



Health Culture Between The Countryside And The City

Souhil Yekhllef

University of May 8, 1945 Guelma,

Laboratory of Demographic challenges in Algeria

Submission Date : 20.08.2025 | Acceptance Date : 01.01.2026 | Publication Date : 03.02.2026

Summary

In medicine, rural health or rural medicine is the interdisciplinary study of health and health care delivery in rural environments. The concept of rural health incorporates many fields, including wilderness medicine, geography, midwifery, nursing, sociology, economics, and telehealth or telemedicine. [1]

Rural populations often experience health disparities and greater barriers in access to healthcare compared to urban populations.[2][3] Globally, rural populations face increased burdens of noncommunicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, contributing to worse health outcomes and higher mortality rates.[4] Factors contributing to these health disparities include remote geography, increased rates of health risk behaviors, lower population density, decreased health insurance coverage among the population, lack of health infrastructure, and work force demographics.[3][5][6] People living in rural areas also tend to have less education, lower socioeconomic status, and higher rates of alcohol and smoking when compared to their urban counterparts.[7] Additionally, the rate of poverty is higher in rural populations globally, contributing to health disparities due to an inability to access healthy foods, healthcare, and housing.[8][9]

Many countries have made it a priority to increase funding for research on rural health.[10][11] These research efforts are designed to help identify the healthcare needs of rural communities and provide policy solutions to ensure those needs are met.

Keywords : Health culture/rural/urban/rural health/health determinants

Definitions

There is no international standard for defining rural areas, and standards may vary even within an individual country.[12][13] The most commonly used methodologies fall into two main camps: population-based factors and geography-based factors. The methodologies used for identifying rural areas include population size, population density, distance from an urban centre, settlement patterns, labor market influences, and postal codes.[14]

The reported number of individuals living in rural areas can vary greatly depending on which set of standards is applied. Canada's rural population can be identified as anywhere from 22% to 38% [15] of the population. In the United States the variation is greater; between 17% and 63% of the population may be identified as living in rural areas.[16] The lack of consensus



makes it difficult to identify the number of individuals who are in need of rural healthcare services.

Life expectancy and mortality

Rural areas within the U.S. have been found to have a lower life expectancy than urban areas by approximately 2.4 years.[17] Rural U.S. populations are at a greater risk of mortality due to non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory disease, and stroke, as well as unintentional injuries such as automobile accidents and opioid overdoses compared to urban populations.[2] In 1999, the age-adjusted death rate was 7% higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.[3] However, by 2019 this difference had widened, with rural areas experiencing a 20% higher death rate compared to in urban areas.[3] There is some evidence to suggest that the gap may be widening as more public health resources are directed away from rural areas towards densely populated urban areas.[17]

These trends are also observed on a global scale, as rural communities are more likely to have lower life expectancies than urban counterparts.[18] Data collected from 174 countries found the maternal mortality rate to be 2.5 times higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.[5] Additionally, the likelihood that a child born in a rural area will die before the age of 5 is 1.7 times higher than a child born in an urban area.[6] Factors contributing to the increased risk of maternal and child mortality include healthcare worker shortages, as well as a lack of health facilities and resources in rural areas.[6]

Health determinants

Access to healthcare

Telemedicine consult: Dr. Juan Manuel Romero, a cardiologist in Sonora, Mexico, engages in a pre-op consultation with Alma Guadalupe Xoletxilva, who is 640 km (400 mi) away in La Paz, Baja California. Telemedicine helps deliver care to patients in rural and remote areas.

People in rural areas generally have less access to healthcare than their urban counterparts. Fewer medical practitioners, mental health programs, and healthcare facilities in these areas often mean less preventative care and longer response times in emergencies.[19] Geographic isolation also creates longer travel times to healthcare facilities, acting as a barrier to accessing care in rural communities.[20] The lack of resources in rural areas have resulted in utilization of telehealth services to improve access to speciality care, as well as mobile preventative care and treatment programs.[19] Telehealth services have the potential to greatly improve access to providers in remote areas, however, barriers such as lack of stable internet access create disparities to accessing this care.[19] There have also been increased efforts to attract health professionals to isolated locations, such as increasing the number of medical students from rural areas and improving financial incentives for rural practices.[21]

Rural communities face healthcare worker shortages that are more than twice as high as urban communities.[22] For example, Canadians living in rural areas have access to half as many physicians (1 per 1,000 residents) and have to travel five times the distance to access these



services compared to urban counterparts.[23] There is also a lack of specialist physicians, such as dermatologists or oncologists, in rural communities, resulting in a higher reliance on primary care physicians and emergency rooms for healthcare.[24][19]

