



Adoption Analysis of Community Health Workers' Role in Hepatitis C Virus Prevention Among Drug Users in Cape Town,

Kgosi Khuzwayo¹, Sello Mphuthsende^{2,3}, Xolile Zungu^{4,5}, Nontoko Nxumalo^{2,5}

¹ Department of Epidemiology, SA Medical Research Council (SAMRC)

² University of the Witwatersrand

³ Department of Pediatrics, Graduate School of Business, UCT

⁴ Department of Clinical Research, SA Medical Research Council (SAMRC)

⁵ SA Astronomical Observatory (SAAO)

Published: 26 November 2001 | **Received:** 24 June 2001 | **Accepted:** 14 October 2001

Correspondence: kkhuzwayo@aol.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18731731](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18731731)

Author notes

Kgosi Khuzwayo is affiliated with Department of Epidemiology, SA Medical Research Council (SAMRC) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Sello Mphuthsende is affiliated with University of the Witwatersrand and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Xolile Zungu is affiliated with Department of Clinical Research, SA Medical Research Council (SAMRC) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Nontoko Nxumalo is affiliated with SA Astronomical Observatory (SAAO) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

The study examines the adoption of community health workers (CHWs) in Cape Town, South Africa, to prevent Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) among drug users over a three-year period. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including qualitative interviews with CHWs and quantitative surveys of drug users. Data on CHW activities and participant outcomes over three years were collected and analysed using thematic analysis for qualitative data and descriptive statistics for quantitative data. CHWs reported increased community trust (75%) and improved linkage to care services (60%), though there was variability in the extent of these impacts across different neighborhoods. While CHWs played a crucial role, their effectiveness varied based on local context and resource availability. Future interventions should tailor strategies to address specific challenges within communities. Enhanced training programmes for CHWs, additional funding for community engagement activities, and integration of digital health tools could improve HCV prevention efforts. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *African, Community Health Workers, Epidemiology, Hepatitis C, Qualitative Research, Rural Healthcare, Theory of Planned Behaviour*

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

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



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge