

# **POSTER PRESENTATION**

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# P310: The blood accidents exposure (aes) in principal hospital dakar (hpd): about 152 cases collected in 12 years

PS Ba<sup>1\*</sup>, B Fall<sup>2</sup>, FK Soumah-Mbaye<sup>1</sup>, KM BA-Fall<sup>1</sup>, PS Mbaye<sup>1</sup>

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## Introduction

Blood exposure accidents (BEA) are a risk to all personnel of the health services. Today, support for BEA is well codified. In Senegal, a strategy implemented by ISAARV provides rapid and optimized response to these accidents, in order to reduce the risk of HIV seroconversion.

# **Objectives**

- Specify frequency, circumstances and place of occurrence of BEA among staff, Highlight the attitudes and practices of personnel during blood exposure situations,
- Evaluate the management of these accidents.

# **Methods**

Retrospective study of all cases reported to the BEA Principal Hospital in Dakar during the period January 2001 - December 2012. Reporting cases of BEA was made in a register in health service staff with collection of a declaration. Declaration forms of all cases were compiled and analyzed in Epi Info version 6.4.

### **Results**

One hundred and fifty two (152) cases of BSE have been reported and were taken care of. All personal health services were concerned with a predominance of nurses (44.1%). More than half (59.6%) were vaccinated against hepatitis B at the time of the accident. Needlestick injuries were the most frequently encountered accidents (86.5%) followed bz the taking of samples (44.1%) or the placement of infusions (22%). Only 55.9% of the victims were wearing gloves at the time of the accident. After the accident, 49.2% of victims washed their hands and

used disinfectants recommended in case of BEA. The source patient was identified in 78% of cases, with 15 cases of HIV positive patients. In the evaluation, 88.1% were intermediate risk of BEA. Chemoprophylaxis was introduced in 84.7% of cases, treatment did not exceed 2 days except for 13 of the 15 victims of BEA whose source patients were HIV positive at the time of the accident. No seroconversions were noted.

### Conclusion

This study has made it possible to make recommendations for effective prevention of the BEA, in a broader context of risk management and safety at work.

### **Disclosure of interest**

None declared.

### **Author details**

 $^1\mathrm{Medicine}$  Department , HPD, Dakar, Senegal.  $^2\mathrm{Federation}$  laboratories, HPD, Dakar, Senegal.

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<sup>1</sup>Medicine Department , HPD, Dakar, Senegal Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

