



Impact Analysis of Community-Based Health Education on Tuberculosis Awareness Rates Among Senegalese Migrants in Dakar's Slums: A One-Year Outcome Evaluation

Mory Diop^{1,2}, Kamiss Ndiaye^{3,4}, Seyni Wade^{1,5}

¹ African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Senegal

² Department of Public Health, Institut Pasteur de Dakar

³ Department of Epidemiology, Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA)

⁴ Department of Epidemiology, African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Senegal

⁵ Department of Surgery, Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA)

Published: 19 November 2001 | **Received:** 04 June 2001 | **Accepted:** 28 September 2001

Correspondence: mdiop@outlook.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18725547](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18725547)

Author notes

Mory Diop is affiliated with African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Senegal and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Kamiss Ndiaye is affiliated with Department of Epidemiology, Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Seyni Wade is affiliated with African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Senegal and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant public health concern in Senegal, particularly among migrant populations living in urban slums where access to healthcare services is limited. A pre-post intervention design was employed, with baseline and post-intervention surveys conducted among a randomly selected sample of 300 participants. The study used a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative survey data and qualitative focus group discussions to assess knowledge gains. Post-intervention, there was a statistically significant increase in TB awareness scores (mean pre-post difference = 12%, $p < 0.05$), with 78% of participants demonstrating improved understanding of TB transmission and prevention strategies. Community-based health education significantly enhanced TB awareness rates among Senegalese migrants in Dakar's slums, indicating its potential as a scalable public health intervention. Further replication studies should be conducted to validate these findings and explore the long-term effects of such interventions. Implementation guidelines for community health educators are also recommended based on this study's results.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, African, Cohort Study, Vaccination, Epidemiology, Healthcare, Migration*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge