



Evaluating Community Health Worker Networks for Malaria Control in Northern Tanzanian Villages: A Review and Synthesis of Evidence from 2006 to Present

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Abstract

Community health worker networks have been implemented in various settings to enhance malaria control efforts, particularly in rural communities where access to healthcare facilities is limited. A systematic review encompassing published studies from to present, with a focus on randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and observational cohort studies, was conducted to synthesize evidence related to community health worker networks' efficacy in malaria control. Data were extracted using predefined inclusion criteria based on study design, intervention details, and outcomes measured. The review identified a significant reduction in malaria cases among communities where community health workers provided regular education sessions about preventive measures, with an estimated 20% decrease in incidence compared to baseline data. Community health worker networks appear effective in enhancing malaria control within Northern Tanzanian villages. The findings support the implementation of such programmes as a key strategy for improving public health outcomes. Given the positive impact observed, it is recommended that community health worker networks be integrated into existing public health strategies and strengthened with additional resources to ensure sustained efficacy. Malaria Control, Community Health Workers, Northern Tanzania, Public Health Strategies Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^{-1} p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, African, Villages, Ethnography, CommunityHealth, LiteratureReview, QualitativeMethods*

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