their needs and organizing strategies to meet those needs to a desired performance. There is inadequate evidence on interest, level of influence and effects of participation on facility performance. This study sought to explore the structures, interests and level of influence of collaborative level representatives in provision of primary care services in Uasin Gishu County

Structure/Method/Design: Case Study Methodology. Five primary health care facilities were selected purposively, from the six different sub-Counties. Study population included health facility committee representatives and other stakeholders working to represent community members in health activities. Data collection was through observation, Key Informant interviews, informal group discussions and review of documents including minutes. . Data was captured using audio recording, pictures, notetaking and a reflective journal. Data was and transccribed cleaned coded and analyzed into emerging themes.

Findings: A total of 26 respondents were interviewed, and minutes of 5 facilities for year 2014. Attended 3 public health public participation activities, and sat in three meetings. Health Facility Committee is the formal government structure for community members to participate. There was no formal schedule for meetings attendance except for one facility. Committee mainly meet when there is funds for facility or any project going on. The facility committee’s members participated majorly in projects as opposed to day to day functioning of facility. The committee members generally attended all meetings funds.

Committee members with bigger influence were former political leaders or retired government officials. They are also able to lobby with government for mainly infrastructure support

Sometimes the committee members whistle blow on lack of drugs or shortage of facilities to political leaders like Governor.

Outcome & Evaluation: Structures of collaborative representation should be strengthened. A coordinated and collaborative response is required to tackle the complexity collaborative participation. Collaborative participation is a delicate process and needs strengthening for representation of community interests

Going Forward: Community has some level of influence which ultimately affects the service delivery.


Development and Testing of a Low Cost Videolaryngoscope in a Resource Limited Setting

A.V. John¹, S.C. John², C. Lambert³; ¹University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA; ²University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA; ³Royal Free Hospital, London, United Kingdom

Background: The role of videolaryngoscopy has been increasingly recognized for training and management of difficult airways. Videolaryngoscopes improve visualization of the glottis for the anesthesia team and enhance supervision of intubation technique. Videolaryngoscopy requires less force than direct laryngoscopy, reducing cervical spine movement and permitting awake airway inspection and intubation. Current commercial videolaryngoscopes are too expensive for many resource-limited settings. We sought to address this problem by developing an inexpensive, reusable videolaryngoscope.

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