

IPC & WASH: Keeping individuals with mpox and health and care workers that care for them safe

14 October 2024

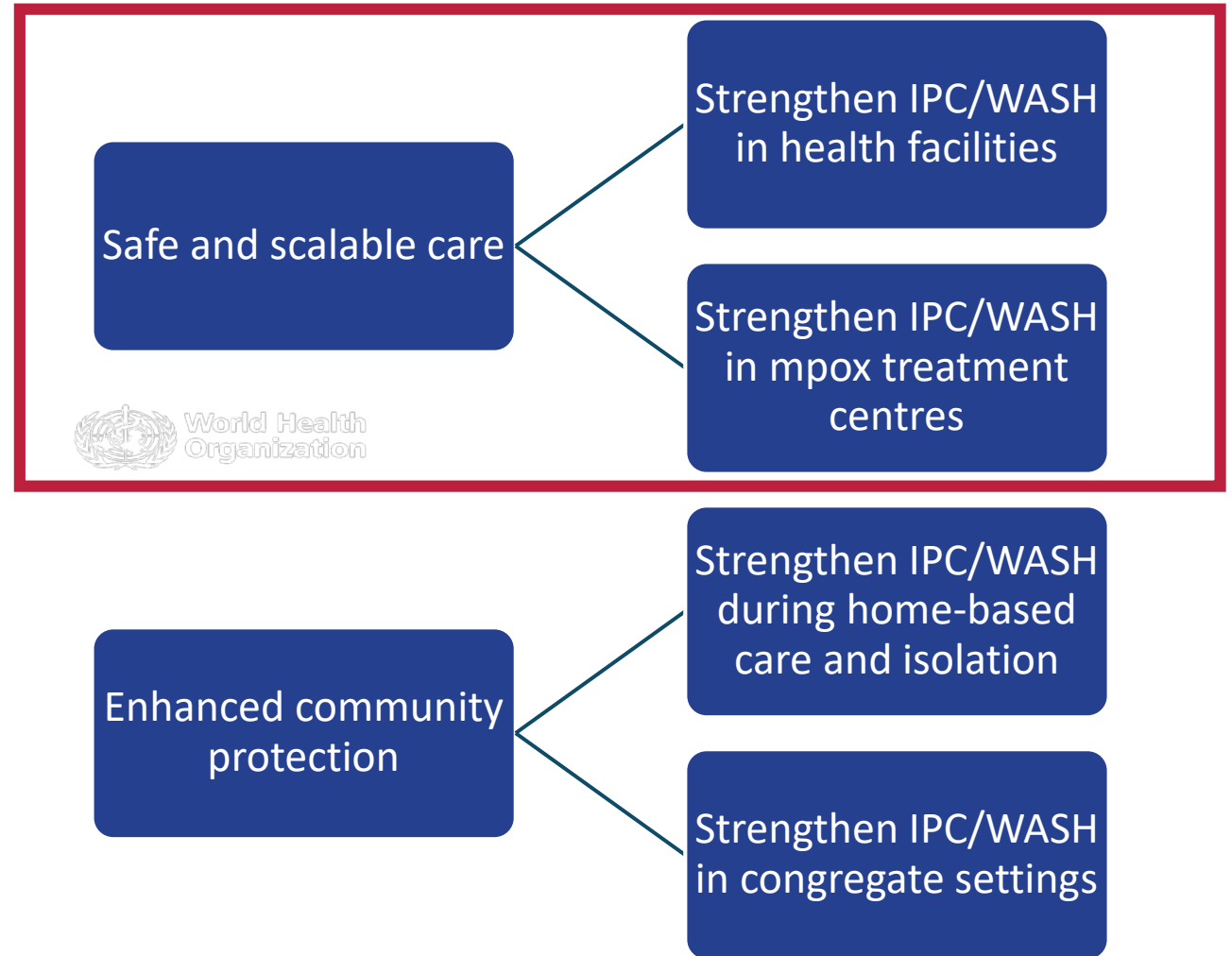
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IPC & WASH Team



Objectives

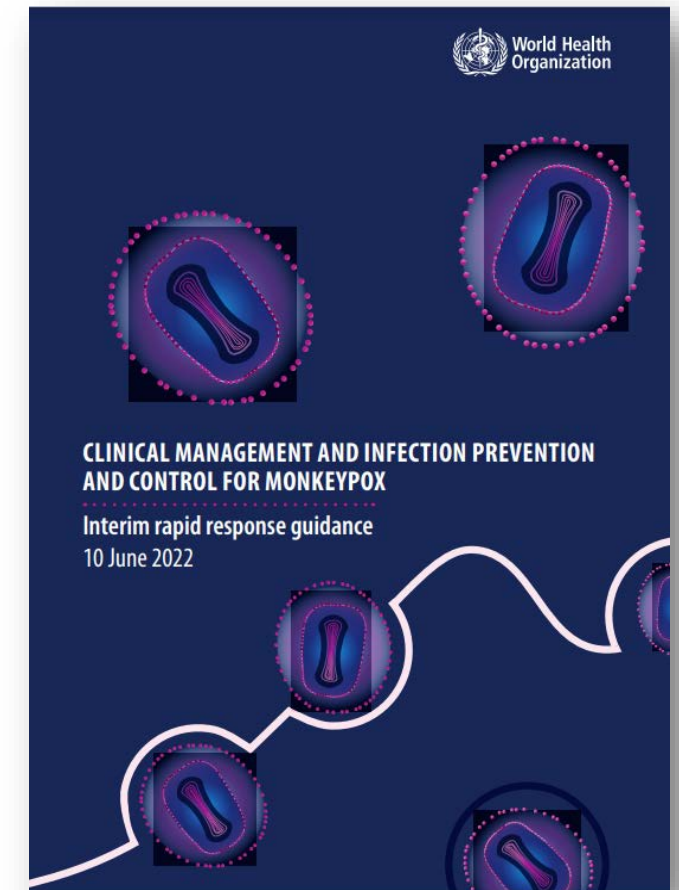
- 1.To emphasize the WHO infection prevention and control (IPC) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) recommendations and available tools for healthcare settings where care for patients with suspected or confirmed mpox is provided.
- 2.To share practical experiences implementing IPC measures and strengthening WASH services in health facilities during the mpox response.

