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# Healthcare-Associated Infections in North Carolina

Reporting Period:  
January 1 – December 31, 2014

Healthcare Provider Version

Product of:

N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program

N.C. Communicable Disease Branch

N.C. Division of Public Health

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N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program  
N.C. Communicable Disease Branch



## Introduction

The prevention of healthcare-associated infections is a public health priority in North Carolina and is a collaborative effort among the healthcare and public health communities. This April 2015 Healthcare-Associated Infections report is an important product of this collaboration. Included in this report is information about infections occurring in North Carolina short-term acute care hospitals, long-term acute care hospitals, and inpatient rehabilitation facilities from January 1 through December 31, 2014. Data included in this report are preliminary and subject to change.

This report focuses on five important types of healthcare-associated infections that may occur while patients are hospitalized: central line-associated bloodstream infections, catheter-associated urinary tract infections, and surgical site infections (specifically those following abdominal hysterectomies or colon surgeries), MRSA laboratory-identified infections (MRSA LabID), and *Clostridium difficile* laboratory-identified infections (*C. difficile* or CDI LabID). These infections account for a large proportion of infections and deaths attributed to healthcare, but they do not represent the full spectrum of healthcare-associated infections.

This report was prepared by the North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program located in the Communicable Disease Branch of the Epidemiology Section of the North Carolina Division of Public Health. The NC Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program works to eliminate preventable infections in health care settings by:

1. Conducting statewide surveillance for selected HAIs;
2. Providing useful, unbiased information to health care providers and consumers;
3. Promoting and coordinating prevention efforts; and
4. Responding to outbreaks in health care settings.

We hope that the information in this report will be useful to providers. Data are intended to provide an understanding of the burden of healthcare-associated infections in North Carolina. Furthermore, providers can use these data to assess their hospital's healthcare-associated infections burden in conjunction with other healthcare facilities. This may help to identify potential resources and opportunities to strengthen their hospital's healthcare-associated infections prevention program. Prevention tips on healthcare-associated infections are also provided (Appendix C). A separate healthcare consumer version is also available at <http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/diseases/hai>.

We welcome your feedback to improve the usefulness of future reports ([nchai@dhhs.nc.gov](mailto:nchai@dhhs.nc.gov)). For more information on Healthcare-Associated Infections and the NC Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program, please visit <http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/diseases/hai>.

## Acknowledgements

The North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infection Prevention Program would like to acknowledge and thank hospital infection preventionists across the state who work tirelessly to protect patients from infection. These preventionists provided the data used to create this report and worked with their hospital colleagues to identify and reconcile any potential problems with the data. This acknowledgement and gratitude extends to the hospital. While reporting of healthcare-associated infections is required, their support for healthcare-associated infections reporting and efforts to assure accurate reporting of infections is appreciated. The recent successes in fighting healthcare-associated infections would not have been possible without the continuing efforts, dedication and collaboration of hospitals and hospital infection preventionists.

The Healthcare-Associated Infection Prevention Program would also like to recognize the contributions of the Healthcare-Associated Infections Advisory Group members listed in Appendix D. In particular, the program is grateful to the Subgroup on Reporting and Surveillance for their thoughtful feedback on the presentation and content of the Quarterly Reports.

Finally, the program would like to acknowledge our partners, who have been important leaders and strong supporters of surveillance and prevention programs for healthcare-associated infections in North Carolina. These include the North Carolina Hospital Association, the North Carolina Statewide Program for Infection Control and Epidemiology, the North Carolina Chapter of the Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology, and the Adult Care Licensure and Nursing Home Licensure and Certification sections of the North Carolina Division of Health Service Regulation.

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## I. Surveillance for Healthcare-Associated Infections in North Carolina

Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are infections caused by a variety of organisms – including bacteria, viruses and fungi – while receiving medical care. As part of the concerted effort to reduce such types of infections, hospitals report specific types of HAIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health (DPH) as required by law (General Statute 130A-150). Since 2012, they have been reporting central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI), and surgical site infections (SSI) occurring after inpatient abdominal hysterectomies or colon surgeries. Beginning in January 2013, short-term acute care hospitals began reporting of laboratory-confirmed (LabID) bloodstream infections caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and infections caused by *Clostridium difficile* (*C. diff*).

By North Carolina law, hospital reporting requirements are based on the reporting requirements established by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

HAI information is entered into the CDC web-based surveillance system called the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN). The N.C. HAI Program works with hospitals on a monthly basis to ensure their data are accurate and timely. All data in NHSN are entered and modified by hospitals; the N.C. HAI Program cannot enter or change data in NHSN.

To learn more about CLABSIs, CAUTIs, SSIs, MRSA, *Clostridium difficile* and other HAIs, please visit the N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections website at <http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/diseases/hai.html>. In addition to information about specific infections, there is a link to the “Facts and Figures” webpage (<http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html>), which includes current and previous reports. The Healthcare-Associated Infection in North Carolina - Reference Report issued in October 2012 and revised in July 2013 contains background information on HAIs, HAI surveillance in North Carolina, and detailed information on statistics commonly used to describe and summarize HAIs. Subsequent reports, published quarterly, cover timely state-level and facility-specific data on the incidence of healthcare associated infections in hospitals across the state, as well as information on the creation and progress of various initiatives to reduce HAIs.

According to NC Administrative Code rules (10A North Carolina Administrative Code 41A .0106), North Carolina hospitals are required to report the healthcare-associated infections listed in the CMS-IPPS Rule<sup>1</sup>. A list of these conditions and the starting dates for reporting are included in Table 1. Requirements beginning January 2015 will be reflected in the upcoming July 2015 Quarterly Report which will publish Jan-Mar 2015 data.

