

Submitted by delphine.descamps on Thu, 03/09/2017 - 15:23

Hospital-Wide Healthcare-associated Bloodstream Infections

Surveillance results: 2013-2014

From April 1st, 2013, to March 31st, 2014, 77 healthcare facilities took part on a voluntary basis in the hospital-wide surveillance of bloodstream infections (BSIs), for a combined total of 4,149,763 patient-days (Table 1). Participating facilities reported 2,689 BSIs in 2,495 patients. The total incidence rate was 5.4 cases per 10,000 patient-days. The incidence rate in 2013-2014 was significantly lower compared with the average rate for 2009-2013 in facilities that took part in both surveillance periods. Two teaching and 11 non-teaching facilities that were not included in the 2012-2013 study joined the program in 2013-2014. Data was extracted on May 15th, 2014.

Update: March 9, 2017

Table 1 - Participation of Healthcare Facilities in the Hospital-Wide Surveillance of BSIs, Québec, 2009-2010 to 2013-2014

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Participating facilities (N)	61	58	60	64	77
Admissions (N)	425,935	403,502	417,280	486,272	539,766
Patient-days (N)	3,407,223	3,259,186	3,275,332	3,797 385	4,149,763
BSIs (cat. 1 and 2b, N)	2,433	2,517	2,416	2,797	2,689
Infected patients (N)	2,298	2,346	2,303	2,674	2,495

Incidence Rates

In 2013-2014, the total incidence rate was 5.4 BSIs per 10,000 patient days. The incidence rates were much higher in intensive care units (ICUs) than in other units (Table 2). Catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSIs) were the most common BSIs in ICUs (Table 2 and Figure 2). In other units, the incidence rates varied depending on the type of healthcare facility: non-CRBSI were the most common primary BSIs in teaching facilities, while BSIs secondary to urinary tract infection were the most common in non-teaching facilities (Table 2 and Figure 3).

Figure 1 - BSI Incidence Rate for Each Type of Infection, by Type of Healthcare Facility, Québec, 2013-2014 (Incidence Rate per 10,000 Patient-Days [95% CI])

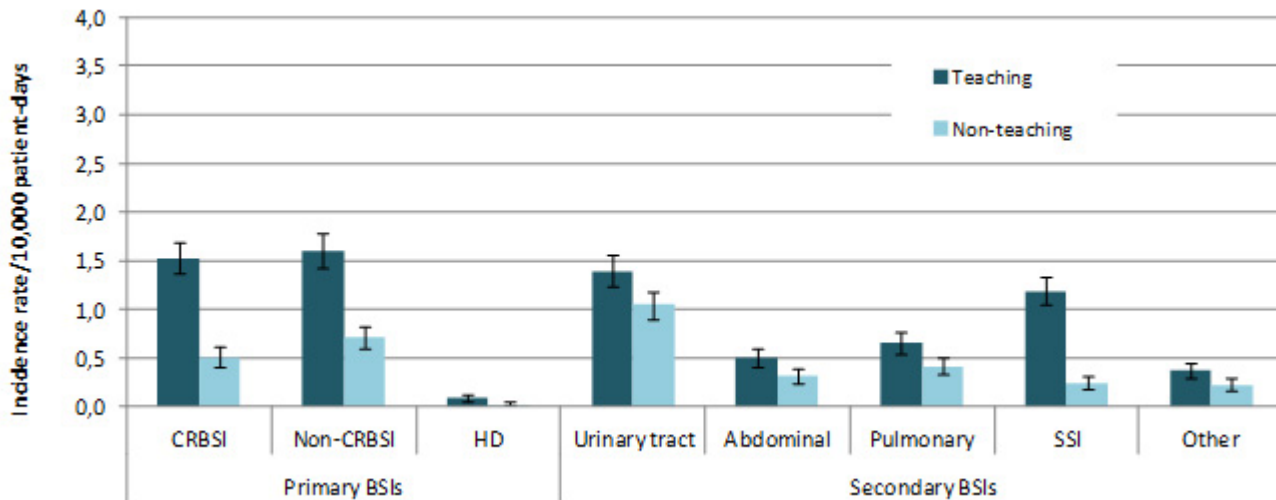


Figure 2 - BSI Incidence Rate in ICUs, For Each Type of Infection, by Type of Healthcare Facility and Type of ICU, Québec, 2013-2014 (Incidence Rate per 10,000 Patient-Days [95% CI])

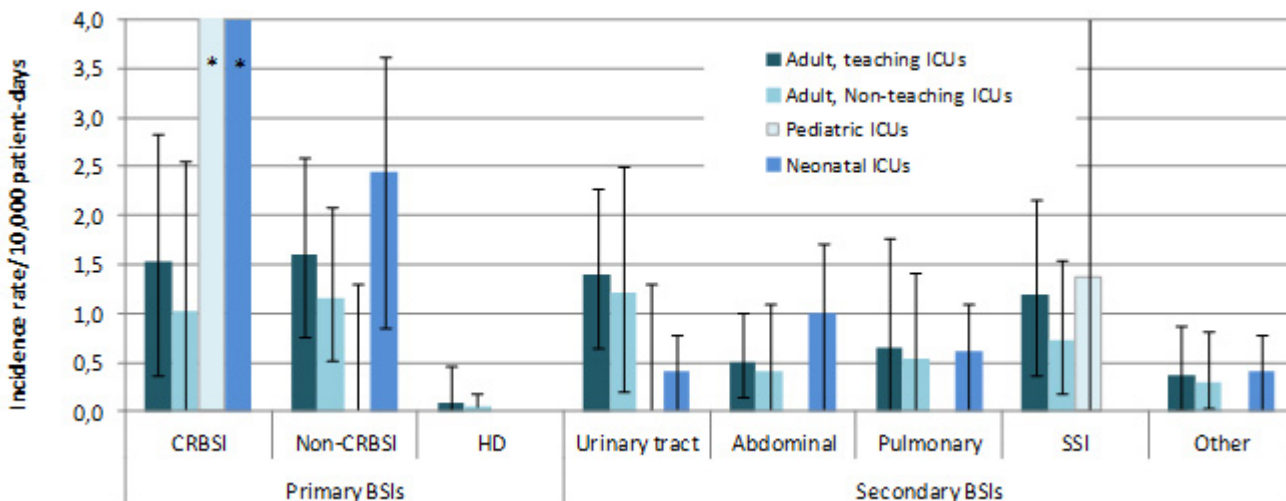


Figure 3 - BSI Incidence Rate in Non-ICU Units, for Each Type of Infection, by Type of Healthcare Facility, Québec, 2013-2014 (Incidence Rate per 10,000 Patient-Days [95% CI])

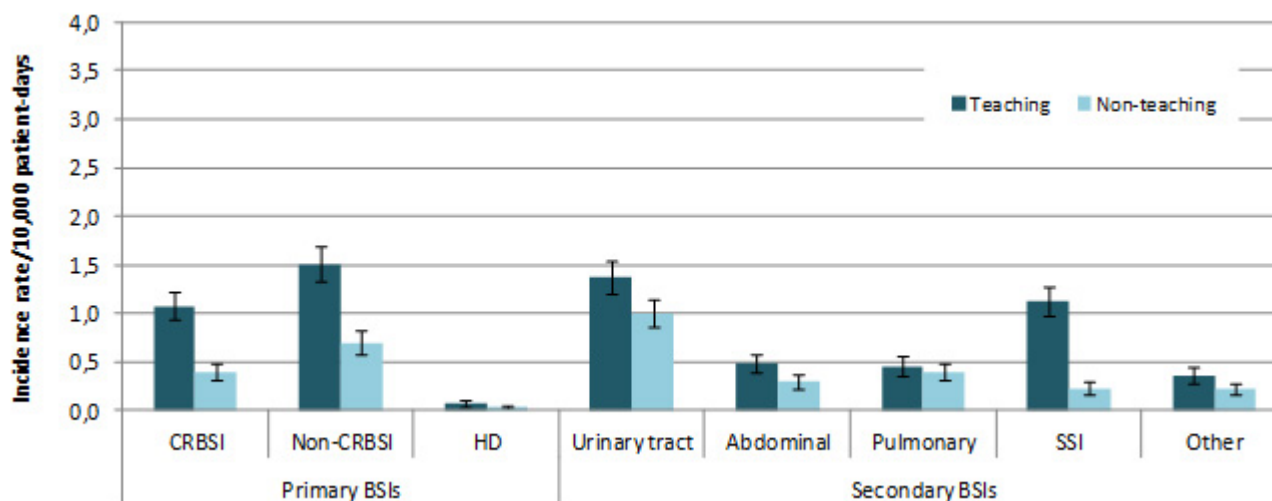


Table 2 - BSI Incidence Rate for Each Type of Infection, by Type of Healthcare Facility, Type of Unit and Type of ICU, Québec, 2012-2013 (Incidence Rate per 10,000 Patient-Days [95% CI])

	Primary BSIs		Secondary BSIs				Total	
	CRBSI	Non-CRBSI	Urinary tract	Abdominal	Pulmonary	SSI		Other**
Total hospitalized	1.0 [0.9 - 1.1]	1.2 [1.1 - 1.3]	1.2 [1.1 - 1.3]	0.4 [0.3 - 0.5]	0.5 [0.5 - 0.6]	0.7 [0.6 - 0.8]	0.3 [0.2 - 0.4]	5.4 [5.2 - 5.7]
Teaching	1.5 [1.4 - 1.7]	1.6 [1.4 - 1.8]	1.4 [1.2 - 1.6]	0.5 [0.4 - 0.6]	0.6 [0.5 - 0.8]	1.2 [1.0 - 1.3]	0.4 [0.3 - 0.5]	7.3 [7.0 - 7.7]
Non-teaching	0.5 [0.4 - 0.6]	0.7 [0.6 - 0.8]	1.0 [0.9 - 1.2]	0.3 [0.2 - 0.4]	0.4 [0.3 - 0.5]	0.2 [0.2 - 0.3]	0.2 [0.2 - 0.3]	3.5 [3.2 - 3.7]
ICUs	5.5 [4.6 - 6.5]	2.2 [1.7 - 2.8]	1.8 [1.4 - 2.4]	0.7 [0.4 - 1.0]	2.2 [1.7 - 2.9]	1.6 [1.2 - 2.1]	0.5 [0.2 - 0.8]	14.7 [13.2 - 16.2]
Adult teaching	5.0 [3.9 - 6.3]	2.8 [2.0 - 3.8]	2.2 [1.5 - 3.1]	0.6 [0.3 - 1.1]	3.7 [2.7 - 4.8]	2.7 [1.8 - 3.6]	0.6 [0.3 - 1.1]	18.0 [15.7 - 20.4]

Adult non-teaching	3.6 [2.3 - 5.1]	1.1 [0.5 - 2.1]	2.4 [1.4 - 3.7]	0.6 [0.1 - 1.3]	1.0 [0.4 - 1.9]	0.9 [0.3 - 1.7]	0.3 [0.0 - 0.8]	9.8 [7.6 - 12.3]
Pediatric	12.3 [5.6 - 21.6]	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	1.4 [0.0 - 5.3]	0.0*	13.6 [6.5 - 23.4]
Neonatal	8.5 [6.1 - 11.3]	2.4 [1.3 - 4.0]	0.4 [0.0 - 1.2]	1.0 [0.3 - 2.1]	0.6 [0.1 - 1.5]	0.0*	0.4 [0.0 - 1.2]	13.4 [10.4 - 16.8]
Non-ICU units	0.7 [0.7 - 0.8]	1.1 [1.0 - 1.2]	1.2 [1.1 - 1.3]	0.4 [0.3 - 0.5]	0.4 [0.4 - 0.5]	0.7 [0.6 - 0.7]	0.3 [0.2 - 0.3]	4.8 [4.6 - 5.0]
Teaching	1.1 [0.9 - 1.2]	1.5 [1.3 - 1.7]	1.4 [1.2 - 1.5]	0.5 [0.4 - 0.6]	0.5 [0.4 - 0.6]	1.1 [1.0 - 1.3]	0.4 [0.3 - 0.4]	6.4 [6.1 - 6.8]
Non-teaching	0.4 [0.3 - 0.5]	0.7 [0.6 - 0.8]	1.0 [0.9 - 1.1]	0.3 [0.2 - 0.4]	0.4 [0.3 - 0.5]	0.2 [0.2 - 0.3]	0.2 [0.2 - 0.3]	3.3 [3.0 - 3.5]

* When the incidence rate is 0, the confidence interval [CI] is not calculated.

** The "Other" column also includes HD-related BSIs and secondary BSIs arising from a skin, soft tissue, bone or joint infection.

Incidence Rate Time Trends

The BSI incidence rate in 2013-2014 decreased significantly compared with the 2009-2013 pooled rate ($p = 0.05$, Table 3). This results from the significant decrease observed in teaching facilities ($p < 0.01$), while incidence rates remained stable in non-teaching facilities. This downward trend was observed for every BSI type except for non-CRBSIs and BSIs secondary to a SSI (Figure 4). Observed variations were significant for CRBSI ($p < 0.01$), non-CRBSI ($p < 0.01$) and BSIs secondary to abdominal ($p = 0.04$) or pulmonary infections ($p < 0.01$).