IPC and WASH strategy for mpox



Clinical management and infection prevention and control for mpox: interim rapid response guidance

Screening and triage	• 3 recommendations
Health care settings	• 7 recommendations
Home and community settings	• 4 recommendations
Health and care workers exposures	• 1 recommendation
Management of the deceased	• 1 recommendation



Key message: Screening

Prompt identification of mpox and swift implementation of IPC measures reduces transmission in health-care facilities.

Immediate actions include:

- ✓ Screening at the first point of contact
- ✓ Patient placement / isolation of patients where applicable
- ✓ Hand-hygiene best practices
- ✓ Appropriate selection and use of PPE
- ✓ Maintain a physical distance of at least 1 metre



Mpox screening form for healthcare facility entrances

Primary Screening: To identify potential suspect mpox symptoms before entering a healthcare facility

Ask everyone (patients, caregivers, health and care workers, and visitors) at each point of entry into the healthcare facility the following questions.

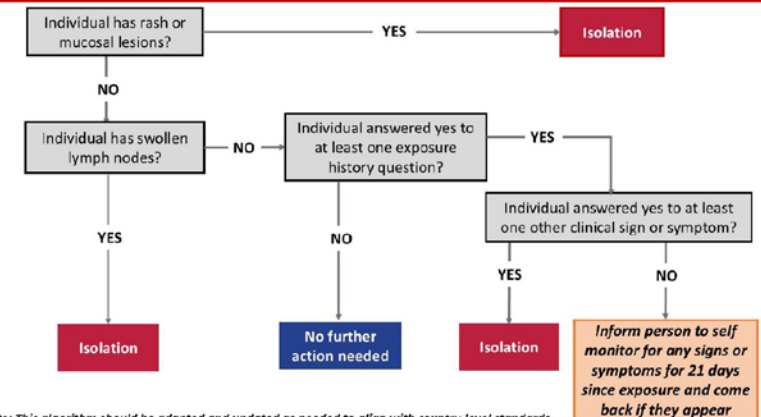
Clinical signs and symptoms (please update here to local context)

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Rash or mucosal lesions | ☐ Muscle pain/body aches/back pain |
| ☐ Headache | ☐ Generalized weakness |
| ☐ Recent or current fever ($> 38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) | ☐ Fatigue (extreme tiredness) |
| ☐ Swollen lymph nodes | |

Exposure history

- ☐ Have you been in close contact with anyone diagnosed with mpox or contaminated objects in the past 21 days?
- ☐ Have you traveled to an area with confirmed mpox cases in the past 21 days?
- ☐ Have you had contact with animals (alive or dead) like rats, mice, squirrels or primates, their feces, or eaten any raw or undercooked meat of these animals in the past 21 days?

Isolation algorithm based on above questions (please update here to local context)



Note: This algorithm should be adapted and updated as needed to align with country-level standards
Source: WHO mpox Case Definition, March 2024

Immediate IPC actions for individuals identified for isolation

- Provide the individual with a medical mask and instruct them on how to wear it properly.
- Ask the patient to clean their hands and cover lesions (as possible).
- Immediately notify a trained health and care worker to transfer the individual to a designated and well-ventilated holding or isolation area to be further assessed and receive care.
- The trained health and care worker should wear appropriate PPE (respirator, gloves, gown, eye protection) before attending to the suspected case.
- The suspected case should be kept at a safe distance at least 1 metre from others with a mask on or in separated single room with adequate ventilation.

CARING FOR PATIENTS WITH SUSPECT MPOX

- ✓ **Contact and droplet precautions** should be implemented for any **suspected mpox** patient.
 - ✓ If differential is varicella zoster virus, implement airborne precautions until ruled out.
- ✓ **Airborne and contact precautions** are recommended in circumstances and settings in with AGPs
- ✓ **Hand hygiene** should be done any time **the WHO “5 Moments” apply**, and **before PPE** and **after** removing PPE



Steps to put on personal protective equipment (PPE) for mpox

1 Perform hand hygiene

Alcohol based handrub
Rub hands for 20–30 seconds.
or
Water and soap
Wash hands for 40–60 seconds.



2 Put on the gown



3 Put on the respirator (N95, FFP2 or equivalent)

Perform a seal check.



4 Put on eye protection

Put on face shield or goggles.



5 Put on gloves

Ensure glove is placed over the cuff of the gown.



PPE for mpox



Steps to remove personal protective equipment (PPE) for mpox

Ensure that infectious waste containers are available for safe disposal of PPE. Separate containers should be available for reusable items.
It is important to follow the steps in order

1 Take off gloves



2 Take off the gown

Ensure gown is pulled away from the body during removal and that clothing does not become contaminated and dispose of it safely.



3 Perform hand hygiene

Alcohol based handrub
Rub hands for 20–30 seconds.
or
Water and soap
Wash hands for 40–60 seconds.



4 Take off eye protection

Remove eye protection by lifting the strap from behind the head and dispose of safely in waste bin. If reusable eye protection is used, place safely in bucket for decontamination.



5 Take off the respirator (N95, FFP2 or equivalent)

Remove by pulling the bottom strap over back of head, followed by the top strap. Avoid touching the respirator.



6 Perform hand hygiene

Alcohol based handrub
Rub hands for 20–30 seconds.
or
Water and soap
Wash hands for 40–60 seconds.



