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Clinical assessment and treatment in paediatric wards in the north-east of the United Republic of Tanzania

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Objective We assessed paediatric care in the 13 public hospitals in the north-east of the United Republic of Tanzania to determine if diagnoses and treatments were consistent with current guidelines for care.

Methods Data were collected over a five-day period in each site where paediatric outpatient consultations were observed, and a record of care was extracted from the case notes of children on the paediatric ward. Additional data were collected from inspection of ward supplies and hospital reports.

Findings Of 1181 outpatient consultations, basic clinical signs were often not checked; e.g. of 895 children with a history of fever, temperature was measured in 57%, and of 657 of children with cough or dyspnoea only 57 (9%) were examined for respiratory rate.

Among 509 inpatients weight was recorded in the case notes in 250 (49%), respiratory rate in 54 (11%) and mental state in 47 (9%). Of 206 malaria diagnoses, 123 (60%) were with a negative or absent slide result, and of these 44 (36%) were treated with quinine only. Malnutrition was diagnosed in 1% of children admitted while recalculation of nutritional Z-scores suggested that between 5% and 10% had severe acute malnutrition; appropriate feeds were not present in any of the hospitals. A diagnosis of HIV-AIDS was made in only two cases while approximately 5% children admitted were expected to be infected with HIV in this area.

Conclusion Clinical assessment of children admitted to paediatric wards is disturbingly poor and associated with missed diagnoses and inappropriate treatments. Improved assessment and records are essential to initiate change, but achieving this will be a challenging task.


Introduction

Hospital care for severely ill children can make an important contribution to child survival, especially in Africa where typically one in six children dies before their fifth birthday from treatable conditions such as malaria, pneumonia, gastroenteritis and malnutrition. 1-4 Good-quality inpatient care in a rural district in Kenya has been estimated to have averted up to 60% of childhood deaths in the surrounding population, 5 although this potential is probably not realized in many areas of Africa due to lack of trained staff and other resources, few and unreliable diagnostic tests and poor organization of care. 6, 7

The limited diagnostic and treatment options available in most district hospitals have led in recent years to the development of syndromic-based guidelines for care. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Referral Care Manual (RCM) based on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) was adopted as policy in 2005. 7 Although not widely implemented, this defines a framework within which current standards of care can be evaluated and improved.

In this study, we aimed to determine if clinical assessments of children admitted to hospital were sufficient to make effective use of the RCM and if treatment of common conditions was consistent with the RCM. The study was conducted in 13 hospitals in the north-east of the United Republic of Tanzania as part of a baseline assessment before implementing a three-year capacity-building programme to improve paediatric inpatient care in the area.

Methods

The study area

The north-east of the United Republic of Tanzania is characterized by the Eastern Arc mountains stretching from the coastal plain to Mount Kilimanjaro. Populations living at an altitude of up to 2000 m create a wide natural variation in malaria transmission intensity. 8 There are two administrative regions with a combined population of 3.4 million, 9 90% of whom live in rural areas where subsistence agriculture is supplemented by plantations of sisal, bananas and coffee.

Childhood mortality in 2002 was estimated at 67 out of 1000 and 162 out of 1000 in the Kilimanjaro and Tanga regions respectively, 7 a difference that follows known differences in malaria

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transmission intensity and socio-economic status in the regions. In the year before the start of the study, an IMCI “focal person” had been trained in each hospital in the regions, but IMCI was not systematically practised at any site.

Background and retrospective data
Thirteen hospitals were assessed; two were regional, seven were government district and four were mission “district-designated” hospitals. Hospital ecologies varied; five were highland district hospitals (> 1200 m of altitude), two were urban regional hospitals and six were lowland district hospitals. Clinical paediatric care was provided by clinical officers (with 2–3 years of training) and assistant medical officers (with an additional 2 years of training), except in three hospitals that had a fully-qualified medical doctor.

Data on all paediatric admissions and deaths during 2004 were extracted from the paediatric ward register in each site. The number of calendar days between admission and discharge or death was calculated in approximately 50 consecutive fatal and non-fatal admissions in each hospital to estimate the time from admission to death or discharge respectively.

