



Community-Based Tuberculosis Screening and Treatment Services in Tanzanian Rural Areas: Early Detection Rates and Cure Success Rate Impacts

Ntile Ndayesha^{1,2}, Kasukuwa Mwebasha³

¹ National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR)

² Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam

³ Department of Surgery, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam

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Correspondence: nndayesha@outlook.com

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Author notes

Ntile Ndayesha is affiliated with National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Kasukuwa Mwebasha is affiliated with Department of Surgery, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Tanzania has a significant burden of tuberculosis (TB), with rural areas often facing challenges in TB diagnosis and treatment. A mixed-methods approach involving baseline surveys, post-intervention follow-ups, and qualitative assessments to gather data from in four rural districts. Early detection rates increased by 45% with community-based services compared to traditional approaches. Cure success rate was also significantly higher at 92%, indicating effective intervention strategies. Community-based TB screening and treatment programmes demonstrated substantial improvements in early detection and cure outcomes, contributing positively to public health initiatives. Continuation of these community-driven services is recommended with further research to inform broader implementation across Tanzania. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Tanzania, Rural Areas, Community Health Services, Tuberculosis (TB), Screening Programmes, Early Detection, Cure Success Rate, Interventions, Qualitative Research, Quantitative Analysis, Health Education, Socioeconomic Factors, Cultural Barriers, Public Health Strategies

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