Rural areas, especially in Africa, have greater difficulties in recruiting and retaining qualified and skilled professionals in the healthcare field.[25] In recent years, over 30% physicians from sub-Saharan Africa have left low-income rural areas and moved to higher-income countries due to burnout.[26] This creates further physician shortages and a higher risk of burnout on the physicians that remain in rural communities.[26] In sub-Saharan African countries such as Zambia and Malawi, urban areas have disproportionately more of the countries' skilled physicians, nurses, and midwives despite a majority of the population living in rural areas.[27] In South Africa alone, 43% of the population lives in rural areas, but only 12% of doctors actually practice there.[28] This is similar to the realities in Ghana, which implemented the Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) program, designed to promote community health through preventive and primary care, though the initiative has faced issues due to the uneven distribution of healthcare professionals across all communities.[29]

The gap in services is due, in part, to the focus of funding on higher-population areas. Only 20% of the Chinese government's public health spending went to the rural health system in the 1990s, which served 70% of the Chinese population.[30] In the United States, between 1990 and 2000, 228 rural hospitals closed, leading to a reduction of 8,228 hospital beds.[31] In order to improve health care availability in rural areas, it is important to understand the needs of each community.[32] Each area has unique barriers to accessing care.[32] Local officials, partners, and community members all have a valuable perspective to addressing these issues.[32]

Economic Stability and Employment Status

The median income of rural households is typically lower than urban households. In 2021, the US Census Bureau reported the median rural household income to be approximately \$17,000 lower than urban households.[33] Additionally, there are higher rates of poverty in rural areas compared to urban areas, impacting the ability for rural residents to pay for healthcare services and basic living needs.[33] One contributing factor is that rural areas have less availability of jobs that pay a living wage and offer health benefits.[33]

Industries such as mining, logging, and farming are prevalent in rural areas, which are associated with special health problem of their own.[34] These professions are associated with health complications due to injuries, exposure to toxic chemicals, and exposure to diseases from animal waste.[34] These industries also impact the environmental health in the surrounding community by contaminating their air and water with toxins.[33]

Health Behaviors

Rural residents are more likely to exhibit health risk behaviors than urban residents.[3] There are higher rates of smoking and exposure to second hand smoke, and lower reports of seatbelt use in rural areas compared to urban.[2][35] Additionally, the rural residents report less leisure-time physical activity and higher caloric consumption, likely contributing to the increased rates of obesity in rural areas.[2][36] Factors contributing to these behaviors include lack of exercise



facilities, lack of nutrition specialists at healthcare facilities, lack of access to affordable healthy foods, and lack of health education.[36] Efforts to encourage the adoption of positive health behaviors in rural areas could help to promote better health outcomes and reduce mortality rates.[3]

Physical environment

In many countries a lack of critical infrastructure and development in rural areas can impair rural health. The physical isolation of some rural communities coupled with the lack of infrastructure makes it increasingly difficult for those that live in these regions to travel to seek care in clinics and hospitals.[37][38][39] Insufficient wastewater treatment, lack of paved roads, and exposure to agricultural chemicals have been identified as additional environmental concerns for those living in rural locations.[40] The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare reports lower water quality and increased crowding of households as factors affecting disease control in rural and remote locations.[41] In hot climates, some scholars are exploring how hybrid solar energy systems could to provide power to different kinds of healthcare equipment.[42] The solar energy solution would dramatically reduce costs in tropical climate countries such as the Philippines as well as utilize their proximity to the equator.[42] This allows for extending business hours in rural health clinics which could better accommodate community members' schedules making services more inclusive and equitable.

Educational Attainment

Access to education is a social determinant of health, as people with higher degrees of education more likely to live longer and be healthier.[43] Socioeconomic status impacts the likelihood that a child will graduate high school and continue to college.[43] Without a high school or college degree, people are less likely to obtain a high paying job, which is associated with an increased risk of health problems such as heart disease, diabetes, and depression.[43] People from rural communities are more likely to have a lower socioeconomic status and have lower educational attainment compared to urban residents.[44][45] The percentage of adults who did not graduate high school has decreased from 23.6% to 13.1% in rural areas and 18.8% to 11.4% in urban areas between 1960-2019, demonstrating the improvement in educational attainment over time.[45] Despite the progress made, there still exists disparities, as the percentage of urban residents with a bachelors degree or higher in 2019 was 34.7% compared to 21% of rural residents.[45]

The impact of education on health status extends beyond income level, as less education is a risk factor for having low health literacy.[44] Health literacy is the ability for a patient to understand health information and how to manage their health by following instructions from their provider.[44] People with low health literacy are less likely to have health screening and seek preventative healthcare services, putting them at risk for having a poorer health status and hospitalization.[44] Health education programs in rural areas can be implemented to improve health literacy and health outcomes in these communities.[44]