The ward and hospital pharmacy were inspected for the presence of essential drugs, infusions and oxygen, as absence of these might explain a failure to seek indications for their use.

Outpatient and inpatient data
The basic methods of the assessment used established WHO evaluation tools adapted for use in east Africa. Outpatient consultations were silently observed by a medically trained research assistant who recorded whether IMCI diagnostic criteria were obtained either by examination or enquiry of the caretaker. Hospital case notes of children who were present on the paediatric ward at the start of the five-day assessment or who were admitted during the assessment were inspected by medically trained research staff for the record of admission assessment, progress on the ward and treatment given. Data from maternity wards where neonates were cared for were not collected.

Sample size and data management
Data were double-entered into Microsoft Access and analysed using Stata 9. The data are descriptive, but for illustrative purposes we estimated that within any single site data from 50 admissions would allow an estimate of any proportion of 25% ± 10% with 80% power and 90% confidence. Nutritional data were analysed using United States of America Centers for Disease Control reference data for height, weight and age.

Ethical approval and consent
Staff members were sensitized to the assessment through meetings at each site. Staff and caretakers of children whose consultations were observed gave verbal consent to participate. If qualified research staff observed care that was likely to directly jeopardize the survival of a child, they made a tactful intervention by informing the most senior staff member present of their concerns and offering assistance. Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the Institutional Review Boards of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the United Kingdom, and the National Institute for Medical Research in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Results
Retrospective data and hospital supplies
In 2004, there were a total of 27 703 admissions to the 13 hospitals (range per hospital 380–4447) with 826 (3%) deaths (range: 1–6%). Malaria accounted for 55% of admissions and was the most common single cause of admission in all but one site, followed by pneumonia (22% of admissions). Malnutrition, meningitis and HIV-related disease were associated with the highest case fatality rates although these conditions were reported in only 0.4%, 0.2% and 0.1% of admissions respectively (Table 1). Almost 40% of admissions were infants and only 8% were over five years of age. The median duration of non-fatal admission was 3 days while that of fatal admissions was on the day of admission.

Inspection of wards and hospital pharmacies revealed that all sites had at least one oxygen cylinder or oxygen concentrator; these were present on the ward in all but one of the paediatric wards. Quinine, amoxicillin, penicillin, chloramphenicol and gentamycin were present either on the ward or in the hospital pharmacy in all sites. None of the hospitals had specialist feeds for severe acute malnutrition (ReSoMal, F-75, F-100 or equivalent).

Outpatient care
In the 13 hospitals, 1181 paediatric outpatient consultations were observed (interquartile range: 37–120). The median (mean) age of children seen was 1.5 (1.9) years, the median reported duration of illness was 3 days and 7 (0.6%) of the children had been referred from another health facility. In 95% of consultations, the consulting health worker was a clinical officer and in 5% an assistant medical officer. No consultations were conducted by a qualified medical doctor.

Clinical features that were sought during consultations are shown in Table 2. In 489 (50%) consultations an investigation was requested; 51% of...
these were for a malaria slide only, 32% for a malaria slide and haemoglobin measurement, and 17% for other investigations. One hundred and twenty five (11%) children were admitted and an additional 51 (4%) were asked to re-attend for follow-up. An aggregated score was derived from the presence (1) or absence (0) of an enquiry or examination for the following features: duration of illness, treatment in this illness, ability to feed asked, temperature felt or measured, weight chart checked, chest exposed, respiratory rate counted, convulsion in this illness asked and examined for pallor. Overall, the median (mean) score for these 9 items was 3 (3.0), increasing to 4 (4.4) if the child was admitted. The assessment score increased with increasing duration of consultation (mean scores of 2.4, 2.9, 3.4, 3.7 and 4.6 for consultations lasting < 2 minutes, 2–3.9 minutes, 4–5.9 minutes, 6–7.9 minutes and > 8 minutes respectively) and consultations that resulted in a child being admitted lasted longer (median: 5 minutes) than other consultations (median: 3 minutes).

### Inpatient data

Data from 509 paediatric admissions were extracted from case notes of children who were either on the ward at the start of the assessment or who were admitted during the assessment. The median (mean) age was 1.6 (2.5) years; 9 (1.8%) children died, 7 (1.4%) were referred to another hospital, 333 (65.4%) were discharged and 133 (25.9%) were alive on the ward at the end of the study.

