FROM OUTBREAK TO ABHR PRODUCTION; EXPERIENCE FROM CAMEROON

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CAMEROON BAPTIST CONVENTION HEALTH SERVICES
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.
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)

2012 (April-Dec) 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
47 47 60 87 87 133 214

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.