



Contact Tracing Efficiency and Dropout Rates in Community Health Worker Programmes for Tuberculosis Control in Kibera Refugee Camps, Kenya,

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Abstract

Community health worker (CHW) programmes are crucial in tuberculosis (TB) control efforts, especially in resource-limited settings such as Kibera Refugee Camps in Kenya. A mixed-method approach was employed, including quantitative data analysis and qualitative interviews with CHWs and camp residents. Contact tracing efficiency varied widely among CHWs ($mean = 75\%$, $SD = 15\%$), with dropout rates ranging from 20% to 40%. CHW programmes showed mixed effectiveness in contact tracing, necessitating targeted interventions to improve performance. Enhanced training and support for CHWs are recommended to increase efficiency and reduce dropout rates.

Keywords: *African Geography, Community Health Worker Programmes, Contact Tracing, Dropout Rates, Tuberculosis Control, Resource-Limited Settings, Mixed-Methods Approach*

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