



Comparative Efficacy Analysis of Traditional and Western Medical Interventions in Malaria Treatment Outcomes Among South Sudanese Populations in Lesotho

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Abstract

Malaria remains a significant public health issue in South Sudan, where traditional medicine is widely practiced alongside Western medical interventions. A comparative analysis was conducted using data from a cross-sectional study involving 300 participants diagnosed with uncomplicated malaria. Participants were randomly assigned to receive either traditional herbal remedies or standard antimalarial drugs, followed by assessment of treatment outcomes over a six-week period. Traditional treatments showed a shorter recovery time (*mean = 4 days*) compared to Western medical interventions (*mean = 5 days*), although the difference was not statistically significant around the mean difference of ± 0.2 days. While traditional and Western medical approaches appear equally effective in treating uncomplicated malaria, further randomized controlled trials are recommended to confirm these preliminary findings. Healthcare providers should consider offering both traditional and Western medical options for malaria treatment as part of a holistic healthcare strategy tailored to the cultural practices of South Sudanese populations.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, Africanization, Socioeconomic, Integrative, Miasmatic*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

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