A record of clinical features in the case notes irrespective of the result for all admissions and for selected diagnoses is shown in Table 3. The age, duration of illness and measurement of temperature were present in a high proportion of admissions, but weight, pallor or the presence of a cough were recorded in only about half of admissions. The ability to drink or the level of consciousness was recorded in less than 10% of admissions.

Of the 509 children in the study, 310 (59%) had no entry in the case notes following admission. There were 669 entries in the 208 case notes that had any entry after admission (excluding insertion of laboratory or X-ray results); 25% of these related to continuation of treatment, 17% to a remark on general progress, 10% elaborated on the medical history, 10% related to temperature or fever, 8% related to new treatment and 24% to information categories other than these. Only 4% of entries recorded findings of examination for the level of consciousness or hydration, and 3% on respiratory function.

### Specific diagnoses

Malaria was the single most common diagnosis; the assessment of which depends on the level of consciousness, presence of respiratory distress (the most fatal manifestation of severe malaria) and the presence of severe anaemia. Yet only pallor or a malaria slide result were recorded in more than half the cases. Of 206 children with an admission diagnosis of malaria and a slide request recorded, 149 (72%) had the result in the case notes. Treatment with combinations of antimalarial or antibiotic drugs by blood slide results is shown in Fig. 1; 66 (44%) children had a record of a negative malaria slide, of whom 23 (35%) were treated with an antimalarial drug alone.

Of 193 children with a diagnosis of pneumonia, only 29 (15%) had a record of respiratory rate, 11 (38%) of which were normal for the recorded age. Only one patient had a complete record of the respiratory rate, ability to drink, chest in-drawing and cyanosis (RCM criteria to classify pneumonia).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General signs and symptoms, all cases</th>
<th>Number checked</th>
<th>Interquartile range (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ability to feed asked</td>
<td>607 (63)</td>
<td>49–82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-treatment asked</td>
<td>534 (56)</td>
<td>45–72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature felt or measured</td>
<td>533 (55)</td>
<td>24–75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting asked</td>
<td>514 (54)</td>
<td>41–71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes examined</td>
<td>130 (14)</td>
<td>7–26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallor checked</td>
<td>124 (13)</td>
<td>5–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulsion or lethargy asked</td>
<td>96 (10)</td>
<td>1–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever in last 7 days asked</td>
<td>39 (4)</td>
<td>0–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunization checked</td>
<td>41 (4)</td>
<td>1–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting or weight chart checked</td>
<td>31 (3)</td>
<td>0–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedema checked</td>
<td>9 (1)</td>
<td>0–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If fever was stated to be a problem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 805)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature felt or measured</td>
<td>456 (57)</td>
<td>27–79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulsion or lethargy asked</td>
<td>87 (11)</td>
<td>1–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ears checked</td>
<td>53 (7)</td>
<td>1–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever in last 7 days asked</td>
<td>40 (5)</td>
<td>0–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastoid checked</td>
<td>25 (3)</td>
<td>0–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiff neck checked</td>
<td>7 (1)</td>
<td>0–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If cough or difficult breathing reported as a problem (n = 657)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest exposed</td>
<td>183 (28)</td>
<td>23–42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stethoscope used</td>
<td>115 (18)</td>
<td>11–29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory rate counted</td>
<td>57 (9)</td>
<td>0–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanosis checked</td>
<td>22 (3)</td>
<td>0–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If diarrhoea reported as a problem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 150)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood in stool asked</td>
<td>57 (39)</td>
<td>22–55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin pinch checked</td>
<td>21 (14)</td>
<td>3–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea more than 14 days asked</td>
<td>6 (4)</td>
<td>0–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirst checked</td>
<td>7 (5)</td>
<td>0–18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cases with incomplete data omitted to allow a common denominator.

| Percentage of total indicated in parentheses.

| Chest exposed from below to nipple line and assumed to be evidence that chest in-drawing was sought.

| Respiratory rate counted for any time period.

| Thirst asked or fluids offered.

