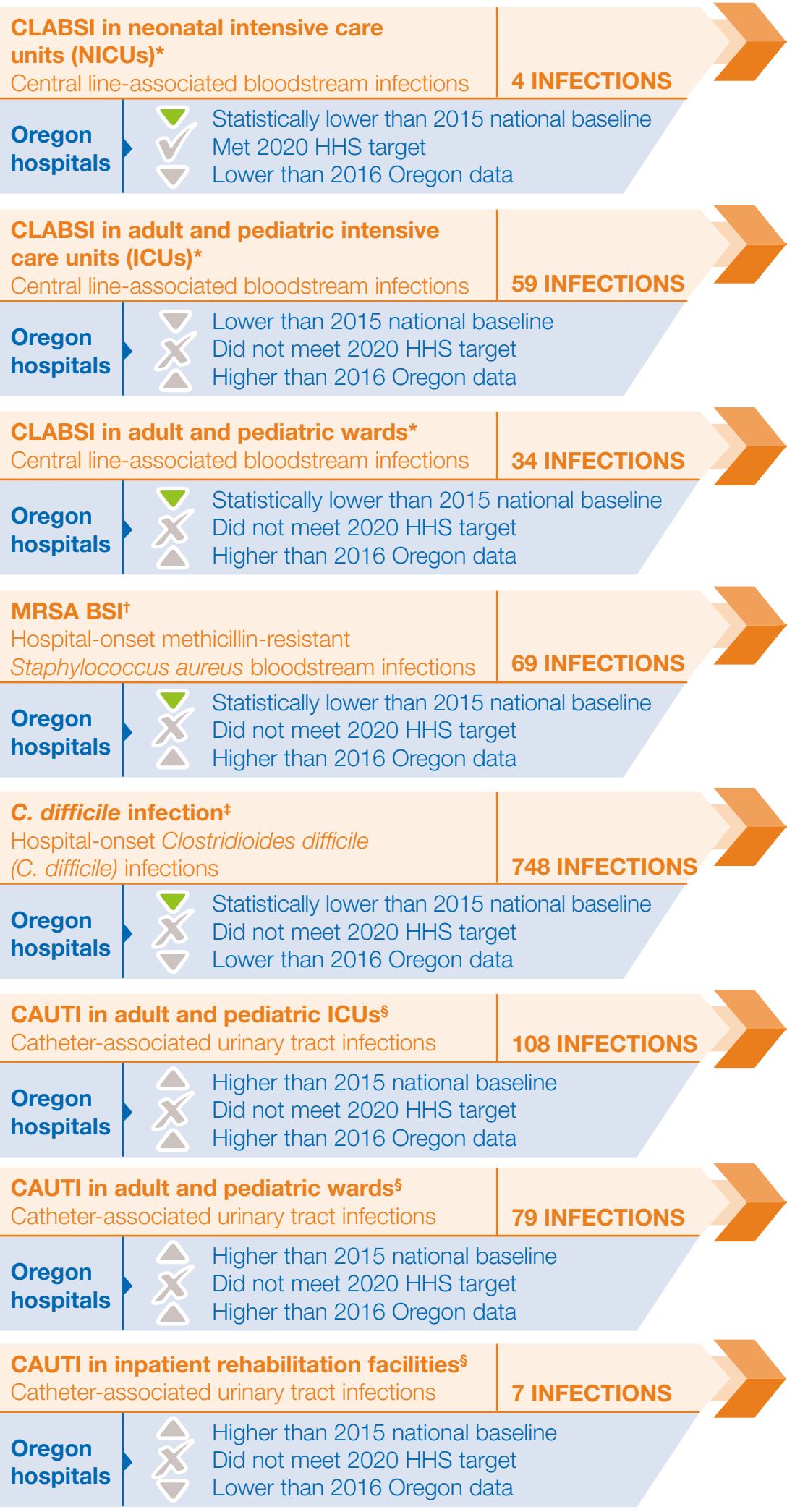
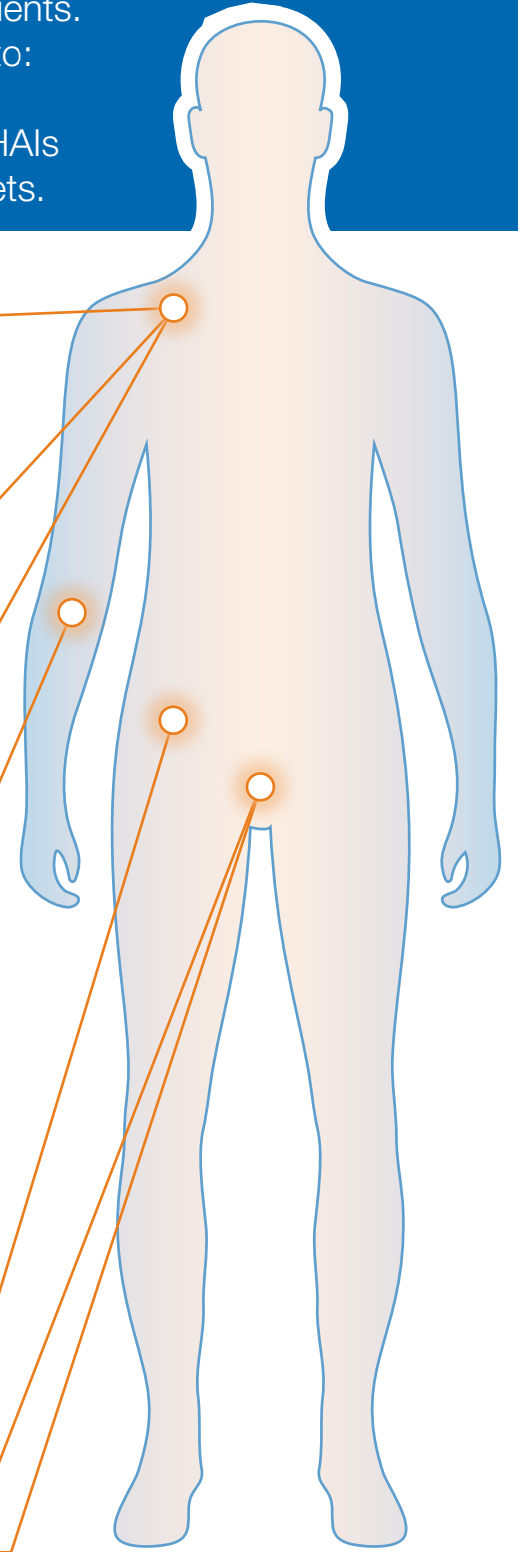


