Evaluating School-Based Awareness Campaigns Against Tuberculosis in Urban Senegalese Populations,

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Abstract

This study evaluates the effectiveness of school-based awareness campaigns in reducing tuberculosis (TB) risk among urban Senegalese populations. A mixed-methods approach combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews was employed. The survey used a validated Likert scale questionnaire for data collection among 1500 students and 750 parents from 20 schools in urban Senegal. The findings indicate that 85% of students reported increased awareness about TB, while 60% of parents acknowledged improved knowledge on TB prevention strategies. While the campaigns showed promising results in enhancing knowledge and attitudes towards TB, further interventions are recommended to sustain these effects over time. Continuous educational programmes targeting both children and their guardians should be sustained to maintain the positive outcomes observed. TB Risk Communication Campaigns, Urban Senegalese Populations, School-Based Awareness Interventions Treatment effect was estimated with $text\{logit\}(\pi)=beta\,0+\beta^{\neg}\,p\,X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Tuberculosis, Urbanization, Risk Communication, School-Based Interventions, Community Engagement, Quantitative Methods, Qualitative Research, Public Health Education*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

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