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• These components were chosen based on feedback we received about health services in Tororo from health workers and community members in 2009-2010.

• Twenty health centres took part in the PRIME study; 10 received the intervention and 10 were asked to carry on with their usual services. Assignments were made randomly, like a lottery.

• The intervention was delivered from May 2011 to April 2013.

• Evaluation activities were carried out from 2010 to 2013 to see how the intervention affected health workers, patients and children in the community. The PROCESS study was carried out alongside PRIME to help us understand if and how the intervention worked.

Summary

• The PRIME intervention was implemented successfully, although not all health workers received the training.

• The intervention appeared to improve malaria case management, communication between health workers and patients, and patient satisfaction with care.

• But these improvements were small, and we did not see improvements in health outcomes of children in local communities.

• Improving health services and health of children will likely require investment in broader health centre changes and malaria prevention measures in this high malaria transmission setting.

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www.actconsortium.org/PRIME  www.actconsortium.org/PROCESS
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