

SOS hepatitis guinea's Contribution to the management of viral hepatitis in guinea

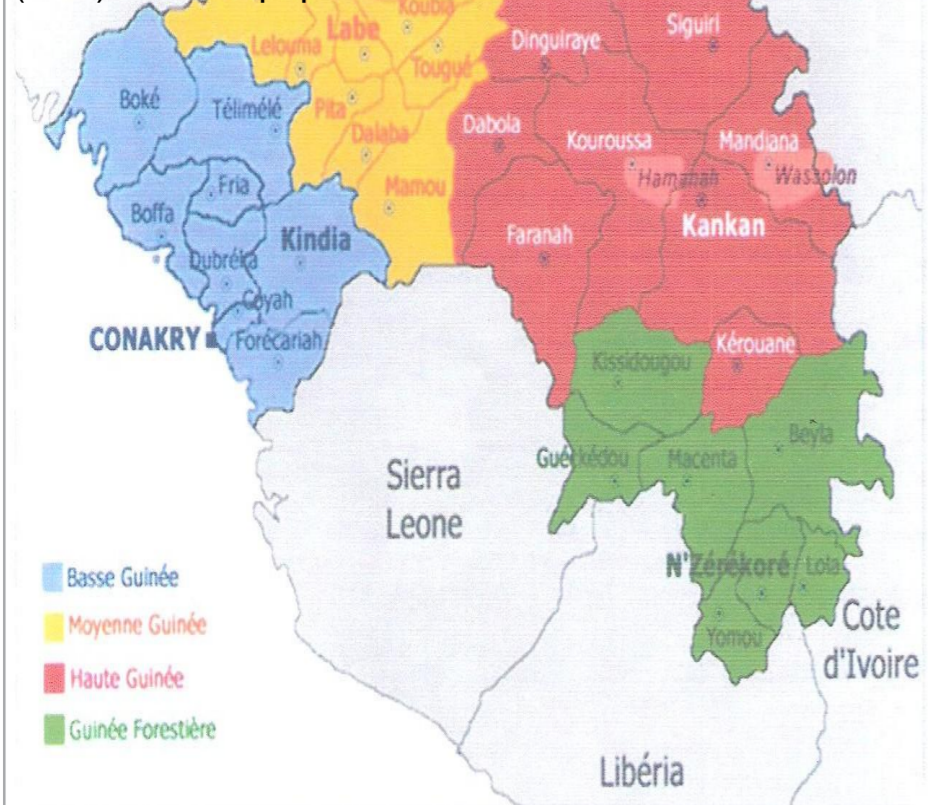
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BACKGROUND

Management of hepatitis issues in Guinea (Situation of viral hepatitis in 2012)