**Table 1: Requirements for Reporting of Healthcare-Associated Infections from N.C. Hospitals<sup>1,2</sup>**

HAI Event	Facility Type	Reporting Start Date
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI)	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals: Adult, Pediatric, and Neonatal ICUs	January 2011
Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI)	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals: Adult and Pediatric ICUs	January 2012
Surgical site infections (SSI)	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals: Colon and abdominal hysterectomy procedures	January 2012
CLABSI	Long-Term Care Hospitals*	October 2012
CAUTI	Long-Term Care Hospitals*	October 2012
CAUTI	Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities	October 2012
MRSA bacteremia LabID events (laboratory identified)	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals including Specialty Hospitals (i.e., psychiatric)	January 2013
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> LabID events (laboratory identified)	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals including Specialty Hospitals (i.e., psychiatric)	January 2013
CLABSI	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals: Medical,	January 2015

<sup>1</sup> Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Acute Inpatient Prospective Payment System. [www.cms.gov/Newsroom/MediaReleaseDatabase/Fact-sheets/2014-Fact-sheets-items/2014-08-04-2.html](http://www.cms.gov/Newsroom/MediaReleaseDatabase/Fact-sheets/2014-Fact-sheets-items/2014-08-04-2.html). Accessed April 29, 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Healthcare Facility Reporting Requirements to CMA via NHSN – Frequently Asked Questions, [http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/faqs/FAQ\\_CMS\\_HAI.html](http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/faqs/FAQ_CMS_HAI.html). Accessed April 29, 2014.

	Surgical, Medical/Surgical Wards (per NC mandate this includes Specialty Hospitals which have Medical wards)	
CAUTI	Short-Term Acute Care Hospitals: Medical, Surgical, Medical/Surgical Wards (per NC mandate this includes Specialty Hospitals which have Medical wards)	January 2015
MRSA LabID	Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities (includes all CMS units within Short-term Acute Care Hospitals and free-standing IRFs)  Long-Term Care Hospitals*	January 2015
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> LabID	Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities (includes all CMS units within Short-term Acute Care Hospitals and free-standing IRFs)  Long-Term Care Hospitals*	January 2015

*\*Long-Term Care Hospitals are called Long-Term Acute Care Hospitals in the National Healthcare Safety Network.*

## II. Hospital-Specific Summary Reports

### A. Explanation of the Hospital-Specific Summary Reports

Each hospital-specific summary report contains up to seven sections: 1) general hospital information, 2) central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), 3) catheter associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI), 4) surgical site infections (SSI) after abdominal hysterectomies and colon surgeries, 5) MRSA laboratory-identified events (MRSA LabID), 6) *C. difficile* laboratory-identified events (CDI LabID), and 7) commentary from the hospital. These sections are described below.

These reports cover January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and data were downloaded from NHSN on March 12, 2015; any changes made to the data after this date are not reflected in this report.

### Before reviewing this report, a few clarifications about the data need to be made:

- The data are preliminary.** Although efforts were made by hospitals and the N.C. HAI Program to ensure that the data were accurate and complete, a formal validation of the data has not yet been performed. Until data validation is completed, data should be interpreted with caution.
- The data were self-reported.** Although efforts were made through education and training to improve the standardization and understanding of NHSN surveillance guidelines, definitions, and criteria, there can be variability in interpretation and application, leading to differences in reporting practices among hospitals. This issue will be addressed by data validation.
- There may be variation between data published by the N.C. HAI Program and data published elsewhere (i.e., CMS, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services).** This difference may occur as facilities have the ability to modify their data in NHSN at any time. Thus, data may appear to vary if different data collection periods or report cutoff dates are used.
- Be cautious when interpreting crude (or cumulative) rates.** Some rates (unlike SIRs) presented in this report are NOT adjusted for all HAI risk factors. Such risk factors for which rates may not be adjusted include patient population, type of hospital (i.e., primary medical school affiliation), or testing mechanism (in the event of *Clostridium difficile*). Hospitals, locations, and individuals may have a higher risk for HAIs and as a result may have higher rates of infection. Although crude or cumulative CLABSI and CAUTI rates are provided for each hospital (as “YTD Total for Reporting ICUs” in the report), it is important to look closely at the location-specific rates as they reflect the different patient populations in each unit. Note that rates for SSI and LabID events are not risk-adjusted. More specifically, the *Clostridium difficile* testing method is not taken into account for rates (but is for SIRs).
- The rates of infections were not included for HAIs in a few facilities.** Calculating rates with small numbers in the denominator will lead to an unstable estimate. Therefore the N.C. HAI Program chose not to present rates for units, procedures or hospitals that did not meet a minimum threshold value for the reporting period. The minimum threshold numbers are based on CDC recommendations for reporting healthcare-associated infection data:
  - Central line-associated bloodstream infections: 50 central line days;
  - Catheter-associated urinary tract infections: 50 catheter days; and
  - Surgical site infections: 20 surgeries.
- Standardized infection ratios (SIRs):** SIRs allow facilities to see how the number of hospital-onset events reported to NHSN compares to the number that would be expected, based on data from other hospitals nationwide. This measure can be used to compare hospitals to each other and to a national baseline. These comparisons can drive prevention practices that will lead to improved outcomes, including the reduction of patient morbidity and mortality. It is important to note some caveats with respect to SIR data. First, the NHSN reference datasets used as the national baselines are somewhat outdated; some going as far back as 2006. Once these national baselines are updated or state-specific baselines are established, the SIRs will likely increase. Additionally, SIRs are a ratio; not a rate or an actual number of infections. The number or rate of infections cannot be determined by the SIR; these data are reported separately in this report.
- Laboratory-Identified Events (LabID):** Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) bacteremia (blood infection) LabID events and *Clostridium difficile* (CDI) LabID events rely on laboratory data without requiring clinical information about the patient. This allows for a much less labor-intensive means to track MRSA and CDI infections. The N.C. HAI Prevention Program would like to highlight certain caveats in using and interpreting LabID event data. For example, experience in other states has shown that CDI infection rates tend to be higher when using LabID event data compared to a clinical case definition. Reasons for this may include differences in how individual facilities define and classify clinical

