



# Community Health Worker Programmes for HIV/AIDS Prevention in Rural Western Kenya: Two-Year Impact on Case Detection and Knowledge Spread

Matiba Omondi<sup>1</sup>, Koome Mwangi<sup>2,3</sup>, Njoroge Cheron<sup>4</sup>, Oluoch Wafula<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Pediatrics, Moi University

<sup>2</sup> Department of Pediatrics, Pwani University

<sup>3</sup> African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)

<sup>4</sup> Pwani University

<sup>5</sup> Department of Surgery, Pwani University

**Published:** 12 September 2008 | **Received:** 11 May 2008 | **Accepted:** 13 August 2008

**Correspondence:** [momondi@gmail.com](mailto:momondi@gmail.com)

**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18862609](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18862609)

## Author notes

*Matiba Omondi is affiliated with Department of Pediatrics, Moi University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.  
Koome Mwangi is affiliated with Department of Pediatrics, Pwani University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.  
Njoroge Cheron is affiliated with Pwani University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.  
Oluoch Wafula is affiliated with Department of Surgery, Pwani University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Community health workers (CHWs) play a crucial role in rural areas of Kenya for HIV/AIDS prevention and care. A mixed-methods approach including surveys, focus groups, and observational assessments were conducted among participants and community members to measure changes in HIV/AIDS awareness and testing uptake. CHWs facilitated a significant increase ( $p < 0.05$ ) of 34% in HIV-positive case detection within two years compared to baseline levels, with CHWs reaching approximately 78% of targeted households. The programme's effectiveness is attributed to the tailored approach and consistent engagement by CHWs in delivering evidence-based interventions. Continuous training for CHWs and sustained community support are recommended to maintain high service delivery standards. HIV/AIDS, Community Health Workers, Rural Kenya, Case Detection, Knowledge Spread Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** African Geography, Community Health Worker Programmes, HIV/AIDS Prevention, Rural Healthcare, Knowledge Dissemination, Qualitative Research, Quantitative Analysis

## 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