



Urban Ghanaian Slums Asthma Education Programme Effectiveness Over Three Months: Cost-Effectiveness Analysis

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Published: 21 March 2007 | **Received:** 22 December 2006 | **Accepted:** 05 March 2007

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DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18844919](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18844919)

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Abstract

Urban Ghanaian slums face significant health challenges, particularly asthma prevalence among adolescents. Participants were randomized into intervention (education workshops) and control groups. Pre- and post-intervention assessments included symptom frequency, lung function tests, and parent-reported health status. The education programme led to a statistically significant decrease in asthma symptoms by 25% ($p < 0.01$), with a moderate effect size measured using Cohen's d . The educational intervention was effective in reducing adolescent asthma symptoms, and the cost-effectiveness analysis showed it was more efficient than existing programmes in urban slums. Future studies should explore long-term effects and scalability of this intervention in other urban settings. 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, Urbanization, Intervention Studies, Asthma Management, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Randomized Controlled Trials, Public Health Education*

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