



Methodological Evaluation of Urban Primary Care Networks in Nigeria Using Difference-in-Differences for Clinical Outcome Assessment

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Author notes

Chinwe Obiakor is affiliated with Department of Internal Medicine, Covenant University, Ota and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

{ "background": "Urban primary care networks (PCNs) are integral to healthcare systems in Nigeria, aiming to improve access and quality of care for urban populations.", "purposeandobjectives": "To evaluate the effectiveness of these PCNs in clinical outcomes using a difference-in-differences (DiD) model.", "methodology": "A DiD approach was employed across multiple urban sites, with patient-level data from electronic health records used to assess changes in clinical indicators over time.", "findings": "Data analysis revealed significant improvements in patient adherence rates ($\delta \text{ text } \{ Adherence \} = 0.15, 95 \text{ \textit{i} text } \{ CI \} : [0.08, 0.23]$) after PCN implementation compared to control sites.", "conclusion": "The DiD model demonstrated a robust method for evaluating clinical outcomes in urban primary care settings.", "recommendations": "Further studies should validate these findings and explore the scalability of the DiD approach across different regions.", "keywords": "Urban Primary Care Networks, Difference-in-Differences, Clinical Outcomes, Electronic Health Records", "contributionstatement": "This study introduces a novel application of the DiD model to evaluate PCN effectiveness in Nigerian urban settings." } --- Data analysis revealed significant improvements in patient adherence rates ($\delta \text{ text } \{ Adherence \} = 0.15, 95 \text{ \textit{i} text } \{ CI \} : [0.08, 0.23]$) after PCN implementation compared to control sites.

Keywords: *Urban, Primary Care, Networks, Methodology, Evaluation, Difference-in-Differences, Clinical Outcomes*

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