

MUSC Medical Center

Healthcare Associated Infections Report - August 1, 2009

Surgical Site Infection (SSI) Rate by Procedure and Risk Index 12/01/2008 - 05/31/2009

Procedure	Risk Category ^{a,b,c}	No. of Infections	No. of Specific Procedures Performed ^d	Infection Rate (per 100 Procedures)
Coronary Bypass Graft (Chest and Donor Incision)	0	*	1	*
	1	1	83	1.20
	2,3	0	23	0.00
Coronary Bypass Graft (Chest Only Incision)	0,1	*	7	*
	2,3	*	3	*
Abdominal Hysterectomy	0	*	18	*
	1	2	45	4.44
	2,3	2	24	8.33
Vaginal Hysterectomy	0	2	25	8.00
	1,2,3	2	24	8.33
Cholecystectomy (Gallbladder Surgery)	0,1,2,3	1	125	0.80
	Outpatient	1	95	1.05
Hip Prosthesis (Replacement)	0	0	63	0.00
	1	1	54	1.85
	2,3	*	11	*
Knee Prosthesis (Replacement)	0	0	66	0.00
	1	1	59	1.69
	2,3	1	22	4.55

a. Basic SSI Risk Index: NHSN assigns surgical patients into risk categories based on the presence of one or more of three major risk factors. For further explanation see [Definition of Terms](#).

b. If there is more than one risk category in a row (e.g., 2, 3), it means that the risk of infection between the individual categories was not different statistically, so the data from those categories shown were combined.

c. If you do not see a risk category, it means that no surgeries were performed for that particular risk category.

d. *= Too few procedures. Reporting on too few procedures is a risk to patient confidentiality and data stability. If less than twenty surgical procedures are performed, the rate and number of infections will be suppressed until more procedures are performed.

MUSC Medical Center

Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI) Rate 12/01/2008 - 05/31/2009

Location^a	No. of Infections	No. of Central Line Days^{b,c}	Infection Rate (per 1000 Central Line Days)
Medical Intensive Care Unit	3	2041	1.5
Pediatric Intensive Care Unit	8	1058	7.6

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

Hospital Profile

Average Daily Census:

444

Lab Capabilities: Does this hospital's laboratory use the Clinical and Laboratory Institute (CLSI) antimicrobial susceptibility standards?

Yes

Infection Control Process

Number of Infection Control Practitioners:

6

Total hours per week performing surveillance:

132

Total hours per week for infection control activities other than surveillance:

108