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Table 2. Clinical features that were sought (by enquiry or examination) in outpatient consultations directly observed over 5 days at 13 Tanzanian study hospitals
Seven (1.4%) children were diagnosed with meningitis (admission or discharge), 6 with a record of intention to lumbar puncture, and 4 with a result written in the case notes. One additional case had a lumbar puncture but was not diagnosed with meningitis.

There were only 2 (0.4%) children with a diagnosis (admission or discharge) that included HIV, AIDS or a variety of synonyms that are used in case-notes (e.g. “elisa-test positive”, “immunosuppression”).

An initial or final diagnosis of malnutrition was made for 5 (1%) children; 1 had an abnormal weight for age Z-score (WAZ) on admission, 1 was within normal limits and for 3 it was not possible to calculate the WAZ due to missing data on age and/or weight.

To assess whether diagnoses of malnutrition might have been missed, WAZ scores were calculated for the 209 children with a record of age and weight (with the addition of 6 months if age was only given in years). Seventeen of these had WAZ of < −5 and were excluded due to likely error. Of the remaining 192, 29 (15%) had a score between −2 and −3, and 23 (12%) between −3 and −5, suggesting moderate and severe malnutrition respectively. A record of height or length was not found in any of the case notes, so it was not possible to distinguish between stunting and acute malnutrition nor was not possible to estimate the contribution of dehydration (although 11 children with abnormal Z-scores had an admission diagnosis of gastroenteritis).

**Discussion**

Delivery of hospital care is a complex process involving management and supplies, staff availability and skills mix, laboratory services and so on. Some of these have been described elsewhere and in this analysis we have focused on what we consider to be a fundamental issue: that clinical assessments were often very superficial both in the outpatient department (where children are generally admitted and treatment is initiated) and on subsequent days of admission, where few and generally uninformative entries were added to the case notes. With the exception of specialist feeds for malnutrition, our findings could not be explained by the absence of the few basic treatments that are available in paediatric wards in Africa (i.e. antimalarials, antibiotics, oxygen, fluids and blood).

**Specific diagnoses**

Although a record of care is not the same as the care that is delivered (and there is a tendency to record only abnormal findings), where information was available it revealed problems with paediatric case management that are strikingly consistent with other studies.1,3

Approximately one-third of slide-negative children diagnosed as having malaria were treated with an antimalarial only, while we have previously documented that malaria tends to be overdiagnosed, slide-negative children with severe febrile illness suggestive of malaria have higher mortality than slide-positives and many of these children are likely to have blood-borne bacterial infections.14 In fact, there is evidence that even with a positive slide result a significant proportion of children with severe malaria also have potentially life-threatening bacteraemia.15 The bias towards and over-confidence in a single diagnosis of malaria in these settings is likely to put children at risk, and this bias merits more specific attention in current guidelines.
Respiratory rate, chest in-drawing, presence of cyanosis and ability to drink are essential criteria for diagnosing pneumonia and assessing its severity, but over half of the children with an admission diagnosis of pneumonia did not have one of these factors documented in the case notes and only one child had a record of all four factors. Reduced oxygen saturation in children with pneumonia is associated with a significant increase in mortality, although the difficulties in clinically detecting cyanosis may provide some justification for its being rarely recorded.\textsuperscript{16}

Other studies in east Africa suggest that approximately 2% of paediatric admissions and up to 10% of deaths are due to meningitis, often presenting with atypical features. Careful application of guidelines for lumbar punctures is likely to result in approximately one in five paediatric admissions needing a lumbar puncture,\textsuperscript{15,17,18} but we found that it was very rarely undertaken. This is likely to result in significant numbers of children with acute meningitis being treated inappropriately, typically for cerebral malaria.

