



## Evaluating Public Health Policies in Urban Uganda: A Decade of TB Control Efforts

Kabasira Kizza<sup>1</sup>, Otombe Mukasa<sup>1,2</sup>, Ssentongo Okello<sup>3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)

<sup>2</sup> Department of Surgery, Kyambogo University, Kampala

<sup>3</sup> Department of Public Health, Kyambogo University, Kampala

<sup>4</sup> Kampala International University (KIU)

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**Correspondence:** [kkizza@yahoo.com](mailto:kkizza@yahoo.com)

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### Author notes

*Kabasira Kizza is affiliated with National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Otombe Mukasa is affiliated with Department of Surgery, Kyambogo University, Kampala and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Ssentongo Okello is affiliated with Department of Public Health, Kyambogo University, Kampala and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

### Abstract

Urban areas in Uganda have faced significant public health challenges, particularly concerning tuberculosis (TB). Despite national initiatives, TB remains a critical issue affecting urban populations. This study employs a comprehensive literature review approach, synthesizing data from various sources including government reports, academic journals, and community health records. Analysis reveals that while TB incidence rates have slightly decreased in urban centers compared to rural areas (direction: downward), there is still considerable variability across different districts (proportion: 15-20%). Public health policies targeting TB control in Ugandan cities show promise but require targeted interventions for more equitable outcomes. Future research should focus on implementing evidence-based strategies tailored to urban contexts and monitoring their impact over longer periods. TB Control, Urban Health Policy, Uganda, Literature Review Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** African, urbanization, TB, control, epidemiology, intervention, evaluation

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