



# Methodological Evaluation of Urban Primary Care Networks in Tanzania: A Randomized Field Trial for Measuring Clinical Outcomes

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## Abstract

Urban primary care networks in Tanzania face challenges in delivering consistent quality healthcare services. Participants were randomly assigned to either the intervention group (receiving enhanced primary care services) or the control group. Data collection included pre- and post-intervention assessments using standardised questionnaires and biometric measurements. A mixed-methods approach was employed, integrating quantitative data analysis with qualitative feedback from participants. The proportion of patients reporting improved health status in the intervention group (58%) significantly exceeded that of the control group (32%), indicating a positive impact on clinical outcomes but also suggesting room for further improvement in patient satisfaction and service delivery. This study highlights the potential benefits of enhanced primary care services, though specific improvements are needed to meet target standards. Further research is recommended to refine these interventions and ensure equitable access to healthcare. Implementing robust monitoring systems to track progress and adjust strategies based on feedback from both patients and healthcare providers is recommended for ongoing network development. Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{logit\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T p X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** *Sub-Saharan, African, Networks, Systems, Evaluation, Randomization, FieldTrial, QualityAssessment*

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