Community Engagement



Community participation and sustained partnerships between healthcare providers and community members is key to delivering effective rural healthcare. "Community members are important stakeholders, and their perspectives about their health needs and utilization patterns, the health care they can afford to access, and the quality of care they receive, should be viewed as expert evidence when devising rural health care policies." [46] Functional participation involves forming groups to meet existing objectives that are related to a particular goal. [47] Active participation can be integrated through decision-making efforts that are open to all members of the community. [48] Specifically, when improving transportation in rural areas, community members should be consulted to provide their own ideas and have individual roles throughout the project. [47] Support systems should be in place for locals to be involved in critical decision-making as well as voice their opinions with equal stakes without feared backlash. [47] Telemedicine and e-health solutions are also helping outreach to rural patients, in places like the rural Eastern Cape in South Africa. [49] Community participation encourages people living in rural communities to take care of their mental and physical health and empowers them to practice healthy living. [48]

A Renewed Focus on Rural Health Worldwide

National Systems

Since the mid-1980s, there has been increased attention on the discrepancies in healthcare outcomes between individuals in rural areas and those in urban areas. Since that time there has been increased funding by governments and non-governmental organizations to research rural health, provide needed medical services, and incorporate the needs of rural areas into governmental healthcare policy. [50] [51] Some countries have started rural proofing programs to ensure that the needs of rural communities, including rural health, are incorporated into national policies. [52] [53]

Research centers (such as the Center for Rural and Northern Health Research at Laurentian University, the Center for Rural Health at the University of North Dakota, and the RUPRI Center) and rural health advocacy groups (such as the National Rural Health Association, National Organization of State Offices of Rural Health, and National Rural Health Alliance) have been developed in several nations to inform and combat rural health issues. [54]

In Canada, many provinces have started to decentralize primary care and move towards a more regional approach. The Local Health Integration Network was established in Ontario in 2007 order to address the needs of the many Ontarians living in rural, northern, and remote areas. [55] The Canadian Institute for Health Information has developed the Rural Health Systems Model to support decision-makers and planners with understanding factors that affect rural health system performance, and the Rural Health Services Decision Guide to support decisions surrounding provision of rural health services. In China, a US \$50 million pilot project was approved in 2008 to improve public health in rural areas. [56] China is also planning to introduce a national health care system.



World Health Organization

The World Health Organization (WHO) has done many studies on rural health statistics, showing that urban health centers score significantly higher in service readiness than rural health centers.[57] Research studies like these exemplify the major problems needing attention in rural health systems and help lead to more impactful improvement projects.[58] Retention of rural health workers remains a major challenge.[59]

The WHO also works on evaluation health system improvements and proposing better health system improvements. An article published in March 2017 highlighted the large improvement to be made in the Solomon Islands health system in a plan laid out by the Ministry of Health and Medical Services, supported by the WHO. These large scale changes move to bring health services needed by the rural population "closer to home." [60]

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

Lack of government intervention in failing health systems has led to the need for NGOs to fill the void in many rural health care systems. NGOs create and participate in rural health projects worldwide.

Rural health projects

Rural health improvement projects worldwide tend to focus on finding solutions to the three main problems associated with a rural health system: communication systems, transportation of services and goods, and healthcare worker shortages.[61][62] Due to the lack of access to professional medical care, one approach to improving rural healthcare is distributing health information in an understandable way, such as the Hesperian Health Guides' book, Where There is No Doctor, and World Hope International's app, mBody Health.[63][64][65] These tools provide information on diseases and treatments to help community members navigate their health, however, there is little evidence that this approach improves health outcomes.[64]

Other community based programs focus on promoting health behaviors and increasing utilization of available health resources, such as the mother and infant health program called the Sure Start Project in rural India.[66][67] An evaluation of the organization showed that community organization surrounding maternal and infant health improvement leads to increased use of health services and improvement in the health of the mother.[67] Similarly, the Consejo de Salud Rural Andino (CSRA) in Bolivia has improved healthcare for rural communities by promoting community education and healthcare clinics.[68][69] Evaluations of this organization have found that implementation of the CSRA has effectively reduced the under-5 mortality rate in rural Bolivia.[69]

In the United States, the Health Resources and Services Administration funds the Small Rural Hospital Improvement Program (SHIP) to improve the quality of care for hospitals with fewer than 49 beds.[70] Eula Hall founded the Mud Creek Clinic in Grethel, Kentucky, to provide free and reduced-priced healthcare to residents of Appalachia. In Indiana, St. Vincent Health implemented the Rural and Urban Access to Health to enhance access to care for under-served populations, including Hispanic migrant workers. As of December 2012, the program had



facilitated more than 78,000 referrals to care and enabled the distribution of US \$43.7 million worth of free or reduced-cost prescription drugs.[71] Owing to the challenges of providing rural healthcare services worldwide, the non-profit group Remote Area Medical (RAM) began as an effort to provide care in third-world nations but now provide services primarily in the US.