disease and variations in hospital laboratory testing methods and practices. LabID events should be considered a 'proxy' measure to estimate the number of MRSA and CDI infections actually occurring. Despite these caveats, there are benefits to using LabID data. LabID events do not depend on clinical interpretation by providers and thus offer a more standardized and consistent method of collecting and reporting MRSA and CDI surveillance data. Moreover, LabID events are currently being used by CMS for surveillance of MRSA and CDI. Improving prevention practices as described in existing clinical guidelines should result in a decrease in the number of observed MRSA and CDI LabID events as well as a decrease in the number of clinical infections.

#### **8. Specific items to note:**

- a. Four hospitals had not completed the 2014 NSHN Annual Hospital Survey at the time data were downloaded: These hospitals were grouped using information from the latest hospital survey available.
- b. Charlotte Orthopedic only reported Q1 data. Data for Q2-4 were included under Novant Health Presbyterian Medical Center, as they were incorporated under the license of that facility.
- c. Davie Medical Center is a new ACH added in 2014 with a special exemption and only reported LabID events.

### **B. 2014 Hospital Survey Information**

This section contains general information about the hospital and includes a map of where the hospital (blue "H" icon) is located in North Carolina. Data in this section are from the NSHN 2014 Annual Hospital Survey unless otherwise specified.

### **C. HAI Information**

All HAIs include reporting from short-term acute care hospitals (i.e., CLABSI, CAUTI, SSI, MRSA LabID, CDI LabID). Long-term acute care hospitals report CLABSI and CAUTI HAIs, while inpatient rehabilitation facilities report only CAUTIs. Specialty hospitals also report MRSA and CDI LabID events. A list of reporting hospitals by facility category can be found in Appendix E.

There may be more than one reporting unit for a given facility HAI (specifically for CLABSI and CAUTI), such as multiple intensive care units, but the hospital-specific report tables only summarize the year-to-date total across all reporting units in the hospital.

**Standardized Infection Ratios (SIR):** When presenting SIRs, the report data tables and figures show whether a hospital had more ("worse") HAIs, fewer ("better") HAIs, or about the same ("same") number of HAIs compared to the national average (i.e., national experience) based on previous years of reported data. The national baseline years differ for each HAI: CLABSIs and SSIs use data from 2006-2008; CAUTIs use data from 2009; MRSA and CDI LabID events use data from 2010-2011. The national average represents the number of infections predicted for each hospital/unit. Each SIR value has been statistically adjusted for a number of HAI risk factors; when the data are risk-adjusted, it makes it possible to fairly compare state and hospital performance. The SIR comparison of observed infections to predicted infections takes into account differences between hospitals such as types of patients and procedures, as well as other factors such as the hospital's size and whether it is affiliated with a medical school. HAI-specific adjustments are listed below.

#### CLABSI and CAUTI:

- Type of patient care location
- Hospital affiliation with a medical school
- Bed size of the patient care location

#### MRSA and CDI:

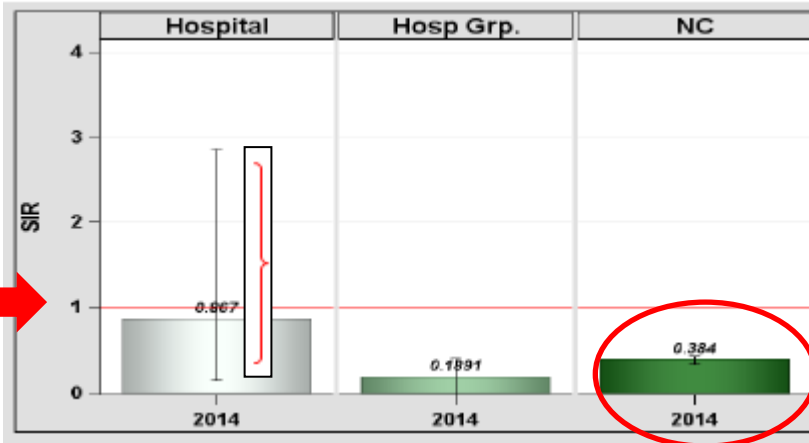
- Facility bed size
- Hospital affiliation with a medical school
- The number of patients admitted to the hospital who already have *C. difficile* or an MRSA bloodstream infection ("community-onset" cases)
- For hospital-onset *C. difficile*, the SIR also adjusts for the type of test the hospital laboratory uses to identify *C. difficile* from patient specimens.

#### SSI (abdominal hysterectomies and colon surgeries):

- Duration of surgery
- Surgical wound class
- Use of endoscopes
- Re-operation status
- Patient age
- Patient assessment at time of anesthesiology



**Table 2. Example of Hospital-Specific Report Table**



**NOTE:** Not all HAI ratios are provided in the report. If the hospital reports <50 central line days for CLABSI, <50 catheter days for CAUTI, or <20 procedures for SSI (abdominal hysterectomies or colon surgeries) then ratios and additional statistics were not calculated; the ratio is indicated as blank or “.” in the HAI table, per Table 2b.