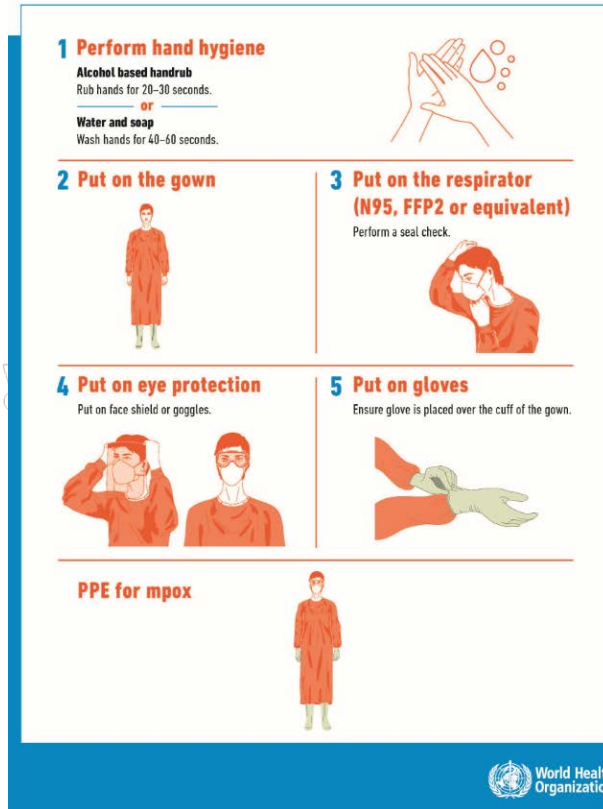
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CARING FOR PATIENTS WITH CONFIRMED MPOX

- ✓ **Use contact and droplet precautions** with a respirator
- ✓ **Required PPE:** a respirator, eye protection (goggles or face shield), gown, and gloves
- ✓ **Airborne and contact precautions** are recommended in circumstances and settings in which AGPs
- ✓ **Hand hygiene** should be done any time **the WHO “5 Moments” apply**, and **before PPE** and **after removing PPE**



Steps to put on personal protective equipment (PPE) for mpox



1 Perform hand hygiene
Alcohol based handrub
Rub hands for 20–30 seconds.
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Water and soap
Wash hands for 40–60 seconds.

2 Put on the gown

3 Put on the respirator (N95, FFP2 or equivalent)
Perform a seal check.

4 Put on eye protection
Put on face shield or goggles.

5 Put on gloves
Ensure glove is placed over the cuff of the gown.

PPE for mpox

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Steps to remove personal protective equipment (PPE) for mpox



Ensure that infectious waste containers are available for safe disposal of PPE. Separate containers should be available for reusable items. It is important to follow the steps in order.

1 Take off gloves

2 Take off the gown
Ensure gown is pulled away from the body during removal and that clothing does not become contaminated and dispose of it safely.

3 Perform hand hygiene
Alcohol based handrub
Rub hands for 20–30 seconds.
or
Water and soap
Wash hands for 40–60 seconds.

4 Take off eye protection
Remove eye protection by lifting the strap from behind the head and dispose of safely in waste bin. If reusable eye protection is used, place safely in bucket for decontamination.

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Remove by pulling the bottom strap over back of head, followed by the top strap. Avoid touching the respirator.

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Alcohol based handrub
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Mpox Raid assessment tool for health facilities

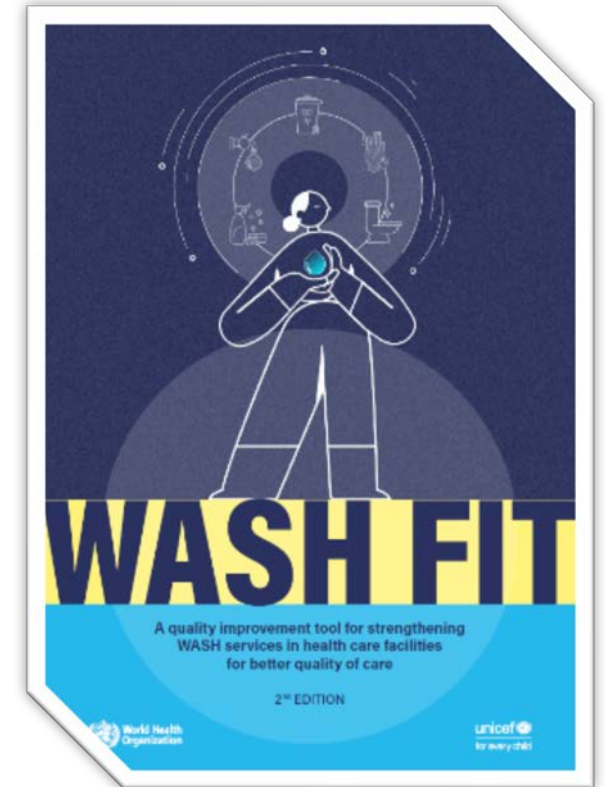
Infection prevention and control		Scoring guide (Yes = 1/No = 0)		Comment	
Health facility (HF) and assessment Date of assessment: _____ Country: _____ District: _____ Sub-county: _____ Health facility: _____ Type of HF: _____ Approximate cases: _____ Facility level: _____ Primary health-care facility (health services including day, inpatient bed): _____ Primary-level hospital (A hosp/ surgery, or just general practice): _____ Secondary-level hospital (A hosp/ 500 beds; often referred to as a _____) Tertiary-level hospital (A hosp/ and specialized imaging units; 1500 beds; often referred to as a _____) Authority: _____ Government: _____ Private not-for-profit: _____ Private: _____ Number of beds in the facility: _____ Total number of health workers in the HF: _____ Total number of health workers participating in the assessment: _____ Name of the IPC focal point/IPC lead of the HF or designate participating in assessment: _____ Please describe the IPC focal point/IPC lead of the HF or designate: _____ This assessment is performed in response to a case or during readiness phase: _____ Response to a case (e.g. IPC ring): _____ Readiness: _____ Does the facility have a reported (suspected or confirmed) case? _____ Assessor's email: _____ Assessor's phone: _____		4 Screening capacity			
4.1	The health facility has a screening station at each entry point to the health facility.				
4.2	A questionnaire or screening tool based on the local epidemiology is used for everyone entering the health facility.				
4.3	Temperature is correctly taken using a non-contact thermometer and the reading is verified.				
4.4	There is a distance of at least one metre between the screener and patient/visitor/caregiver.				
4.5	A functional, non-contact thermometer and signage are available at screening points.				
4.6	There is a referral SOP for identified suspect cases to the appropriate isolation area or unit.				
4.7	Suspect cases are transferred immediately and directly from screening to an isolation area or unit.				
4.8	Screeners have access to PPE on an as-needed basis (based on risk assessment).				
4.9	Identified suspect patients are provided a medical mask and asked to wash their hands and, if possible, to cover their lesions.				
RECOMMENDATION FOR MONITORING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE HEALTH FACILITY (see other tab)					
Classification					
1 IPC leadership at the health facility 1.1 The facility has at least one of the following: an IPC team. 1.2 During the last two weeks, the facility has held at least one IPC meeting. 1.3 The facility has adapted standard operating procedures for hygiene and cough etiquette, patient placement, PPE use, environmental cleaning, laundry and waste management (that are in line with international or national guidance).		Develop/implement improvement plan, monitoring once a day; reassess fortnightly (two weeks)		Less than 50% * red	
2 Health worker training 2.1 Within the last six months, all health workers have received training on hygiene and cough etiquette, patient placement, PPE use, environmental cleaning, laundry and waste management and IPC practices. 2.2 Health workers have been trained on IPC practices (hand hygiene, PPE use, patient placement, etc.).		Develop/implement improvement plan, monitoring two or three times a week; reassess in three weeks		50 - 79% * yellow	
3 Hand hygiene 3.1 The screening area has a functional hand hygiene station (i.e. alcohol-based handrub dispenser or soap, water and disposable towels). 3.2 Functional hand hygiene stations (that is alcohol-based hand rub dispenser or soap, water and disposable towels) are available at all points of care. 3.3 A functional hand hygiene station is available within five metres of toilets/latrines. 3.4 The facility monitors hand hygiene compliance (every three months) using the WHO hand hygiene observation tool or equivalent. 3.5 Hand hygiene posters are displayed at all hand hygiene stations.		Develop/implement improvement plan, monitoring once a week; reassess in four weeks		80% or higher	
4 Screening capacity		Scoring guide (Yes = 1/No = 0)		Comment	
4.1	The health facility has a screening station at each entry point to the health facility.				
4.2	A questionnaire or screening tool based on the local epidemiology is used for everyone entering the health facility.				
4.3	Temperature is correctly taken using a non-contact thermometer and the reading is verified.				



