

North Greenville Hospital Long Term Acute Care

Reported by: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Hospital Infections Disclosure Act Report

Surgical Site Infection (SSI) Rate by Procedure and Risk Index

Data Collected: 01/01/2013 - 12/31/2013

This type of facility does not perform surgical procedures.

Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI) Rate

Data Collected: 01/01/2013 - 12/31/2013

Location ^a	No. of Infections	No. of Central Line Days ^{b,c}	Infection Rate (per 1000 Central Line Days)
Long Term Acute Care Unit(s)	0	4874	0.0

a. The specific patient care area in which a patient is assigned while receiving care in the healthcare facility.

b. Central line days are the total number of days a central line is in place for all patients in selected hospital locations.

A central line day calculation example can be found in the [Definitions of Terms](#).

c. * = Too few central line days. Reporting on too few central line days is a risk to confidentiality and data stability. If there are less than fifty central lined days, the rate and number of infections will be suppressed until there are more central line days to report.

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Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection (MRSA BSI) LabID Event Data

Facility Wide Inpatient Data Collected: 01/01/2013 - 12/31/2013

Hospital Onset MRSA BSI LabID Event Data		
No. Patient Days	No. Hospital Onset MRSA BSI LabID Events^a	MRSA BSI Incidence Density Rate per 1000 Patient Days^b
7715	5	1.786

a. Hospital Onset: LabID event specimen collected as an inpatient >3 days after admission to the facility (i.e., on or after day 4)

b. MRSA BSI Infection Incidence Density Rate = (No. of Hospital Onset MRSA BSI labID events/ No. of patient days of the facility) x 1000