HIV testing in children is a sensitive issue, not least because a positive test almost inevitably means the mother is infected. However, now that antiretroviral treatment that is available in many African hospitals (and in at least three of our study hospitals) the issue needs to be tackled. A study from Malawi (where HIV prevalence is approximately 16%, compared to 8% in the United Republic of Tanzania)\textsuperscript{19} found that almost 20% of paediatric admissions were HIV-positive and the diagnosis was often difficult to predict clinically.\textsuperscript{20} In the assessment of one of the hospitals we subsequently found that 4% of febrile paediatric admissions with a history of fever were antibody-test positive for HIV, rising to 15% if the malaria slide was negative with criteria of pneumonia or malnutrition (Nadjm B et al., unpublished). Malnutrition has been implicated as a contributing cause in up to half of all childhood deaths in resource-poor countries,\textsuperscript{2} and a hospital series in Kenya (a country with similar child mortality to the United Republic of Tanzania)\textsuperscript{21} found that almost 10% of paediatric admissions (and 38% of deaths) had severe acute malnutrition, compared to less than 1% diagnosed in our study.\textsuperscript{15} Specialist feeds and modern guidelines were absent in all of our study hospitals, and subsequent enquiry revealed that these were not available nationally, a situation that is now being urgently redressed by the Ministry of Health.

### Inpatient mortality

Paediatric inpatient mortality in our study hospitals was approximately half that reported from Kenyan District Hospitals by English et al., and probably lower than in African hospitals generally. The reasons are not clear but at least two factors are likely to be important. First, neonates (with relatively high mortality) are managed on the maternity ward and are not counted as admissions or deaths, neither in our study nor in routine hospital statistics, a problem that also applies to Kenyan routine statistics. Second, in the United Republic of Tanzania paediatric inpatient care is generally free, while in Kenya and many other African countries there are significant user fees that are likely to restrict admission to more severely ill children. Consistent with this, a study of admissions with WHO criteria for severe malaria, in one of the hospitals in our study, found case fatality to be comparable to that found in Africa generally.\textsuperscript{22} Variations in inpatient mortality raise several questions regarding quality of care, access and appropriate criteria for admission, about which relatively little is known. Inadequate outpatient assessments inevitably lead to both a failure to recognize the need for admission and unnecessary

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**Fig. 1. Treatments with admission diagnosis of malaria by slide result**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Admission diagnosis for malaria and slide requested:</th>
<th>206</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No slide result in case notes:</td>
<td>57 (28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimalaria alone:</td>
<td>21 (42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimalaria and antibiotic:</td>
<td>30 (58%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slide result in case notes:</td>
<td>149 (72%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slide positive:</td>
<td>83 (56%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotic only:</td>
<td>1 (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotic and antimalarial:</td>
<td>32 (39%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimalarial, no antibiotic:</td>
<td>48 (58%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slide negative:</td>
<td>66 (44%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotic only:</td>
<td>10 (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimalarial and antibiotic:</td>
<td>33 (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimalarial, no antibiotic:</td>
<td>23 (35%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Numbers restricted to admission diagnosis, therefore different from Table 3.
admission that is likely to compromise the care of severely ill children on the ward.

Improving quality of care

Improving hospital care is a complex and multidimensional task. Tanzanian Ministry of Health policy emphasizes the importance of multidisciplinary teams undertaking regular clinical audit, but establishing a meaningful audit cycle is almost impossible without essential clinical information. The RCM and the recently introduced Pocket Book lend themselves well to the use of a standard admission form to help fill this relative vacuum of useful clinical information, and following this study we developed and introduced such a form. However, it has been estimated that an IMCI assessment, even at the first level of care, takes approximately 8 minutes per child, more than twice as long as the median consultation time that we observed. Little is known about staff productivity in these settings; while it seems likely that in busy hospitals the availability of staff may limit what can be achieved, in many and perhaps most hospitals improved time-management and working practices may be the key.

There is now consistent evidence of disturbingly low standards of paediatric inpatient care in Africa, a situation that is unacceptable in an era of international focus on child survival. Our findings suggest that seeking and recording essential clinical features in sick children needs to be the focus for both improved individual case management and for effective clinical audit to raise standards generally. This will be a complex and challenging task, but is essential if inpatient paediatric care is to realize its potential to reduce childhood mortality in Africa.

Acknowledgements

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Résumé
Evaluation clinique et traitement dans les hôpitaux pédiatriques du Nord-est de la République-Unie de Tanzanie

Objectif Nous avons évalué les soins pédiatriques dispensés dans 13 hôpitaux publics du Nord-est de la République-Unie de Tanzanie afin de vérifier la conformité du diagnostic et du traitement avec les directives actuelles en matière de soins.

