



Implementing Digital Health Records in Urban Youth HIV Prevention Programmes in Kampala, Uganda: A Feasibility and Impact Study

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Abstract

Urban youth in Kampala, Uganda are at high risk for HIV infection due to social determinants, including poverty and limited access to healthcare services. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining quantitative data collection through surveys and programmatic assessments with qualitative insights from focus group discussions. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics for DHR adoption rates and inferential analysis to evaluate the impact of DHR on programme effectiveness. Digital health records have been successfully integrated into urban youth HIV prevention programmes, increasing service delivery efficiency by 25% ($p < 0.05$) with no significant adverse effects reported from participants or staff. The study demonstrates that digital health records are a feasible and effective tool for improving the operational capacity of urban youth HIV prevention programmes in Kampala. Further research should explore scalability and sustainability of DHR implementation across diverse urban settings, while ongoing efforts to address socio-economic barriers remain crucial. Urban Youth, HIV Prevention Programmes, Digital Health Records, Service Delivery Efficiency, Kampala Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text} \{ \text{logit} \} (\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *African contexts, Digital health records, Health information systems, HIV prevention, Youth programming, Quantitative methods, Qualitative research*

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