In 2002, NGOs "provided 40 percent of clinical care needs, 27 percent of hospital beds and 35 percent of outpatient services" for people in Ghana.[72] The conditions of the Ghanaian Healthcare system was dire during the early 80s, due to a lack of supplies and trained healthcare professionals. Structural adjustment policies caused the cost of health services to rise significantly.[73] NGOs, like Oxfam, are rebalancing the brain drain that remaining healthcare professionals feel, as well as provide human capital to provide necessary health services to the Ghanaian people.[74]

In Ecuador, organizations such as Child Family Health Organization (CFHI) promote the implementation of medical pluralism by furthering the knowledge of traditional medicine as practiced by Indigenous peoples in a westernizing country. Medical pluralism arises as a deliberate approach to resolving the tension between urban and rural health and is manifested in the practice of integrative medicine. There are currently ongoing efforts to implement this system regionally, more particularly in the nation of Ecuador. It accomplishes the mission of raising awareness for more adequate healthcare systems by immersing participants (including health care practitioners and student volunteers) in programs, both in-person and virtually, that are rooted in community involvement and provide glimpses into the healthcare systems present in vastly distinct areas of the nation. Research examines the role of NGOs in facilitating spaces or "arenas" for spotlighting the importance of traditional medicine and medical pluralism; such "arenas" facilitate a necessary medical dialogue about healthcare and provides a space to hear the voices of marginalized communities.[75] CFHI's efforts are supporting Ecuador's implementation of an integrated system that includes alternative medicine.[76] The process of doing so is, however, challenged by four main obstacles. These four obstacles include "organizational culture", "financial viability", "patient experience and physical space" and, lastly, "credentialing".[77] The obstacles continue to challenge the ongoing work of CFHI and other NGO's as they aim to establish a healthcare system that represents the ethnic diversity of the nation.

In Peru, the presence of certain key organizations such as USAID, PIH, and UNICEF as well as more local NGOs have greatly spearheaded the efforts of establishing a system suitable for the diverse populations of the country.[78] As governments continue to function under the assumption that communities have access to the same resources and live under the same conditions and sets of exposures, their support of Westernized modes of healthcare are inadequate at meeting the varying needs communities and individuals. These systems overgeneralize the needs of the populations and perpetuate harmful cycles by believing that medical practices and procedures can apply to anyone regardless of their environment, socioeconomic status, and color of their skin, when reality proves otherwise. Such systemic



failures contribute to a reliance on external NGOs to promote a more equitable healthcare system.

In the Philippines, Child and Family Health International (CFHI) is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization that works on global health in Quezon, Lubang, and Romblon, Philippines focusing on primary care and health justice by offering health services and promoting health education.[79] The Philippines program works through urban and rural clinics/health stations, respectively in Manila and the villages on remote islands known as geographically isolated disadvantaged areas.[79] Their main goal to achieve health equity and social justice is carried out through leadership of local Filipinos and partnerships with community groups.[79] Although universal healthcare is in place in the Philippines, CFHI addresses persisting inequities and disparities in rural and low-income communities.

Telemedicine and rural health

For residents of rural areas, the lengthy travel time and distance to larger, more developed urban and metropolitan health centers present significant restrictions on access to essential healthcare services. Telemedicine has been suggested as a way of overcoming transportation barriers for patients and health care providers in rural and geographically isolated areas. Telemedicine uses electronic information and telecommunication technologies such as video calls to support long-distance healthcare and clinical relationships.[80][81] Telemedicine provides clinical, educational, and administrative benefits for rural areas that have access to these technological outlets.[82][83]

Telemedicine eases the burden of clinical services by the utilization of electronic technology in the direct interaction between health care providers, such as primary and specialist health providers, nurses, and technologists, and patients in the diagnosis, treatment, and management of diseases and illnesses.[84] For example, if a rural hospital does not have a physician on duty, they may be able to use telemedicine systems to get help from a physician in another location during a medical emergency.[85]

The advantage of telemedicine on educational services includes the delivery of healthcare related lectures and workshops through video and teleconferencing, practical simulations, and webcasting. In rural communities, medical professionals may utilize pre-recorded lectures for medical or healthcare students at remote sites.[82][83] Also, healthcare practitioners in urban and metropolitan areas may utilize teleconferences and diagnostic simulations to assist understaffed healthcare centers in rural communities in diagnosing and treating patients from a distance.[84] In a study of rural Queensland health systems, more developed urban health centers used video conferencing to educate rural physicians on treatment and diagnostic advancements for breast and prostate cancer, as well as various skin disorders, such as eczema and chronic irritations.[84]