Health Care-Associated Infection Data Summary 2017

Device-Associated and Laboratory-Identified Infections

Oregon Acute Care Hospitals

Health care-associated infections (HAIs) can have devastating consequences for patients. The summary below shows how 2017 data from Oregon acute care hospitals compares to: **1)** 2015 national baselines and **2)** 2020 national HAI reduction targets set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). As a state, we are working to reduce HAIs to numbers statistically lower than national baselines as well as meet HHS reduction targets.



THE TAKE AWAY

In 2017, Oregon acute care hospitals performed better than hospitals nationally for all device-associated and laboratory-identified HAI metrics except CAUTI. Acute care hospitals met the 2020 HHS target for CLABSI in NICUs, but have yet to meet the target for other metrics.

LEGEND

- Statistically fewer infections
- Fewer infections (not statistically significant)
- Statistically more infections
- More infections (not statistically significant)
- Met 2020 HHS target
- Did not meet 2020 HHS target

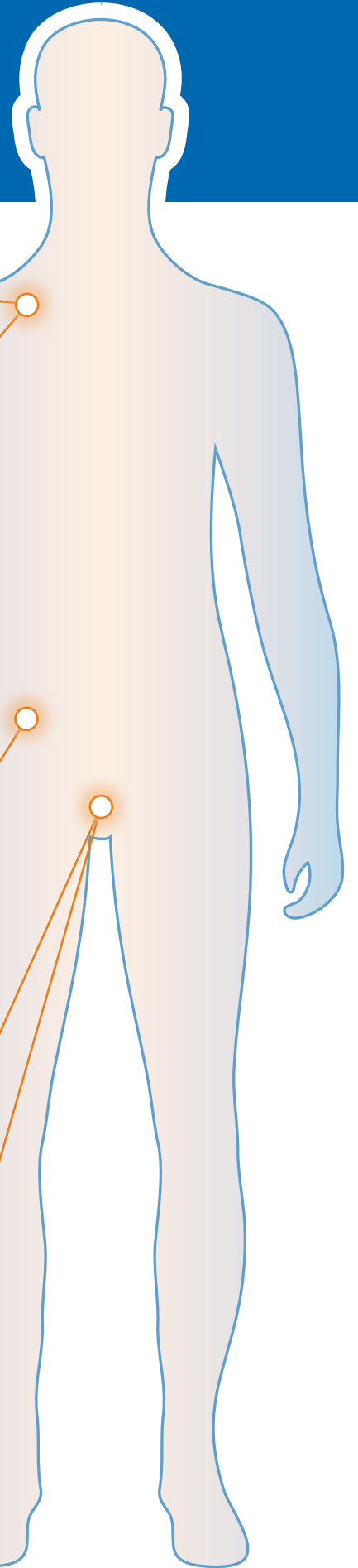
* A CLABSI occurs when germs enter the blood along a tube (central line) placed in a large vein.
 † A MRSA BSI is a difficult to treat infection caused by germs that enter the body through wounds or medical devices.
 ‡ *C. difficile* spreads to patients from unclean hands and surfaces in hospitals, leading to colon infection and diarrhea.
 § A CAUTI occurs when germs travel up a urinary catheter that was not put in correctly, not kept clean, or left in too long.

