ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE & INFECTION CONTROL

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P323: Epidemiological study of drug administration routes (dar) in the department of pediatrics, Gabriel Touré hospital. Mali

M Daouda[1*], AS Kaya[2], B Traoré[3], L Bengaly[4], M Sacko[5], A Camara[1], AM Traoré[1], M Diakité[1], H Cissé[1], AT Sidibé[2], HA Traoré[2], T Sidibé[3], MM Keita[3]

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Objectives

Injectable route seems to be the most frequently used in health facilities in a resource-limited setting.

Methods

In order to better understand this under investigated issue, we conducted a longitudinal study of DAR use in the general pediatric ward of the Gabriel Touré Hospital to Bamako during 6 months.

Results

We are interested in the routes of administration applied to a population of 300 children with a sex ratio (M/F) = 1.3. Their average age was 2 years ± 1. Presumed diagnoses underwent a change from admission to discharge, both in frequency and formulation. Malaria (37.4% vs 39.7% at 72 hours), pneumonia (19% vs 20% at 72 hours), and the nephrotic syndrome (2.2% vs. 5.1% in 72 hours) were most commonly mentioned. Treatments prescribed for the presumed diagnosis were administered parenterally in 76.6% of cases at admission, in 70% 72h hours after admission and in 36.3% at discharge. The following complications were noted: inflammation of the catheter puncture sites (21.8% at admission, 18% after 5 days of hospitalization), abscess at the site of intramuscular injection (2.1%). The mean duration of hospitalization was 7.6 ± 3.7 days and mortality was 11%.

Conclusion

Injection is the most widely used in the pediatric unit III for the most common pathologies. A detailed study would be needed to assess the adequacy of the diagnostic hypotheses and routes of administration. The high number of injections exposes staff and patients to risks.

Disclosure of interest

None declared.

Author details
[1]Service of Infectious Diseases,Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Bamako, Mali. [2]Department of Internal medecine, University Hospital of Point G, Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Bamako, Mali. [3]Pediatric Services, Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Bamako, Mali. [4]Hospital Pharmacy, CHU Gabriel Touré, Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Bamako, Mali. [5]Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Bamako, Mali.

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[1]Service of Infectious Diseases,Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Bamako, Mali
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

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