**Below is an explanation of numbers and data calculations used in the figures:**

**1). SIR** - Represented by the colored bars in each figure.

- SIR = number of *observed* infections / number of *predicted* infections based on the national baseline experience
- SIR is calculated for each HAI
- The SIR is considered a “best guess” or estimate of observed infections compared to those predicted during January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014

SIR Category	# Observed Infections	# Predicted Infections	SIR Calculation	SIR Value
SIR of 1.0	4	4	4/4	1.0
SIR less than 1.0	2	4	2/4	0.5
SIR greater than 1.0	6	4	6/4	1.5

**2). 95% confidence intervals for the SIR** – Represented by the skinny gray lines in each figure.

These gray lines represent a lower and a higher limit around the SIR; together these limits create an interval. It means we are 95% confident the SIR estimate falls within this interval. Wider bars indicate less confidence in the SIR estimate.

**How to understand the 95% confidence intervals:**

- If the value of 1.0 is included between the lower and upper limit, there is NO significant difference between the number of observed and predicted infections.
- If the value of 1.0 is NOT included between the lower and upper limit, there IS a significant difference between the number of observed and predicted infections.

SIR Category	# Observed Infections	# Predicted Infections	SIR Calculation	SIR Value	95% Confidence Interval: Lower Limit	95% Confidence Interval: Upper Limit
SIR of 1.0	4	4	4/4	1.0	(0.70)	(1.3)
SIR less than 1.0	2	4	2/4	0.5	(0.65)	(0.99)
SIR greater than 1.0	6	4	6/4	1.5	(1.09)	(1.48)

**3). NHSN Baseline (i.e., national experience)** – Represented by the solid red line in each figure.

- The NHSN baseline is the number of predicted infections based on the national experience
- The NHSN baseline year may be different for each HAI:
  - The CLABSI and SSI baselines use data from 2006-2008

- The CAUTI baselines use data from 2009
- The MRSA and CDI LabID baselines use data from 2010-2011

**4). How can I use the SIR, 95% Confidence Interval, and the NHSN Baseline to know how a hospital did compared to the national experience?** - To understand each figure, you will need to look at all three of these numbers. You'll specifically need to know whether the SIR falls around 1.0, less than 1.0 or greater than 1.0 and whether the 95% Confidence Interval contains the value of 1.0.

SIR Category	# Observed Infections	# Predicted Infections	SIR Calc	SIR Value	95% Confidence Interval: Lower Limit	95% Confidence Interval: Upper Limit	How Does North Carolina Compare to the National Experience?
SIR of 1.0	4	4	4/4	1.0	(0.70	1.3)	= Same
SIR less than 1.0	2	4	2/4	0.5	(0.65	0.99)	★ Better
SIR greater than 1.0	6	4	6/4	1.5	(1.12	1.48)	✘ Worse
--	2	0.9*	2/0.9	2.2	(1.8	2.3)	No Conclusion

\*Or any value <1.0.

- **Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)**

Short-term acute care hospitals

CLABSIs are reported from hospitals with ICUs (adult, pediatric, and neonatal). This section of the report includes a table and figure about CLABSIs.

The CLABSI table below is an example of the data provided for each HAI, summarizing the type of unit, number of infections, central line/catheter/patient days, rate, predicted infections, standardized infection ratio (SIR) and corresponding confidence interval (CI) with a comparison to national baseline by type of unit. There may be more than one reporting unit for a given classification. At the bottom of table is the "YTD Total for Reporting ICUs" that summarizes the year-to-date total for the reporting units in the hospital.

**Explanation of data in example CLABSI table:**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	1 Rate	2 # Pred	3 SIR	4 95% CI	5 Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	5	2,452	2.04	4.66	1.073	0.393, 2.379	Same
Medical/surgical	2	1,163	1.72	1.74	1.146	0.192, 3.788	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	0	218	0	0.35	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	7	3,833	1.83	6.75	1.036	0.453, 2.050	Same

1. The rate is the number of CLABSIs divided by the number of central line days, multiplied by 1,000 to get "per 1,000 central line days."
2. The predicted number of infections is calculated using CLABSI rates from a standard population during a baseline time period. For CLABSI, the predicted number of infections is based on 2006-2008 NSHN national data.
3. The SIR is calculated by dividing the observed number of infections by the predicted number of infections. If the number of predicted infections is less than 1, the SIR is not calculated. The CLABSI SIRs are adjusted by a variety of predictors of infection including central line utilization, type of patient care location, hospital affiliation with a medical school, and bed size of the patient care location.
4. The 95% CI corresponds to the SIR presented in the table. When the number of infections is 0, the lower bound of the 95% CI is not calculated.
5. The column "compared to nat'l baseline" provides an interpretation for the SIR, and can help you quickly understand and interpret the hospital's data. This is the "take-home message" about healthcare associated infections in this facility.
  - a. Same: about the same number of infections as were predicted (same as the national experience)
  - b. Worse: more infections than were predicted (worse than the national experience)
  - c. Better: fewer infections than were predicted (better than the national experience)

- d. No Conclusion: reported data, but there was not enough information to make a reliable comparison to the national experience (# of predicted infections was less than 1).

#### Long-term acute care hospitals

CLABSIs are reported from adult and pediatric ICUs and wards. As with short-term acute care hospitals, this section includes a table and a figure about CLABSIs. The data included in the table are at the unit-level as well as a year-to-date summary for the hospital. Only the number of CLABSIs, central line days, and rate are included; no SIRs are presented because baseline data are unavailable for calculation. The figure in this section includes the hospital CLABSI rate in comparison to all other long-term acute care hospitals in NC.

- **Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

#### Short-term acute care hospitals

CAUTIs are reported from adult and pediatric ICUs and inpatient rehabilitation wards.

#### Long-term acute care hospitals

CAUTIs are reported from adult and pediatric ICUs and wards. The content of the CAUTI section for long-term acute care hospitals is similar to CLABSIs in long-term acute care hospitals.