Figure 4 - BSI Incidence Rate, by Type of Infection, in Facilities that Previously participated in Surveillance (N = 64), Québec, 2009-2013 and 2013-2014 (Incidence Rate per 10,000 Patient-Days [95% CI])

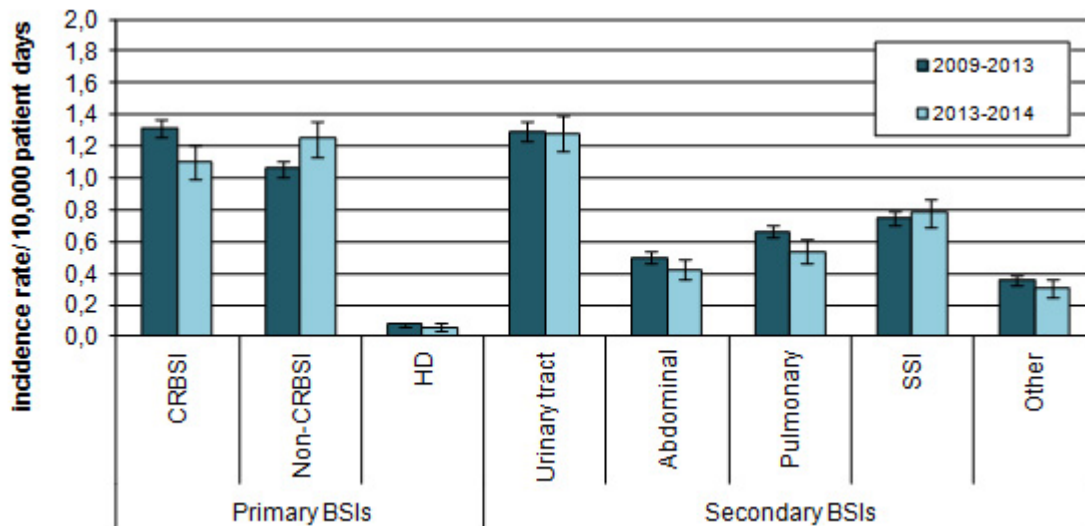


Table 3 - BSI Incidence Rate, by Type of Healthcare Facility, in Facilities that Previously participated in Surveillance (N = 64), Québec, 2009-2013 and 2013-2014 (Incidence Rate per 10,000 Patient-Days [95% CI])

	Number of Facilities	Incidence Rate	
		2009-2013	2013-2014
Teaching facilities	22	8.2 [7.9 - 8.4]	7.4 [7.0 - 7.8]
Non-teaching facilities	42	3.7 [3.5 - 3.8]	3.7 [3.4 - 4.0]
Total	64	6.0 [5.9 - 6.1]	5.7 [5.5 - 6.0]

Description of cases

Patients who developed a BSI were aged between 0 and 101 years, with a median age of 68 years. Although the incidence rates were higher in ICUs, most of the BSIs occurred in non-ICU units (70%, Table 4 and Figure 5). CRBSIs were the most commonly encountered BSIs in ICUs, whereas BSIs secondary to urinary tract infections were the most common in non-ICU units. Similarly, CRBSIs were the most frequent type of BSI in teaching facilities, whereas BSIs originating from a urinary tract infection ranked first among non-teaching facilities (Table 4 and Figure 6).

Figure 5 - Breakdown of Cases Based on Type of Unit and Type of ICU, Québec, 2013-2014 (%)

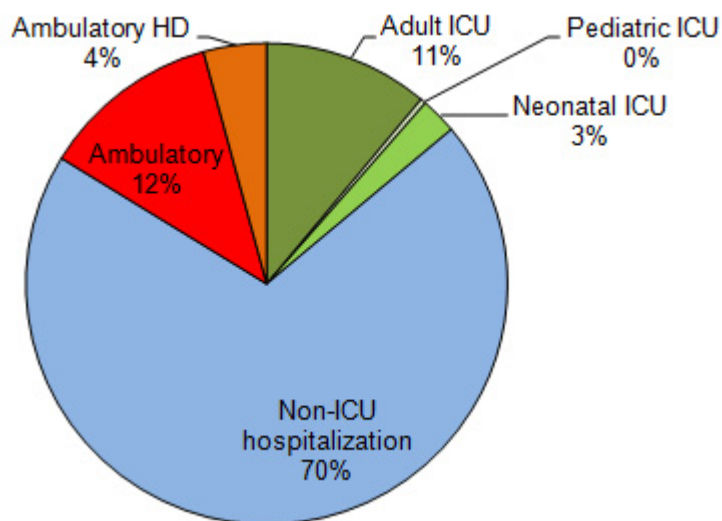


Figure 6 - Breakdown of Cases Based on Type of BSI, for Teaching and Non-Teaching Healthcare Facilities, Québec, 2013-2014 (%)

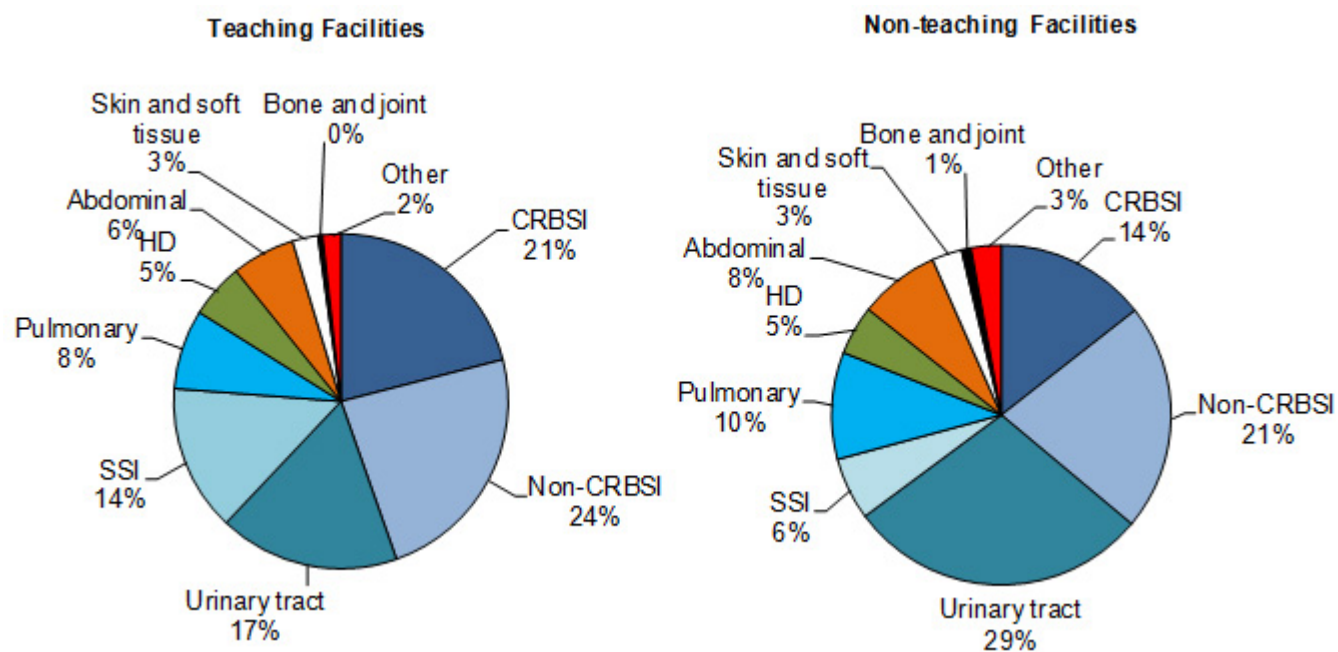


Table 4 - Number of Cases for Each Type of BSI, by Type of Healthcare Facility, Type of Unit and Type of ICU, Québec, 2013-2014 (N)