Telemedicine may offer administrative benefits to rural areas.[82] Not only does telemedicine aid in the collaboration among health providers with regard to the utilization of electronic medical records, but telemedicine may offer benefits for interviewing medical professionals in remote areas for position vacancies and the transmission of necessary operation-related



information between rural health systems and larger, more developed healthcare systems.[83][84]

While telehealth services have been beneficial to improving access to care, there are still challenges that remain to provide this care in rural areas. Many rural communities are not equipped with internet connection or technology necessary for a patient to access telehealth services within their home.[86] A survey conducted in 2019 found that people living in rural areas are twice as likely to not have access to the internet connection than urban counterparts.[87] Additionally, lack of internet access was more prevalent among the elderly population and within racial and ethnic minority communities, which could contribute to the existing disparities in accessing care.[87]

References

- Chan M (2010). Global Policy Recommendations. France: Graphic design: Rasmussen/CH. pp. 14–18. ISBN 978-92-4-156401-4.
- "About Rural Health | CSELS | Rural Health | CDC". www.cdc.gov. 2023-11-28. Retrieved 2024-03-17.
- "Rural Health Disparities Overview - Rural Health Information Hub". www.ruralhealthinfo.org. Retrieved 2024-04-03.
- "Tackling inequalities in public service coverage to "build forward better" for the rural poor". www.who.int. Retrieved 2024-03-29.
- Scheil-Adlung X (2015-05-05). Global evidence on inequities in rural health protection. New data on rural deficits in health coverage for 174 countries (Report).
- "WHO guideline on health workforce development, attraction, recruitment and retention in rural and remote areas" (PDF). World Health Organization. 2010.
- "Rural Health Disparities Overview - Rural Health Information Hub". www.ruralhealthinfo.org. Retrieved 2024-04-07.
- "Addressing health inequities among people living in rural and remote areas". www.who.int. Retrieved 2024-03-29.
- "Economic Stability - Healthy People 2030 | health.gov". health.gov. Retrieved 2024-03-29.
- Healthy Horizons- Outlook 2003-2007: A Framework for Improving the Health of Rural, Regional, and Remote Australians (PDF). National Rural Health Alliance. 2003. ISBN 0-7308-5684-4.
- "Rural Health in Rural Hands: Strategic Directions for Rural, Remote, Northern and Aboriginal Communities" (PDF). Society of Rural Physicians Canada. 2002. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2014-03-09.
- "Population density and urbanization". United Nations Statistics Division. Retrieved 8 March 2014.
- Pong, R. W., Pitbaldo, R. J. (2001). "Don't take 'geography' for granted! Some methodological issues in measuring geographic distribution of physicians". *Canadian Journal of Rural Medicine*. 6: 105.



- Pitblado JR (March 2005). "So, what do we mean by "rural," "remote" and "northern"?". The Canadian Journal of Nursing Research. 37 (1): 163–8. PMID 15887771.
- du Plessis, V., Beshiri, R., Bollman, R., Clemenson, H. (2001). "Definitions of Rural" (PDF). Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin. 3 (3).
- "Rural Definitions: Data Documentation and Methods". United-States Department of Agriculture. 2007. Retrieved January 31, 2008.
- Singh GK, Siahpush M (February 2014). "Widening Rural–Urban Disparities in Life Expectancy, U.S., 1969–2009". American Journal of Preventive Medicine. 46 (2): e19–e29. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2013.10.017. PMID 24439358.
- Bain LE, Adeagbo OA (2022). "There is an urgent need for a global rural health research agenda". Pan African Medical Journal. 43: 147. doi:10.11604/pamj.2022.43.147.38189. ISSN 1937-8688. PMC 9922072. PMID 36785680.
- "Healthcare Access in Rural Communities Overview - Rural Health Information Hub". www.ruralhealthinfo.org. Retrieved 2024-04-05.
- "Transportation to Support Rural Healthcare Overview - Rural Health Information Hub". www.ruralhealthinfo.org. Retrieved 2024-04-14.
- Rourke, J. (2008). "Increasing the number of rural physicians". Canadian Medical Association Journal. 178 (3): 322–325. doi:10.1503/cmaj.070293. PMC 2211345. PMID 18227453.
- "Retention of the health workforce in rural and remote areas: a systematic review". World Health Organization. 2020.
- Ng, E., Wilkins, R., Pole, J., Adams, O. (1999). "How far to the nearest physician". Rural and Small Town Analysis Bulletin. 1: 1–7.
- Cyr ME, Etchin AG, Guthrie BJ, Benneyan JC (2019-12-18). "Access to specialty healthcare in urban versus rural US populations: a systematic literature review". BMC Health Services Research. 19 (1): 974. doi:10.1186/s12913-019-4815-5. ISSN 1472-6963. PMC 6921587. PMID 31852493.
- Mbemba GI, Gagnon MP, Hamelin-Brabant L (2016-12-31). "Factors influencing recruitment and retention of healthcare workers in rural and remote areas in developed and developing countries: an overview". Journal of Public Health in Africa. 7 (2): 565. doi:10.4081/jphia.2016.565. ISSN 2038-9930. PMC 5345405. PMID 28299160.
- Dubale BW, Friedman LE, Chemali Z, Denninger JW, Mehta DH, Alem A, Fricchione GL, Dossett ML, Gelaye B (2019-09-11). "Systematic review of burnout among healthcare providers in sub-Saharan Africa". BMC Public Health. 19 (1): 1247. doi:10.1186/s12889-019-7566-7. ISSN 1471-2458. PMC 6737653. PMID 31510975.
- "Rural Community - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics". www.sciencedirect.com. Retrieved 2024-04-13.
- Stansert Katzen L, Tomlinson M, Christodoulou J, Laurenzi C, le Roux I, Baker V, Mbewu N, le Roux KW, Rotheram Borus MJ (2020-06-29). "Home visits by community health workers in rural South Africa have a limited, but important impact on maternal and child



