



Urban Migrant Workers' Adherence to Tuberculosis Treatment in Johannesburg, South Africa: A Six-Month Retrospective Analysis

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Abstract

Urban migration in Johannesburg, South Africa brings about a unique population of individuals who may face challenges in accessing healthcare services and adhering to treatment regimens for communicable diseases like tuberculosis (TB). A retrospective analysis of patient records from a public health clinic was conducted. Data included demographic information and treatment adherence metrics such as number of missed appointments and drug adherence scores. Analysis revealed that only 65% of surveyed participants adhered to their prescribed TB treatment regimen, with significant variation observed between males (70%) and females (60%). The findings suggest a need for targeted interventions aimed at improving adherence among this population. Public health initiatives should prioritise education programmes focused on the importance of adhering to TB treatment schedules in urban migrant populations. TB, Adherence, Urban Migrants, Johannesburg, Retrospective Study

Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Urban, Migrant, Adherence, Tuberculosis, Johannesburg, Sub-Saharan, Retrospective, Epidemiology

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