



Evaluation of Community-Led Tuberculosis Control Programmes in Urban Informal Settlements of Nairobi, Kenya: Focus on Early Detection, Treatment Adherence, and Social Determinants of Health Metrics

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Abstract

Urban informal settlements in Nairobi, Kenya face significant challenges related to tuberculosis (TB) control due to overcrowding and limited access to healthcare services. A mixed-methods approach combining qualitative interviews with quantitative data collection using a structured questionnaire among 200 participants in urban informal settlements. Early detection rates increased by 35% after implementing community-led screening programmes compared to baseline levels. Treatment adherence was significantly improved, with 78% of participants adhering to treatment protocols over the six-month period. Community-led TB control programmes demonstrated positive impacts on early detection and treatment adherence in urban informal settlements, though social determinants such as poverty remained a significant challenge. Continued support for community health workers and integration of social services into TB control strategies are recommended to enhance long-term success. Tuberculosis, Urban Informal Settlements, Early Detection, Treatment Adherence, Social Determinants of Health Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *African geography, urban informality, community participation, tuberculosis control, early detection, adherence metrics, social determinants of health*

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