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WASH and Waste management in health care facilities

- Patient-care activities should be undertaken in a clean and hygienic environment that facilitates practices related to the prevention and control of health-care-associated infections (HAIs),
- Provide Basic water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure and services
- For details on recommendations:
 - WASH FIT: A practical guide for improving quality of care through water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities. Second edition



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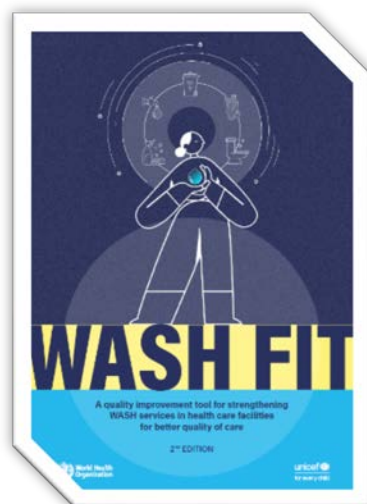
Technical Resources for Improvement of WASH and Waste in healthcare facilities



New [#WASHFIT](#) online course is available on OpenWHO



[Essential environmental health standards in health care \(who.int\)](#)



WASH FIT implementation Package; [WASH FIT portal](#) | [WASH in Health Care Facilities \(washinhcf.org\)](#)



[Overview of technologies for the treatment of infectious and sharp waste from health care facilities \(who.int\)](#)



[Safe management of wastes from health-care activities, 2nd ed. \(who.int\)](#)



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Future Tools

- Health and care worker mpox exposure risk assessment
- IPC measures for vaccination campaigns
- Training materials for community health workers



Risk assessment form for health and care workers with a potential occupational exposure to mpox

1. Interviewer information		
1a. Interviewer last and first names:		
1b. Interview date:		
1c. Interviewer phone number:		
1d. Verbal consent obtained from HW:	☐ Yes	☐ No (specify reason):
2. Health and care worker (HW) information		
2a. HW Name:		
2b. HW First name:		
2c. HW Age:		
2d. HW Sex:	☐ Male	☐ Female ☐ Prefer not to answer
2e. HW Place of residence		
2f. HW District:		
2g. HW Phone number		
2h. HW Occupation:	☐ Medical doctor☐ Nurse ☐ Midwife☐ Healthcare student ☐ Radiology /X ray technician☐ Phlebotomist ☐ Physical therapist☐ Nutritionist/dietitian ☐ Pharmacist/technician or dispenser☐ Laboratory personnel ☐ Volunteer☐ Mortuary staff ☐ Patient transporter ☐ Office staff/Administrator☐ Cleaner (hygienist) ☐ Catering/food staff☐ Ambulance driver ☐ Vaccinator☐ Security guard ☐ Traditional healer☐ Community health worker ☐ Other (specify):☐ Medical attendant	
2i. Where were you [the HW] working at the time of the possible exposure?	☐ Mpox Treatment Center☐ Screening/ triage ☐ Outpatient Department (OPD) – (Adult/Pediatric)☐ Inpatient Department (IPD) – Medical (Adult/Pediatric) ☐ Emergency (Adult/Pediatric)☐ Maternity ☐ Laboratory☐ Pharmacy ☐ Administration☐ Inpatient Department (IPD) - Surgery (Adult/Pediatric)	
**For questions with (Adult/Pediatric)- please circle the appropriate unit		



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AfricaCDC

Centres for Disease Control
and Prevention

Safeguarding Africa's health

Highlight of IPC measures for health care workers

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Centre for Disease Control and Prevention

Africa CDC, HQ

14 October 2024

Outline

Introduction and Context

General IPC Precautions for Monkeypox

Contact and Droplet Precautions (Recommendation 1)

Enhanced Precautions for Confirmed Monkeypox Cases (Recommendation 2)

Airborne Precautions for Aerosol-Generating Procedures (Recommendation 3)

Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection (Recommendation 4)

Safe Handling of Linens and Fabrics (Recommendation 5)

Waste Management Protocols (Recommendation 6)

Patient Interaction and Well-being (Recommendation 7)

Conclusion and Key Takeaways

Introduction

- Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures are critical for the prevention of Monkeypox transmission in healthcare settings.
- **Target audience:** Health facility managers, clinicians, and IPC practitioners across various healthcare settings, including primary care clinics, emergency departments, infectious disease clinics, and more.
- **Goal:** Implement appropriate IPC measures for suspected and confirmed Monkeypox cases.