#### Inpatient rehabilitation facilities

CAUTIs are reported from adult and pediatric rehabilitation wards. Hospital-specific summary reports are only generated for free-standing inpatient rehabilitation facilities; data from inpatient rehabilitation wards within short-term acute care hospitals are included in their respective hospital-specific summary reports.

Data in the tables are at the unit-level as well as a year-to-date summary for the facility. Only the number of CAUTIs, catheter days, and rate are included; no SIRs are presented because baseline data are unavailable for calculation. The figure includes the CAUTI rate for the facility in comparison to all other rehabilitation wards in NC, both free-standing and within short-term acute care hospitals.

#### **The content for the CAUTI sections is similar to the CLABSI section, with the following exceptions:**

- The rate is the number of CAUTIs divided by the number of catheter days, multiplied by 1,000 to get “per 1,000 catheter days.”
- For CAUTI, the predicted number of infections is based on 2009 NSHN national data.
- The CAUTI SIRs are adjusted by a variety of predictors of infection including urinary catheter utilization, type of patient care location, hospital affiliation with a medical school, and bed size of the patient care location.

The SIR calculations, 95% CI, and interpretation for CAUTIs do not differ from CLABSIs.

- **Surgical Site Infections (SSI) – Abdominal Hysterectomies and Colon Surgeries**

#### **Abdominal Hysterectomies**

##### Short-term acute care hospitals

SSIs are reported among female adults 18 years or older following inpatient abdominal hysterectomies. Only SSIs that occurred at the primary incision site within 30 days of the surgery are included in the report. Infections are not included if they occurred after 30 days post-operation or if they involved only the skin or subcutaneous tissues. Finally, if patient age or the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) score was missing for a surgery, it was classified as an “incomplete procedure” and is not included in the final count of surgeries.

#### **Colon Surgeries**

##### Short-term acute care hospitals

SSIs are reported among adults 18 years or older following inpatient colon surgeries. Only SSIs that occurred at the primary incision site within 30 days of surgery are included in the report. Infections are not included if they occurred after 30 days post-operation or if they involved only the skin or subcutaneous tissues. Finally, if patient age or the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) score was missing for a surgery, it was classified as an “incomplete procedure” and is not included in the final count of surgeries.

#### **The content for these SSI sections is similar to the CLABSI section, with the following exceptions:**

- The rate is the number of SSIs divided by the number of procedures, multiplied by 100 to get “per 100 inpatient surgeries.”

- The SSI SIRs are adjusted by a variety of predictors of factors (e.g., duration of surgery, surgical wound class, use of endoscopes, status as re-operation, patient age, and patient assessment at time of anesthesiology [ASA score]) to provide the best possible adjustment for differences in patient-mix within each type of surgery.

The SIR baseline data, calculations, 95% CI, and interpretation for SSIs do not differ from CLABSIs and other HAIs.

- **MRSA Bacteremia Laboratory-Identified Events (MRSA LabID)**

Short-term acute care hospitals

MRSA LabID events only include non-duplicate MRSA-positive lab assays collected >3 days after admission to the facility. Duplicate results and active surveillance testing results are excluded from reports. Multiple categories of MRSA LabID events exist [healthcare facility-onset (HO) or community-onset (CO)]; however, only HO LabID events are published.

**The content for the MRSA LabID section is similar to the CLABSI section, with the following exceptions:**

- The rate is the number of MRSA LabID events (infections) divided by the number of patient days, multiplied by 1,000 to get “per 1,000 patient days”.
- The predicted number of infections is calculated using MRSA LabID rates based on 2010-2011 NSHN national data.
- The MRSA LabID SIRs are adjusted by a variety of predictors of infection including hospital affiliation with a medical school, bed size of the patient care location, and facility prevalence rate.

The SIR calculations, 95% CI, and interpretation for MRSA LabID events do not differ from CLABSIs and other HAIs.

- ***Clostridium difficile* Laboratory-Identified Events (CDI LabID)**

Short-term acute care hospitals

CDI LabID events only include non-duplicate, non-recurrent CDI-positive lab assays collected >3 days after admission to the facility. CDI LabID events are included in the report only if three or more consecutive months of CDI LabID data are reported within a calendar year. NICUs and active surveillance testing are excluded from CDI reporting requirements. Multiple categories of CDI LabID events exist [healthcare facility-onset (HO), community-onset (CO), and community-onset healthcare facility associated (CO-HFA)]; however, only HO LabID events are published.

**The content for the CDI LabID section is similar to the CLABSI section, with the following exceptions:**

- The rate is the number of CDI LabID events (infections) divided by the number of patient days multiplied by 10,000 to get “per 10,000 patient days”.
- The predicted number of infections is calculated using CDI LabID rates based on 2010-2011 NSHN national data.
- The CDI LabID SIRs are adjusted by a variety of predictors of infection including hospital affiliation with a medical school, bed size of the patient care location, facility prevalence rate, and CDI laboratory test type.

The SIR calculations, 95% CI, and interpretation for CDI LabID events do not differ from CLABSIs and other HAIs.

## **D. Commentary from Hospital**

This section includes hospital comments on their HAI data and current infection control activities. Hospitals can provide a link to their hospital website to provide lengthier comments.

## **Statistics**

For a detailed explanation of statistics included in the HAI reports, see the NC DHHS HAI in NC report issued October 2012 and revised July 2013 ([http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures/hai\\_jul2013\\_reference.pdf](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures/hai_jul2013_reference.pdf)). Explanations on concepts such as statistical significance and computation of measures including rates and standardized infection ratios (SIRs) are provided.

