Methodological Evaluation of Urban Primary Care Networks in Rwanda: A Randomized Field Trial

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Abstract

Urban primary care networks (PCCNs) in Rwanda aim to improve access to healthcare services for urban populations. A randomized controlled trial was conducted with 500 participants randomly assigned to either the intervention (enhanced PCCN services) or control group. Data collection included pre- and post-intervention surveys assessing healthcare utilization, service quality, and patient demographics. The proportion of patients reporting improved health literacy scores in the intervention group was significantly higher than in the control group ($p<0.05$, 95% CI [12%, 34%]). The study confirms the positive impact of enhanced urban primary care services on patient outcomes. Further implementation should focus on scaling up these PCCNs to other urban areas, with continuous quality improvement and monitoring mechanisms in place. Primary Care Networks, Clinical Outcomes, Randomized Field Trial, Rwanda

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

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