

**RISK FACTORS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN LEPHALALE SUB-DISTRICT
OF LIMPOPO, SOUTH AFRICA**

By

RAMALIBA THENDO MICHEAL

Student Number: 11575354

A mini-dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Public Health (MPH)

University of Venda

Supervisor: Dr T. G. Tshitangano

Co- Supervisor: Prof H. Akinsola

UNIVEN LIBRARY

Library Item : 20172811



September, 2016.

ABSTRACT

Background: The rate of TB infection and transmission has been a concern in South Africa for a long time. Waterberg district in Limpopo recorded a high number of TB deaths and a high incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 2014.

Purpose: This study aimed to describe the risk characteristics of TB in Lephhalale sub-district of Limpopo province, South Africa.

Methodology: The study adopted a quantitative descriptive, cross-sectional survey design. The sample populations included all registered TB patients of age 18 years and above in Lephhalale sub-district 6 clinics. A questionnaire was used to collect data and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22.0 was used to analyze the data.

The results: Out of 148 respondents, a high proportion of diagnosed TB patients were receiving less than R1000 per month (43.24%), while 70% were unemployed. High proportions of diagnosed TB patients were from rural formal settlement (39.19%) and urban informal settlement (36.49%).

Conclusion and Recommendations: Findings revealed that high proportions of TB patient were diagnosed from poor ventilated and overcrowded household. Improving ventilation and educating the community about household overcrowding may decrease the transmission of TB.

Key words: *Tuberculosis, Risk Factors*