	Primary BSIs			Secondary BSIs					Total
	CRBSI	Non-CRBSI	HD	Urinary tract	Abdominal	Pulmonary	SSI	Other**	
Total	507	618	137	568	178	229	309	143	2,689
Teaching	381	429	96	317	111	140	257	85	1,816
Non-teaching	126	189	41	251	67	89	52	58	873
Total hospitalized	426	483	23	506	169	222	300	123	2,252
Teaching	322	338	18	293	106	137	250	78	1,542
Non-teaching	104	145	5	213	63	85	50	45	710
ICU	140	56	4	47	17	57	41	12	374

Adult, teaching	64	36	4	28	8	47	34	8	229
Adult, non-teaching	25	8	0	17	4	7	6	2	69
Pediatric	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
Neonatal	42	12	0	2	5	3	0	2	66
Non-ICU hospitalization	286	427	19	459	152	165	259	111	1,878
Teaching	207	290	14	263	93	87	215	68	1,237
Non-teaching	79	137	5	196	59	78	44	43	641
Ambulatory	81	135	114	62	9	7	9	20	437
Teaching	59	91	78	24	5	3	7	7	274
Non-teaching	22	44	36	38	4	4	2	13	163

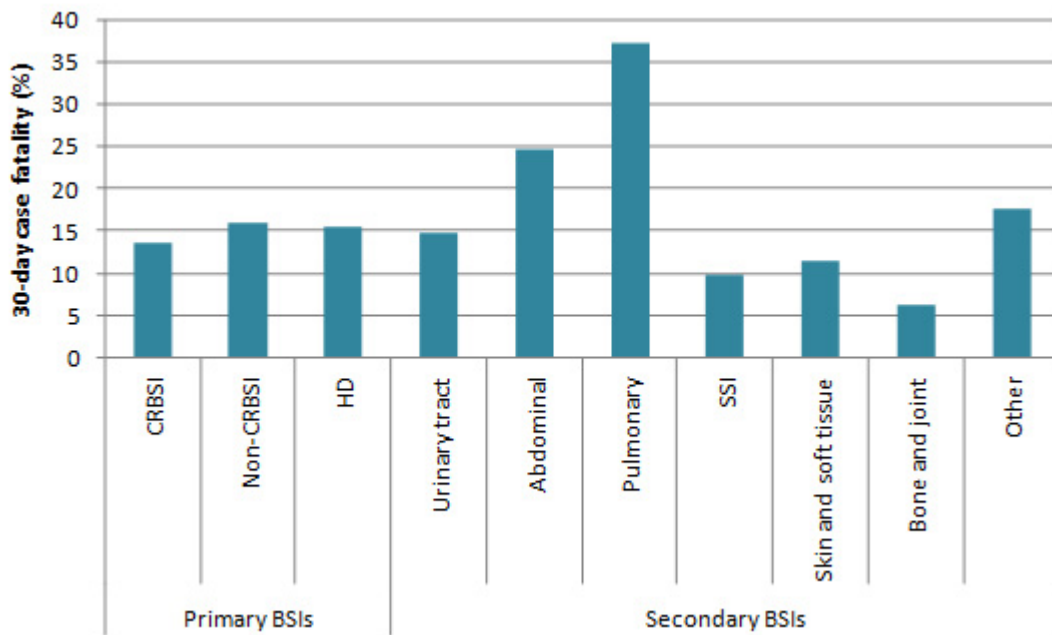
* The "Other" column also includes BSIs secondary to skin, soft tissue, bone or joint infection

Overall, 17% of BSI cases resulted in death within 30 days of bacteremia onset (Table 5). Case fatality was highest in patients with a BSI secondary to a pulmonary infection (Table 5 and Figure 7).

Table 5 - 10-Day and 30-Day Case Fatality for Each Type of Infection, 2013-2014 (N, %)

	BSIs	10-day case fatality		30-day case fatality	
		N	%	N	%
Primary BSIs					
CRBSI	507	43	8	69	14
Non-CRBSI	618	60	10	99	16
HD	137	14	10	21	15
Secondary BSIs					
Urinary tract	568	43	8	84	15
Abdominal	178	30	17	44	25
Pulmonary	229	63	28	85	37
SSI	309	15	5	30	10
Skin and soft tissue	70	5	7	8	11
Bone and joint	16	0	0	1	6
Other	57	5	9	10	18
Total	2,689	278	10	451	17

Figure 7 - 30-Day Case Fatality for Each Type of Infection, Québec, 2013-2014 (%)



Microbiology

The two most frequently isolated microorganisms in reported cases and in cases resulting in death within 30 days were *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* (Figure 8 and Table 6). *Staphylococcus aureus* was the most frequently isolated microorganism in patients with a CRBSI, a dialysis-related BSI and in BSIs secondary to a SSI (Figure 9 and Table 6). In patients with a non-CRBSI or a BSI secondary to a urinary tract, pulmonary or abdominal infection, Enterobacteriaceae were the most common microorganisms. In cases of hemodialysis and BSIs secondary to a pulmonary infection or an SSI, *S. aureus* ranked first. A polymicrobial infection occurred in 7% of cases.

Figure 8 - Breakdown of Categories of Isolated Microorganisms in All Cases (N = 2,923) and Cases of Fatality Within 30 Days (N = 495), Québec, 2013-2014 (%)

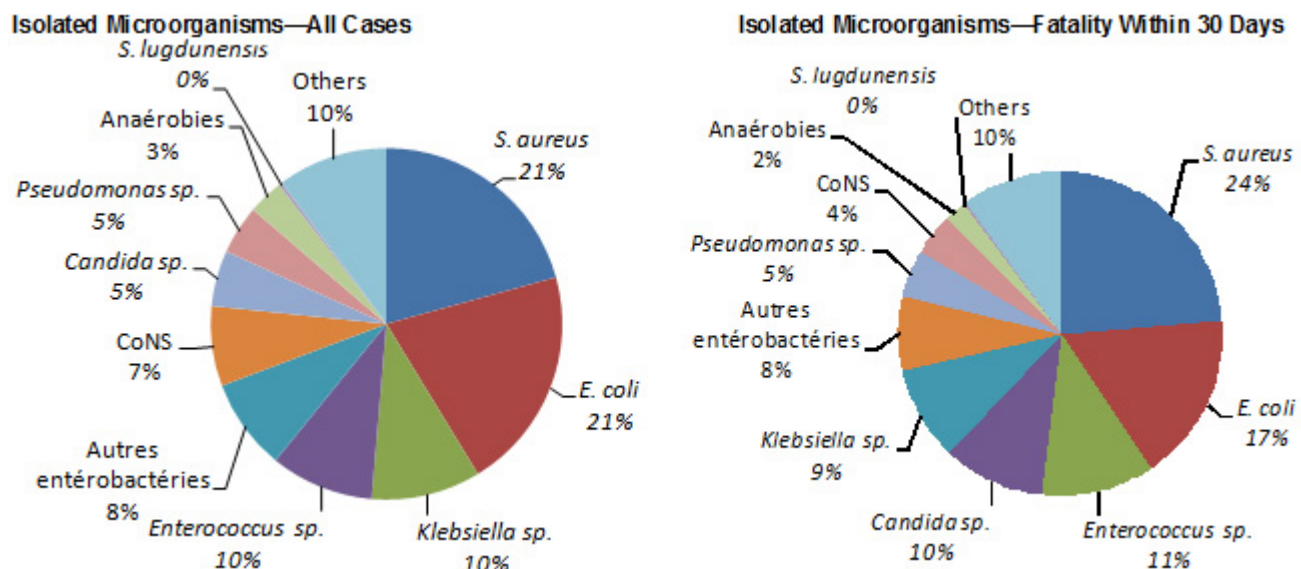


Figure 9 - Breakdown of Categories of Isolated Microorganisms, for Each Type of BSI, Québec, 2013-2014 (%)

