



Community Health Workers' Intervention in Reducing Maternal Mortality in Ghana's Eastern Region: A Six-Month Impact Evaluation

Abena Amagya^{1,2}, Yaa Kofiye^{1,3}, Kofi Adoquaye^{4,5}

¹ Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research

² Department of Clinical Research, University of Professional Studies, Accra (UPSA)

³ Department of Surgery, Food Research Institute (FRI)

⁴ University of Professional Studies, Accra (UPSA)

⁵ Department of Public Health, Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research

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Correspondence: aamagya@yahoo.com

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Author notes

Abena Amagya is affiliated with Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Yaa Kofiye is affiliated with Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Kofi Adoquaye is affiliated with University of Professional Studies, Accra (UPSA) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Ghana's Eastern Region has seen a significant maternal mortality rate (MMR), necessitating innovative interventions to improve health outcomes. The study employed a mixed-methods approach involving baseline surveys and follow-up assessments among CHW-managed communities. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics to assess changes in MMR over time. CHWs reported reductions of 25% in MMR, with a notable decrease in severe obstetric hemorrhage cases (34%), supported by robust standard errors and 95% confidence intervals indicating the reliability of these findings. This study provides preliminary evidence that CHW interventions can effectively reduce maternal mortality rates in Ghana's Eastern Region, highlighting their critical role in rural health care delivery. Further research should be conducted to validate these results and explore scalability and cost-effectiveness of such programmes. maternal mortality reduction, community health workers, mixed-methods evaluation Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Geographic, Maternal Mortality, Community Health Workers, Intervention Evaluation, Mixed-Methods Research, Public Health, Outcome Assessment*

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