Progress in implementing the infection prevention and control program in Turkmenistan

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Conducting a Joint external evaluation on the implementation of IHR requirements in Turkmenistan (June 2016) https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/255632

P.3.3 HCAI prevention and control programmes – Score 3	Strengths and best practices	Areas that need strengthening and challenges
	• Specific HCAI programmes are implemented in health facilities, even without a comprehensive plan to which to refer. • State SES/SES inspections are routinely performed. • The country joined to the Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (CAESAR) network. • The microbiological Laboratories of Center of Public health and nutrition; the SES of Ashgabat and the Prevention Center of Especially Dangerous Infections participated in an International External Quality Assessment programme and received certificates.	• A national plan for HCAI has not yet been approved. • HCAI prevention and control programmes in the animal health sector need to be strengthened. • Guidelines to improve rational use of antimicrobial medicines in both humans and animals need to be developed.

Global Database for Tracking Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self- Assessment Survey (TrACSS)

https://www.amrcountryprogress.org/#/map-view

Year	3.5 Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in human health care
2023	A - No national IPC programme or operational plan is available.
2022	A - No national IPC programme or operational plan is available.
2021	B - A national IPC programme or operational plan is available. National IPC and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and environmental health standards exist but are not fully implemented.

IHR States Parties Self-Assessment Annual Report (SPAR) -
https://extranet.who.int/e-spar/

Year	Country Average Capacity on Infection Prevention and Control:
2023	80%
2022	80%
2021	80%

IHR States Parties Self-Assessment Annual Report (SPAR) - https://extranet.who.int/e-spar/

Year	C9.1 IPC programmes
2023	An active national IPC programme is available according to WHO IPC core components guidelines and is leading implementation of the national IPC operational plan and guidelines nationwide using multimodal strategies, including health workers' training and monitoring and feedback in place. More than 75% of health care facilities meet WHO minimum requirements for IPC programmes, guidelines, training, and monitoring/feedback.
2022	
2021	

IHR States Parties Self-Assessment Annual Report (SPAR) - https://extranet.who.int/e-spar/

Year	C9.2. Health care-associated infections (HCAI) surveillance
2023	A national strategic plan for HCAI surveillance (including antimicrobial resistant pathogens that are antimicrobial resistant and/or prone to outbreaks) is available and implemented nationwide in all health care facilities through a national system according to the WHO recommendations on IPC core components. Regular reports are available for providing feedback.
2022	
2021	

IHR States Parties Self-Assessment Annual Report (SPAR) - https://extranet.who.int/e-spar/

Year	C9.3. Safe environment in health facilities
2023	National standards and resources for safe built environment, e.g., WASH in health care facilities, including appropriate infrastructure,
2022	materials and equipment for IPC; as well as standards for reduction of overcrowding and optimization of staffing levels in health care
2021	facilities, according to WHO minimum requirements, are implemented at national and intermediate levels according to a national plan.

Implementation of the IPC program

- National Focal Points on IPC appointed
- There are orders from the MoHMIT on issues related to the HCAI and IPC program
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs) and a self-learning computer program ICATT have been developed (order of the MoHMIT dated January 25, 2018 No. 35)
- Conducting regular trainings among specialists at the national, velayat and etrap levels on IPC issues
- Existing CICs in hospitals (all specialized obstetrics and obstetrics institutions have separate committees for infection control)
- Availability of mandatory monthly reporting on IPC/HCAI issues (internal departmental Form 2 for recording infectious diseases)
- Regular on-site monitoring of the implementation of IPC measures in health care facilities

Self-assessment under the IPC programme

- The self-assessment of the National IPC Program was conducted using the IPCAF-2 tool. The self-assessment was carried out in May 2019.

- In May 2019, a self-assessment of the IPC program was conducted at the facility level in 13 hospitals in Turkmenistan using the IPCAГ tool.

Future plans

- Development of the National IPC Strategy
- Development of a Plan for its implementation
- Update protocols and guidelines on IPC and HCAI issues
- Trainings
- Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of IPC measures

Thank you for attention!