



# Healthcare Accessibility and Acceptability of Traditional Medicine Practitioners Among Urban Senegalese Populations: A Quantitative Cross-Sectional Study in Guinea 2002

Sarr Goudou<sup>1,2</sup>, Malama Camara<sup>3</sup>, Bokarie Touré<sup>1,2</sup>, Kamari Sillah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gamal Abdel Nasser University of Conakry

<sup>2</sup> Institut Supérieur des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaire

<sup>3</sup> Department of Pediatrics, Institut Supérieur des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaire

Published: 02 December 2002 | Received: 24 August 2002 | Accepted: 17 October 2002

Correspondence: [sgoudou@hotmail.com](mailto:sgoudou@hotmail.com)

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18753189](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18753189)

## Author notes

*Sarr Goudou is affiliated with Gamal Abdel Nasser University of Conakry and focuses on Medicine research in Africa. Malama Camara is affiliated with Department of Pediatrics, Institut Supérieur des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaire and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Bokarie Touré is affiliated with Gamal Abdel Nasser University of Conakry and focuses on Medicine research in Africa. Kamari Sillah is affiliated with Gamal Abdel Nasser University of Conakry and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Urban Senegalese populations often face challenges in accessing formal healthcare services due to geographical barriers, financial constraints, and cultural preferences. A quantitative cross-sectional study was conducted in Guinea to gather data from a representative sample of urban residents using structured questionnaires. The survey revealed that approximately 45% of respondents reported preferring traditional medicine over formal healthcare services, indicating its high acceptability. Additionally, 32% experienced difficulties accessing TMPs due to cost or proximity issues, highlighting the need for improved accessibility. Traditional medicine remains a significant health care option among urban Senegalese populations despite barriers in access and acceptance. Policy makers should consider integrating traditional healthcare into formal systems to enhance overall health service provision. Efforts should also be made to reduce the financial burden on TMPs by subsidizing services or providing grants. Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 p X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** Sub-Saharan, African, Socioeconomic, Diversity, Mixed-Methods, Qualitative, Healthcare, Ethnicity, Accessibility, Traditional, Senegal, Practice, Acceptance, Geography, Qualitative, Methods, Cross-Sectional, Senegalese, Precipitation, Inclusion, Integration, Religion, Community, Innovation, Customary, Medicine, Communities, Context

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