



Community-Based Tuberculosis Treatment Models in Sierra Leone: Evaluating Health Literacy and Completion Rates

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant public health issue in Sierra Leone, particularly in remote communities where access to healthcare services is limited. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including qualitative interviews with participants and quantitative data collection through surveys. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and logistic regression. Results indicated that community-based TB treatment models significantly improved health literacy scores by an average of 25% (95% CI: 18-32%) compared to baseline levels, while also showing a completion rate of 70% among participants who completed the intervention. Community-based TB treatment models appear effective in enhancing health literacy and treatment adherence in remote Sierra Leonean communities. Further research should be conducted to explore long-term effects and scalability of these interventions. Tuberculosis, Community-based Treatment Models, Health Literacy, Completion Rates, Sierra Leone 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, Sierra Leone, Community-Based Interventions, Health Literacy, Treatment Adherence, Public Health, Socioeconomic Factors

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