General IPC Precautions for Monkeypox

- IPC is necessary for both suspected and confirmed Monkeypox patients.
- **Precautions include:** Screening and triage at the first point of contact, isolation, use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as medical masks, gloves, gowns, and eye protection.
- **Patient isolation:** In a well-ventilated single room or cohort suspected patients away from confirmed patients.

Contact and Droplet Precautions (Recommendation 1)

- **Recommendation 1:** Contact and droplet precautions should be implemented for any suspected patient with MPX.
- **Airborne precautions** should be added if varicella zoster virus (chickenpox) is suspected and until it is excluded.
- **Key Actions:** Use PPE (masks, gloves, gowns) and implement distancing measures to minimize exposure to respiratory droplets.

Enhanced Precautions for Confirmed Monkeypox Cases (Recommendation 2)

- **Recommendation 2:** For confirmed MPX patients, contact and droplet precautions must continue.
- **Respirators** should be used instead of medical masks.
- **Objective:** Limit exposure to airborne transmission when treating confirmed MPX patients.

Airborne Precautions for Aerosol-Generating Procedures (Recommendation 3)

- **Recommendation 3:** Airborne precautions must be implemented if aerosol-generating procedures (AGPs) are performed.
- **Examples of AGPs:** Intubation, bronchoscopy, or suctioning.
- **PPE required:** N95 respirators, gowns, gloves, and eye protection.

Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection (Recommendation 4)

- **Recommendation 4:** Areas within the health facility frequently used by the patient or where patient care activities occur, as well as patient care equipment, should be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with national or facility guidelines.

Key Action:

- Routine cleaning and disinfection of high-touch surfaces and shared equipment.
- During the cleaning process health workers must put on PPE (heavy duty gloves, gown, respirator [N95 or FFP2]).

Safe Handling of Linens and Fabrics (Recommendation 5)

- **Recommendation 5:** Linens, hospital gowns, towels, and other fabric items should be handled and collected carefully to prevent dispersion of infectious particles.
- **Key Actions:** Use hot water (>60°C) for laundering, or chlorine for disinfection if hot water is unavailable. Avoid shaking linens.

Waste Management Protocols (Recommendation 6)

- **Recommendation 6:** All bodily fluids and solid waste from patients with MPX should be treated as infectious waste.
- **Key Actions:** Proper disposal of PPE, contaminated medical supplies, and waste according to facility protocols to avoid environmental contamination.

Patient Interaction and Well-being (Recommendation 7)

- **Recommendation 7:** Patients isolated with MPX should have measures in place to support interaction with family and visitors, promoting their well-being.
- **Key Actions:** Allow controlled visitation or virtual visits, with visitors using appropriate PPE.

Conclusion and Key Takeaways

- **Summary:** Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures are critical in health facilities to prevent the spread of Monkeypox.
- **Key Points:** Strict adherence to contact, droplet, and airborne precautions, regular cleaning, waste management, and patient-centered care is essential.



THANK YOU

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• Bref aperçu des activités PCI-EHA dans les Etablissements de Soins de Santé

Épidémie Mpox, République Démocratique du Congo
Partage d'expérience en matière de préparation et de réponse
Cellule de Prévention et Contrôle de l'Infection
DHSP_RDC

Plan de présentation

- I. Introduction: Situation épidémiologique
- II. Aperçu des activités PCI-EHA dans les ESS des provinces en épidémie
- III. Défis et contraintes
- IV. Conclusion

I. Situation épidémiologique de Mpox dans le pays (S1- S40-2024) (2/3)

Surveillance animale (Equateur)			
Animaux suspects	Espèces	Cas	Décès
Faune domestique	Chien	0	0
	Porcine	0	0
Faune sauvage	Chauve-souris	3	1
	Ecureuil	1	0

Prise en charge	
Nombre admission hebdomadaire	271
Cas actifs aux CTMpox	1297
Sortis guéris hebdo	64
Cumul de guéris	1198*

*susceptible d' être mis a jour ultérieurement

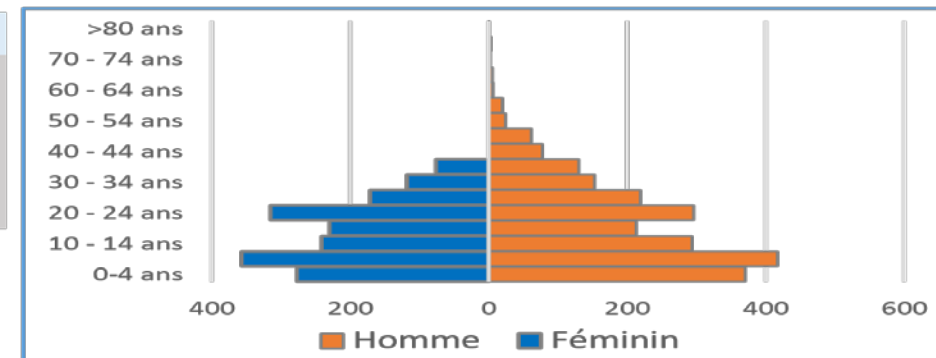


Figure. 2. Pyramide des âges et sexe des cas confirmés de Mpox en RDC, S1-S39 2024

