



# Effectiveness of Community Health Worker Training on Tuberculosis Case Detection in Rural Mozambique,

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## Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant public health challenge in rural Mozambique, where community health workers play a crucial role in case detection. A quasi-experimental study design will be employed to assess changes in TB case detection before and after training programmes. Data from two rural districts with varying baseline levels of TB prevalence will be analysed using logistic regression models with robust standard errors for inference. Data analysis suggests a statistically significant increase ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the proportion of TB cases detected by trained community health workers compared to untrained counterparts, indicating improved detection rates post-training. Training interventions significantly enhance the ability of community health workers to detect tuberculosis cases in rural settings. Further research should explore scalability and cost-effectiveness of training programmes across different contexts in Mozambique and beyond. TB, Community Health Workers, Training Effectiveness, Rural Mozambique 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, Community Health Workers, Rural Settings, Quasi-Experimental Design, Public Health, Mozambique, Interventions*

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