews will be employed. The sample size includes 500 patients randomly selected across three urban primary care centers in Dakar. Initial findings suggest a positive trend towards improved patient satisfaction (78%) over baseline levels, with significant improvement in treatment adherence observed among participants who received comprehensive health education and follow-up support. The quasi-experimental design successfully identified key areas for enhancement within the urban primary care networks, particularly in educational outreach and supportive services delivery. Future research should explore long-term effects of these interventions on patient outcomes and sustainability of such programmes. Policy recommendations include expanding funding to support network expansion and improving training for healthcare providers. Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{ \text{logit} \}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** *African geography, primary care systems, quasi-experimental design, clinical outcomes, health disparities, geographic information systems, evaluation methodologies*

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