

September 16, 2020

WEBINAR

J Bacteriol Parasitol 2021, Volume 11

Incidence and predictors of two months' sputum non follow-up and patients' perceived quality of tuberculosis care, hoima district

Apolo Ayebale

Makerere University, Uganda

Introduction: Tuberculosis treatment success in Hoima district was only 68% in 2017 compared to the national target of 85%. About 55% of the smear positive tuberculosis patients remain positive at the end of two months of medication

Objective: The main objective was to determine the incidence, predictors of two months' sputum non follow-up and explore patients' perceived quality of care among pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Hoima district.

Methods: We used a concurrent nested mixed method, retrospective cohorts and phenomenology design.

Results: The incidence of two months' sputum non follow-up was 26.9% (95%CI = 7.0 - 64.4). The predictors associated with sputum non follow-up include positive versus negative HIV status (aIRR = 1.48, $P < 0.001$), not on versus being on directly observed treatment (aIRR= 1.31 $P = 0.002$), rural versus urban health facilities (aIRR=1.79, $P = 0.006$), private versus government health facilities (aIRR=2.05, $P = 0.015$), distance >5km versus ≤ 5 km (aIRR = 1.38, $P = 0.021$).

Biography

Apolo Ayebale has just completed his master's degree in Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics from Makerere University, Uganda. He is an epidemiologist currently working as a volunteer with the Ministry of Health on some projects. He has worked as a clinician in government health facilities, treating patients for over ten years. He is currently working on three papers for publication.