Health Care-Associated Infection Data Summary 2017

Device-Associated and Laboratory-Identified Infections

Oregon Critical Access Hospitals

Health care-associated infections (HAIs) can have devastating consequences for patients. The summary below shows how 2017 data from Oregon critical access hospitals compares to: **1)** 2015 national baselines and **2)** 2020 national HAI reduction targets set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). As a state, we are working to reduce HAIs to numbers statistically lower than national baselines as well as meet HHS reduction targets.



CLABSI in adult and pediatric intensive care units (ICUs)* Central line-associated bloodstream infections	0 INFECTIONS
Oregon hospitals	Not enough data to compare to 2015 national baseline, 2020 HHS target, or 2016 Oregon data
CLABSI in adult and pediatric wards* Central line-associated bloodstream infections	1 INFECTION
Oregon hospitals	Not enough data to compare to 2015 national baseline, 2020 HHS target, or 2016 Oregon data
MRSA BSI† Hospital-onset methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> bloodstream infections	1 INFECTION
Oregon hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower than 2015 national baseline Did not meet 2020 HHS target Lower than 2016 Oregon data
C. difficile infection‡ Hospital-onset <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> (<i>C. difficile</i>) infections	22 INFECTIONS
Oregon hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower than 2015 national baseline Did not meet 2020 HHS target Lower than 2016 Oregon data
CAUTI in adult and pediatric ICUs§ Catheter-associated urinary tract infections	1 INFECTION
Oregon hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower than 2015 national baseline Met 2020 HHS target Higher than 2016 Oregon data
CAUTI in adult and pediatric wards§ Catheter-associated urinary tract infections	6 INFECTIONS
Oregon hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower than 2015 national baseline Met 2020 HHS target Lower than 2016 Oregon data

THE TAKE AWAY

In 2017, Oregon critical access hospitals performed better than hospitals nationally for MRSA BSIs, *C. difficile* infections, and CAUTI. Critical access hospitals met the 2020 HHS target for CAUTI, but have yet to meet the target for other metrics.

LEGEND

- ▼ Statistically fewer infections
- ▲ Statistically more infections
- ✓ Met 2020 HHS target
- ▽ Fewer infections (not statistically significant)
- ▲ More infections (not statistically significant)
- ✗ Did not meet 2020 HHS target



PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION
Health Care-Associated Infections Program

