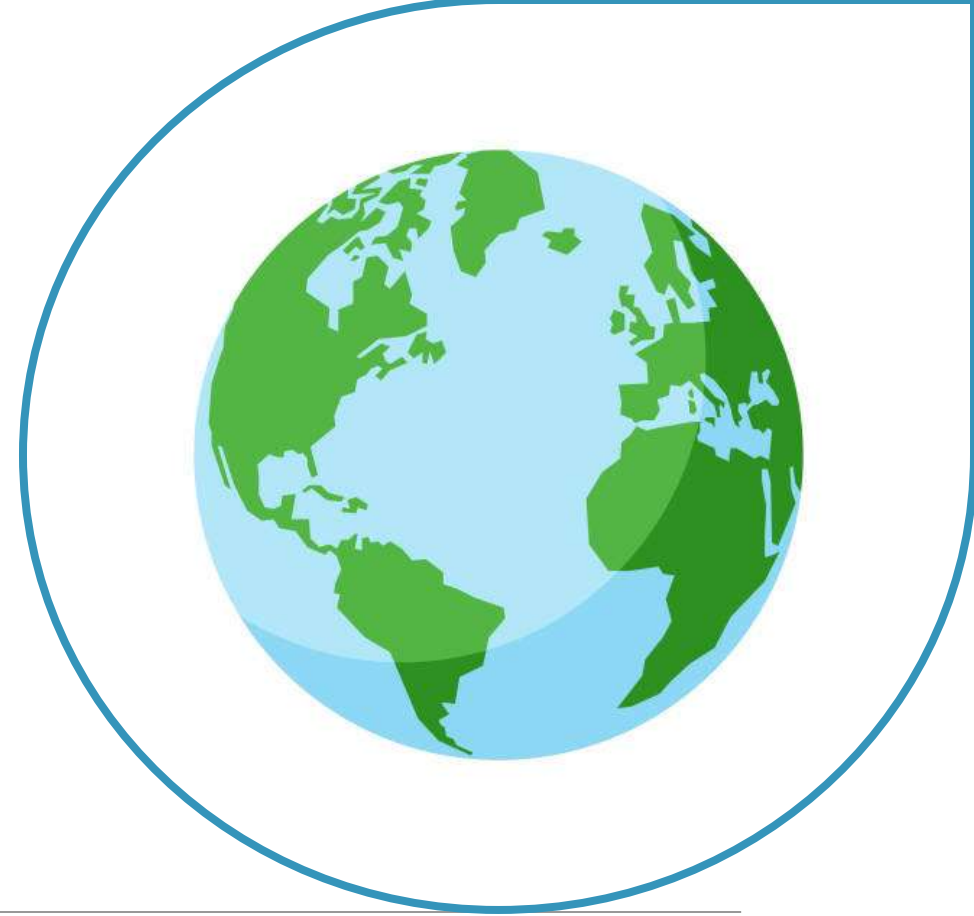


Infection Prevention and Control: A Global perspective



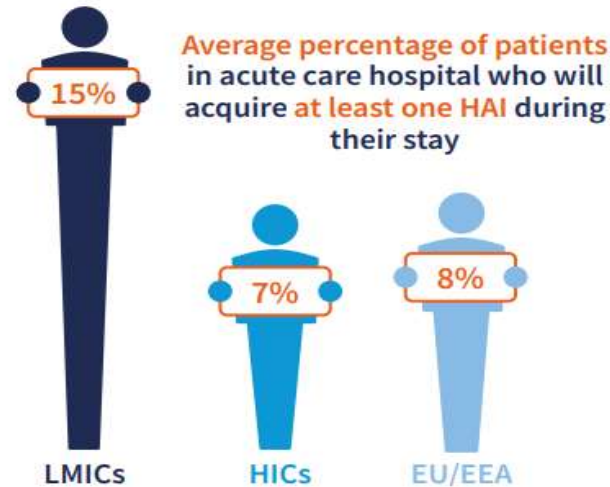
Dr Giovanni Satta

Consultant in Infection & Director of Infection Prevention and Control, University College London Hospitals

