Methodological Evaluation of Community Health Centres Systems in Nigeria: A Randomized Field Trial for Cost-Effectiveness Assessment

Felix Ogunmiller[1]

[1] Babcock University

Author notes

Felix Ogunmiller is affiliated with Babcock University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Community health centres (CHCs) in Nigeria face challenges in providing effective healthcare services. A stratified random sampling method was used to select CHCs for the trial. Random assignment ensured balanced comparison groups. The study found that implementing telemedicine reduced consultation times by an average of 25% with a 95% confidence interval (CI) [10%, 40%]. Telemedicine shows promise in enhancing the efficiency and accessibility of CHCs without compromising quality. Further research should be conducted to validate these findings across different regions and populations. Community Health Centres, Cost-Effectiveness, Telemedicine, Randomized Field Trial Treatment effect was estimated with $text\{logit\}(\pi) = beta\,0 + \beta^{\rightarrow}\,p\,X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Geographical, Sub-Saharan, Randomized Controlled Trial, Resource Allocation, Community Health Workers, Outcome Evaluation, Quantitative Research*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

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