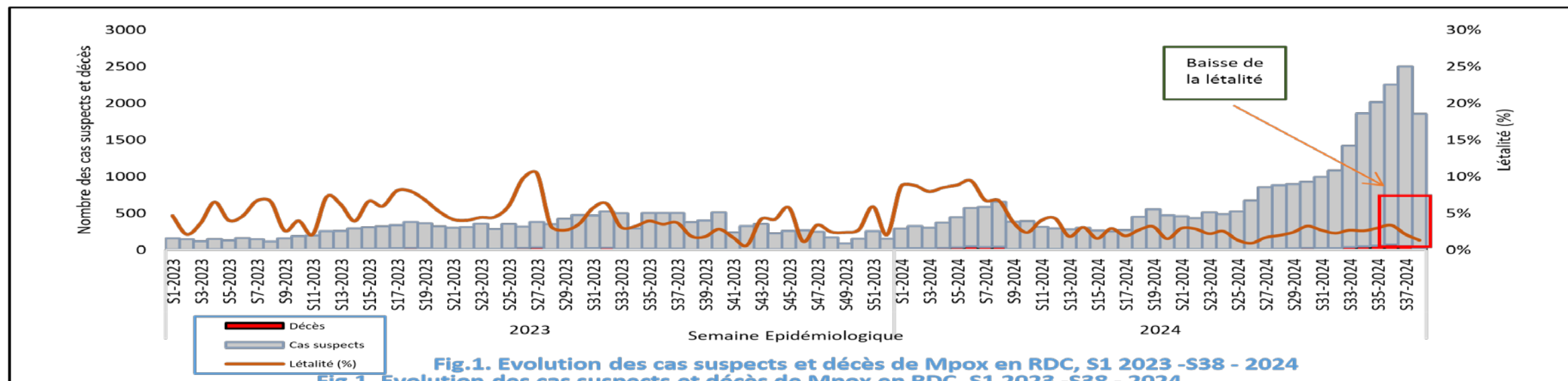
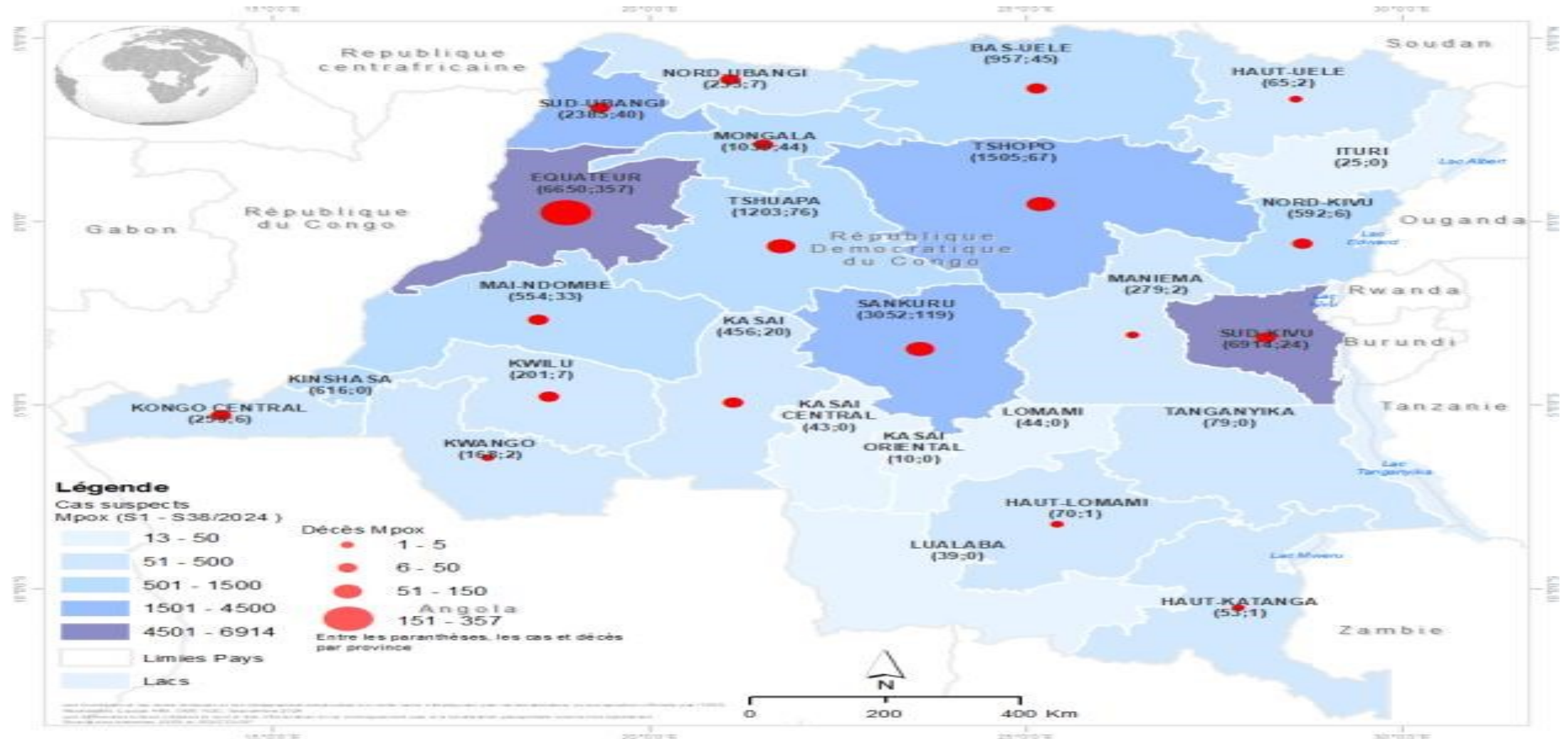


Fig.1. Evolution des cas suspects et décès de Mpox en RDC, S1 2023 -S38 - 2024

Fig.1. Evolution des cas suspects et décès de Mpox en RDC, S1 2023 -S38 - 2024

Actions de réponse

I. Situation épidémiologique de Mpox dans le pays (S1-S40-2024) (2/3): Répartition spatiale des cas suspects et décès Mpox



I. Situation épidémiologique de Mpox dans le pays (S1- S40-2024) (1/3)

- Au cumul (2024) : 31615 cas notifiés, 5902 cas confirmés, 992 Décès (létalité 3%) ;
- Taux de Testing : 11980 échantillons analysés sur 31615 cas notifiés, soit 38% ;
- Taux de positivité : 5902 échantillons positifs sur 11980 échantillons analysés, soit 49%

II. Aperçu des activités PCI-EHA en cours de mise en œuvre en RDC pour la réponse Mpox

Evaluation des Etablissements de Soins de Santé prioritaires des provinces à risque et mise en œuvre du plan de redressement des interventions PCI-EHA

II. 1. Critères de sélection des ESS prioritaires

➤ *Critères de priorités des Etablissements de Soins de Santé:*

Étaient considérés comme établissements de soins de santé prioritaires ceux répondant aux critères ci-après :

- ESS avec un taux d'utilisation de service élevé ;
- ESS ayant rapporté au moins un cas positif ou se trouvant dans le Ring des ESS rapportant des cas positifs ;
- ESS avec risque d'une infection associée aux soins(IAS).

