INFECTION PREVENTION REGION: EUROPEAN UNION

Hospital-acquired infections (HAIs) are infections, which did not exist prior to hospital admission or incubation period.¹

HAIs can originate from

endogenous & external factors:

The patient's own bacterial flora or contaminated items, food, air as well as medical devices.²

HAIs are the most frequent harmful event in health-care delivery worldwide.³

In the European Union alone, around 4,100,000 people per year suffer from hospital-acquired infections.⁵

At any given time, the prevalence of health careassociated infection in developed countries varies between



The most frequent infections include⁴



respiratory infections



bloodstream infection



urinary infections



surgical-site

Every year, 37.000 people die due to HAIs.⁶

In comparison: The European Union records approximately



Surgical site infections (SSIS)

are infections that occur in the part of the body where the surgery took place - typically, within 30 days after surgery.9 SSIs are among the most common HAIs.¹⁰

Patients who contract SSI are

more to be likely re-hospitalized

> twice as likely to be hospitalized in an intensive therapy unit

twice as likely to die¹¹

The additional costs associated with SSIs in the European Union amount to

billion euros per year.12

40%-60% of SSIs are avoidable

when the infection control measures are complied with and when the prevention guidelines are adopted.¹³

- Sources:
 1 WHO, Health care-associated infections, fact sheet, http://www.who.int/gpsc/country_work/gpsc_ccisc_fact_sheet_en.pdf. Accessed June 2017.
 2 Collins (2008), "Preventing Health Care-Associated Infections," Hughes, ed., Patient Safety and Quality: An Evidence-Based Handbook for Nurses, Rockville.
 3 WHO, Health care-associated infections, fact sheet, http://www.who.int/gpsc/country_work/gpsc_ccisc_fact_sheet_en.pdf. Accessed June 2017.
 4 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (2012), "Annual epidemiological report on communicable diseases in Europe", http://www.eddc.europa.eu/en/publications/publications/publications. Accessed June 2017.
 5 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (2012), "Annual epidemiological report on communicable diseases in Europe", http://www.eddc.europa.eu/en/publications/publications. Accessed June 2017.
 7 WHO, Health care-associated infections, fact sheet, http://www.who.int/gpsc/country_work/gpsc_ccisc_fact_sheet_en.pdf. Accessed June 2017.
 8 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (2012), "Annual epidemiological report on communicable diseases in Europe", http://www.eddc.europa.eu/en/publications/publications. Accessed June 2017.
 7 WHO, Health care-associated infections, fact sheet, http://www.who.int/gpsc/country_work/gpsc_ccisc_fact_sheet_en.pdf. Accessed June 2017.
 8 European Commission (2015), "Road safety in the European Union. Trends, statistics and main challenges", http://ec.europa.eu/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/transport/sites/t