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Incidence and preparedness for treatment of diarrhea in epidemic prone flood areas of Chiga Kisumu county**Redemptah Yeda**

Athens Regional General Hospital, Greece

Statement of the Problem: Diarrhea is preventable and treatable by early recognition of dehydration, increased fluids, breastfeeding and timely treatment. Despite the advances to understand management and pathogenesis, globally it's estimated that diarrhea accounts for 1.5 million deaths annually. 800,000 children die annually in sub-Saharan Africa. In Kenya, infectious diseases are on the rise due to poverty, illiteracy, inadequate safe drinking water and poor sanitation. Flood prone areas have high incidence of diarrhea. However, there is no active surveillance to monitor the incidence and also understand the effect of seasons on the incidence. No study has been carried out on the preparedness of the health facilities for the treatment of diarrhea.

Purpose of this Study: To investigate the incidence and preparedness for treatment of diarrhea in epidemic prone flood areas in Kisumu County.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This was a retrospective study come across sectional study. A key informative interview tool was used to collect data among community health workers and the hospital leads. A conceptual frame work was used to focus on the interaction between incidence and mortality with relation to environment.

Findings: Diarrhea is common among the adults compared to other age categories.

Conclusion & Significance: Despite the challenges in controlling diarrhea, adults experience more cases. Over the last 20 years, diarrhea studies have mainly on the under five. However, there is limited information on the epidemiology of diarrhea among adults in sub-Saharan Africa.

Recommendations: Research is required to establish scientific models to predict diarrhea outbreaks.

redemptah.yeda@usamru-og