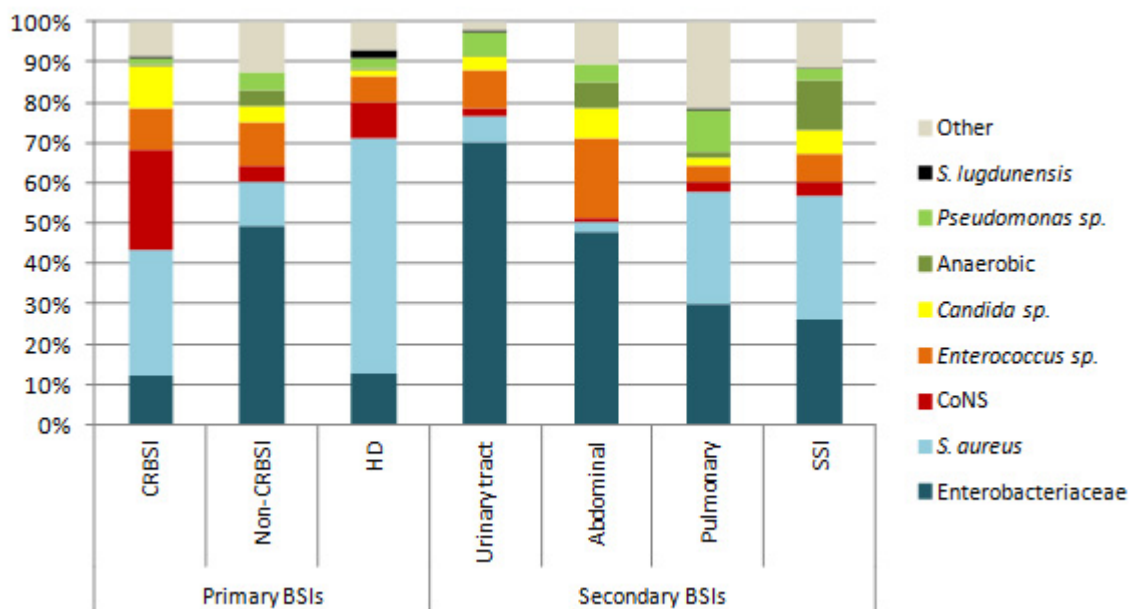


Table 6 - Breakdown of Microorganisms associated with BSIs, for each Type of BSI, for all BSIs and for those associated with a Fatality Within 30 Days, Québec, 2013-2014 (N, %)

Microorganism	Primary BSIs			Secondary BSIs				Overall*	30-Day Case Fatality	
	CRBSI	Non-CRBSI	HD	Urinary tract	Abdominal	Pulmonary	SSI		N	%
Enterobacteria	67	341	18	425	95	73	86	1,141	167	14.6
<i>E. coli</i>	12	179	2	279	46	26	40	601	84	14.0
<i>Klebsiella sp.</i>	24	93	3	79	34	31	21	294	46	15.6
Other enterobacteriaceae	31	69	13	67	15	16	25	246	37	15.0
<i>S. aureus</i>	174	78	83	38	5	68	103	606	117	19.3
CNS	139	26	13	13	2	6	12	215	21	9.8
<i>Enterococcus sp.</i>	59	75	9	54	39	10	23	278	56	20.1
<i>Candida sp.</i>	57	29	2	21	15	4	19	150	50	33.3
Anaerobic	2	28	1	2	12	4	41	95	10	10.5
<i>Pseudomonas sp.</i>	10	31	3	35	9	26	10	132	23	17.4
<i>S. lugdunensis</i>	2	0	3	2	0	1	1	9	2	22.2
Other	48	86	10	14	21	52	38	297	49	16.5
Total	558	694	142	604	198	244	333	2,923	495	16.9

* This column includes the sum of the other columns as well as secondary BSIs arising from a skin, soft tissue, bone or joint infection, or another source.

Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) accounted for 17% (101/602) of *S. aureus* BSIs in all geographic areas. This proportion has been decreasing on a fairly constant basis since 2009 (Table 7 and Figure 10). Resistance to vancomycin was relatively stable in *Enterococcus faecium* and *E. faecalis* BSIs (5%), compared to 2009-2013. BSIs associated with carbapenem-resistant enterobacteriaceae continued to be

relatively rare in Québec.

Table 7 - Proportion of Strains Tested and Proportion of Resistance to Antibiotics for Selected Isolated Microorganisms, Québec, 2013-2014 (N, %)

Microorganism	Antibiotic	Isolated N	Tested		Resistant	
			N	%	N	%
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Oxacillin	606	602	99.3	101	16.8
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	Vancomycin	78	78	100.0	10	12.8
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	Vancomycin	142	141	99.3	0	0.0
<i>Klebsiella (pneumoniae-oxytoca)</i>	CSE 4	8	7	87.5	0	0.0
	Imipenem or meropenem	8	4	50.0	0	0.0
	Multiresistant 1	8	8	100.0	0	0.0
	CSE 4	601	507	84.4	68	13.4
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Fluoroquinolones 3	601	548	91.2	145	26.5
	Imipenem or meropenem	601	163	27.1	0	-
	Multiresistant 1	601	536	89.2	39	7.3
	CSE 4	133	110	82.7	16	14.5
<i>Enterobacter sp.</i>	Imipenem or meropenem	133	80	60.2	0	0.0
	Multiresistant 1	133	106	79.7	1	0.9
	Amikacin, gentamicin or tobramycin	132	109	82.6	4	3.7
	CSE 2	132	122	92.4	9	7.4
<i>Pseudomonas sp.</i>	Fluoroquinolones 2	132	125	94.7	13	10.4
	Imipenem or meropenem	132	113	85.6	14	12.4
	Piperacillin/tazobactam	132	100	75.8	6	6.0
	Multiresistant 2	132	126	95.5	9	7.1
<i>Acinetobacter sp.</i>	Imipenem or meropenem	13	6	46.2	0	0.0
	Multiresistant 3	13	6	46.2	0	0.0

CSE 4: cefepime, cefotaxime, ceftazidime or ceftriaxone; **CSE 2:** cefepime or ceftazidime.