WHO External Adviser

WHO's 2024 Global Report on IPC

Every 100 hospitalized patients, 22 patients will contract at least 1 Healthcare Associated Infection (HAI)



4.8 million HAIs occur each year in acute care hospitals across the European Union (EU)

Globally, as many as 136 million antibiotic-resistant infections are reported annually

Global report on infection prevention and control 2024



WHO's 2019 Minimum Requirements in IPC

Core Component 1

IPC programmes

Core Component 2

IPC Guidelines

Core Component 3

IPC Education and Training

Core Component 4

HAI surveillance

Core Component 5

Multimodal strategies
(integrated approach)

Core Component 6

Monitoring, auditing and
feedback

Core Component 7 and 8

Workload, staffing and bed
occupancy

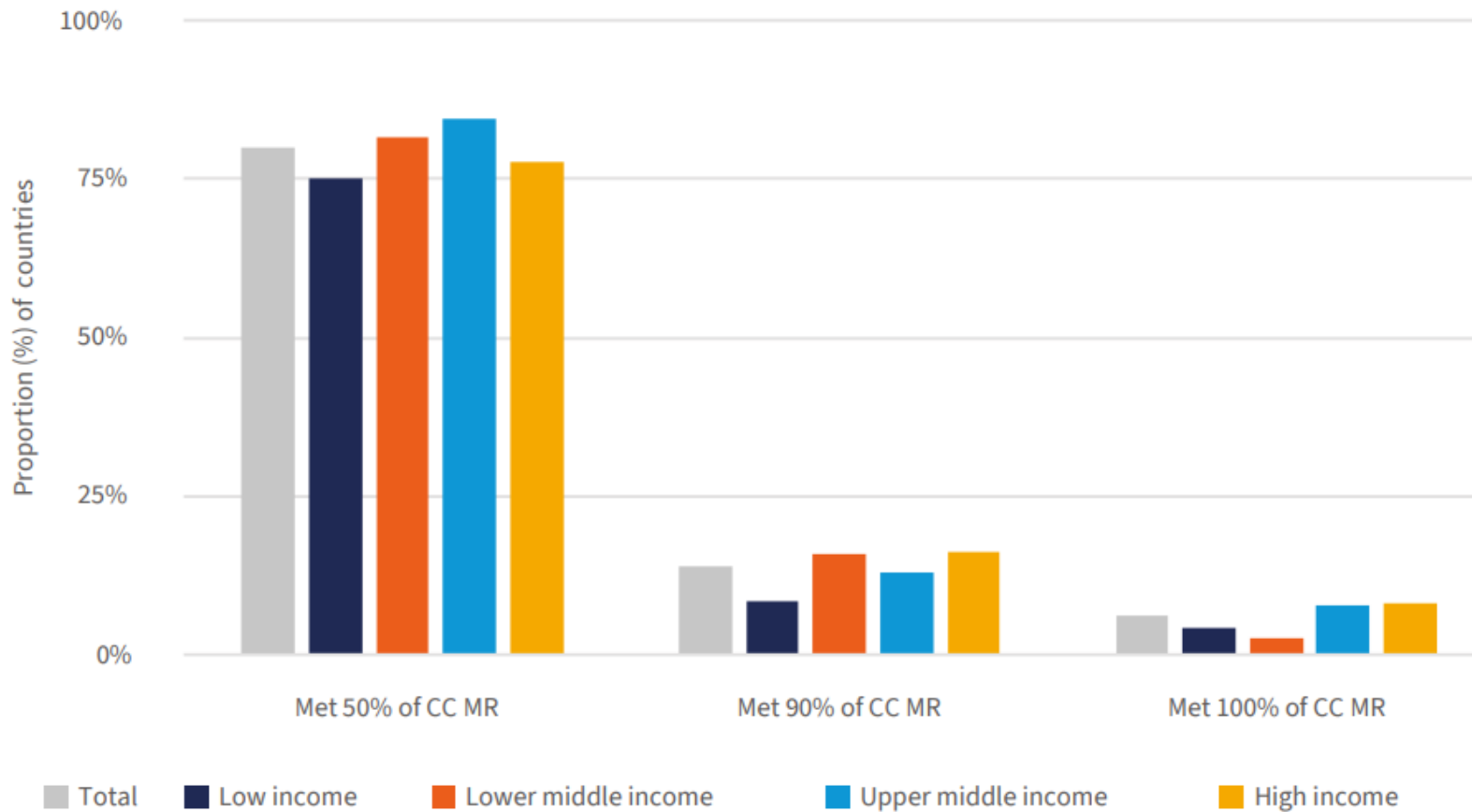
Built environment, materials and
equipment

**MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
for infection prevention
and control programmes**

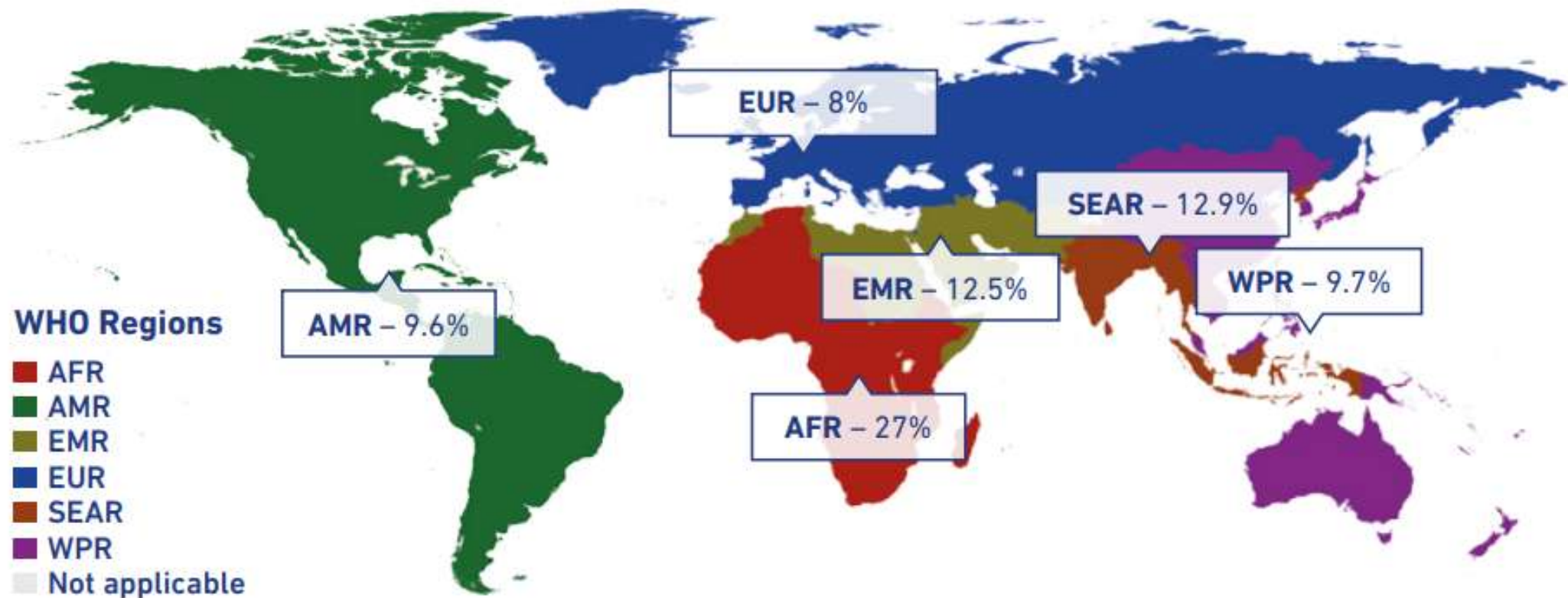


The starting point for implementing the World Health Organization core components of infection prevention and control programmes at the national and health care facility level

Proportion of countries meeting IPC minimum requirements (WHO's 2024 Global report data)

