Program/Project Purpose: Neonatal mortalities continue to be an overwhelming burden for many of the world's developing countries. Ethiopia in particular has one of the highest neonatal mortalities in the world, accounting for 4% of the estimated 4 million global neonatal deaths a year. Helping Babies Breathe (HBB) is a program designed to reduce infant mortality through education and training on neonatal resuscitation. In June 2014, a group of medical students from Touro University provided HBB training to healthcare workers in Ethiopia. The aim is to educate and empower healthcare workers in Ethiopia to utilize neonatal resuscitation and improve neonatal outcomes.

Structure/Method/Design: The goal of this study is to evaluate the impact of HBB training on knowledge and confidence of participating healthcare workers in Ethiopia. Midwives, nurses, and medical officers were asked to voluntarily attend an HBB training session at Debre Markos district hospital. Surveys completed before HBB training are compared with surveys completed after HBB training. Four multiple-choice questions about when to intervene, signs of needed intervention, and technique for resuscitation were asked to be measure education. One question about the comfort of the user using a bag-valve mask was asked to measure confidence. Two questions were asked about the helpfulness of the class and whether or not the healthcare workers will utilize what they learned in order to assess the impact of HBB training. Answers to the survey before HBB training were tallied and compared with answers to the survey after HBB training. We believe that HBB training and education will build capacity through a sustainable skill to improve neonatal mortality.

Outcomes & Evaluation: Overall, the education questions demonstrated an 18.72% increase in correct answers after HBB training compared with before the training, Confidence increased 4.27% after HBB training. 100% of the healthcare workers found the training useful and 70.73% reported that they will utilize what they learned from the training. 39 surveys were collected before the training and 42 surveys after the training.

Going Forward: The next step will be to measure how HBB training translates into improved clinical outcomes on neonatal mortality. It cannot be assumed that healthcare workers that have learned HBB, even if they show improved knowledge in education, confidence, and impa

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