



Formative Research to Optimise Training Curricula for Community Health Workers in Tuberculosis Control in Kigali, Rwanda 2004

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant public health concern in Rwanda, particularly in rural areas where community health workers play a crucial role in TB control. A mixed-methods approach involving a survey and focus group discussions was employed among community health workers in Kigali. Quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics, while thematic analysis was applied to qualitative responses. Community health workers demonstrated moderate knowledge of TB control strategies (mean score: 75%; confidence interval: 95%) but reported substantial gaps in skills related to patient management and stigma reduction. The findings highlighted the need for targeted training modules focusing on these skill areas, particularly in patient engagement and cultural competency. Develop a comprehensive training programme incorporating interactive workshops, role-playing scenarios, and ongoing mentoring support. Implement periodic retraining sessions to maintain knowledge and skills up-to-date. Community Health Workers, Tuberculosis Control, Training Curricula, Formative Research Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^{-1} p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Rwanda, Community Health Workers, Formative Research, Curriculum Development, Qualitative Methods, Quantitative Analysis

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