- health in the first two years of life". BMC Health Services Research. 20 (1): 594. doi:10.1186/s12913-020-05436-7. ISSN 1472-6963. PMC 7325027. PMID 32600455.
- Elsey H, Abboah-Offei M, Vidyasagaran AL, Anaseba D, Wallace L, Nwameme A, Gyasi A, Ayim A, Ansah-Ofei A, Amedzro N, Dovlo D, Agongo E, Awoonor-Williams K, Agyepong I (2023-06-26). "Implementation of the Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) in rural and urban Ghana: a history and systematic review of what works, for whom and why". *Frontiers in Public Health*. 11. doi:10.3389/fpubh.2023.1105495. ISSN 2296-2565. PMC 10332345. PMID 37435526.
- Brant, S., Garriss, M., Okeke, E., Rosenfeld, J. (2006). "Access to Care in Rural China: a Policy Discussion" (PDF). University of Michigan. pp. 1–19. Retrieved February 27, 2009.
- "Trends in rural hospital closure 1990–2000" (PDF). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2003. Retrieved February 19, 2008.
- "What Works? Strategies to Improve Rural Health | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps". www.countyhealthrankings.org. Retrieved 2024-04-19.
- "Social Determinants of Health for Rural People Overview - Rural Health Information Hub". www.ruralhealthinfo.org. Retrieved 2024-04-09.
- Pratt DS (October 1990). "Occupational Health and the Rural Worker: Agriculture, Mining and Logging*". *The Journal of Rural Health*. 6 (4): 399–418. doi:10.1111/j.1748-0361.1990.tb00680.x. ISSN 0890-765X. PMID 10107682.
- "Tobacco Use in Rural Areas - RHInfo Toolkit". www.ruralhealthinfo.org. Retrieved 2024-04-16.
- "Rural Obesity and Weight Control Overview - Rural Health Information Hub". www.ruralhealthinfo.org. Retrieved 2024-04-16.
- Essendi H, Johnson FA, Madise N, Matthews Z, Falkingham J, Bahaj AS, James P, Blunden L (2015-11-09). "Infrastructural challenges to better health in maternity facilities in rural Kenya: community and healthworker perceptions". *Reproductive Health*. 12 (1): 103. doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0078-8. ISSN 1742-4755. PMC 4640392. PMID 26553004.
- Perry B, Gesler W (2000-05-01). "Physical access to primary health care in Andean Bolivia". *Social Science & Medicine*. 50 (9): 1177–1188. doi:10.1016/S0277-9536(99)00364-0. ISSN 0277-9536. PMID 10728839.
- Sato A (2012-12-01). "Revealing the popularity of traditional medicine in light of multiple recourses and outcome measurements from a user's perspective in Ghana". *Health Policy and Planning*. 27 (8): 625–637. doi:10.1093/heapol/czs010. ISSN 0268-1080. PMID 22345671.
- Aday, L. A., Quill, B. E., Reyes-Gibby, C. C. (2001). "Equity in rural health and health care". In Loue, Sana, Quill, B.E. (eds.). *Handbook of Rural Health*. New York City: Kluwer Academic-Penum Publishers. pp. 45–72. ISBN 978-0-306-46479-9.
- Rural, regional, and remote health: Indicators of health. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. 2005. ISBN 978-1-74024-467-1. Retrieved February 19, 2008.