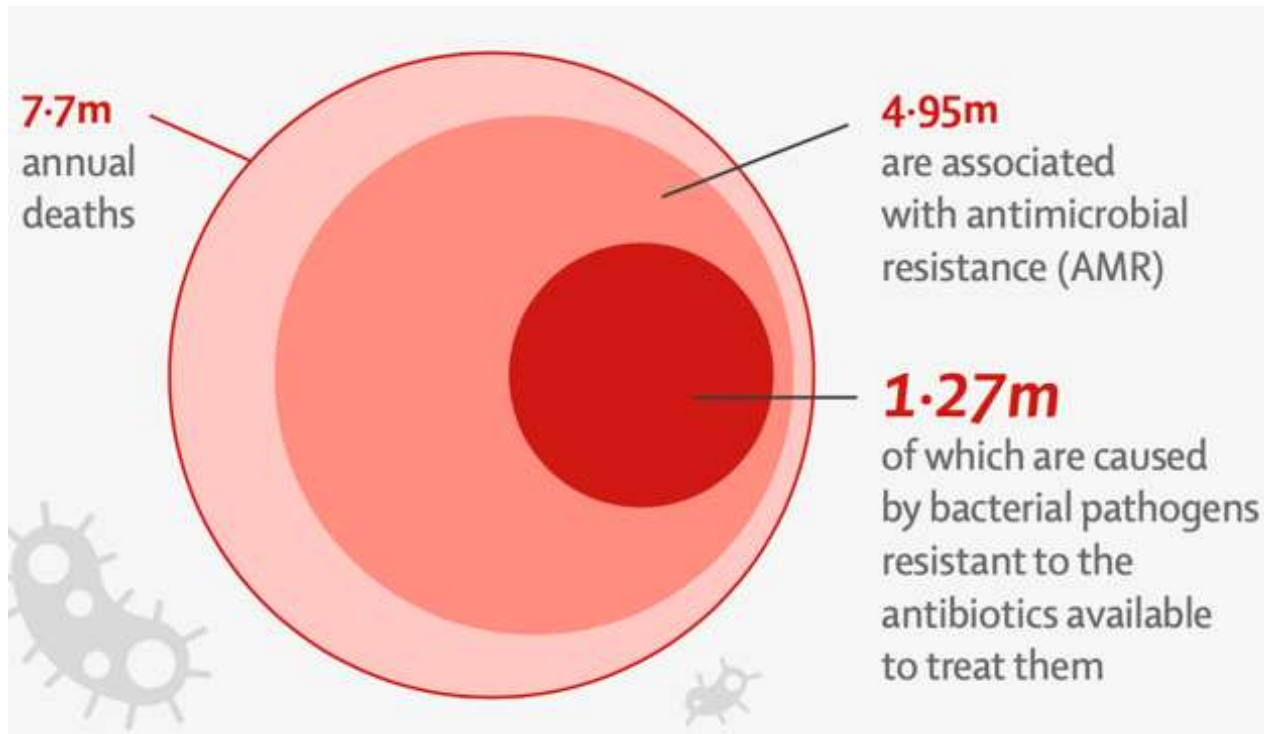


Frequency of HAI reported in different WHO regions



Burden of Antimicrobial Resistance

Health burden:



Economic burden

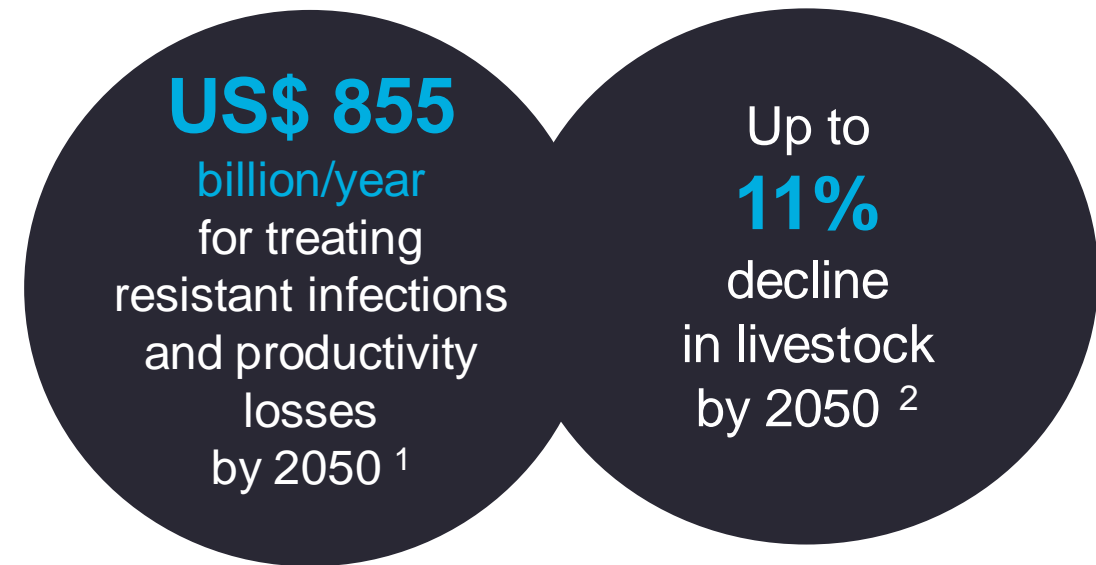


Image Source: (The Lancet);

Data source: Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance 1990–2021: a systematic analysis with forecasts to 2050. Lancet, 2024

1. GLG group. Building the investment case for action against AMR, 2024 - 2. Drug-Resistant Infections: A Threat to Our Economic Future. World Bank Group. 2017; 2.

The importance of infection prevention and control to reduce AMR

- IPC reduces/stops the spread of resistant pathogens
- Prevention of infection reduces need for antimicrobials
- IPC interventions can prevent **30-75%** of healthcare-associated infections ¹
- IPC is the **most effective and cost-saving** investment to reduce AMR:
 - **5 USD PPP gained for each USD PPP invested²**
- Globally, IPC interventions implemented in HCFs, with national coordination could:
 - **Avert 821 000 deaths per year up to 2050**
 - **Yield annual savings in healthcare expenditure as high as USD 112 billion**

(WHO/OECD unpublished data)

¹WHO global report on IPC 2024 (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240051164>) & ²OECD (2023), *Embracing a One Health Approach to Fight Antimicrobial Resistance*, ([oecd/amr-onehealth](https://www.oecd.org/amr-onehealth/))

Hand Hygiene

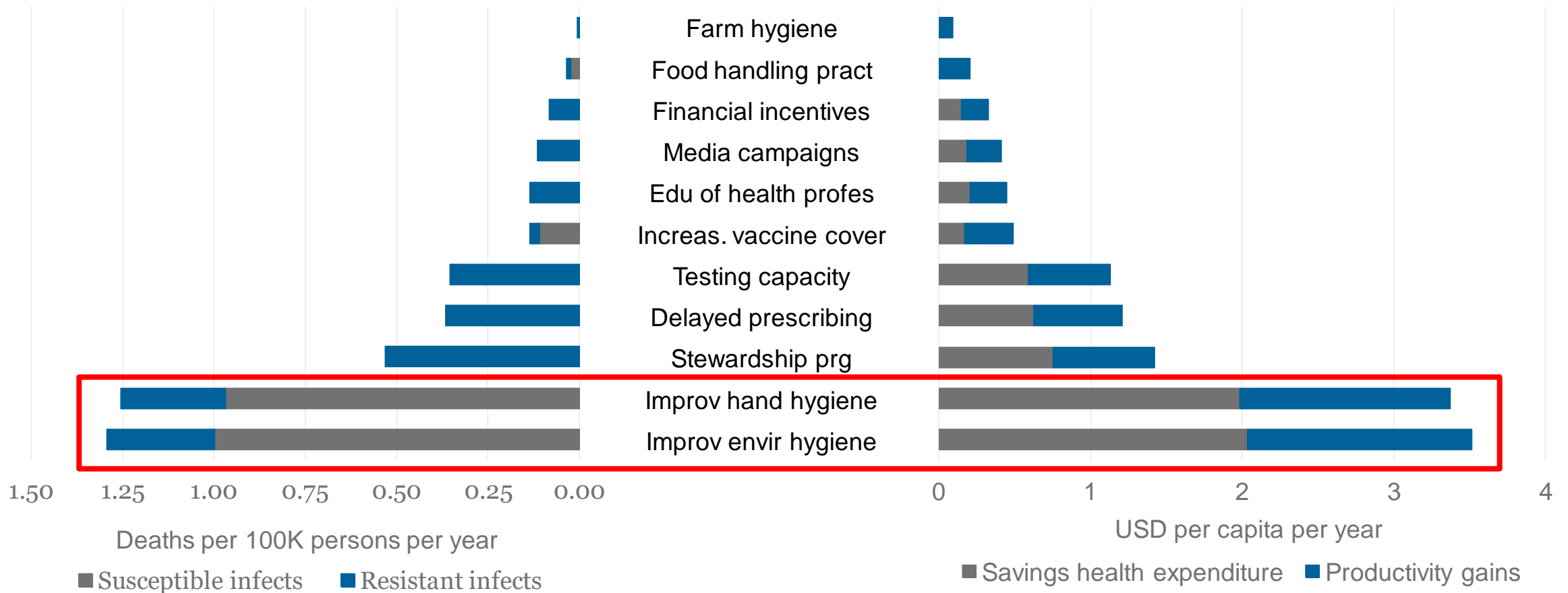
- **Up to 50% of hospital-acquired infections could be prevented** through proper adherence to the Five Moments for Hand Hygiene
- **Average adherence is 40%**, with large differences between countries depending on their level of development (64.5% vs 9.1%)