Fluoroquinolones 3: ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin or moxifloxacin; **Fluoroquinolones 2:** ciprofloxacin or levofloxacin;

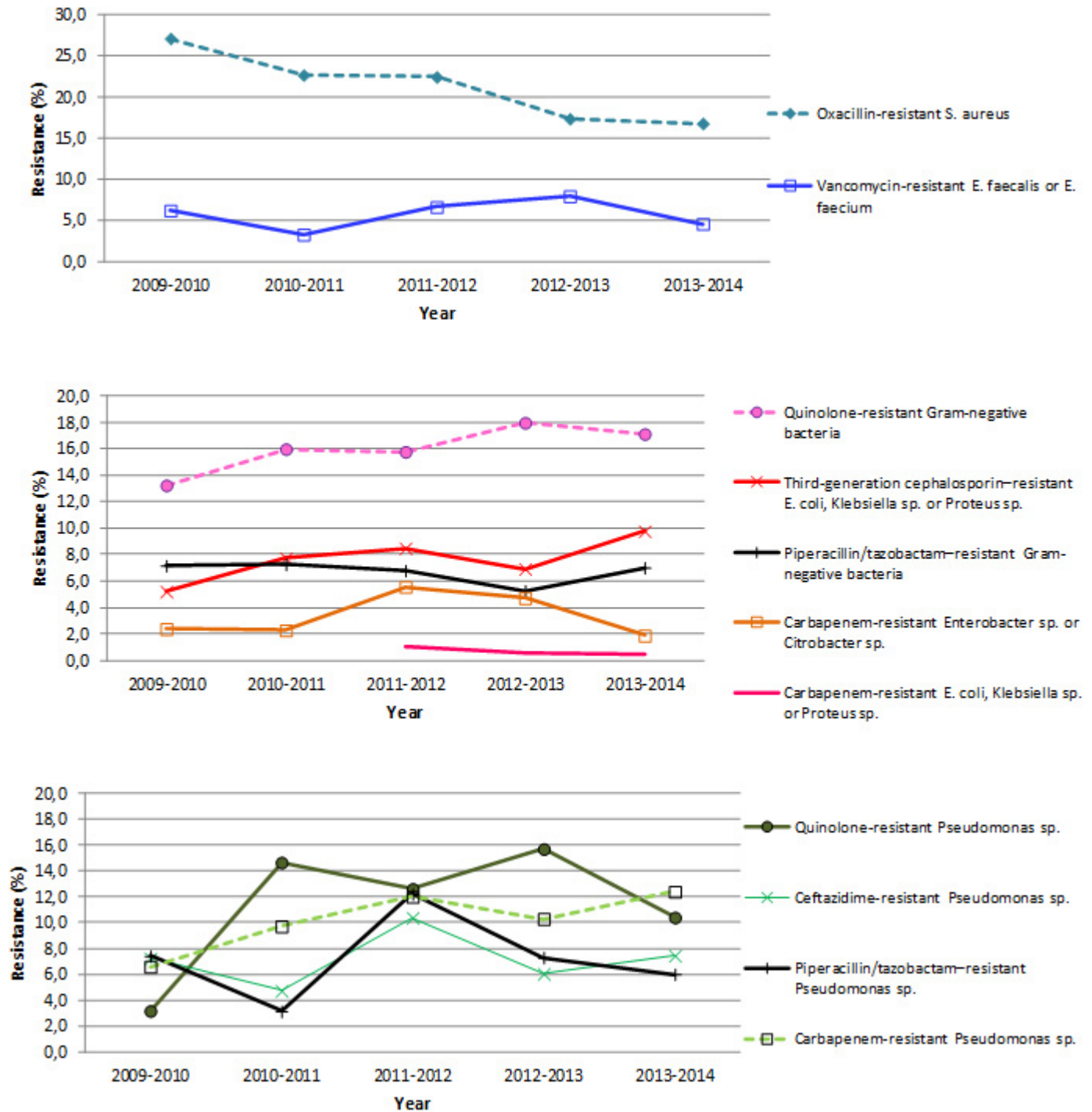
Multiresistant 1: intermediate or resistant to an agent in three of the following five categories: cephalosporins 4, fluoroquinolones 3, aminoglycosides, carbapenems, piperacillin or piperacillin/tazobactam.

Multiresistant 2: intermediate or resistant to an agent in three of the following five categories: cephalosporins 2, fluoroquinolones 2, aminoglycosides, carbapenems, piperacillin or piperacillin/tazobactam.

Multiresistant 3: intermediate or resistant to an agent in three of the following six categories: cephalosporins 2, fluoroquinolones 2, aminoglycosides, carbapenems, piperacillin or piperacillin/tazobactam, ampicillin/sulbactam.

Figure 10 - Antibiotic Resistance in Gram-Positive Bacteria, Gram-Negative Bacteria and

Pseudomonas sp., Québec, 2009-2013 to 2013-2014 (%)



Results Per Healthcare Facility

The incidence rate distribution for teaching facilities decreased markedly compared to the background distribution from 2009-2010 to 2012-2013 (Table 8 and Figure 11). This is not the case in non-teaching facilities, despite the addition of 11 new healthcare facilities (Table 9 and Figure 12). We recommend that facilities compare their current rates with their own rates from previous years, as well as with figures

reported by comparable facilities (teaching or non-teaching).

Figure 11 - BSI Incidence Rate per Facility (2013-2014) and Percentile Ranking (2009-2010 to 2012-2013) for Teaching Healthcare Facilities, Québec, 2013-2014

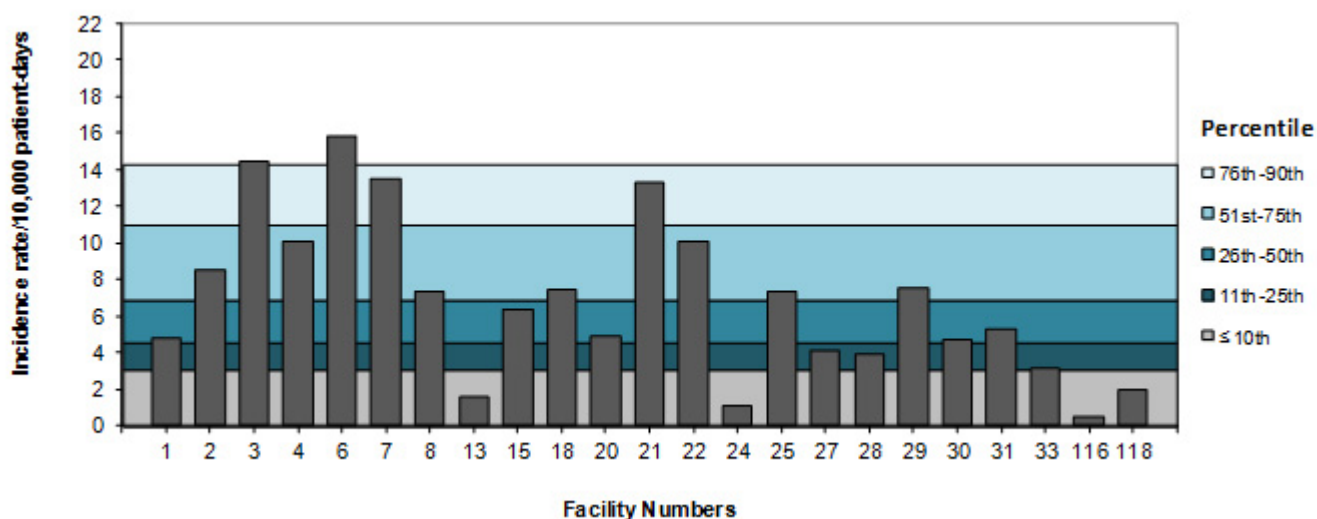


Figure 12 - BSI Incidence Rate per Facility (2013-2014) and Percentile Ranking (2009-2010 to 2012-2013) for Non-Teaching Healthcare Facilities, Québec, 2013-2014

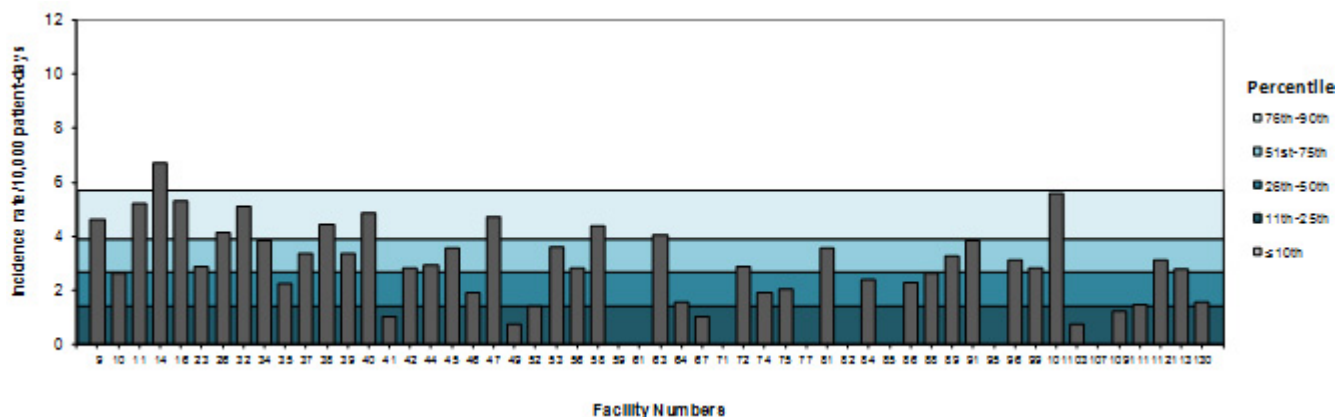


Table 8 - BSI Incidence Rate per Facility and Percentile Ranking, for Teaching Healthcare Facilities, Québec, 2009-2013 to 2013-2014 (Incidence Rate per 10,000 Patient-Days [95% CI])

Facility	2009-2013	2013-2014
1 HÔPITAL CHARLES LEMOYNE	5.0 [4.4 - 5.6]	4.8 [3.7 - 6.1]
2 HÔPITAL DE L'ENFANT-JÉSUS	8.8 [7.3 - 10.5]	8.5 [7.0 - 10.2]
3 HÔPITAL ROYAL VICTORIA	14.5 [13.5 - 15.6]	14.5 [12.4 - 16.8]
4 HÔPITAL NOTRE-DAME DU CHUM	11.9 [11.0 - 12.9]	10.1 [8.4 - 12.0]
6 L'HÔPITAL DE MONTRÉAL POUR ENFANTS	13.6 [11.7 - 15.5]	15.8 [11.9 - 20.3]
7 PAVILLON L'HÔTEL-DIEU DE QUÉBEC	12.0 [10.7 - 13.5]	13.5 [11.2 - 16.1]
8 PAV. MAISONNEUVE/PAV. MARCEL-LAMOUREUX	8.2 [7.5 - 8.9]	7.3 [6.1 - 8.6]

13	INSTITUT DE CARDIOLOGIE DE MONTRÉAL	-	1.6	[0.6 - 3.1]
15	HÔPITAL FLEURIMONT	6.5	[5.8 - 7.3]	6.4 [5.0 - 8.0]
18	HÔTEL-DIEU DE LÉVIS	8.0	[5.6 - 10.8]	7.5 [5.1 - 10.3]
20	HÔPITAL DE CHICOUTIMI	3.5	[2.9 - 4.1]	4.9 [3.6 - 6.5]
21	HÔPITAL SAINT-LUC DU CHUM	16.9	[15.6 - 18.2]	13.4 [11.2 - 15.7]
22	HÔTEL-DIEU DU CHUM	10.0	[8.9 - 11.1]	10.1 [8.0 - 12.4]
24	HÔPITAL DU SAINT-SACREMENT	1.6	[0.7 - 2.8]	1.1 [0.4 - 2.1]
25	HÔPITAL DU SACRÉ-COEUR DE MONTRÉAL	7.6	[6.9 - 8.4]	7.3 [6.0 - 8.8]
27	PAVILLON CH DE L'UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL	2.5	[1.9 - 3.1]	4.1 [3.1 - 5.3]
28	PAVILLON SAINT-FRANÇOIS D'ASSISE	4.4	[3.6 - 5.2]	4.0 [2.8 - 5.4]
29	HÔPITAL GÉNÉRAL DE MONTRÉAL	10.4	[9.5 - 11.4]	7.5 [5.8 - 9.4]
30	HÔTEL-DIEU DE SHERBROOKE	5.8	[4.9 - 6.7]	4.7 [3.2 - 6.5]
31	PAVILLON SAINT-JOSEPH	4.4	[3.8 - 5.0]	5.3 [4.1 - 6.6]
33	INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE DE CARDIOLOGIE ET DE PNEUMOLOGIE DE QUÉBEC	4.8	[4.1 - 5.5]	3.2 [2.1 - 4.4]
116	INSTITUT THORACIQUE DE MONTRÉAL	3.5	[2.4 - 4.8]	0.5 [0.0 - 1.9]
118	HÔPITAL NEUROLOGIQUE DE MONTRÉAL	4.1	[2.9 - 5.5]	2.0 [0.6 - 4.2]
	10 th percentile	3.1		1.7
	25 th percentile	4.6		1.4
	50 th percentile	6.9		2.8
	74 th percentile	11.0		3.8
	90 th percentile	14.3		4.8

Table 9 - BSI Incidence Rate per Facility and Percentile Ranking, for Non-Teaching Healthcare Facilities, Québec, 2008-2012 to 2012-2013 (Incidence Rate per 10,000 Patient-Days [95% CI])

