



WHY THE STUDY?

- In Nigeria, men are more than twice as likely than women to fall ill with tuberculosis (TB) and face longer delays in reaching care. This increases the risk of the disease spreading to other members of their households and communities.
- There is a lack of guidance on how to make TB services more accessible and accommodating for men.

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WHAT WE DID

We engaged local TB experts, individuals who have experienced TB, healthcare workers, and researchers to co-develop TB initiatives that address the needs of men at risk of TB in peri-urban areas, particularly those with limited access to care.

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HOW WE ANALYSED

In our context, this group of stakeholders identified key barriers and suggested potential solutions based on their extensive experience and existing literature. They then prioritised collaborative, feasible initiatives that were seen as most likely to address the challenges faced by men.

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WHAT WE FOUND

- For men in informal settlements, the opportunity costs of seeking care, limited awareness of TB, location of available services, TB-related stigma, and the financial burden of visiting health facilities were significant barriers to diagnosis and treatment.
- A consensus was reached on a package of initiatives aimed at actively reaching men with TB information and services in the places they typically gather within the community.
- This approach aimed to improve access to care by enhancing TB awareness (including reducing stigma), eliminating the financial burden of seeking care, and removing the need for men to take time off work to visit health facilities.

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WHAT THIS MEANS

Leveraging the insights and experiences of local stakeholders through iterative engagement, we co-developed a package of TB initiatives responsive to the needs of men in Nigeria. We aim to demonstrate that this approach is feasible, acceptable and can make TB services more accessible and welcoming for men.

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SCAN TO VIEW

