

# **Factors associated with noncompliance to tuberculosis treatment among patients attending Municipal Hospitals**

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## **Abstract:**

**BACKGROUND:** Tuberculosis is one of the most dangerous diseases. It has high morbidity and mortality worldwide. Dar es Salaam has high Tuberculosis burden 22%.

**MAIN OBJECTIVE:** To determine factors associated with noncompliance to Tuberculosis treatment in Dar es Salaam Municipal Hospitals.

**METHODOLOGY:** A hospital based cross sectional study was conducted from July 2017 to August 2017. A total of 174 patients were recruited using Tuberculosis register and patients' cards. A standardized questionnaire was used to obtain demographic data and risk factors. The quantitative method of data collection was used to obtain information in Municipal Hospitals. Data were coded, entered in the computer, and analyzed using software called Statistical package of Social Sciences version 20. Information was summarized using frequency tables. The association between variables was done using chi square test and p- value of < 0.05 was considered significant.

**RESULTS:** Out of 174 Tuberculosis patients who were recruited, male 114 female 60 comply with direct observed treatment strategy. Factors associated with treatment noncompliance was long distance 5 kilometer from health facility 10 feeling stigmatized 7 during routine clinic 8

**CONCLUSION:** Noncompliance to anti-tuberculosis treatment was 21(12.1%). The associating factors were long distance 5 kilometer from health facility, feeling stigmatized, miss clinic visits and time spending during routine clinic. Providing access to health care system and improving the information given about tuberculosis and reduce waiting time will improve compliance.