PW 4.16 Osteoarticular Infections in Children in The Limbe Regional Hospital, Cameroon. A Report of 21 Cases

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Introduction Osteoarticular infections are diagnostic and therapeutic emergencies in pediatric surgery. They can lead to serious handicap and even dead if not managed promptly. Our objective was to describe the profile of children diagnosed with osteoarticular infections and managed in a resource limited setting.		Materials and Methods we carried out a descriptive and retrospective study in the Limbe Regional Hospital over a period of 2 years from the 1 st January 2022 to the 31 December 2013.		Discussion/ Conclusion Osteoarticular infections are common on the lower limb in school aged females with sickle cell disease. Staphylococcus is the main germ isolated and the post operatives' complications are often severe.		
Results Twenty-one files were registered with an average age of 9.6years(1- 15years) Table 1 : Patients Characteristics Patient characteristics Number		Table 1: continuesBone/joint affectedFemur7Humerus4Tibia3Radius1				
Sex male female Associated condition Sickle cell (SS) Sickle cell trait (AS) HIV	7 14 7 1		Knee Ankle Hip Shoulder Elbow Complicatio Clavien Din	do gra	-	5 2 2 2 1 to
Type of infection Chronic osteomyelitis Septic arthritis Both Germ isolated	11 7 3		ankylosis Patholo fracture Chronic osteomy Death	gic 9	Grade 1 Grade 3b Grade 3b Grade 5	2 4 1 2
Staphylococcus aureus Escherichia coli Serratia Liquifecien Procedure Curettage/ sequestrectomy Arthrotomy/ irrigation	7 1 15 12		Reference 1. Lamini N's Moyikoua RF, Ostéoarticulaire Rétrospective Suivis au Centr Brazzaville (Con November - Dec	et sde Monoce re Hosp Igo) Hea	l'Enfant : entrique de 1 bitalier Univers alth Sci. Dis : V	nfections Étude 112 Cas sitaire de