FROM OUTBREAKTO ABHR PRODUCTION; EXPERIENCE FROM CAMEROON







NKWAN JACOB GOBTE

CAMEROON BAPTIST CONVENTION

HEALTH SERVICES

THE PROBLEM/OUTBREAK



22.5% (900,000) neonatal deaths each year caused by sepsis (Li Zhang et al, 2016)

Often associated with poor infection prevention or unhygienic practices

Hands - common mode of spread(Bauer-Savage et al, 2013)

Poor hand hygiene compliance, limited ABHR in Africa.

Background.



Multiple outbreaks of neonatal sepsis



Additional treatments,
Extended hospital stay
Additional cost.



No surveillance, no data before 2002

CLINICAL PRESENTATION/LAB FINDINGS

Skin sepsis (pustules)

Septic knee

Staph aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa from

samples

RISK FACTORS

Only one sink in a 30-bed postpartum ward

Reserved only for drinking, not for hand washing

Many clinical procedures performed without washing hands

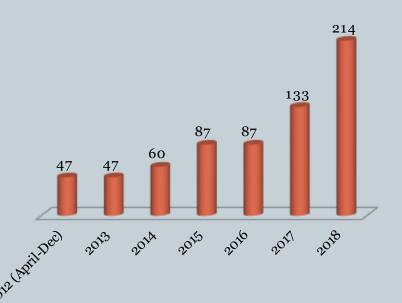
Ignorance of the importance of hand hygiene

STRATEGIES



RESULTS

Volume Per Month (Litres)



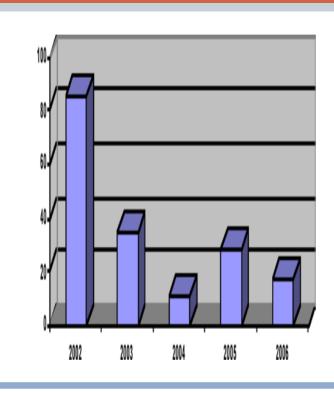
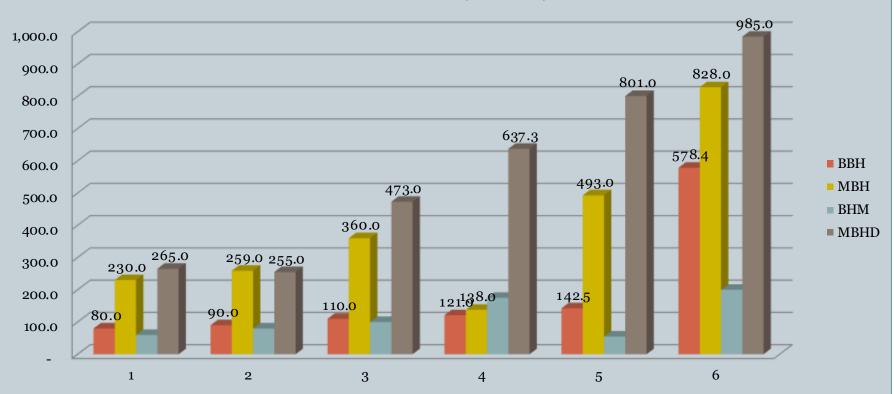


Figure 1. Septic spots per 1000 live births

VOLUME OF HAND RUB USED ALSO INCREASED STEADILY

ABHR CONSUMPTION IN FOUR FACILITIES FROM 2012-2018(Litres)



CONCLUSION/TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- Infection prevention is consistent application of basic strategies
- Alcohol hand rub is key to improve hand hygiene compliance
- Local production should be promoted.

Thanks for your kind attention.