For further explanation of the HAI tables and graphs presented for each hospital, consult Section V of the 2013 N.C. HAI Annual Report issued April 2014 for Healthcare Providers, pages 59-63 (<http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html>).

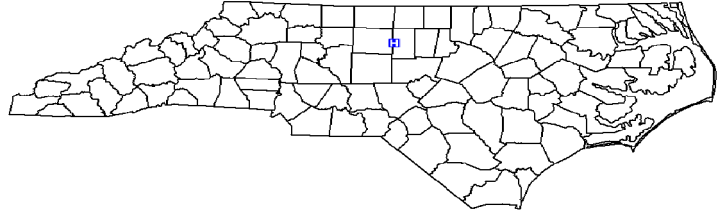
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Alamance Regional Medical Center, Burlington, Alamance County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 12,314  
 Patient Days in 2014: 49,344  
 Total Number of Beds: 218  
 Number of ICU Beds: 20  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.46



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

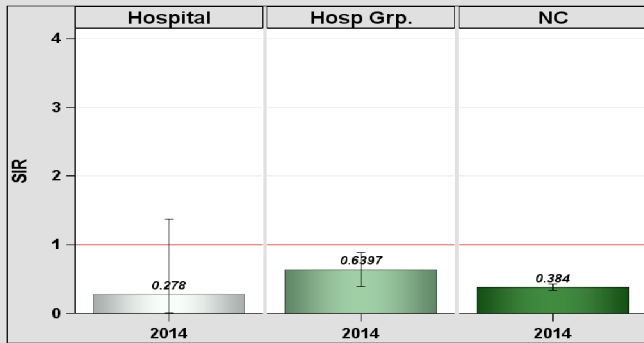


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	2,332	0.43	3.5	0.286	0.014, 1.410	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	0	91	0	0.1	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	2,423	0.41	3.6	0.278	0.014, 1.370	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	49,334	0	2.88	0	, 1.042	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

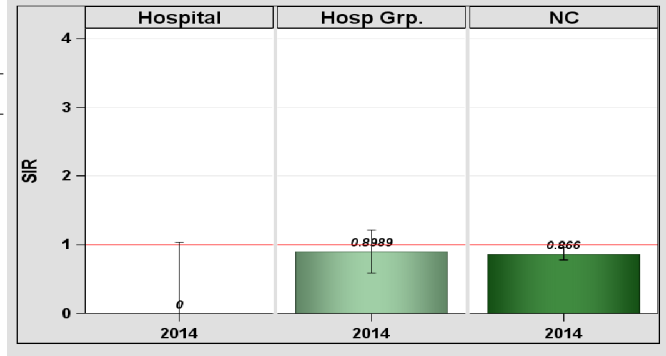


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

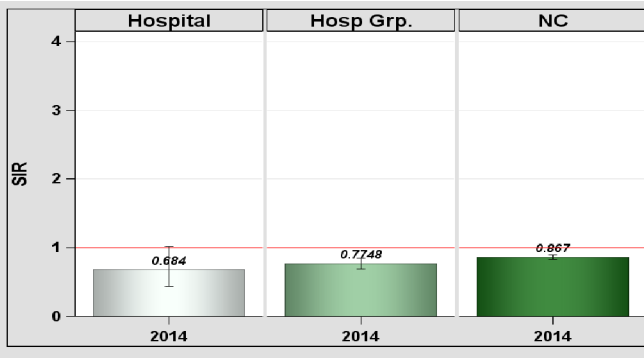


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	22	44,542	4.94	32.14	0.684	0.440, 1.019	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Alamance Regional Medical Center, Burlington, Alamance County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

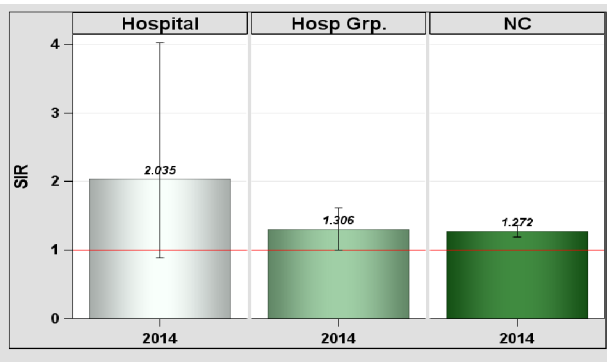


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	7	2,867	2.44	3.44	2.035	0.890, 4.025	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	7	2,867	2.44	3.44	2.035	0.890, 4.025	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	166	0	1.54	0	, 1.946	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

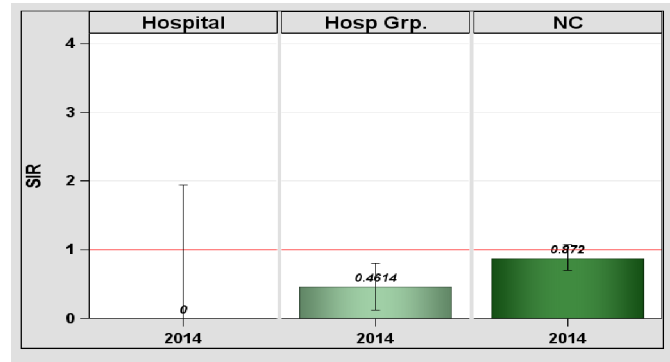


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

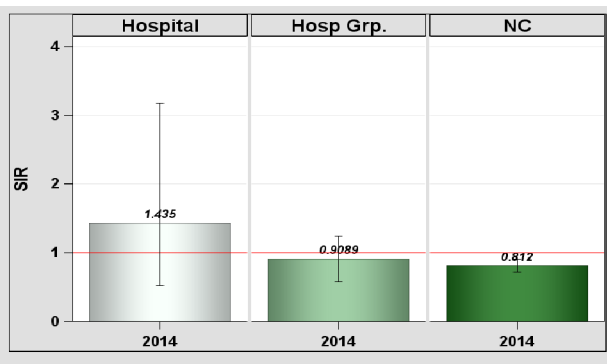


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	5	110	4.55	3.49	1.435	0.526, 3.180	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

Cone Health is committed to preventing Healthcare Associated Infections. We have dedicated teams of experts focused on process improvements to improve our patient outcomes. Please contact Cone Health Infection Prevention if you would like further information.