IPC strategies (incl HH) are the most effective best buys for AMR: they prevent deaths and have a positive impact on budgets

Impact on mortality

Economic impact



Globally, major WASH gaps persist: 2023 global report



WATER

1 in 4 HCFs lacks basic water—facilities serving 1.7 billion people; **in LCDs 1 out of 2 lack basic services**



SANITATION

1 in 10 has no sanitation—780 million people use facilities without toilets; **in LCDs 8 out of 10 lack basic services**



HAND HYGIENE

1 in 2 lacks basic hand hygiene (at points of care and toilets); **in LCDs 2 out of 3 lack basic services**



HEALTH CARE WASTE

2 in 5 lack basic waste services (segregation + treatment); **in LCDs 2 out of 3 lack basic services**



ELECTRICITY

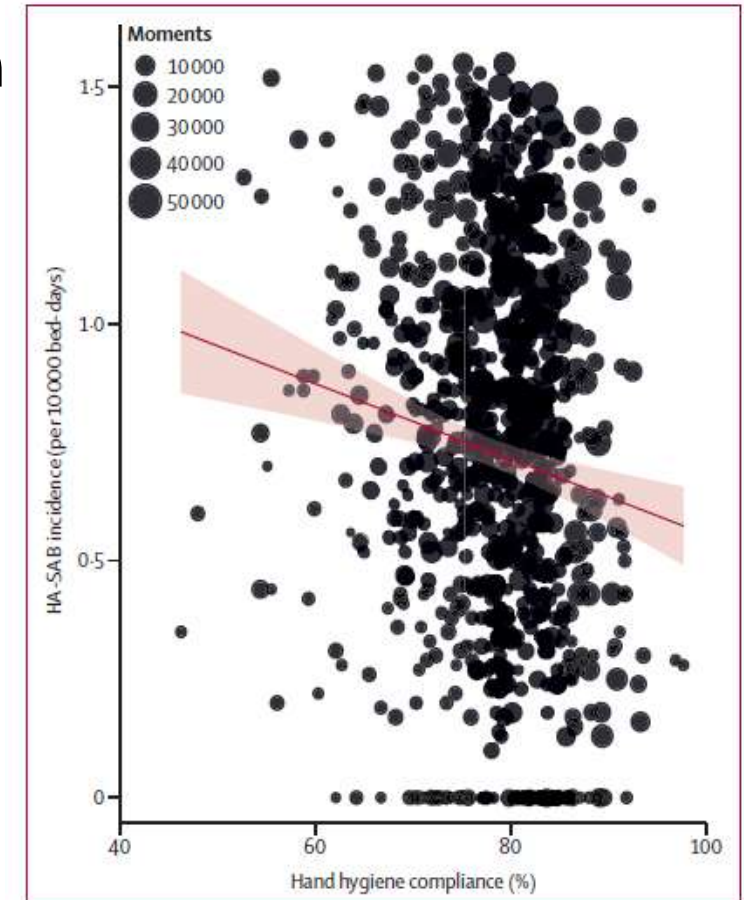
1 billion served by facilities without reliable energy



