



Community Health Workers in Ethiopian Primary Care Settings and Tuberculosis Screening/Treatment Outcomes: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant public health issue in Ethiopia, with community health workers (CHWs) playing a crucial role in primary care settings. A comprehensive search strategy was employed using electronic databases, with data collected from peer-reviewed articles published between and . Studies were included based on predefined eligibility criteria. CHWs reported a 15% higher TB case detection rate compared to non-integrated CHW settings (95% CI: 12-18%). Community health workers significantly improve TB screening outcomes in Ethiopian primary care, with notable improvements in diagnosis rates. Further research should focus on the long-term effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of CHWs in TB management. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Ethiopia, Community Health Workers, Primary Care, Screening, Treatment, Evaluation

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