



# Public Health Campaigns and Tuberculosis Awareness in Urban Slums of Kampala, Uganda: A Longitudinal Study

Sserunkuma Okello<sup>1</sup>, Bobiwoje Oyakhilome<sup>2</sup>, Kizza Besigye<sup>3</sup>, Tumwaffe Nabwami<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Internal Medicine, Makerere University, Kampala

<sup>2</sup> Uganda Christian University, Mukono

<sup>3</sup> Makerere University, Kampala

<sup>4</sup> Mbarara University of Science and Technology

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**Correspondence:** [sokello@hotmail.com](mailto:sokello@hotmail.com)

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## Author notes

*Sserunkuma Okello is affiliated with Department of Internal Medicine, Makerere University, Kampala and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Bobiwoje Oyakhilome is affiliated with Uganda Christian University, Mukono and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Kizza Besigye is affiliated with Makerere University, Kampala and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Tumwaffe Nabwami is affiliated with Mbarara University of Science and Technology and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Urban slums in Kampala, Uganda, face high rates of tuberculosis (TB), highlighting the need for effective public health interventions. A longitudinal study design was employed to assess changes in TB knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors through pre- and post-campaign surveys administered annually. Significant increases were observed in the proportion of respondents who recognised TB symptoms (from 45% to 68%) and knew where to seek care (from 30% to 42%), with a notable drop in stigma towards individuals with TB (from 70% to 55%). Public health campaigns significantly enhanced TB awareness and addressed stigmatization, contributing to improved screening practices. Continued support for ongoing public health initiatives is recommended to sustain these improvements. 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:** *African Geography, Public Health Campaigns, Tuberculosis Screening, Urban Slums, Longitudinal Study, Community Engagement, Epidemiology*

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