



## Infection prevention and control

### A success story – improving practices and reducing the risk of surgical site infections

Surgical site infections (SSIs) are the most frequent type of infection acquired during health care delivery in developing countries. In Africa, infections are the most frequent complication following surgery. Empowering teams to implement interventions on surgical infection prevention measures and promotion of a wider patient safety culture is a key strategy to reducing such infections.

[Read more about the success of the Surgical Unit-based Safety Programme \(SUSP\) in African hospitals](#)



#### Health care-associated infections

# 10%

1 in 10 patients get an infection while receiving care.

[Read more about health care-associated infections](#)

#### Surgical site infections

# 50%

More than 50% of surgical site infections can be antibiotic-resistant.

[Read more about surgical site infections](#)

#### Impact of infection prevention and control

# 30%

Effective infection prevention and control reduces health care-associated infections by at least 30%.

[Read more here](#)

#### About us

##### Our work

[Infection prevention and control global unit overview](#)

##### WHO Collaborations

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[Antimicrobial resistance](#)

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Health care without avoidable infections - peoples' lives depend on it

### Work in countries

- [Hand hygiene](#)
- [Surgical site infections](#)
- [Core components for IPC](#)
- [Injection safety](#)
- [Focus on AMR](#)
- [Other interventions](#)

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### Evidence, guidelines and publications

- [Hand hygiene](#)
- [Surgical site infections](#)
- [Core components for IPC](#)
- [Injection safety](#)
- [Focus on AMR](#)
- [Other interventions](#)

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### Implementation tools and resources

- [Hand hygiene](#)
- [Surgical site infections](#)
- [Core components for IPC](#)
- [Injection safety](#)
- [Focus on AMR](#)
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