Although there are differences in the etiology, treatment and prognosis across various diseases, in the case of HIV, TB and hypertension (HTN), all require regular engagement in the healthcare system for proper treatment and management. Linkage to formal care following a diagnosis is critical for maximizing health outcomes, reducing morbidity and mortality, and in the case of communicable diseases like HIV and TB, minimizing the risk of forward transmission [26–31]. The goal of the study was to understand the role of CHWs in linkage and retention, what they need to do their work and...
how communities perceive them. A traditional healer in Teso noted the need for “any information that could be put on paper that communicates about these conditions.” HIV/AIDS is the most serious health concern in South Africa. The country has the fourth-highest adult HIV prevalence rate in the world, according to the 2016 United Nations statistics. According to a UNAids dataset sourced from the World Bank, in 2016 the HIV prevalence rate for adults aged 15 to 49 was 27% in Swaziland, 25% in Lesotho, 25% in Botswana and 19% in South Africa.