



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**

I, the Minister for Health and Family Welfare, and on behalf of all at the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, meeting in Dhaka on 17 September 2006,

Recognizing the serious disease burden and significant economic impact that health care-associated infection places on patients and health systems throughout the world,

Considering that the majority of these infections are treatable and avoidable,

Appreciating the momentum that the Global Patient Safety Challenge programme of the WHO World Alliance for Patient Safety is bringing to reduce health care-associated infection at the global level,

Emphasizing that a unique opportunity now exists to reduce the incidence of health care-associated infection in Bangladesh,

I resolve to work to minimize health care-associated infection through actions such as:

- *Acknowledging the importance of health care-associated infection, both for the patient and providers;*
- *Developing or enhancing ongoing campaigns at national or sub-national levels to promote and improve hand hygiene among health care providers;*
- *Making reliable information and sufficient resources available on health care-associated infection at community and district and referral levels to foster appropriate actions;*
- *Sharing experiences and, where appropriate, available surveillance data, with the WHO World Alliance for Patient Safety;*
- *Considering the use of WHO strategies and guidelines to tackle health care-associated infection, in particular in the areas of hand hygiene, blood safety, injection and immunization safety, clinical procedures safety, drug safety, infection control, and water, sanitation and waste management safety;*

I resolve to work with health professionals and associations in this country:

To promote the highest standards of practice and behaviour through advocacy, consumer education, integration of ethics into health care practices and capacity building, to reduce the risks of health care-associated infection;

To foster and sustain collaboration with research institutions, training schools, educational centres, universities and health care settings of other WHO Member States to ensure full utilization of knowledge and experience in the field of health care-associated infection;

To encourage senior management support and role modeling from key staff to promote the implementation of interventions to reduce health care-associated infection.

Dr. Khandaker Mosharraf Hossain 17-9-06

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