



Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.

COVID-19: an opportunity to improve infection prevention and control in LMICs

We congratulate Paul Sonenthal and colleagues (July 2020)¹ for the timely assessment of COVID-19 preparedness in Malawi. The authors highlight clear gaps in infection prevention and control, including the availability of personal protective equipment, but cautiously suggest that these findings might not be generalisable to other low-income and middle-income countries. We did detailed surveys before the COVID-19 pandemic to evaluate water sanitation and hygiene, and infection prevention and control preparedness at 14 Kenyan public hospitals.² From the surveys, we noted that, even for these large facilities, there were challenges in providing adequately treated water. Additionally, there were scarce resources available to install new hand hygiene and waste disposal structures, especially in locations where they were absent.³

We found that the responsibility for water sanitation and hygiene, and infection prevention and control in hospitals is often poorly defined. Working with stakeholders, we developed a framework to assign responsibility to specific groups within the hospital and regional governments on the basis of their capacity for action. This framework allowed us to identify the specific groups who were best placed to tackle the problems we had highlighted. One of the important groups identified was the hospital's infection prevention and control committee.⁴ Our pre-pandemic survey suggested that these committees were inactive and poorly constituted.³ The low status and awareness of infection prevention and control in the hospitals contributed to these committees being largely dormant.⁴ However, from our interviews with health-care workers done during the COVID-19 pandemic in April, 2020, we

found that these infection prevention and control committees are playing a crucial role in training medical staff on personal protective equipment use and infection prevention and control procedures (Maina M, unpublished).

These committees can provide strategic leadership on the purchase of good quality infection prevention and control materials, and address any deficiencies in the hand hygiene and waste management infrastructure.

With infection prevention and control playing a crucial role in the management of COVID-19, it provides an opportunity for the proper training of all health workers on the best infection prevention and control practices (Maina M, unpublished).

The COVID-19 pandemic provides an opportunity to strengthen crucial aspects of the health-care system that have been previously overlooked.⁵ These aspects include the infection prevention and control infrastructure and the formation of active infection prevention and control committees to provide much-needed leadership. These improvements will prove to be valuable not only during the COVID-19 pandemic, but also in the fight against other infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance.

We declare no competing interests.

Copyright © 2020 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an Open Access article under the CC BY 4.0 license.

**Michuki Maina, Olga Tosas-Auguet, Mike English, Constance Schultz, Jacob McKnight*
mmaina@kemri-wellcome.org

KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Research Programme, Health Services Research Group, Nairobi, Kenya (MM, ME); Department of Global Health, Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands (MM, CS); University of Oxford, Nuffield Department of Medicine, Oxford, UK (OT-A, ME, JM); and Amsterdam Institute for Global Health and Development, Amsterdam, Netherlands (CS)

- 1 Sonenthal PD, Masiye J, Kasomekera N, et al. COVID-19 preparedness in Malawi: a national facility-based critical care assessment. *Lancet Glob Health* 2020; **8**: e890–92.
- 2 WHO, UNICEF. WASH in health care facilities: global baseline report 2019. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2019.

- 3 Maina M, Tosas-Auguet O, McKnight J, et al. Extending the use of the World Health Organisations' water sanitation and hygiene assessment tool for surveys in hospitals - from WASH-FIT to WASH-FAST. *PLoS One* 2019; **14**: e0226548.
- 4 Maina M, Tosas-Auguet O, McKnight J, et al. Evaluating the foundations that help avert antimicrobial resistance: performance of essential water sanitation and hygiene functions in hospitals and requirements for action in Kenya. *PLoS One* 2019; **14**: e0222922.
- 5 Zhao Y, McKnight J, English M. Low-income countries' bids for World Bank funding raise serious concerns about their coronavirus strategies. 2020. <https://theconversation.com/low-income-countries-bids-for-world-bank-funding-raise-serious-concerns-about-their-coronavirus-strategies-138628> (accessed June 18, 2020).



Published Online
 August 13, 2020
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(20\)30352-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(20)30352-1)