Hospital Infections Disclosure Act Report

Reported by: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Surgical Site Infection (SSI) Standardized Infection Ratio by Procedure

Data Collected: 01/01/2016 - 06/30/2016

Procedure	No. of Specific Procedures Performed ^a	No. of Infections	No. of Predicted Infections	Standardized Infection Ratio (SIR)	95% Confidence Interval
Coronary Bypass Graft (Chest and Donor Incision)	132	1	1.79	0.56	0.028, 2.761
Coronary Bypass Graft (Chest Only Incision)	33	0	0.38	*	*
Abdominal Hysterectomy	253	2	1.74	1.15	0.193, 3.796
Hip Prosthesis (Replacement)	182	6	2.64	2.28	0.923, 4.736
Knee Prosthesis (Replacement)	262	2	2.57	0.78	0.130, 2.569
Colon Surgery	122	7	4.54	1.54	0.675, 3.053

a. *= 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 SIR and number of infections will be suppressed until more procedures are performed.

Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI) Standardized Infection Ratio (SIR)

Data Collected: 01/01/2016 - 06/30/2016

Location ^a	No. of Central Line Days ^{b,c}	No. of Infections	No. of Predicted Infections	Standardized Infection Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
All Adult Critical Care Units	5493	5	10.99	0.5	0.148,1.061
All Adult Inpatient Wards	7130	4	10.32	0.4	0.106,0.993
All Pediatric Critical Care Units	25	*	*	*	*
All Pediatric Inpatient Wards	11	*	*	*	*
Adult Speciality Care	1435	0	2.85	0.0	0,1.295
Neonatal Intensive Care Unit	1232	0	2.95	0.0	0,1.25

a. The specific patient care area in which a patient is assigned while receiving care in the healthcare facility. All adult and pediatric critical care units are combined into one SIR; all adult and pediatric inpatient wards are combined into one SIR for this report.

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

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 line days, the SIR and number of infections will be suppressed until there are more central line days to report.

Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection (MRSA BSI) LabID Event Data Facility Wide Inpatient Data Collected: 01/01/2016 - 06/30/2016

Hospital Onset MRSA BSI Standardized Infection Ratio (SIR)				
No. Patient Days No. LabID Events a Predicted No. of LabID Events		SIR	95% Confidence Interval	
78931	9	9.3751747	0.960	0.468, 1.762

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

Clostridium Difficile Infections(CDI) LabID Event Data

Facility Wide Inpatient Data Collected: 01/01/2016 - 06/30/2016

Hospital Onset CDI LabID Event Data				
No. Patient Days No. of LabID Events a Predicted No. of LabID Events		SIR	95% Confidence Interval	
75807	63	70.239971	0.897	0.695, 1.140

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

Ventilator Associated Events(VAE) Rate

Data Collected: 01/01/2016 - 06/30/2016

No. of IVAC-plus Events ^a	No. Ventilator Days	IVAC-plus Rate per 1000 Ventilator Days ^b	
21	4962	4.232	

a. IVAC-plus Events: All Ventilator associated events meeting the Infection-related Ventilator Associated Complications (IVAC) and Possible Ventilator-associated pneumonia (PVAP) definitions

b. IVAC-plus Rate = (No. of events meeting at least the IVAC definition/ No. of ventilator days for the facility) x 1000