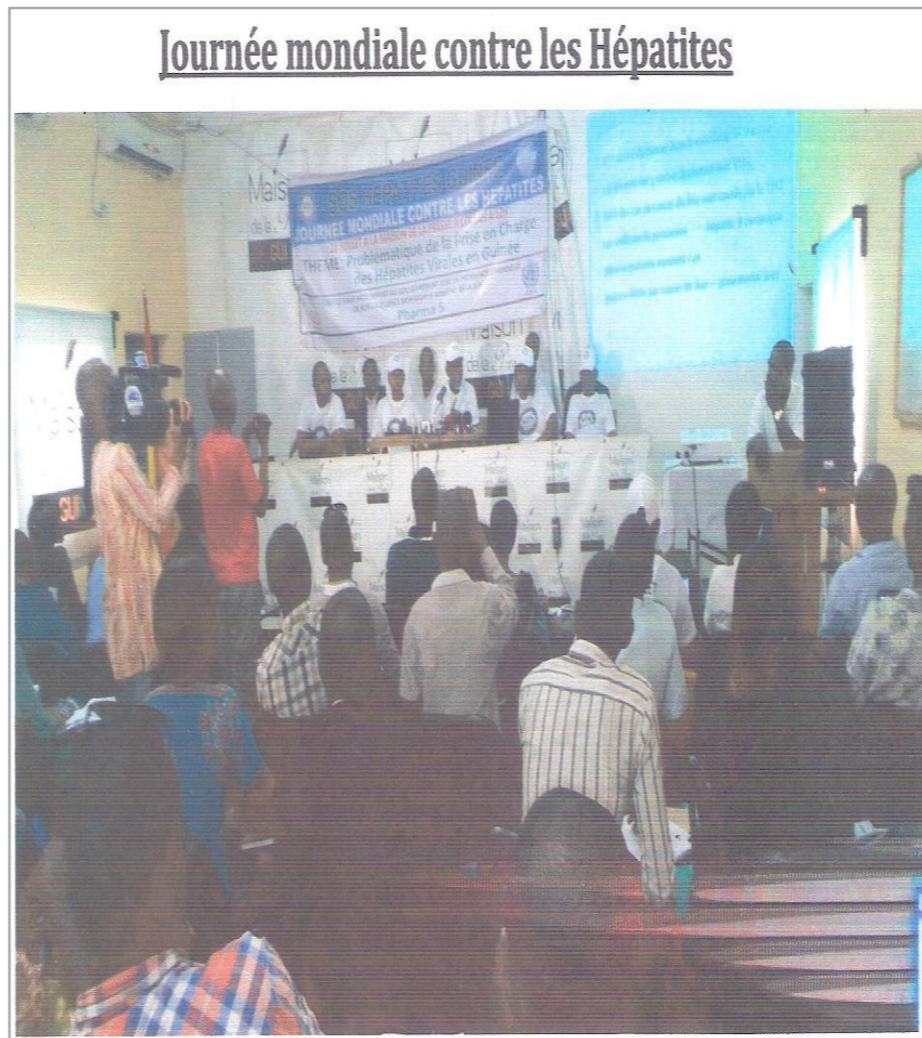
The existence of all enabling and / or aggravating factors of main viral hepatitis
 Poor personal hygiene, food and environmental health
 Inappropriate socio-cultural practices
 Challenges in viral hepatitis management
 Lack of training and provision of information of health providers
 low coverage of hepatitis vaccination especially when exposure to tainted blood and equipment contaminated with infected blood
 Challenges in mobilizing funds for the fight against hepatitis
 Lack of a National Program for Prevention and Control of Hepatitis

Guinea, or the Republic of Guinea, also named Guinea Conakry, is a West African state which got its independence in October, 2nd, 1958. French is its official language. It has an area of 245857 square km (km²). Its total population is about 12 millions



