



# Mobile Health Interventions in TB Control: A Two-Year Urban South African Case Study

Mampho Mohapi<sup>1,2</sup>, Nthabiseng Ntshona<sup>2,3</sup>, Siphokathi Mkhwanazi<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wits Business School

<sup>2</sup> University of Pretoria

<sup>3</sup> Department of Civil Engineering, Wits Business School

<sup>4</sup> Durban University of Technology (DUT)

**Published:** 25 June 2006 | **Received:** 14 March 2006 | **Accepted:** 07 May 2006

**Correspondence:** [mmohapi@outlook.com](mailto:mmohapi@outlook.com)

**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18830010](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18830010)

### Author notes

*Mampho Mohapi is affiliated with Wits Business School and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.*

*Nthabiseng Ntshona is affiliated with Department of Civil Engineering, Wits Business School and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.*

*Siphokathi Mkhwanazi is affiliated with Durban University of Technology (DUT) and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.*

### Abstract

The global tuberculosis (TB) epidemic disproportionately affects urban areas in low- and middle-income countries, necessitating innovative control strategies. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including SMS-based symptom screening, peer-led education sessions, and follow-up appointments. Data were collected through surveys and administrative records. SMS-based symptom screenings detected an average of 25% more TB cases than traditional methods, with a confidence interval (CI) for the detection rate at 95% CI: 18-34%. Peer-led education sessions led to a significant increase in knowledge about TB transmission and prevention. Mobile health interventions showed promise in improving TB case detection and community engagement, suggesting their potential as scalable control strategies. Further research should explore the sustainability of these interventions and their impact on TB-related healthcare outcomes. TB Control, Mobile Health Interventions, Urban South Africa, SMS-Based Screening The maintenance outcome was modelled as  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + u_i + \epsilon_i$ , with robustness checked using heteroskedasticity-consistent errors.

**Keywords:** Sub-Saharan, African, Networks, Social, Digital, HIV, Trajectories, Interventions

## ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

**Email:** [info@parj.africa](mailto:info@parj.africa)

Request your copy of the full paper today!

## SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

**Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!**

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

**Submit at:** [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)



Scan to visit [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)

**Open Access Scholarship from PARJ**

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge