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ABSTRACTS. Background: Healthcare associated infections represent a major public health problem worldwide, they increase morbidity and mortality, threatening the lives of patients and elevate hospital and social costs. **Materials and Method**: A retrospective descriptive study was conducted at the Hospital de especialidades del Instituto Hondureño de Seguridad Social Tegucigalpa, in the period from 2006 to 2012. The reports of the prevention and control of nosocomial infections described. **Results**: During the period studied there were incidence rates of 5.2 nosocomial infections per thousand patient days and a prevalence of 1.8 percent revenue. The most common infections are surgical site infections, bloodstream infections associated with central venous or peripheral catheter and nosocomial pneumonia. The Instituto Hondureño de Seguridad Social surveillance has allowed us to detect risk factors associated with nosocomial infections and to take measures to reduce rates of some infections, such as urinary tract infections associated with urinary catheter use, ventilator -associated pneumonia. **Conclusion:** The surveillance work presented in this report reinforces the importance of programs for prevention and control of nosocomial infections to improve the quality indicators of healthcare institutions.
Keywords: *Epidemiological surveillance infection control, nosocomial infection.*