Antibioprophylaxis in cesarean section in Benin: challenges for practices improvement.

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Background

Cesarean section (CS) can be a life-saving procedure and that also prevents poor obstetric outcomes. These can be improved by antibioprophylaxis that meets the five conventional criteria **(i.e right indication, molecule, dose, timing and duration).** Low adherence to recommendations on antibioprophylaxis has consequences to patients' safety and antimicrobial resistance. As it is important to improve antibioprophylaxis, we worked to highlight how to address it in Benin in context of CS free of charge.

Objective

To explore antibioprophylaxis practices in CS, healthcare workers' (HcW) knowledge and, to identify ways to improve them.

Methods

In the obstetric departments of four hospitals, we conducted an observational study (one month in 2016) and a mixed-methods study (one month in 2017) using a self-administration questionnaire and semi-structural interviews in HcW.

Results

- 141 CS were observed. Ant did not conform to the criteria in 68.79% of cases.
- Broad-spectrum antibiotics were frequently used. Timing, dose and duration of administration were often inadequate.
- Less than 30% of 33 respondents had a good level of knowledge on ABP.
- Practices and HcW's level of knowledge seemed to be in same trend as shown in Figure 1.
- The ten face-to-face interviews and two focus groups helped identify five main determinants, subdivided in 14 categories of poor achievement. Patients behavior's determinant was appeared to have a major impact on healthcare workers' attitude. This fact influence several criteria of antibioprophylaxis practices in CS. The Figure 2 shown the links between the five main determinants.

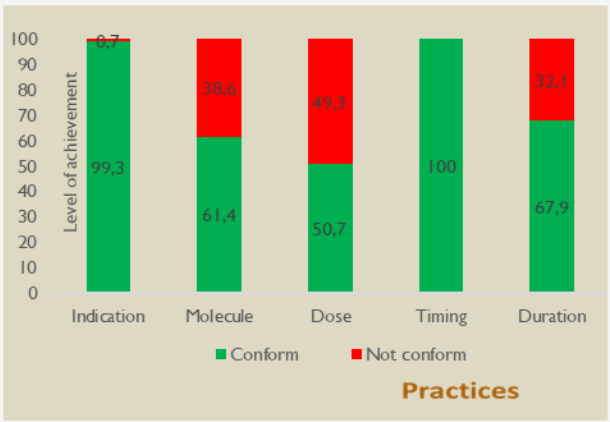

Figure 1: Pratices level achievement and knowledge level trends

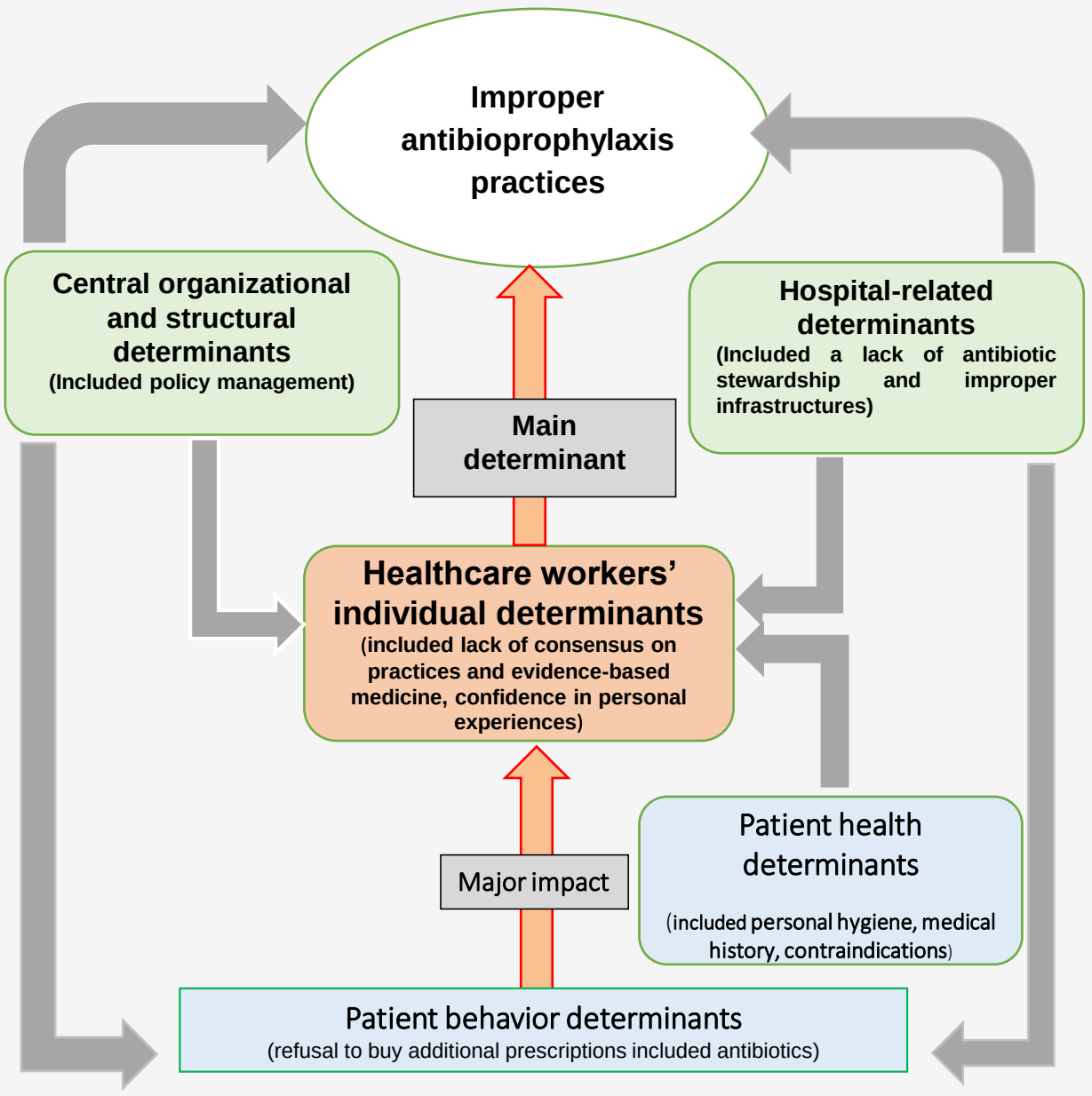

Figure 2: Links between the five main determinants

Conclusion

Despite the availability of a free CS kit containing the required antibiotics, antibioprophylaxis is poorly conducted. To improve antibioprophylaxis in ways that ensure patients' safety and reduce the incidence of antimicrobial resistance, several determinants involving all actors and levels of the health system need to be considered.