Evaluation of Antimicrobial Resistance in Benin Hospitals: Cases of 15 Public and Private Hospitals.

Tokpanou Koudjo

Although AMR is a global crisis, sub-Saharan Africa bears the heaviest burden, with 23.7 deaths per 100,000 population, compared to 5 per 100,000 in North America. Benin is no exception. Studies have shown that the most frequently encountered resistant germs in the "One Health" system are *Escherichia coli* (amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, 78.70%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (ceftriaxone, 58.80%), and *Salmonella sp* (ceftriaxone, 100%). Thus, to better assess the impact of antimicrobial resistance, this study was conducted in 15 public and private hospitals across the country.

Method
Following a standardised WHO template, fifteen hospitals were selected to participate in the assessment. The main departments visited were: the operating room, medicine, neonatology, maternity, surgery, and intensive care. Samples were taken from the hands of healthcare staff, medical-technical equipment, walls, air, and water. The samples were analysed according to a standardized protocol.

Results
The most contaminated services are emergency (94.2%), dialysis (79.92%) and medicine (70.45%). The most isolated germs are *Bacillus cereus*, coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* with respectively 32.44% and 19.64% presence. The surfaces most colonised by germs are the hands of caregivers (13.57%) and floors (13.08%). The most antibiotic-resistant priority germs were *Acinetobacter baumannii* (41.66%), *Enterobacter cloacae* (50%) and *Enterobacter aerogenes* (41.66%).

Conclusion
Antimicrobial resistance in Benin's hospitals is a reality. The results of this study will guide decision-making for efficient and coordinated action at the Ministry of Health and at the operational level of Benin's hospitals.

Short biography

No biography provided.