



# Urban Slum Environments and Linked Diseases: An Epidemiological Review in Côte d'Ivoire,

Sawadogo Aladin<sup>1</sup>, Logn Konan<sup>2,3</sup>, Yopouougé Guillaume<sup>4,5</sup>, Acié Pierrot<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Côte d'Ivoire Institute for Migration Studies

<sup>2</sup> Department of Advanced Studies, Côte d'Ivoire Medical Research Institute

<sup>3</sup> Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Côte d'Ivoire Institute for Migration Studies

<sup>4</sup> Department of Research, Côte d'Ivoire Medical Research Institute

<sup>5</sup> Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Côte d'Ivoire Centre for Population Studies

<sup>6</sup> Department of Research, Côte d'Ivoire Centre for Population Studies

**Published:** 04 October 2008 | **Received:** 09 June 2008 | **Accepted:** 16 August 2008

**Correspondence:** [saladin@hotmail.com](mailto:saladin@hotmail.com)

**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18876470](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18876470)

## Author notes

*Sawadogo Aladin is affiliated with Côte d'Ivoire Institute for Migration Studies and focuses on Environmental Science research in Africa.*

*Logn Konan is affiliated with Department of Advanced Studies, Côte d'Ivoire Medical Research Institute and focuses on Environmental Science research in Africa.*

*Yopouougé Guillaume is affiliated with Department of Research, Côte d'Ivoire Medical Research Institute and focuses on Environmental Science research in Africa.*

*Acié Pierrot is affiliated with Department of Research, Côte d'Ivoire Centre for Population Studies and focuses on Environmental Science research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Urban slums in Côte d'Ivoire are characterized by poor living conditions, including inadequate sanitation and waste management systems, which contribute to the spread of environmentally-linked diseases. A systematic literature review was employed to identify relevant studies. Key databases were searched for articles published during the specified period. Studies were selected based on predefined criteria related to urban slums, Côte d'Ivoire, and environmental health impacts. The review identified a significant proportion (45%) of studies reporting that poor sanitation infrastructure in slums was associated with higher rates of waterborne diseases such as cholera. This observation highlights the critical role of local hygiene practices in disease prevention. This systematic literature review underscores the importance of addressing environmental health issues within urban slums to mitigate linked diseases and improve public health outcomes. Policy recommendations include investment in improved sanitation facilities, waste management systems, and community education programmes to reduce the incidence of environmentally-linked diseases in Côte d'Ivoire's urban slums. The empirical specification follows  $Y = \beta_{0+\beta} p X + \text{varepsilon}$ , and inference is reported with uncertainty-aware statistical criteria.

**Keywords:** *Sub-Saharan, slum, sanitation, waste management, epidemiology, vector-borne, environmental injustice*



## ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

**Email:** [info@parj.africa](mailto:info@parj.africa)

Request your copy of the full paper today!

## SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

**Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!**

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

**Submit at:** [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)



Scan to visit [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)

**Open Access Scholarship from PARJ**

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge