



Effectiveness of Community Health Programmes on Tuberculosis Control in Nigerian Villages: Case Detection and Treatment Completion Rates

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant public health concern in Nigeria, particularly in rural areas where access to healthcare services is limited. A cross-sectional study design was employed, involving structured interviews with village health workers and surveys among randomly selected households to gather data on TB cases detected and completed treatments. Community health programmes significantly increased the detection rate of TB cases from 25% to 40%, while treatment completion rates rose from 60% to 80%. The study supports the efficacy of community-based interventions in improving TB control outcomes in Nigeria. Continued support and expansion of these programmes are recommended to improve broader access to healthcare services and better manage TB prevalence. Tuberculosis, Community Health Programmes, Case Detection, Treatment Completion Rates Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Nigeria, Villages, Community Health Programmes, Control Strategies, Case Detection Rates, Treatment Completion Rates

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