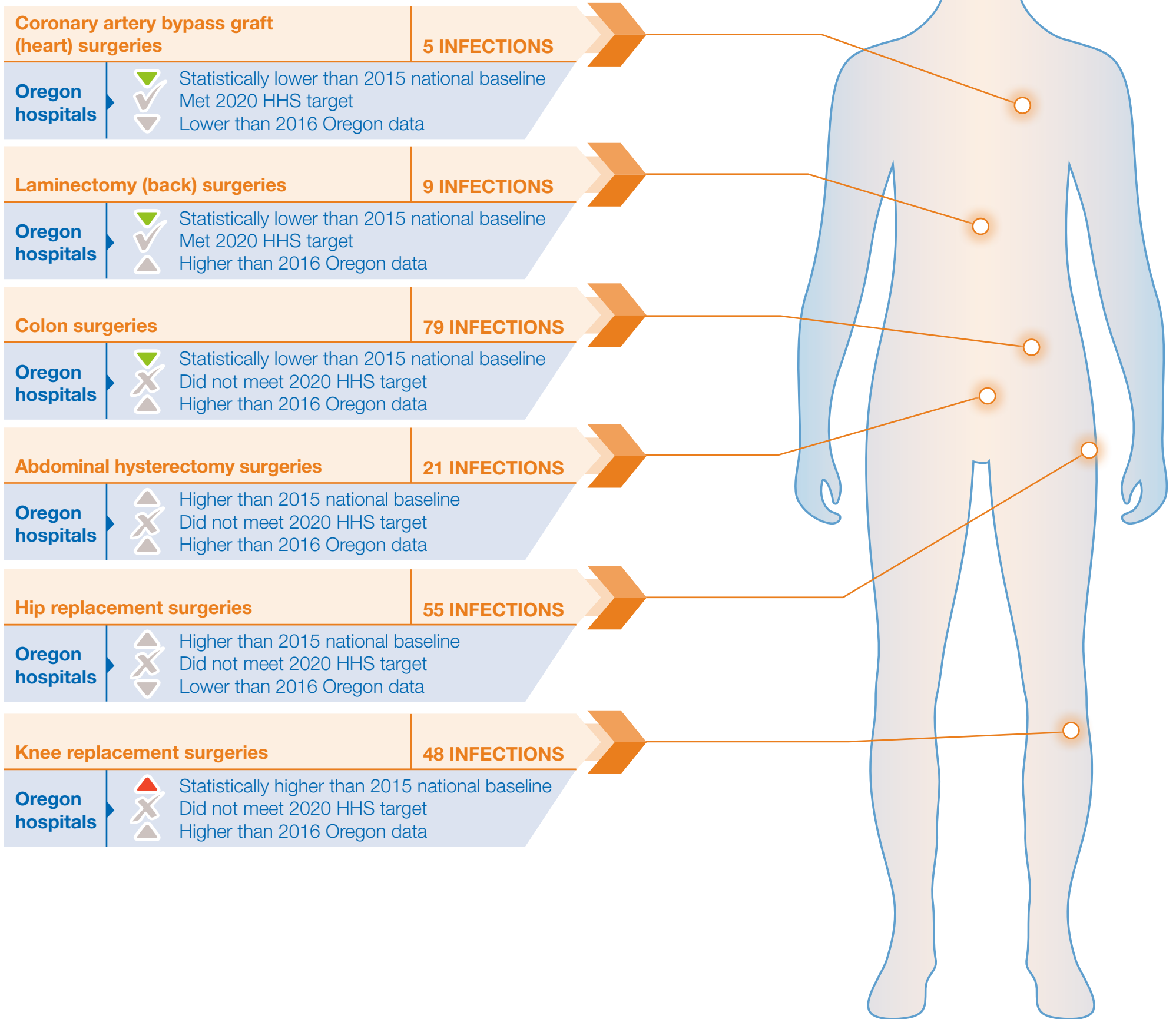
* A CLABSI occurs when germs enter the blood along a tube (central line) placed in a large vein.
 † A MRSA BSI is a difficult to treat infection caused by germs that enter the body through wounds or medical devices.
 ‡ *C. difficile* spreads to patients from unclean hands and surfaces in hospitals, leading to colon infection and diarrhea.
 § A CAUTI occurs when germs travel up a urinary catheter that was not put in correctly, not kept clean, or left in too long.

Health Care-Associated Infection Data Summary 2017

Adult Surgical Site Infections (SSIs)

Oregon Critical Access & Acute Care Hospitals

A surgical site infection (SSI) occurs when germs enter a surgical wound during or after surgery. The data below are for deep incisional and organ/space SSIs, which are detected upon index admission or readmission, only. As a state, we are working to reduce HAIs to numbers statistically lower than national baselines as well as meet HHS reduction targets.



THE TAKE AWAY

In 2017, Oregon hospitals performed better than hospitals nationally for heart, laminectomy, and colon surgeries and met the 2020 HHS target for heart and laminectomy surgeries. Hospitals did not outperform hospitals nationally for hip, knee, and hysterectomy surgeries, nor was the 2020 HHS target met for these metrics.

LEGEND

- Statistically fewer infections
- Statistically more infections
- Met 2020 HHS target
- Fewer infections (not statistically significant)
- More infections (not statistically significant)
- Did not meet 2020 HHS target