- Lemence AL, Tamayao MA (2021-11-01). "Energy consumption profile estimation and benefits of hybrid solar energy system adoption for rural health units in the Philippines". *Renewable Energy*. 178: 651–668. doi:10.1016/j.renene.2021.06.090. ISSN 0960-1481.
- "Education Access and Quality - Healthy People 2030 | health.gov". health.gov. Retrieved 2024-04-21.
- "Social Determinants of Health for Rural People Overview - Rural Health Information Hub". www.ruralhealthinfo.org. Retrieved 2024-04-21.
- "USDA ERS - Rural Education". www.ers.usda.gov. Retrieved 2024-04-21.
- Strasser R, Kam SM, Regalado SM (2016-03-18). "Rural Health Care Access and Policy in Developing Countries". *Annual Review of Public Health*. 37 (1): 395–412. doi:10.1146/annurev-publhealth-032315-021507. ISSN 0163-7525. PMID 26735432.
- "Have Participatory Approaches Increased Capabilities?". International Institute for Sustainable Development. Retrieved 2023-12-01.
- Russell, Rosenbaum, Varela, Stanton, Barnett (2023-03-26). "Fostering community engagement, participation and empowerment for mental health of adults living in rural communities: a systematic review". *Rural and Remote Health*. 23 (1): 7438. doi:10.22605/RRH7438. ISSN 1445-6354. PMID 36966523.
- Ruxwana NL, Herselman ME, Conradie DP (2010). "ICT Applications as E-Health Solutions in Rural Healthcare in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa". *Health Information Management Journal*. 39 (1): 17–29. doi:10.1177/183335831003900104. ISSN 1833-3583. PMID 20335646. S2CID 8827730.
- "A New Era of Responsibility" (PDF). United States Office of Management and Budget.
- Humphreys J, Hegney, D, Lipscombe, J, Gregory, G, Chater, B (February 2002). "Whither rural health? Reviewing a decade of progress in rural health". *The Australian Journal of Rural Health*. 10 (1): 2–14. doi:10.1046/j.1440-1584.2002.00435.x (inactive 2024-04-19). PMID 11952516.
- "Rural proofing guidance". Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Government of the United Kingdom. 16 May 2013. Retrieved 9 March 2014.
- "What makes rural New Zealand different". Ministry for Primary Industries. Government of New Zealand. 17 September 2010. Retrieved 9 March 2014.
- Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion (PDF). First International Conference on Health Promotion. World Health Organization. November 21, 1986. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 18, 2012. Retrieved February 15, 2009.
- "Population health profile: North East LHIN" (PDF). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care. North Bay, Ontario: North East LHIN. 2006. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2011-06-10. Retrieved January 20, 2009.
- "China launches rural health project". China Daily. 2008. Retrieved March 2, 2009.
- Leslie HH, Spiegelman D, Zhou X, Kruk ME (2017). "Service readiness of health facilities in Bangladesh, Haiti, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania". *World Health Organization*. 95 (11): 738–748.



- doi:10.2471/BLT.17.191916. PMC 5677617. PMID 29147054. Archived from the original on November 7, 2017.
- "Grand challenges for the next decade in global health policy and programmes". World Health Organization. Archived from the original on February 11, 2017. Retrieved 2017-12-10.
- "WHO guideline on health workforce development, attraction, recruitment and retention in rural and remote areas". www.who.int. Retrieved 2023-07-21.
- "Health closer to home: transforming care in the Solomon Islands". World Health Organization. Retrieved 2017-12-10.
- "Rural Healthcare Workforce Introduction - Rural Health Information Hub". www.ruralhealthinfo.org. Retrieved 2020-05-24.
- Strasser R (2003-08-01). "Rural health around the world: challenges and solutions*". Family Practice. 20 (4): 457–463. doi:10.1093/fampra/cm9422. ISSN 0263-2136. PMID 12876121.
- Weisgrau S (1995). "Issues in Rural Health: Access, Hospitals, and Reform". Health Care Financing Review. 17 (1): 1–14. ISSN 0195-8631. PMC 4193574. PMID 10153465.
- Babu E (2010-03-03). "Where There Is No Doctor". JAMA. 303 (9): 885. doi:10.1001/jama.2010.244. ISSN 0098-7484.
- Hebert E, Ferguson W, McCullough S, Chan M, Drobakha A, Ritter S, Mehta K (October 2016). "MBody health: Digitizing disabilities in Sierra Leone". 2016 IEEE Global Humanitarian Technology Conference (GHTC). pp. 717–724. doi:10.1109/GHTC.2016.7857357. ISBN 978-1-5090-2432-2. S2CID 29731669.
- "Sure Start: Helping Mothers and Newborns Thrive". www.path.org. Retrieved 2024-04-20.
- Acharya A, Lalwani T, Dutta R, Rajaratnam JK, Ruducha J, Varkey LC, Wunnava S, Menezes L, Taylor C, Bernson J (13 November 2014). "Evaluating a Large-Scale Community-Based Intervention to Improve Pregnancy and Newborn Health Among the Rural Poor in India". American Journal of Public Health. 105 (1): 144–152. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2014.302092. ISSN 0090-0036. PMC 4265916. PMID 25393175.
- "Consejo de Salud Rural Andino (CSRA)". Maternal Health Task Force. 2014-07-01. Retrieved 2023-01-06.
- Valdez M, Stollak I, Pfeiffer E, Lesnar B, Leach K, Modanlo N, Westgate CC, Perry HB (2023-02-28). "Reducing inequities in maternal and child health in rural Guatemala through the CBIO+ Approach of Curamericas: 1. Introduction and project description". International Journal for Equity in Health. 21 (S2): 203. doi:10.1186/s12939-022-01752-y. ISSN 1475-9276. PMC 9976357. PMID 36855139.
- "Small Rural Hospital Improvement Program (SHIP) | HRSA". www.hrsa.gov. Retrieved 2024-04-20.
- "Field-Based Outreach Workers Facilitate Access to Health Care and Social Services for Underserved Individuals in Rural Areas". Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. 2013-05-01. Retrieved 2013-05-13.



- Leonard KL (2002-07-01). "When both states and markets fail: asymmetric information and the role of NGOs in African health care". *International Review of Law and Economics*. 22 (1): 61–80. doi:10.1016/S0144-8188(02)00069-8. ISSN 0144-8188.
- Wahab H (2019). "The Politics of State Welfare Expansion in Africa: Emergence of National Health Insurance in Ghana, 1993-2004". *Africa Today*. 65 (3): 91–112. doi:10.2979/africatoday.65.3.06. ISSN 0001-9887. JSTOR 10.2979/africatoday.65.3.06. S2CID 198670412.
- Migration in a Globalizing World: Perspectives from Ghana. Sub-Saharan Publishers. 2018. doi:10.2307/j.ctvh8r2m4. ISBN 978-9988-8829-1-4. JSTOR j.ctvh8r2m4. S2CID 242049772.
- Crandon L (1986). "medical dialogue and the political economy of medical pluralism: a case from rural highland Bolivia". *American Ethnologist*. 13 (3): 463–476. doi:10.1525/ae.1986.13.3.02a00040.
- Caceres Guido P, Ribas A, Gaioli M, Quattrone F, Macchi A (2015-02-01). "The state of the integrative medicine in Latin America: The long road to include complementary, natural, and traditional practices in formal health systems". *European Journal of Integrative Medicine. A Special Issue: Traditional and Integrative Approaches for Global Health*. 7 (1): 5–12. doi:10.1016/j.eujim.2014.06.010. ISSN 1876-3820.
- Hermanson S, Pujari A, Williams B, Blackmore C, Kaplan G (2021-06-01). "Successes and challenges of implementing an integrative medicine practice in an allopathic medical center". *Healthcare*. 9 (2): 100457. doi:10.1016/j.hjdsi.2020.100457. ISSN 2213-0764. PMID 33607518. S2CID 231970407.
- Borja A (2010). "Medical Pluralism in Peru—Traditional Medicine in Peruvian Society". Brandeis University.
- "Global Health in the Philippines". CFHI. Retrieved 2023-12-01.
- Telehealth use in Rural Healthcare. Rural Health Information Hub website. <https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/telehealth> Published October 2011. Updated August 7, 2017. Accessed February 15, 2018.
- Rural Health. HealthIT.gov Website. <http://www.healthit.gov/providers-professionals/frequently-asked-questions/487#id157> Accessed November 3, 2014.
- Smith A, Bensink M, Armfield N, Stillman J, Caffery L (2005). "Telemedicine and rural health care applications". *Journal of Postgraduate Medicine*. 51 (4): 286–293. PMID 16388171.
- McCrossin R (2001). "Successes and failures with grand rounds via videoconferencing at the Royal Children's Hospital in Brisbane". *Journal of Telemedicine and Telecare*. 7 (2_suppl): 25–8. doi:10.1258/1357633011937047. PMID 11747651. S2CID 686509.
- Hornsby D. Videoconference Usage Report: May 2000. Brisbane: Queensland Telemedicine Network (Queensland Health);2000
- Saslow E (16 November 2019). "The most remote emergency room: Life and death in rural America". *The Washington Post*.



"Telehealth Use in Rural Healthcare Overview - Rural Health Information Hub".
www.ruralhealthinfo.org. Retrieved 2024-04-06.

"How might internet connectivity affect health care access?". Peterson-KFF Health System
Tracker. Retrieved 2024-04-06.