Les différentes composantes/thématiques évaluées:

1. Leadership en matière de PCI au sein de l'établissement de santé (ES);
2. Formation des prestataires de soins et agents de santé ;
3. L'hygiène des mains / Stations pour lavage des mains ;
4. Capacité de dépistage;
5. Capacité d'isolation*;
6. Équipement de protection individuelle (EPI);
7. Sécurité des injections ;
8. Nettoyage et désinfection de l'environnement ;
9. Décontamination des équipements et dispositifs médicaux;
10. Identification et prise en charge des patients hospitalisés;
11. Gestion post-exposition des prestataires de soins et agents de santé
12. Emplacement des patients ;
13. Hygiène et assainissement;
14. Approvisionnement en eau et stockage;
15. Gestion des déchets;
16. Gestion des corps de mpox.

II. 2. Méthodologie des interventions PCI-EHA considérer dans l'évaluation Score Card

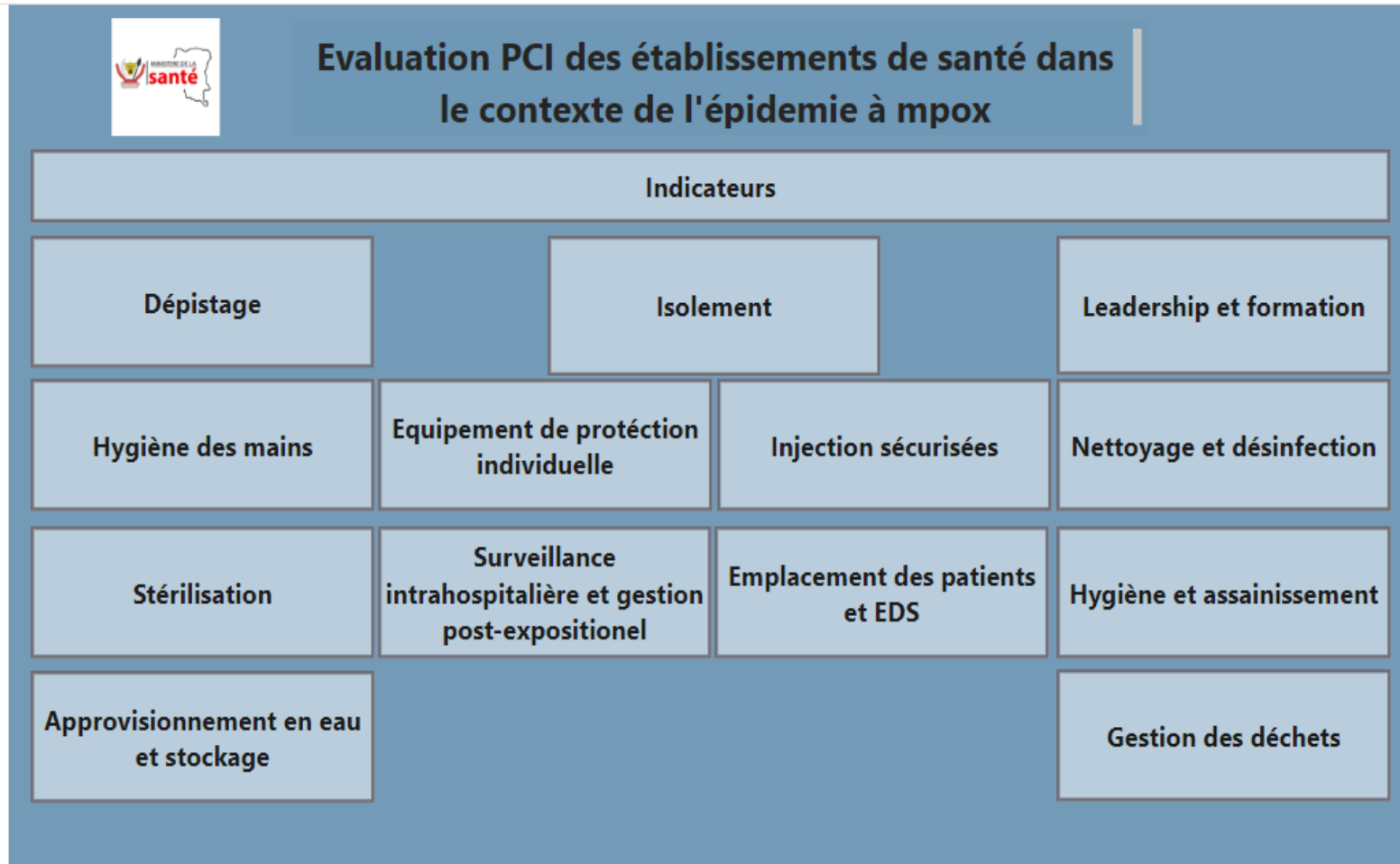
1. Evaluation initiale en cours de réalisation du 22 août au 22 novembre 2024;
2. Plan de redressement en cours de mise en œuvre avec comme activités principales :
 - Accompagnement des ESS prioritaires dans les DPS Hots pots ;
 - Formation/Briefing sur le tas des superviseurs dans les DPS prioritaires 9/26 suivant la dynamique de l'épidémie et les ressources disponibles ;
 - Briefing des prestataires des ESS prioritaires/CT Mpox en PCI-EHA dans le contexte Mpox ;
 - Dotation des ESS prioritaires en kits : intrants PCI suivant les catégorie(Kits M1 et M2).
 - Redynamisation/Installation du système de dépistage, triages/isolement et Comités PCI ;
3. Analyses des données (Dash Board national) et revue des résultats (comparative) pour action.

