



# Effectiveness of Community Outreach Programmes for Tuberculosis Screening Among Unemployed Men in Urban Senegal: Detection Rates and Treatment Outcomes Over Three Years

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## Abstract

Unemployed men in urban Senegal are at higher risk of tuberculosis (TB), a disease that disproportionately affects marginalized populations. Community outreach programmes have been proposed as effective methods for TB screening and early detection. A systematic review was conducted to analyse existing literature evaluating community-based TB screening initiatives targeting unemployed men in urban Senegal. Studies were selected based on predefined criteria for quality assessment. Detection rates from the reviewed studies showed a significant improvement over time, with an average increase of 20% in detected cases per year, suggesting sustained programme efficacy despite initial challenges. Community outreach programmes have demonstrated effectiveness in detecting TB among unemployed men in urban Senegal. However, further research is needed to optimise intervention strategies and ensure equitable access. Future studies should focus on improving programme reach and sustainability through partnerships with local authorities and healthcare facilities, as well as exploring innovative communication methods for broader engagement. Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** *Sub-Saharan, urbanization, outreach, screening, tuberculosis, intervention, epidemiology*

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