



Analysis of Community-Based Malaria Screening and Treatment Programmes in Northern Ghana's Forest Region, 2001

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Abstract

Malaria remains a significant public health issue in northern Ghana's forest region, with high transmission rates and limited access to healthcare. The study will employ mixed-methods including surveys, focus groups, and biological sample analysis. Data collection will be conducted through trained interviewers using structured questionnaires and standardised blood tests for parasite detection. A preliminary analysis of survey data indicates a reduction in malaria symptoms prevalence by 20% among participants who received treatment compared to those who did not. The findings suggest that community-based programmes can effectively reduce malaria incidence, warranting further implementation and evaluation. Communities should be actively engaged in programme design and maintenance for sustained impact. Healthcare facilities need to be equipped with appropriate resources and trained staff. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{ \text{logit} \}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, forested, community-based, interventions, epidemiology, surveillance, prevalence, accessibility*

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