II. 3. Aperçu des résultats



III. 3. Aperçu des résultats(1/3)

Bref aperçu sur les résultats des évaluations des ESS:



- ❑ Début du processus des évaluations au niveau des ESS prioritaires dans les DPS à haut risque à haut-risque (3/12):

✓ **Sud-Kivu, Kinshasa, Nord-Kivu.**

- ❑ En cours de préparation :

- ✓ Equateur, Sankuru, Tshopo, Tshuapa, Maniema, Kasai,...

- **Lien Dashboard:**

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrljoiNmI1M2E1NWMTzJczNC0ONTU1LWE5ZjltMjY0YmEzM2RlMDdhliwidCI6ImY2MTBjMGI3LWJkMjQtNGIzOS04MTBjLTNkYzI4MGFmYjU5MCIscmMiOiJh9>

III. 3. Aperçu des résultats(2/3)



❑ Le score global moyen est de **47,6 %**.

❑ Les indicateurs défaillants de la PCI-EHA:

- ✓ **Formation (15%).**
- ✓ **Disponibilité des EPI dans les ESS (29%)**
- ✓ **Isolement (29,8%).**
- ✓ Mise en place du système de Dépistage et Isolement dans les ESS **(33,3%)**
- ✓ Leadership et la formation des prestataires sur la PCI dans le contexte de Mpox **(40,2%)**
- ✓ Surveillance intra-hospitalière et la gestion post-expositionnel **(43%).**
- ✓ Mise en oeuvre des pratiques de l'hygiène des mains **(45,8%).**
- ✓ Disposition pratique sur la gestion des cadavres Mpox **(17,5).**
- ✓ Prise en charge post-expositionnelle des PPLs **(18,6%).**
- ✓ Décontamination des équipements et dispositifs médicaux **(44,4%).**

IV. Problèmes- recommandations- solutions (1/3)

Problèmes	Recommandations	Activités en cours pour combler les gaps
33,3% ont la capacité de dépistage et 29,8% isolement.	(1) Renforcer les capacités des ESS sur le dépistage et la mise en place du système de triage et isolement. (2) Rendre disponible les outils: Fiche de triage, thermo flash, registre et les intrants nécessaire pour faciliter le fonctionnement du service de triage dans les ESS prioritaires.	(1) Plan de mise en place du système de triage et isolement dans les ESS prioritaires des provinces du Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu et Kinshasa en cours. (2) Distribution des Outils et intrants pour le fonctionnement du système de triage et isolement dans les ESS des provinces évaluées.
40,2% Leadership en PCI, 45,8% hygiène des mains et 29% disponibilité des EPI	(1) Renforcer les capacités en PCI-EHA des comités PCI/ Comités d'hygiène (2) Rendre disponible les EPI	(1) Mise en place d'un plan de redynamisation/création des comités PCI/ Comités d'hygiène dans les ESS et le suivi du fonctionnement. (2) Dotation en kits PCI au niveau des ESS.

IV. Problèmes- recommandations- solutions (2/3)

Problèmes	Recommandations	Activités en cours pour combler les gaps
44,4 % Nettoyage et désinfection de l'environnement	(1) Rendre disponible des EPI pour les personnes commises à cette tâche et assurer une formation sur la technique recommandée quant à ce.	(1) TDR de formation en cours d'élaboration pour les provinces à haut-risque. (2) TDR approuvé pour les provinces de Kinshasa, Nord-Kivu et Sud-Kivu.
18,6% Identification et prise en charge post expositionnel	(1) Formation avec les point focaux PCI des établissements de soins ciblés pour mieux comprendre leurs responsabilités et echanger sur cette activité	(1) Prise en compte lors de la formation conjointe PCI-PEC dans le cadre de la réponse à l'épidémie de Mpox.

IV. Problèmes- recommandations- solutions (3/3)

Problèmes	Recommandations	Activités en cours pour combler les gaps
51% Emplacement des patients, 66% hygiène et assainissement	(1) Dotation des lave-mains (2) Promotion de l'hygiène des mains dans les ESS (3) Elaborer un plan de redressement pour les dotations dans les structures pour compléter les gaps	(1) Formation sur les évaluations (2) Dotation de lave-mains dans les ESS ciblés, mais n'est pas suffisante
17,4 % Gestion des corps de Mpox	(1) Assurer la formation sur les EDS dans le contexte de Mpox. (2) Rendre disponible les SOPs sur la gestion de la dépouille mortelle Mpox.	(1) Formation des acteurs des provinces sur la technique des EDS dans le contexte du Mpox (2) SOP en cours d'actualisation.

V. Défis et contraintes

1. Insuffisance d'intrants PCI-EHA dans les Divisions provinciales de la Santé pour appuyer les ESS y compris les CT Mpox et les PoE/PoC.
2. Insuffisance de partenaires d'appui pour accompagner les DPS/ ESS.
3. Insuffisance d'unités de triage et isolement et difficultés d'assurer la continuité de leur fonctionnement dans les ESS suite au manque d'infrastructures et matériels.
4. Difficultés d'Isolement dans les camps des déplacés.

VI. Perspectives

A court terme:

1. La mise en place du système de dépistage, triage/isolement dans les ESS des Zones de Santé des DPS prioritaires.
2. Le renforcement dans l'accompagnement des prestataires de soins en PCI pour relever le niveau de PCI dans les ESS prioritaires.
3. La dotation en Kits PCI-EHA en faveur des ESS avec une priorité pour les ESS avec CTMpox.

A moyen et long terme:

1. Mettre en œuvre la stratégie de PCI-EHA au niveau du pays afin de pérenniser les acquis de la prévention en post pandémie.
2. Organiser un accompagnement technique régulier des Zones de Santé et un transfert des compétences.

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