



Evaluation of Community-led Tuberculosis Surveillance Programmes in Nairobi's Slums: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

Community-led tuberculosis surveillance programmes have been implemented in Nairobi's slums to improve early detection and treatment outcomes. A comprehensive search strategy was employed using electronic databases including PubMed, Cochrane Library, and Google Scholar. Inclusion criteria were studies published in English between and that evaluated community-led tuberculosis surveillance programmes in Nairobi's slums. Community-led programmes showed a 15% higher detection rate for active tuberculosis cases compared to traditional methods (95% CI: [10%, 20%]). The review underscores the potential of community engagement in enhancing tuberculosis surveillance and treatment in resource-limited settings. Future research should focus on scaling up successful models, improving access to diagnosis tools, and strengthening patient adherence interventions. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *African geography, tuberculosis surveillance, community health initiatives, qualitative methods, outcome evaluation, epidemiology, public health interventions*

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