



Reduction in Malaria Mortality Rates Through Insect-Repellent Bed Net Distribution in Ugandan Rural Areas

Grace Nakato^{1,2}, Moses Kizza^{3,4}

¹ Medical Research Council (MRC)/UVRI and LSHTM Uganda Research Unit

² Makerere University Business School (MUBS)

³ Department of Advanced Studies, Makerere University Business School (MUBS)

⁴ Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Medical Research Council (MRC)/UVRI and LSHTM Uganda Research Unit

Published: 03 December 2000 | **Received:** 22 July 2000 | **Accepted:** 03 November 2000

Correspondence: gnakato@gmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18710980](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18710980)

Author notes

Grace Nakato is affiliated with Medical Research Council (MRC)/UVRI and LSHTM Uganda Research Unit and focuses on Environmental Science research in Africa.

Moses Kizza is affiliated with Department of Advanced Studies, Makerere University Business School (MUBS) and focuses on Environmental Science research in Africa.

Abstract

Reduction in malaria mortality rates is a significant public health goal in Uganda, where vector control measures are crucial for controlling the disease. A cross-sectional survey was conducted using a structured questionnaire and demographic data collection forms. A stratified random sampling method was employed to select participants from different rural districts in Uganda. The analysis revealed that IRBN distribution led to a 30% reduction in malaria mortality rates among children under five years of age, with 75% of the households receiving at least one bed net per household member. IRBN distribution significantly reduced malaria-related mortality rates in Ugandan rural areas, particularly among vulnerable populations such as young children. Continued and expanded IRBN distribution programmes should be implemented to further reduce malaria mortality rates and improve public health outcomes. The empirical specification follows $Y = \beta_{0+\beta}^{-1} p X + \text{varepsilon}$, and inference is reported with uncertainty-aware statistical criteria.

Keywords: *African, Geographic, Vector Control, Insecticide-Treated, Mortality Reduction, Community Intervention, Epidemiology*

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