Facility	2009-2013	2013-2014
9 HÔPITAL DU HAUT-RICHELIEU	6.5 [5.7 - 7.4]	4.6 [3.3 - 6.1]
10 HÔPITAL PIERRE-BOUCHER	4.6 [3.7 - 5.6]	2.6 [1.7 - 3.7]
11 HÔPITAL PIERRE-LE GARDEUR	3.4 [2.9 - 4.0]	5.2 [3.9 - 6.7]
14 CENTRE HOSPITALIER RÉGIONAL DE LANAUDIÈRE	5.4 [4.6 - 6.2]	6.7 [5.1 - 8.5]
16 HÔPITAL RÉGIONAL DE RIMOUSKI	5.8 [4.8 - 6.8]	5.3 [3.5 - 7.5]
23 HÔTEL-DIEU D'ARTHABASKA	2.9 [2.2 - 3.6]	2.9 [1.6 - 4.5]
26 HÔPITAL DE VERDUN	5.6 [4.8 - 6.5]	4.1 [2.8 - 5.7]
32 CENTRE HOSPITALIER RÉGIONAL DU GRAND-PORTAGE	3.8 [2.8 - 4.9]	5.1 [2.8 - 8.0]
34 HÔPITAL SANTA CABRINI	-	3.9 [2.8 - 5.1]
35 HÔPITAL HONORÉ-MERCIER	-	2.2 [1.2 - 3.5]
37 HÔTEL-DIEU DE SOREL	4.0 [3.2 - 5.0]	3.3 [1.9 - 5.1]

38	HÔPITAL JEAN-TALON	6.1	[5.2 - 7.1]	4.4	[2.8 - 6.4]
39	HÔPITAL DE GATINEAU	2.5	[1.9 - 3.2]	3.3	[2.1 - 4.9]
40	HÔPITAL DE HULL	3.2	[2.6 - 3.9]	4.9	[3.3 - 6.7]
41	HÔPITAL DU CENTRE-DE-LA-MAURICIE	2.6	[1.9 - 3.4]	1.0	[0.3 - 2.1]
42	HÔPITAL ANNA-LABERGE	-		2.8	[1.8 - 4.1]
44	HÔPITAL SAINTE-CROIX	3.3	[2.6 - 4.1]	2.9	[1.7 - 4.4]
45	HÔPITAL DE SAINT-EUSTACHE	2.9	[2.3 - 3.5]	3.5	[2.4 - 4.9]
46	HÔPITAL DE GRANBY	2.3	[1.7 - 3.1]	1.9	[0.8 - 3.4]
47	HÔPITAL DE ROUYN-NORANDA	1.7	[1.0 - 2.6]	4.7	[2.3 - 7.9]
49	CSSS MEMPHRÉMAGOG	-		0.7	[0.0 - 2.8]
52	CH HÔTEL-DIEU D'AMOS	1.9	[1.1 - 2.8]	1.4	[0.3 - 3.5]
53	HÔPITAL DE CHANDLER	3.7	[2.3 - 5.4]	3.6	[1.1 - 7.5]
56	CENTRE DE SANTÉ ET DE SERVICES SOCIAUX D'ARGENTEUIL	-		2.8	[0.3 - 8.1]
58	HÔPITAL DU SUROÛT	4.4	[3.6 - 5.3]	4.4	[2.9 - 6.2]
59	HÔPITAL DE BAIE-SAINT-PAUL	-		0.0	
61	HÔPITAL NOTRE-DAME-DE-FATIMA	1.0	[0.3 - 2.3]	0.0	
63	HÔPITAL DE SAINT-GEORGES	3.1	[2.3 - 3.9]	4.0	[2.3 - 6.2]
64	HÔPITAL LE ROYER	1.8	[1.1 - 2.7]	1.5	[0.4 - 3.4]
67	HÔPITAL ET CENTRE DE RÉADAPTATION DE JONQUIÈRE	2.0	[1.4 - 2.8]	1.0	[0.3 - 2.3]
71	HÔPITAL DE MATANE	0.6	[0.1 - 1.4]	0.0	
72	HÔPITAL ET CENTRE D'HÉBERGEMENT DE SEPT-ÎLES	2.4	[1.4 - 3.8]	2.9	[1.1 - 5.4]
74	HÔPITAL DE DOLBEAU-MISTASSINI	2.9	[1.8 - 4.3]	1.9	[0.4 - 4.7]
75	CSSS DU GRANIT	-		2.1	[0.2 - 5.9]
77	HÔPITAL D'AMQUI	1.9	[0.8 - 3.6]	0.0	
81	HÔPITAL DE MONT-LAURIER	1.7	[0.9 - 2.9]	3.5	[1.3 - 7.0]
82	PAVILLON SAINTE-FAMILLE	-		0.0	
84	HÔPITAL DE NOTRE-DAME-DU-LAC	0.0		2.4	[0.2 - 6.8]
85	CSSS DU HAUT-SAINT-AURICE	0.6	[0.1 - 1.9]	0.0	
86	HÔPITAL DE LA MALBAIE	-		2.3	[0.2 - 6.5]
88	HÔPITAL. CLSC ET CENTRE D'HÉBERGEMENT DE ROBERVAL	3.0	[2.1 - 4.0]	2.6	[1.1 - 4.8]
89	HÔPITAL DE MONTMAGNY	2.2	[1.3 - 3.3]	3.2	[1.2 - 6.4]
91	HÔPITAL HÔTEL-DIEU DE GASPÉ	3.0	[1.6 - 4.8]	3.9	[1.0 - 8.6]
95	HÔPITAL DU PONTIAC			0.0	

96	CENTRE DE SANTÉ DE CHIBOUGAMAU	0.4 [0.0 - 1.4]	3.1 [0.3 - 8.9]
99	HÔPITAL BROME-MISSISQUOI-PERKINS	3.6 [2.6 - 4.8]	2.8 [1.2 - 5.1]
101	HÔPITAL RÉGIONAL DE SAINT-JÉRÔME	5.1 [4.4 - 5.8]	5.6 [4.3 - 7.1]
103	HÔPITAL LAURENTIEN	1.2 [0.7 - 1.9]	0.7 [0.1 - 2.1]
107	HÔPITAL DE L'ARCHIPEL	1.4 [0.1 - 3.9]	0.0
109	HÔPITAL DE SAINTE-ANNE-DES-MONTS	1.2 [0.3 - 2.7]	1.2 [0.0 - 4.8]
111	HÔPITAL DE PAPINEAU	0.8 [0.3 - 1.5]	1.5 [0.3 - 3.6]
112	HÔPITAL D'ALMA	3.0 [2.1 - 4.0]	3.1 [1.5 - 5.3]
113	HÔPITAL DE THETFORD MINES	-	2.8 [1.1 - 5.2]
130	HÔPITAL BARRIE MEMORIAL	-	1.6 [0.1 - 4.5]
	10 th percentile	0.0	0.0
	25 th percentile	1.4	1.4
	50 th percentile	2.7	2.8
	74 th percentile	3.9	3.8
	90 th percentile	5.7	4.8

Abbreviations

CRBSI: catheter-related bloodstream infection

HD: hemodialysis

95% CI: 95% confidence interval

SSI: surgical site infection

Non-CRBSI: non-catheter-related primary bloodstream infection

CoNS: coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus*

ICU: intensive care unit

Author

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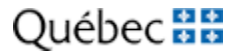
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