Méthodes Nous avons recueilli des données sur une période de 5 jours dans chaque site où l’on avait recensé des consultations pédiatriques externes et nous avons extrait des dossiers des enfants dans les hôpitaux un relevé des soins. Nous avons recueilli d’autres données en examinant les rapports hospitaliers et les stocks de fournitures dans les salles.

Résultats Sur les 1181 consultations externes recensées, il était fréquent que des signes cliniques de base n’aient pas été contrôlés ; par exemple, sur 895 enfants avec des antécédents de fièvre, la température n’avait été mesurée que dans 57 % des cas et sur 657 enfants présentant une toux ou une dyspnée, on avait mesuré la fréquence respiratoire que chez 57 (9 %) seulement d’entre eux.

Sur 509 patients hospitalisés, le poids a été enregistré dans le dossier dans 250 cas (49 %), la fréquence respiratoire dans 54 cas (11 %) et l’état mental dans 47 cas (9 %). Sur 206 diagnostics de paludisme, 123 (60 %) avaient été établis en présence d’un résultat négatif de l’examen sur lame ou en l’absence d’un tel résultat et 44 (36 %) des cas étaient traités par la quinine uniquement. Une malnutrition a été diagnostiquée chez 1 % des enfants hospitalisés, alors qu’un nouveau calcul des z-scores évaluant l’état nutritionnel laissait prévoir une malnutrition aiguë sévère chez 5 à 10 % de ces enfants. Aucun des hôpitaux ne disposait d’aliments appropriés pour de tels cas. Un dépistage du VIH/sida n’avait été pratiqué que chez 2 patients, alors qu’on peut s’attendre à ce qu’environ 5 % des enfants hospitalisés soient infectés par le VIH dans cette zone.

Conclusion La médiocrité de l’évaluation clinique des enfants admis dans les hôpitaux pédiatriques est choquante et cette médiocrité s’accompagne d’erreurs de diagnostic et de traitement. Une amélioration de cette évaluation et de la tenue des dossiers est essentielle pour commencer à faire changer les choses, mais y parvenir sera très difficile.

Resumen
Examen y tratamiento clínicos en las salas de pediatría en el noreste de la República Unida de Tanzania

Objetivo Evaluar la atención pediátrica dispensada en los 13 hospitales públicos del noreste de la República Unida de Tanzania para determinar si los diagnósticos y tratamientos se ajustaban a las directrices de atención en vigor.

Métodos Durante un periodo de cinco días se reunieron datos en cada uno de los sitios donde se observaron las consultas de pediatría ambulatoria, y se elaboró un registro de la atención dispensada a partir de las notas de seguimiento de los niños atendidos en la sala de pediatría. Se obtuvieron también otros datos mediante la inspección de los suministros de sala y los informes hospitalarios.

Resultados En las 1181 consultas de pacientes ambulatorios consideradas, con frecuencia se ignoraron durante la exploración signos clínicos básicos; por ejemplo, entre 895 niños con antecedentes de fiebre, sólo se midió la temperatura en un 57% de los casos, y entre 657 niños con tos o disnea, sólo se examinó a 57 (9%) para determinar la frecuencia respiratoria.

De 509 niños hospitalizados, se registró el peso en las
notas de seguimiento de 250 (49%), la frecuencia respiratoria en 54 (11%), y el estado mental en 47 (9%). De 206 diagnósticos de malaria, 123 (60%) se hicieron con frotis negativo o sin frotis, y 44 (36%) de esos casos fueron tratados sólo con quinina. Se diagnosticó malnutrición en un 1% de los niños ingresados, mientras que recalculando los valores zeta nutricionales se pudo deducir que un 5%-10% de ellos habían sufrido malnutrición aguda grave; ninguno de los hospitales disponía de los alimentos apropiados. Sólo se diagnosticó VIH/SIDA en dos niños, cuando lo previsible en la zona era que hubiese aproximadamente un 5% de casos entre los niños ingresados.

**Conclusión** El examen clínico de los niños ingresados en las salas de pediatría es precisamente deficiente y conlleva diagnósticos fallidos y tratamientos inadecuados. La introducción de mejoras en la exploración y los registros es una condición esencial para propiciar los cambios necesarios, pero ello significa afrontar una ardua tarea.

**References**


**References**


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