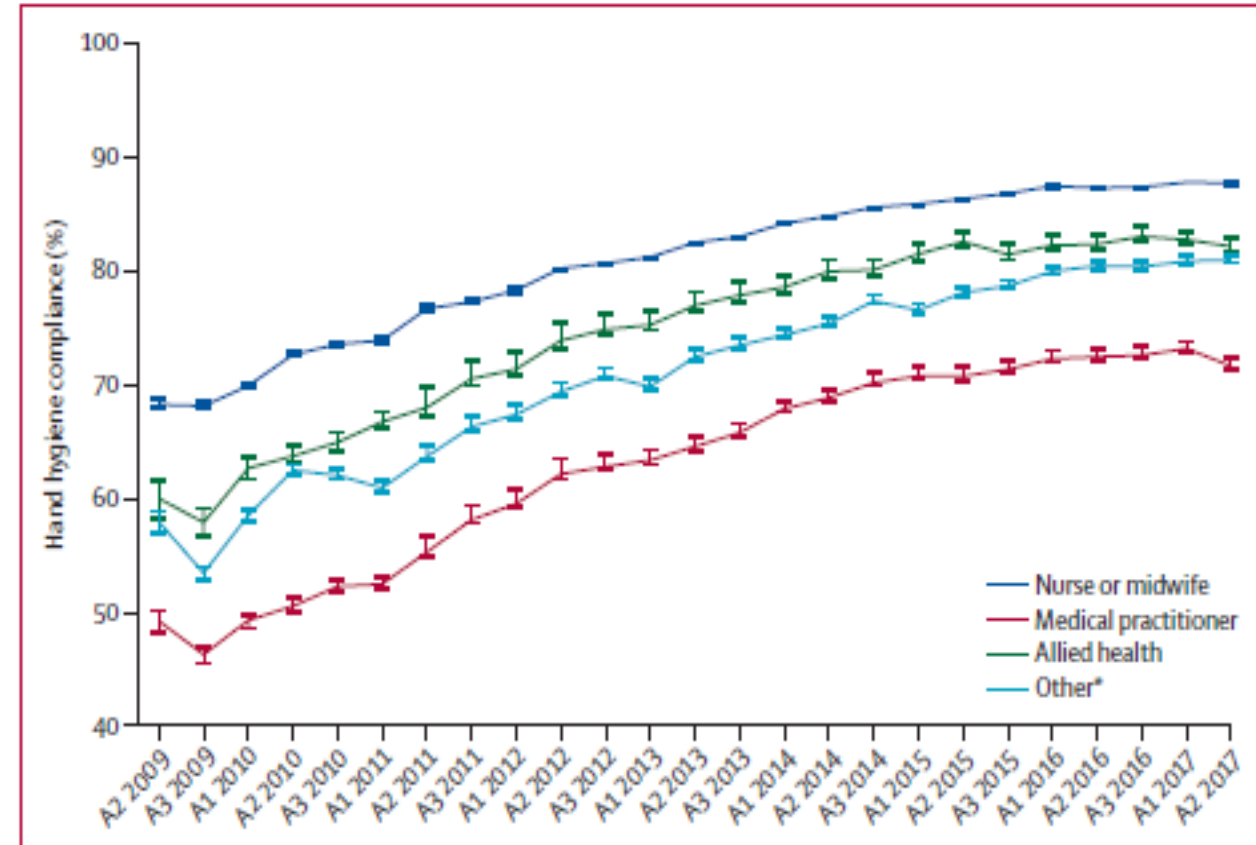
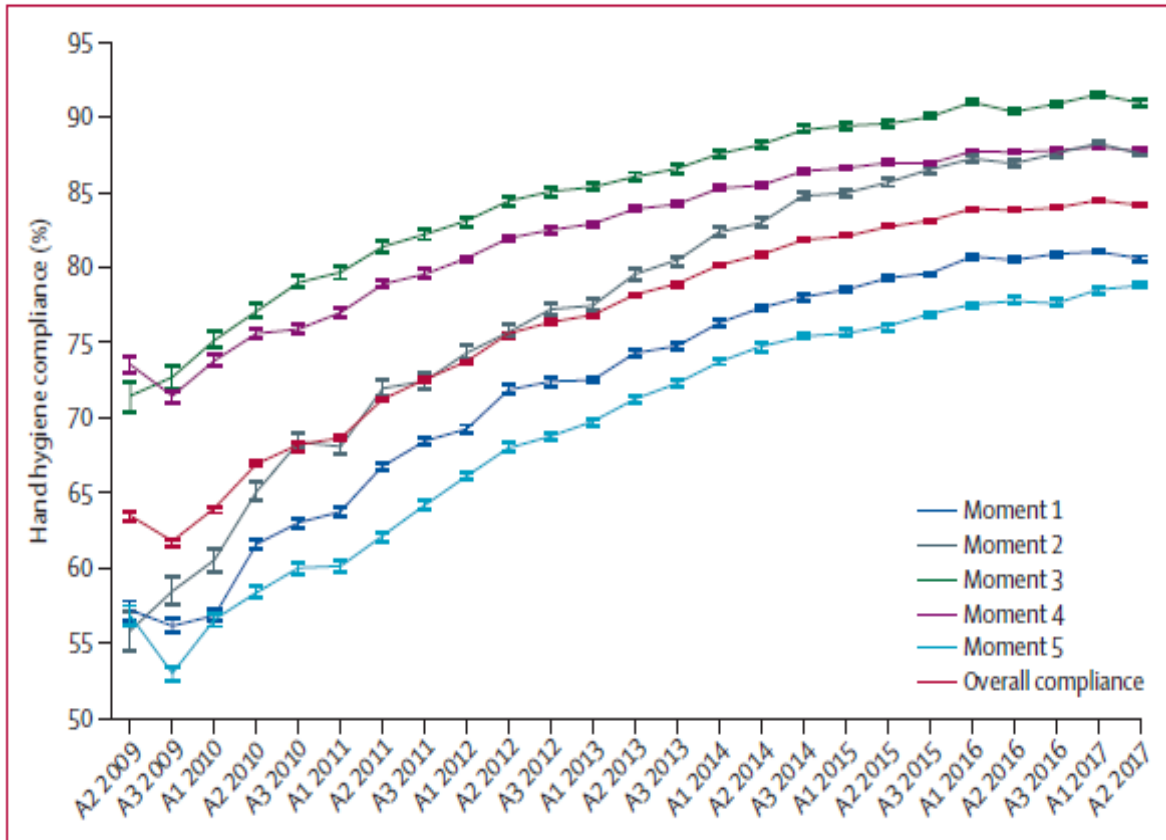
Australia: a key example of hand hygiene impact on patient outcomes & quality care



For every 10% increase in hand-hygiene adherence, there is an associated 15% reduction in the incidence of hospital-acquired *Staphylococcus aureus* infections.



Hand hygiene compliance by Moment and by Profession



The way forward: **Global IPC Strategy**

1. Political commitment and policies
2. Active IPC programmes
3. IPC integration & coordination
4. IPC knowledge among health & care workers & career pathways for IPC professionals
5. Data for action
6. Advocacy and communications
7. Research and development
8. Collaboration and stakeholders' support

Global
strategy
on infection
prevention
and control



The way forward: **Global Action Plan and Monitoring Framework (2024-2030)**

To determine progress towards achieving results

ACTIONS

- *Global and regional*
- *National and subnational*
- *Facility level*

INDICATORS

136 in total

Across the 8 Strategic Directions

TARGETS

32 in total

*Core** and *additional* targets at each of those levels

Global ($n=8$) and National ($n=4$) priority targets