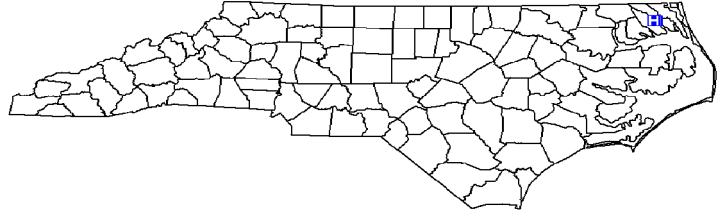
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Sentara Albemarle Medical Center, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 4,930  
 Patient Days in 2014: 18,261  
 Total Number of Beds: 88  
 Number of ICU Beds: 10  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.14



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

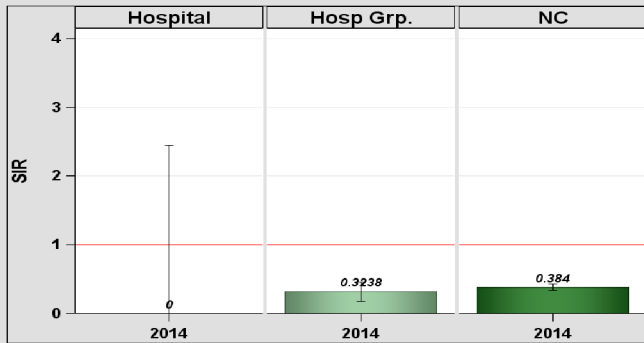


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	816	0	1.22	0	, 2.447	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	816	0	1.22	0	, 2.447	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	22,164	0.05	1.4	0.713	0.036, 3.515	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

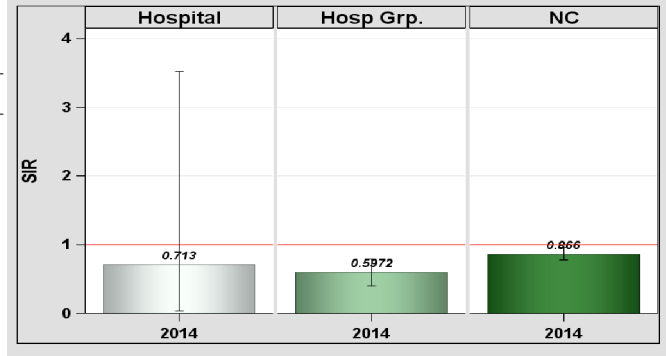


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

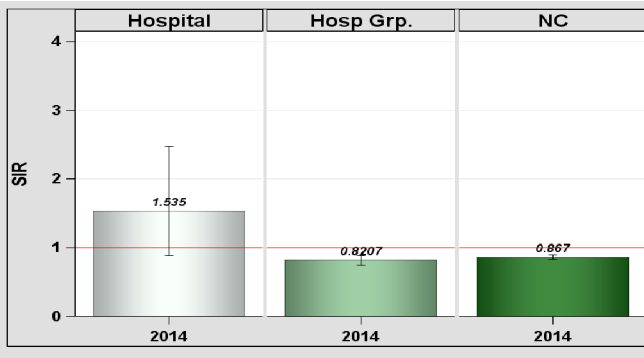


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	15	20,995	7.14	9.77	1.535	0.892, 2.475	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Sentara Albemarle Medical Center, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

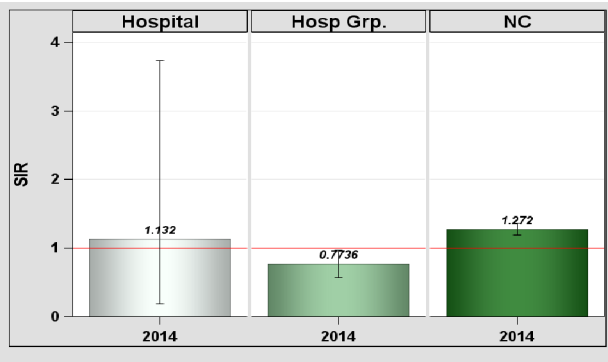


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	1,359	1.47	1.77	1.132	0.190, 3.740	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,359	1.47	1.77	1.132	0.190, 3.740	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	60	0	0.64	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

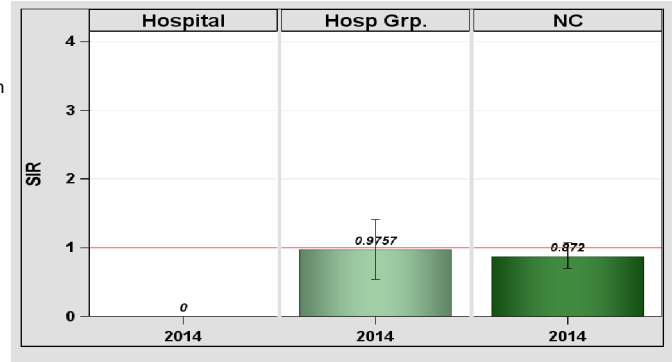


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

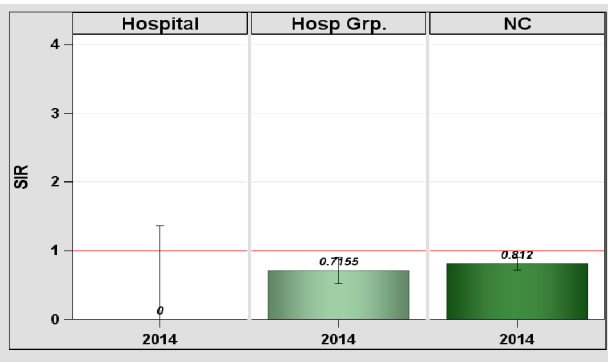


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	66	0	2.19	0	, 1.368	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.



