



Methodological Evaluation of Rural Clinics Systems in Ethiopia: Randomized Field Trial for Clinical Outcomes Measurement

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Abstract

The quality of healthcare in rural Ethiopia is often suboptimal due to limited resources and infrastructure. A randomized controlled trial was conducted with 120 rural clinics, randomly assigned to either an intervention group (receiving additional training and resources) or a control group (no changes). In the intervention group, there was a statistically significant $\delta = 0.75 \pm 0.12$ in patient satisfaction scores compared to the control group ($p < 0.001$), indicating improved service delivery. The randomized field trial successfully demonstrated that methodological improvements can lead to measurable clinical outcomes improvement at rural clinics. Further studies should be conducted with a larger sample size and across different regions in Ethiopia.

Keywords: *Rural, Ethiopia, Randomization, Quality Improvement, Intervention Studies, Evaluation Metrics, Health Systems Reform*

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