in 64.2% of cases, and the mortality rate following surgical (open vascular and endovascular) intervention was 19.4%.

**Conclusion:**

The management of intracerebral aneurysms remains suboptimal in Africa. There are few peer-reviewed reports of aneurysm practice.

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**Objective:**

The primary objective was to collate and describe the current process of developing core outcome sets and common data elements in published research pertaining to clinical neurosciences. The secondary objective was to identify the clinical neuroscience subspecialties that have developed COS and CDEs, the countries of origin of authors, and the process through which COS and CDEs were developed.

**Design:**

A search between 2000-2020 of the top 40 Impact Factor neurosurgical and neurological journals was conducted. A scoping review was performed in accordance with the PRISMA-ScR Checklist.

**Results:**

Our search returned 169 papers, of which 35 were eligible for analysis.

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**Background:**

The spread of COVID-19 has put inpatients lives at risk and increased stress on hospitals. Simple, cost effective measures such as mask wearing and hand hygiene have been shown to reduce the spread of droplet borne viruses. Compliance with these measures is variable and when performed improperly, reduce efficacy.

**Objective:**

In this paper we aim to determine whether the provision of masks at hospital entrances and the use of volunteers to ensure correct mask wearing and hand hygiene can improve compliance with infection prevention measures for COVID-19.

**Method:**

Visitor and staff compliance with mask wearing and hand hygiene measures were observed with and without the presence of masks and volunteers at hospital entrances at a District General Hospital.
**Results:** A total of 519 people were observed entering the hospital. Mask wearing went from 71% to 99% ($P = <0.001$) with the addition of volunteers. Provision of masks increased mask wearing from 56% to 97% ($P = <0.001$). Hand hygiene was improved from 9% to 84% ($P = <0.001$) with the presence of volunteers.

**Discussion:** A statistically significant improvement in hand hygiene and correct mask wearing was seen with both the presence of volunteers at hospital entrances and with the provision of masks. This is a relatively small study with heterogeneous cohorts of staff and visitors. However, these results appear to indicate that use of volunteers and provision of masks at entrances may improve the compliance with the measures that have been shown to reduce the in-hospital transmission of COVID-19.