



Training Community Health Workers for Tuberculosis Prevention in Dakar, Senegal: An Impact Evaluation

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant public health concern in Dakar, Senegal, despite efforts to control it through traditional healthcare providers. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including pre- and post-training assessments through surveys and interviews to measure CHW knowledge gains and actual practices. CHWs showed a significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in TB-related knowledge from 32% to 78%, with 60% of respondents indicating they had implemented recommended preventive measures post-training. Training CHWs effectively improved their understanding and application of TB prevention strategies, leading to promising behavioural changes among the community. Continued training should be prioritised, along with support for implementing new practices in local healthcare settings. 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: *Sub-Saharan, Community Health Worker, Interventions, Tuberculosis, Evaluation, Qualitative, Quantitative*

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