



Comparative Efficacy Evaluation of Traditional and Western Medicine in Treating Schistosomiasis Amongst Youth in Burundi's Prefectures,

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Abstract

Schistosomiasis is a neglected tropical disease affecting millions of people in Sub-Saharan Africa, including youth living in rural areas such as those in Burundi's prefectures. A mixed-method approach involving surveys, interviews, and laboratory tests was employed to assess treatment outcomes and patient preferences for both traditional and modern medical interventions. The study revealed a significant preference for traditional medicine among the youth surveyed (75% vs. 25%), despite its lower efficacy in curing schistosomiasis compared to Western medicine, which achieved an overall cure rate of 80% with no adverse reactions reported. Traditional and modern medical approaches should be considered complementary rather than mutually exclusive for the treatment of schistosomiasis among youth in Burundi's prefectures. Healthcare providers should integrate traditional medicine into their practices, while continuing to promote evidence-based Western medicine as a superior option for schistosomiasis treatment. schistosomiasis, youth, Burundi, traditional medicine, modern medical interventions 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: Sub-Saharan, Africans, Schistosomiasis, Treatment, Evaluation, Comparative, ClinicalTrials

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