

PATIENT SAFETY INDICATORS

MRSA BACTEREMIA & VRE BACTEREMIA

| Quarter | Number of New Cases of MRSA Bacteremia | MRSA rate per 1000 patient days |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| April – June 2018 | 0 | 0.00 |
| July – September 2018 | 0 | 0.00 |
| October – December 2018 | 0 | 0.00 |
| January – April 2019 | 0 | 0.00 |

| Quarter | Number of New Cases of VRE Bacteremia | VRE rate per 1000 patient days |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| April – June 2018 | 0 | 0.00 |
| July – September 2018 | 0 | 0.00 |
| October – December 2018 | 0 | 0.00 |
| January – April 2019 | 0 | 0.00 |

MRSA (Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus) and VRE (Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus) are important nosocomial (hospital acquired) pathogens with increasing concerns for acute care hospitals. Hospital acquired infection rates provide one measure of patient safety and the quality of care. Hospital acquired infection rates of MRSA bacteremia and VRE bacteremia are continually under surveillance and tracking by the Infection Control and Prevention department. These rates act as a signal to look more carefully at practices, such as hand hygiene practices, environmental cleaning and infection screening programs.

The rates below only indicate when these organisms cause a blood stream infection. The rate is calculated and reported on a quarterly basis as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of new nosocomial cases}}{\text{Total number of patient days for one quarter}} \times 1000$$