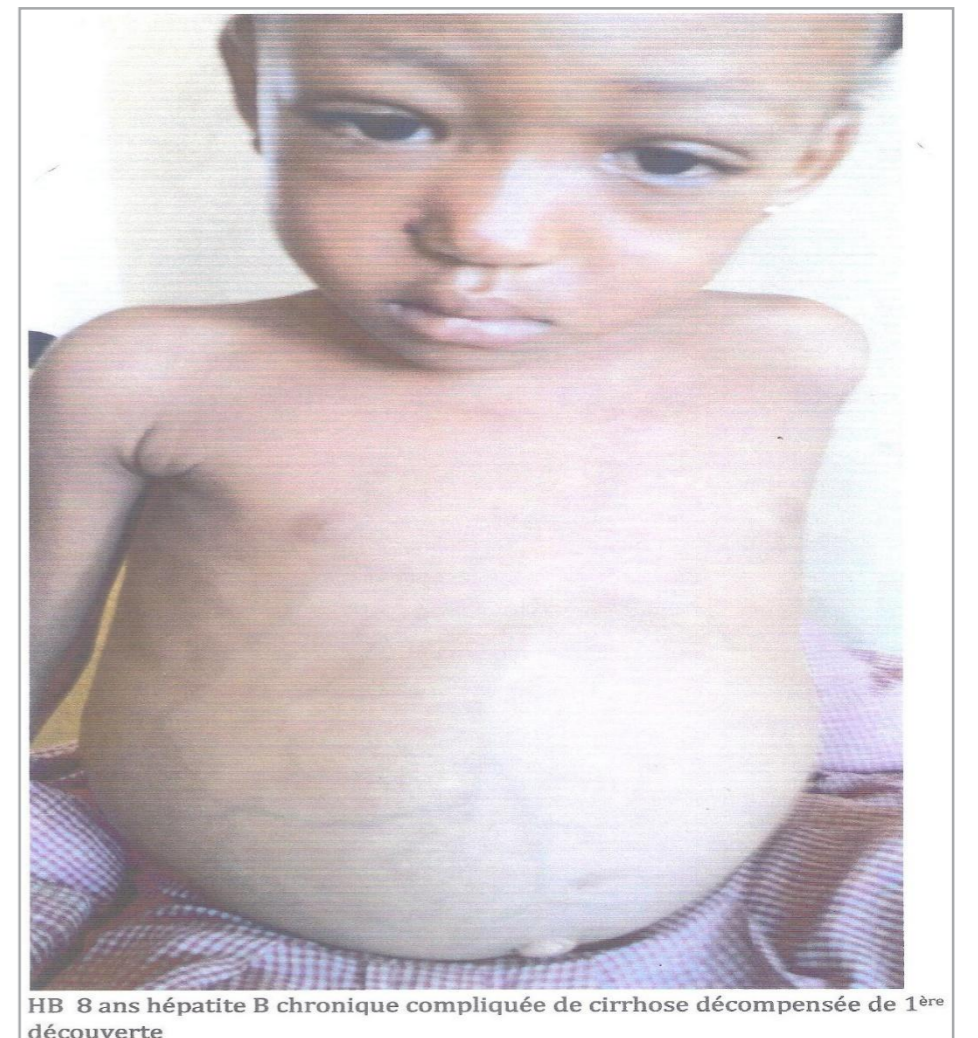
METHODS

1. Diagnosis:
2. Sensitization (Advocacy, communication)
 - Drafting meeting with professional journalists
 - Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) by public and private media
 - Radio
 - TV
 - Online Medias
 - Health Communication Capacity Collaborative (HC3) for:
 - The Health providers
 - The health authorities
 - the administrative authorities
 - the overall populations
 - Vaccination of HBsAg-positive persons families against Hepatitis B and HBsAg-positive pregnant women
 - **Press conference with 62 media: July 28, 2016**



RESULTS

881 cases of hepatitis examined
 => HBsAg incidence (53.23% cases followed up:
 => Viral hepatitis B (53.23%) and C (4.42%) are frequent in Guinea
 => Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) and Health communication capacity collaborative (HCB) enabled:
 => Viral hepatitis has become public health issue
 => **Development and validation of the first National Strategic Plan to fight against Hepatitis**
 => Management of viral hepatitis (B and C) according to WHO recommendations
 => Immunization of new-born children against hepatitis immediately after birth
 => Monitoring of HBsAg-positive pregnant women



CONCLUSIONS

Using audio-visual and online media by SOS Hepatitis Guinea led to political recognition of hepatitis as public health issue. And this situation has called on the government to set up the first National

Strategic Plan to fight against viral hepatitis. Thus the first National Programme for fighting Hepatitis was established

- WHO guidelines are being introduced:
- Vaccination of newborn children within 24 hours of birth;
 - Tenofovir to HBsAg-positive pregnant women during the second trimester;
 - Hepatitis Awareness Bulletin

REFERENCES

1 Antons Mozalevskis : Strategic Information For Planning ,
 World Hepatitis Summit 2-4 September 2015.
 Glasgow Scotland
 2 OMS : Lignes directrices sur la prevention, les soins et le traitement en faveur des personnes atteintes de l'infection à Hépatites B chronique Avril 2016

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

NO

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