



Adherence to Antimalarial Medications in Burundian Army Units: A Treatment Models Analysis

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Abstract

Malaria remains a significant public health issue in Burundi, particularly among military personnel who may be at higher risk due to frequent field operations and living conditions. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining quantitative data on adherence rates from surveys and qualitative insights from interviews. The study utilised logistic regression to model adherence patterns among army personnel. Adherence levels were found to be significantly influenced by soldiers' perceived risk of malaria exposure, with a proportion of 78% showing consistent medication use compared to those who reported lower perceived risk (60%). The findings suggest that improving awareness and reducing the perception of low-risk environments could enhance adherence to antimalarial medications. Burundian Army units should implement targeted interventions addressing soldiers' perceptions of malaria risk, potentially including educational campaigns about prevention measures. Adherence, Burundi Army, Malaria, Treatment Models Analysis Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, Antimalarial, TherapeuticModelling, HealthSystemReform, MilitaryHealthCare, QuantitativeResearch, CrossSectionalStudy*

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