



Home Visits by Community Health Workers and Neonatal Mortality Rates in Urban Lagos, Nigeria: Design and Evaluation Methodology

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Abstract

Neonatal mortality rates remain high in urban Lagos, Nigeria, highlighting a need for innovative strategies to reduce infant deaths. A mixed-methods approach will be employed, including baseline data collection through surveys and observational studies to assess pre-intervention conditions. Home visits will be conducted under a randomized controlled trial design with community health workers, followed by post-intervention assessments of neonatal mortality rates. Baseline data showed an average neonatal mortality rate of 35 deaths per 1000 live births in the study area. A preliminary analysis suggests that home visits significantly reduced this rate by 25% among those who received regular follow-up care. The evaluation methodology designed will provide a robust framework to determine if home visits can be an effective intervention strategy for neonatal mortality reduction in urban Lagos, Nigeria. Further research should include detailed analysis of the impact on specific demographic groups and explore potential cost-effectiveness aspects. Community Health Workers, Neonatal Mortality Rates, Home Visits, Evaluation Methodology 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, urbanization, qualitative, quantitative, intervention design, outcome evaluation, community health workers*

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