



**International Conference:
Evidence in Global Disability and Health**

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ABSTRACT

Title: Access barriers to health care among Persons with Disabilities in the Kumasi Metropolis of Ghana

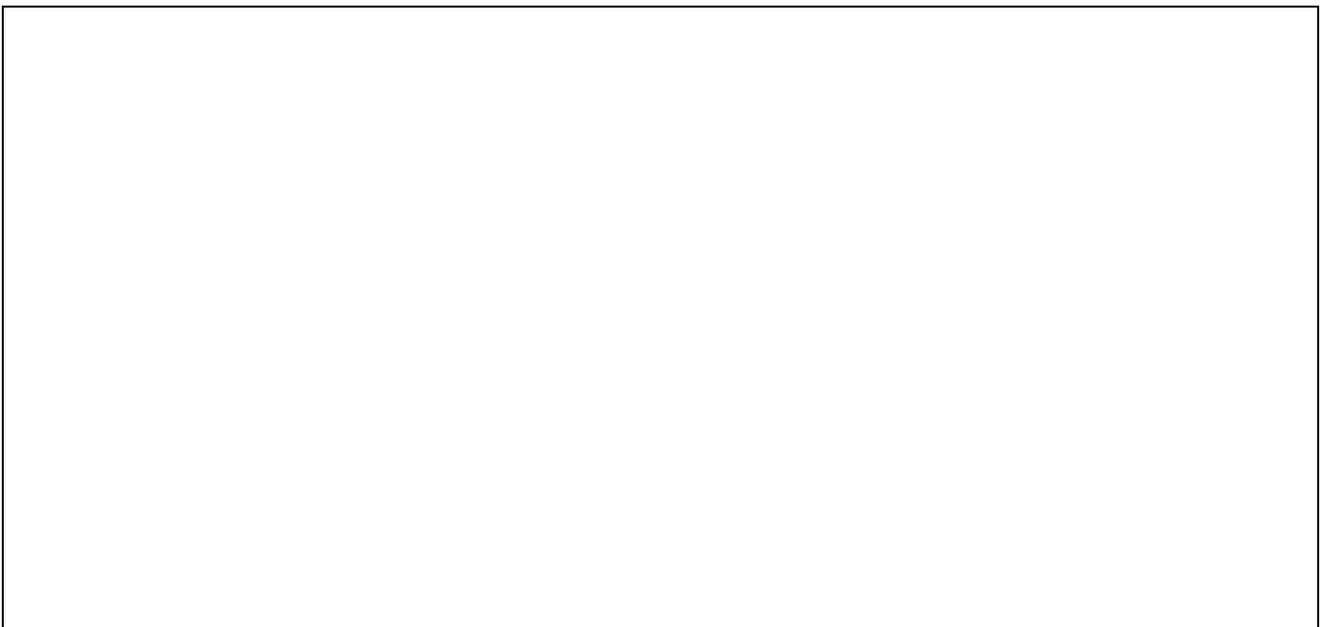
Abstract text (limited to 300 words, should include background, methods, results and conclusions):

Introduction: Health care is a human right yet unmet needs of health care remain one of the major challenges among people with disabilities (People with disabilities). One of the several reasons accounting for this is that there is little evidence on access barriers to healthcare among People with disabilities. This partly explains the gaps in policy design and implementation of appropriate interventions for People with disabilities. This study aimed at contributing to filling the evidence gaps on access barriers to healthcare among People with disabilities in the Kumasi Metropolis in Ghana.

Methods: A cross-sectional study involving semi-structured questionnaire was conducted with three groups of People with disabilities namely; Physical, Hearing and Visual impaired in the Kumasi Metropolis. The study used a multi-stage sampling to randomly select 51 respondents each from five (5) clusters of communities in the Kumasi Metropolis. Data were analysed into descriptive and inferential statistics at 95% confidence interval.

Results: The study found that respondents faced physical, medical equipment and communication barriers to health care. Females were more likely to experience physical barriers (OR=1.74, 95% CI; 1.06, 2.86) and less likely to have experienced communication barriers (OR=0.61, 95% CI; 0.42, 0.88). Respondents aged 40 years and above were more likely to have experienced physical as were as medical equipment barrier compared with the age group below 20 years. Again, physical disabled persons (OR=4.00, 95% CI; 2.35, 6.80) and visual impaired persons (OR=3.25, 95% CI; 1.96, 5.36) were more profound to have experienced physical barriers. However, government sector employers were less likely to have experienced physical, medical equipment and communication barriers compared with unemployed persons.

Conclusion: The study found a variety of barriers among different socio-demographic groups. Redesigning and resourcing health facilities to be more People with disabilities' friendly could improve mitigate these barriers.



Deadline for abstract submission: November 30, 2015

Please submit your abstract to: disabilitycentre@lshtm.ac.uk

Restricted to one first author abstract per participant.

If you have any questions, please write to:

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