

**HEALTHCARE – ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS
IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY IN UKRAINE**

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About the Authors



Aidyn Gurbanovych Salmanov, MD, Dr. Sc., Full Professor, is a hospital epidemiologist and specialists on healthcare-associated infection prevention and control. He also specialized in infectious disease, microbiology, and molecular biology through the interdisciplinary post-doctoral training program. He received his higher education at the Azerbaijan Medical University (1974-1980). In 1998 he joined the American Medical Association Alliance (USA) to Study the Approaches to Infection Prevention and Control in hospitals.

Early In 2006, Prof. Aidyn Salmanov joined the fight against SARS Virus Diseases in Crimea, Ukraine, where he served first a Senior Technical Advisor (Case Management pillar and later as the Epidemiological management sub-pillar co-chair) to the Ministry of health of Ukraine. In 2008, Prof. Aydin Salmanov developed a new concept for an epidemiological surveillance system for healthcare-associated infections (HAI) in Ukraine, which is based on evidence-based medicine. In 2013-2015, he studied epidemiology of HAIs and mechanisms of antimicrobial resistance of responsible pathogens in Ukraine. Based results of this research, Prof. Aydin Salmanov developed Ukrainian Strategic Action Plan for the prevention of HAI and antimicrobial resistance.

In 2014-2022, Prof. Aydin Salmanov worked in Shupyk National Healthcare University of Ukraine as the chair of Department of Microbiology, Epidemiology and Infection Control. Since 2023, he has been the head of the department of infection control and antimicrobial resistance of the Institute of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine.

2015, he joined the World Health Organization and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control as an IPC Specialist consultant/Expert, where he helped to manage IPC priorities and activities within the overall response of HAI. For several years (2006-2023) Prof. Aidyn Salmanov has been a National Representatives to the General Committee and European Committee on Infection Control working with supervisors regarding infection control and antimicrobial resistance.

He has more than 455 scientific publications within the field of medical microbiology/molecular biology/hospital epidemiology/healthcare-associated infection prevention and control. In addition, he wrote 42 books, and Handbooks in: Hospital Epidemiology, Healthcare-associated Infection, Infection Control and Antimicrobial Resistance, Clinical Epidemiology and Evidence-Based Medicine, Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance on the 'One Health' approaches, and Patient Safety: Risk Management.



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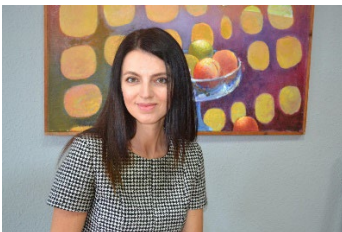
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The field of scientific interest is hypertensive conditions and somatic pathology in pregnant women, mechanisms of development of placental dysfunction, distress and delay in fetal development. Studying problems of morphology and immunohistochemistry of the endometrium in hyperplasia. Author and coauthor of 164 scientific papers, 7 inventions, 5 training manuals on obstetrics and gynecology



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Foreword

Healthcare-associated Infections (HAIs) are a major threat to patient safety and the quality of healthcare globally. Despite this, Ukraine does not have a nationally coordinated program for the surveillance and reporting of HAIs. *Epidemiology of Healthcare-associated Infections in Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatal Centers* is Ukrainian first evidence-based assessment of the epidemiology of HAIs based results of multicentre prospective HAI surveillance study data and peer-reviewed literature sources.

The increasing emergence and spread of multi-drug-resistant organisms (MDROs) in hospitals is a public health problem and continues to challenge infection control and hospital epidemiology practice worldwide.

Our studies found a high prevalence of HAI caused by MDROs, varying widely depending on the bacterial species, antimicrobial group, and geographical region of Ukraine. The majority of MDRO isolates carried b-lactamase genes. Also, MDROs were a major contributor to HAI-caused deaths. These data underscore the importance of tracking antimicrobial resistance in hospitals. To reduce antimicrobial resistance, it is necessary to develop and implement advanced infection control measures based on HAI surveillance data. Surveillance of HAIs may help to delineate the requirements for infection prevention and control. Microbiological monitoring of the prevalence of aetiologic agents of HAIs and antimicrobial resistance is necessary to enhance our knowledge of its epidemiology and treatment.

This work is the first to focus on characterizing the epidemiology of MDROs transmission via the HCW and the environment in Ukrainian hospital wards/patient rooms. Our study focused on overall patient-to-patient transmission regardless of the transmission pathway.

This important work has been compiled by some of Ukraine leading in Obstetrics, Gynecology and infection control professionals, and researchers. It will build national consensus on definitions, surveillance methodology and reporting of the incidence of HAIs. In doing so, it provides hospitals and those working in infection prevention and control an opportunity to benchmark and evaluate interventions to reduce infections and ensure transparency on reporting methods that will strengthen Ukraine efforts to prevent and control HAIs.

This work offers extensive information on preventive and infection surveillance procedures, routines and policies adapted to the optimal infection control level needed to tackle today's microbes in hospital practice. It especially focuses on preventive measures for serious hospital infections. Each chapter includes a practical section that addresses the main aspects of procedures and treatment, and a theoretical section that contains updated data that can be used for further study, or to help select infection control measures.

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