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Integration of Tuberculosis and Human Immunodeficiency Virus Services in Ngaka Modiri Molema District, North West Province

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ABSTRACT Tuberculosis (TB) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemics in South Africa are closely intertwined. This study seeks to determine and describe the level and implementation model of integration of TB/HIV services in *Ngaka Modiri Molema* district, North West province. A cross-sectional chart review was employed in the study. A total of 305 patient records were reviewed from four PHC and four CHC clinics. Participants' ages ranged from 6 to 73 years and females (63%) dominated the study. Patients' entry point to care was HIV (98%) and TB (2%). Majority of PLWH (97%) were screened for TB. TB patients (100%) were tested for HIV, and given co-trimoxazole. Most patients (82%) were initiated in ART within 2 weeks. Majority of them (88%) adopted full TB/HIV integrated services. Proper implementation of TB/HIV integrated services can promote the reduction of risk of TB incidence, illness and death among PLWH, through extended preventive therapies.