



HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS (HAI)

Ensure safe healthcare for all Americans by eliminating healthcare-associated infections

Key Strategies

- Promote use of National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) data to target prevention
- Expand collaborations and partnerships to promote and implement proven HAI prevention practices
- Develop innovative approaches to prevent HAIs across the healthcare system

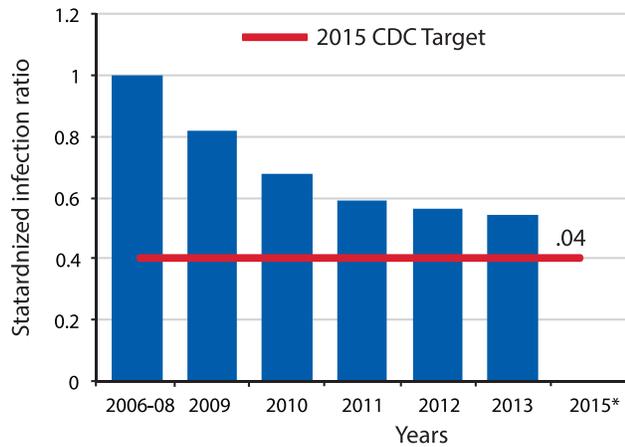
Key Highlights 2014

- National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)—the nation's most widely used HAI tracking system—became the first fully automated system that electronically captures antibiotic prescriptions and drug susceptibility test results that show which antibiotics work on specific bacteria. This feature is now available to over 15,000 facilities which will contribute to improved physician, pharmacy and laboratory decision making around antibiotic use. CDC continues working to extend the use of the Antimicrobial Use and Resistance (AUR) reporting options nationally.
- A new approach to using data for action to protect patients from HAIs, CDC's *Targeted Assessment for Prevention (TAP)* strategy allows state agencies, hospitals, and other NHSN users to focus prevention efforts on facilities and units within facilities with excess infections. A pilot of seven Quality Improvement Organizations partnering with CDC to focus catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI) prevention in low-performing facilities showed early success generating TAP reports and using facility assessment tools.
- CDC released updated estimates of the national HAI burden in acute care hospitals following a multistate prevalence survey of HAIs and antibiotic use which estimated the full spectrum of HAIs, identifying where to focus prevention efforts. CDC also released the **National and State Healthcare-Associated Infection Progress Report** showing how each state and the country as a whole are doing in eliminating six of the most common HAIs. CDC continues to promote these data to inform national, state, and local efforts to protect patients across the healthcare spectrum.
- As a part of the effort to promote stewardship to fight antibiotic resistance, CDC issued *Vital Signs: Improving Antibiotic Use Among Hospitalized Patients* as a call to action and is working with partners to help hospitals establish stewardship programs through practical implementation tools that include *Core Elements of Hospital Antibiotic Stewardship Programs* and a self-assessment checklist.
- CDC continues to promote the role of health departments to assist healthcare facilities in detecting and preventing the spread of HAIs and AR pathogens. In 2014, CDC supported implementation of the regional collaborative approach in 12 states (i.e. Illinois, Vermont, Wisconsin) to control the spread of healthcare-associated multidrug-resistant organisms (MDRO) between healthcare facilities. The Wisconsin/Milwaukee Health Department prevention activity used NHSN to track AR data and focus prevention in all acute care and long term care facilities in the state.

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Progress to Date

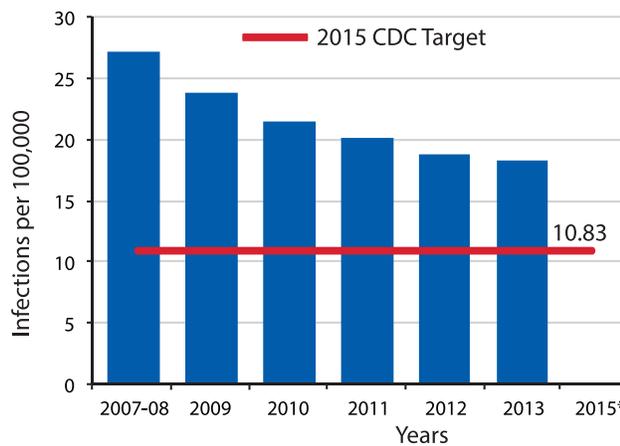
Trends in central line-associated blood stream infections (CLABSI) in hospitals, 2006–2013



Source: CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)

*data anticipated November 2016

Trends in healthcare-associated invasive methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) infections, 2007–2013



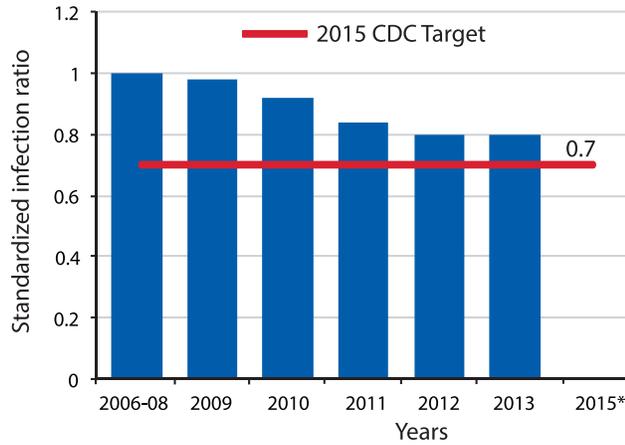
Source: Emerging Infections Program/Active Bacterial Core Surveillance

*data anticipated November 2016

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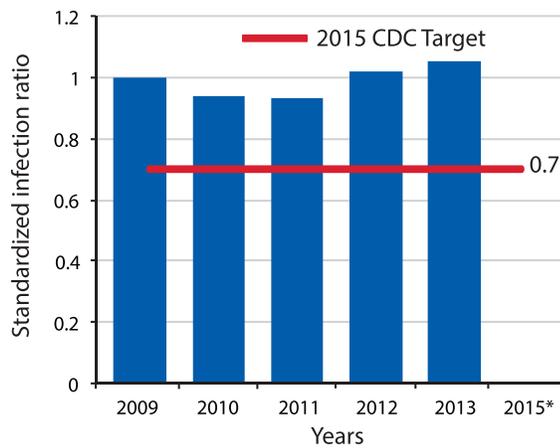
Trends in surgical site infections (SSI) in hospitals, 2006–2013



Source: CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)

*data anticipated November 2016

Trends in catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI) in hospitals, 2006–2013



Source: CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)

*data anticipated November 2016