



# Comparing Anti-Tuberculosis Drug Protocols in Senegalese and Kenyan Tuberculosis Patients: A Comparative Study

Odhiambo Wambugu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kenyatta University

**Published:** 07 April 2008 | **Received:** 05 February 2008 | **Accepted:** 16 March 2008

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

**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18879208](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18879208)

## Author notes

*Odhiambo Wambugu is affiliated with Kenyatta University and focuses on Arts & Humanities research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant public health issue in Sub-Saharan Africa, with varying treatment protocols across different countries. A comparative study using data from healthcare records of TB patients in both countries, focusing on dosing protocols and treatment outcomes. Senegalese patients showed a higher success rate with the standardised anti-TB drug protocol compared to Kenyan counterparts (52% vs. 40%,  $p < 0.05$ ). The study highlights the need for tailored anti-TB protocols in Senegal, which could potentially improve treatment outcomes. Further research should be conducted to validate these findings and explore potential interventions.

**Keywords:** *Sub-Saharan, Anti-Tubercular, Efficacy, Methodology, PublicHealth, Geography, TreatmentEconomics*

## 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