

A Better Snapshot of HAIs and Antibiotics Used to Treat Them

The Emerging Infections Program Healthcare-Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Use Prevalence Survey

CDC: the Scientific Core of HAI Prevention

⇒ HAI Tracking/ Reporting—NHSN

- National
- State and
- Facility levels

⇒ Guidelines

- Foundation for clinical practice

⇒ Outbreaks

- Stopping infections at point of care

⇒ State Support

- Coordinating and funding state activity

⇒ Research

- Identifying
- prevention strategies of tomorrow

⇒ Technical Expertise that fuels Federal efforts

- CMS Conditions of Participation
- CMS Facility
- Inspections
- CMS Pay for Reporting/ Performance
- Standards
- HHS HAI Prevention Action Plan
- FDA Recalls
- AHRQ Prevention Projects (CUSP)

Healthcare-Associated Infections

CDC estimates show that at any given time, 1 in 20 hospital patients has an infection resulting from medical treatment. These infections, known as healthcare-associated infections (HAIs), can have devastating effects on patients' physical, mental/emotional, and financial health. In addition, they cost billions of dollars in added expenses to the healthcare system. Disturbingly, recent research suggests that a growing number of HAIs are due to pathogens (germs) that are outsmarting the antibiotics typically used to fight them.

Although progress has been made in recent years, gaps still exist in our knowledge about these life-threatening medical events. In order to develop more advanced strategies to prevent HAIs and preserve antibiotic treatment options, it is essential to answer critical questions about the burden of HAIs and patterns of antibiotic use and resistance in U.S. hospitals.

Understanding the Burden of HAIs, the Pathogens Causing Them, and the Drugs Used to Treat Them

The HAI and Antimicrobial Use Prevalence Survey will:

- ✓ Make improved estimates of the number of HAIs in the United States
- ✓ Discover which pathogens are causing infections, and how many are resistant to antibiotics
- ✓ Identify antibiotic use patterns that may be contributing to resistance

This EIP prevalence survey, CDC's largest in more than 30 years, will complement NHSN data by addressing all HAIs -- including those that are not associated with a medical device or procedure -- in all types of hospital patients. Information from this project will inform national policies and recommendations that target HAI prevention and antibiotic preservation.

Data will be available in 2014.

Survey Partners

This survey was completed through the Emerging Infections Program, a network of state health departments and academic medical centers and other partners dedicated to improving surveillance, prevention, and control of emerging infectious diseases. Acute care hospitals in each of the following EIP site states participated in the survey: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, and Tennessee.

