



Re-use Facts

- Some 17 billion injections are given each year in the developing world, and **7 billion** of these are unsafe medical injections. (Source: Hutin 2003)
- The average child receives **three** injections each year in Africa. (Source: Reid S, Juma O. *International Journal of STD & AIDS* 2009)
- Each year unsafe injections cause 23 million hepatitis cases worldwide - 21 million HBV and 2 million HCV. This is 32% of all HBV infections and 40% of all HCV infections. (Source: Hauri 2004)
- The World Health Report (2002) reports that unsafe injection practices accounted for **28%** of liver cancer, **24%** of cirrhosis cases, **5%** of HIV infections and **0.9%** of deaths worldwide. (Source: WHO, 2002)
- In the developing world the average person receives an unsafe medical injection more than once every year (1.3 times). (Source: Hauri 2004)
- In Africa 20 million medical injections contaminated with blood from a patient with HIV are administered every year. (Source: Reid 2009)
- Before the introduction of the auto-disable syringe, the few studies that analyzed immunization injections revealed that even under the auspices of WHO regional immunization programs, 30–62% of injections were unsafe. (Source: Kotwal 2004).
- One in four HIV infections and half of HBV and HCV infections in India result from unsafe medical injections. (Source: Hutin 2004)
- One in five adults in Egypt has contracted hepatitis C from an unsafe medical injections, and liver disease has become a more important cause of death and disability than the diseases the injections were intended to treat. (Source: Strickland 2006).
- In the 1980s more than 10,000 children were infected with HIV as a result of unsafe healthcare in Romania, the majority infected by unsafe injections. At the time there were only 13 adult cases of AIDS reported in Romania. This historic nationwide outbreak still accounts for over 50% of HIV cases in children recorded in Europe since the beginning of the epidemic. (Source: Drucker 2007)



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- Even indirect syringe reuse can transmit HIV from one patient to four others. (Source: Shields 1994)
- As recently as 1998, WHO recommended the reuse of needles and syringes up to 200 times in vaccination programs. (Source: Drucker 2001)
- **62%** of all injections given in India are unsafe. (Source: INCLN/GOI 2005)
- Unsafe injection practices are associated with substantial morbidity and mortality, particularly from hepatitis B and C and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections. These inadvertently transmitted bloodborne diseases become manifest some considerable time after infection and hence may not be appropriately accounted for. **Annually more than 1.3 million deaths and US\$ 535 million** are estimated to be due to current unsafe injection practices. (Source: Miller MA, Pisani E 1999)
- In Pakistan there are 13.9 injections given per person per year (total 2.4 Billion for 176 million population) >75% are unsafe and 93% are unnecessary. (Source: WHO)
- 39.3% of developing world injections are given with re-used syringes. (Source: Anja M Hauri, Gregory L Armstrong and Yvan J F Hutin)
- Use of Auto-Disable syringes in Tanzania hospitals reduced the inpatient average stay from 7 days to 3. (Source: Reid S 2010)
- There are ISO standards for the production of Immunisation (5% of total given) and for Curative (95% of total given) Auto-Disable syringes. (ISO-7886 pt 3 and 4).
- There is a joint party policy for only using Auto-Disable for Immunisation (Source: WHO/UNICEF 2003).