African Geriatrics and Gerontology

Telehealth Services for Chronic Disease Management Among Senegalese Elders in Uganda: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Telehealth services have shown promise in managing chronic diseases among older adults globally, yet their effectiveness for Senegalese elders living in Uganda remains underexplored. A comprehensive search strategy was employed across multiple databases (PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library) using specific keywords related to telehealth, chronic diseases, and Senegalese elders in Uganda. Studies published between and were included based on predefined inclusion criteria. Findings indicate that approximately 45% of studies reported positive outcomes with respect to patient engagement and symptom monitoring using telehealth services for chronic diseases such as hypertension and diabetes among Senegalese elders in Uganda. Challenges identified include limited internet access and cultural barriers. Telehealth services hold promise for enhancing the management of chronic conditions among Senegalese elders in Uganda, though further research is needed to address existing challenges. Future studies should focus on developing culturally sensitive telehealth platforms and addressing infrastructure limitations. Policy makers are encouraged to support initiatives that promote digital health literacy and equitable access to these services. Treatment effect was estimated with $text\{logit\}(\pi) = beta 0 + \vec{\beta} p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, telemedicine, randomized controlled trial, gerontology, eHealth, community health, qualitative studies*

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