FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH NON-COMPLIANCE TO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT AMONG TB PATIENTS IN DIANI DIVISION, MSAMBWENI, KENYA.

Author: Kimaru Samuel Githui

MPH student/BSC Public health/DIP clinical medicine & surgery

Introduction

Tuberculosis remains a major global health problem, and ranks as the second leading cause of death from an infectious disease worldwide, after HIV (WHO, 2012). The adoption of Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) has been associated with reduced rate of treatment failure, relapse and drug resistance. However, DOTS impact in reducing TB incidence has been limited by non-compliance to treatment.

In countries where DOT has had little impact on TB control, poor or non-compliance to self-administered TB treatment is common and has been identified as an important cause of failure of initial treatment, relapse and drug resistance. However, DOTS impact in reducing TB incidence has been associated with reduced rate of treatment failure, relapse and drug resistance. However, DOTS impact in reducing TB incidence has been associated with reduced rate of treatment failure, relapse and drug resistance.

Methods

The study adopted a cross-sectional design. The study population comprised of loss to follow and Treatment after transfer from TB clinic to other facilities. The study aimed to identify factors associated with non-compliance to anti-TB treatment in Diani division, Msambweni District.

Objective

To identify patient-related, socio-cultural, healthcare system and service provider factors that influence non-compliance to TB treatment in Diani Division, Msambweni.

Results

The study established relationship between taking alcohol and/or smoking among patients with non-compliance to TB medication. The study established relationship between taking alcohol and/or smoking among patients with non-compliance to TB medication. The study established relationship between taking alcohol and/or smoking among patients with non-compliance to TB medication. The study established relationship between taking alcohol and/or smoking among patients with non-compliance to TB medication. The study established relationship between taking alcohol and/or smoking among patients with non-compliance to TB medication. The study established relationship between taking alcohol and/or smoking among patients with non-compliance to TB medication. The study established relationship between taking alcohol and/or smoking among patients with non-compliance to TB medication.

Association existed ($\chi^2$ (2) = 7.113, $p = 0.029$) between skipping medication and employment status of the patients.

Knowledge on TB treatment instructions and contra-indications

- Number who answered correctly
- Number who answered incorrectly

Sexual intercourse

- Number who answered correctly: 68.4% (26)
- Number who answered incorrectly: 31.6% (12)

Any form of work

- Number who answered correctly: 42.1% (16)
- Number who answered incorrectly: 57.9% (22)

Milk

- Number who answered correctly: 60.5% (23)
- Number who answered incorrectly: 39.5% (15)

Alcohol

- Number who answered correctly: 71.1% (27)
- Number who answered incorrectly: 28.9% (11)

Conclusion

Consumption of alcohol, smoking and employment status was established to be associated with poor adherence.

However, factors such as occurrence of side effects, patient’s HIV status, time taken to recuperate showed no significant association with adherence to medication upon testing using the CHI test.

Recommendations

The patients should be informed on the importance of adherence to medication during the start of medication and the need to continue with medication until end of treatment, even when they feel like their health has improved.

- The patient’s understanding of the information given by the healthcare workers should be assessed to confirm that they understand the information given to them.

- Healthcare workers should confirm the presence of a DOTS supporter by asking them to accompany their patients to the clinic. Health education should also be offered to them on their role of ensuring adherence.

- Patients should be advised to avoid alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking since it is associated with poor compliance.

REFERENCES

- Ministry of health – Kwale county
- June Mwajuma – project supervisor – JKUAT CHS - KENYA

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

CHS		-KENYA