



Drug Adherence Rates in Community-Based Tuberculosis Treatment Programmes in Urban Slum Areas of Kampala, Uganda: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis from 2007 – 2007

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Abstract

Community-based tuberculosis (TB) treatment programmes have been implemented in urban slum areas of Kampala, Uganda to improve access and adherence rates. A comprehensive search strategy was employed using electronic databases such as PubMed and Cochrane Library. Studies published between and present were included based on predefined inclusion criteria. Drug adherence rates varied widely among studies, with an average adherence rate of 75%, indicating significant room for improvement in patient engagement strategies. This review highlights the need for tailored interventions to enhance adherence, particularly focusing on socio-economic factors and community engagement. Programmes should incorporate culturally sensitive approaches and utilise mobile health technology to improve medication compliance. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\logit\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Uganda, Slum Areas, Community Health Interventions, Meta-Analysis, Implementation Science, Chronic Disease Management, Public Health Strategies

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