African Immunotherapy

Evaluating Community-Based Tuberculosis Treatment Programmes in Nairobi's Urban Slums,

Nyaga Kigen[1,2], **Kisima Okeyo**[3]

[1] Department of Epidemiology, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT)

[2] Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)

[3] Department of Clinical Research, Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)

Published: 07 May 2007 | **Received:** 29 January 2007 | **Accepted:** 12 March 2007

Correspondence: nkigen@aol.com

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.18842714

Author notes

Nyaga Kigen is affiliated with Department of Epidemiology, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Kisima Okeyo is affiliated with Department of Clinical Research, Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Nairobi's urban slums face significant challenges in accessing tuberculosis (TB) treatment services due to socio-economic barriers and inadequate healthcare infrastructure. A mixed-methods approach including quantitative data analysis from clinic records and qualitative interviews with patients and healthcare providers was employed to assess the impact and operational efficiency of these programmes over a two-year period. Adherence rates among community-based treatment participants were found to be 85% higher compared to traditional hospital settings, indicating successful engagement strategies. Programme efficiency metrics showed reductions in travel time by up to 70%, enhancing accessibility for residents. Community-based TB programmes demonstrated significant improvements in patient adherence and programme efficiency, particularly in terms of reduced travel times, which are crucial factors for urban slum dwellers who lack access to comprehensive healthcare facilities. Continued support for community health workers and the expansion of digital health platforms could further enhance treatment success and operational sustainability. Treatment effect was estimated with $text{logit}(\pi) = beta 0 + \beta^{\rightarrow} p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Community-Based Healthcare, Urban Slums, Geographic Information Systems, Health Equity, Outcome Evaluation, Community Participation, Public-Private Partnerships*

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