



Mobile Health Clinics in Tuberculosis Control: A Review of Implementations in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo's Mobile Health Clinics for Tuberculosis Control

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Abstract

Mobile health clinics (MHCs) have been increasingly adopted in tuberculosis control strategies globally, aiming to improve access and reach vulnerable populations. In Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo's mobile health clinics for tuberculosis control, MHCs play a crucial role by providing timely interventions and services directly into communities. A comprehensive literature review was conducted using online databases such as PubMed and Google Scholar. The search focused on articles published between and that specifically addressed the use of MHCs in TB control initiatives, with a particular emphasis on Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo's provinces. MHCs have shown significant improvement in diagnosing latent tuberculosis infections (LTBI) at rates exceeding 70%, although there is variability across different regions. Challenges include logistical issues and limited healthcare workforce availability. MHCs offer a viable solution for TB control, particularly effective in underserved areas of Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. However, sustained support and further investment are necessary to maximise their impact. Implementing standardised protocols and training programmes for healthcare workers is recommended to enhance diagnostic accuracy and treatment adherence. Additionally, collaboration with local communities can improve outreach efforts. TB control, Mobile health clinics, Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Geographic, Sub-Saharan, MHCs, Tuberculosis, Outreach, Community, Interventions, Accessibility, Health Equity*

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