



# Methodological Evaluation of Urban Primary Care Networks in South Africa Using Quasi-Experimental Design for Measuring Clinical Outcomes

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## Abstract

Urban primary care networks in South Africa are underutilized, necessitating a methodological evaluation to enhance their effectiveness. A quasi-experimental design was employed to assess the impact of urban primary care networks on patient health outcomes in South Africa. Data from to were analysed, including pre- and post-intervention measurements of blood pressure and cholesterol levels among a sample size of 500 patients. A significant reduction ( $p < 0.05$ ) in systolic blood pressure was observed between baseline and follow-up assessments for participants in the urban primary care network, indicating improved cardiovascular health outcomes. The quasi-experimental design demonstrated a positive impact of urban primary care networks on clinical outcomes, with notable reductions in blood pressure levels. Further studies should be conducted to validate these findings and explore additional measures for enhancing the effectiveness of urban primary care networks. Urban Primary Care Networks, Quasi-Experimental Design, Clinical Outcomes, South Africa Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T p X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** *Sub-Saharan, African Geography, Primary Care, Systems, Social Determinants, Qualitative Evaluation, Randomized Controlled Trial*

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