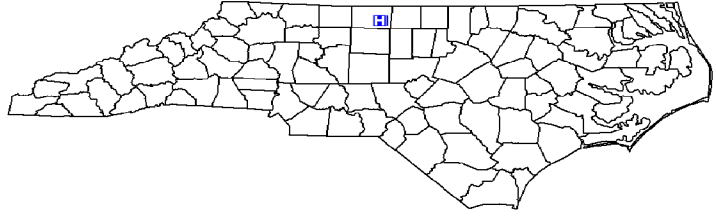
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Annie Penn Hospital, Reidsville, Rockingham County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 3,395  
 Patient Days in 2014: 13,819  
 Total Number of Beds: 110  
 Number of ICU Beds: 8  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.45



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

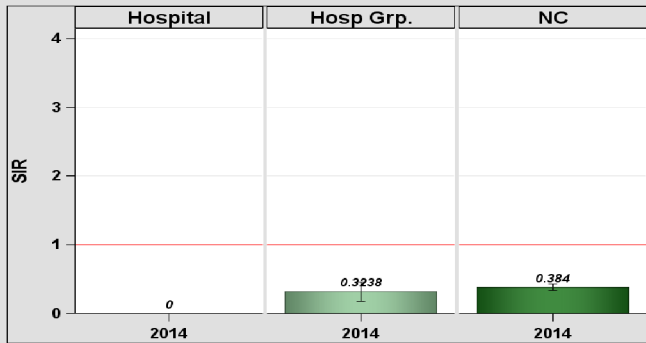


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	664	0	1	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	664	0	1	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	13,819	0	0.76	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

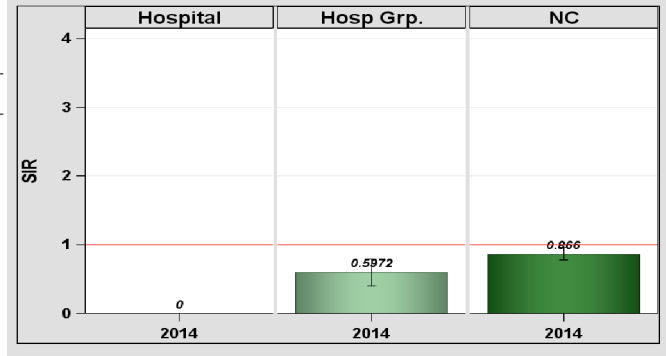


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

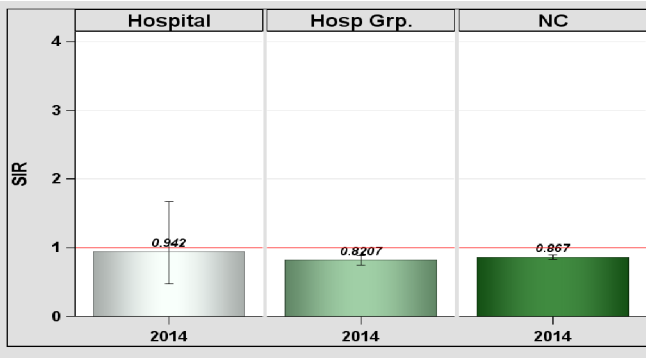


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	10	13,819	7.24	10.61	0.942	0.479, 1.679	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Annie Penn Hospital, Reidsville, Rockingham County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

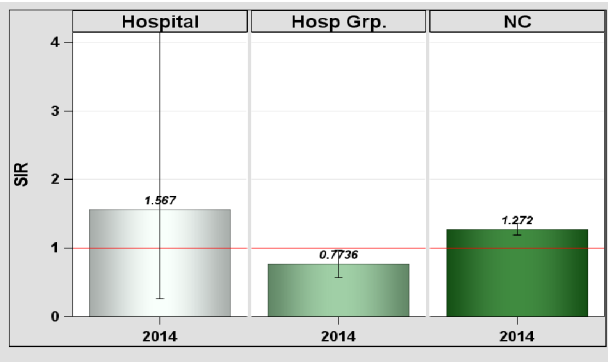


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	982	2.04	1.28	1.567	0.263, 5.176	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	982	2.04	1.28	1.567	0.263, 5.176	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	18	.	0.16	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

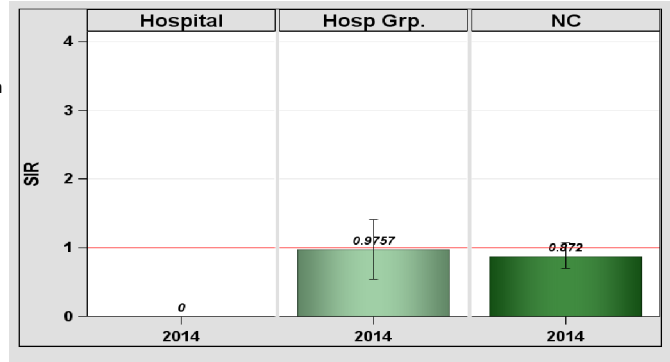


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

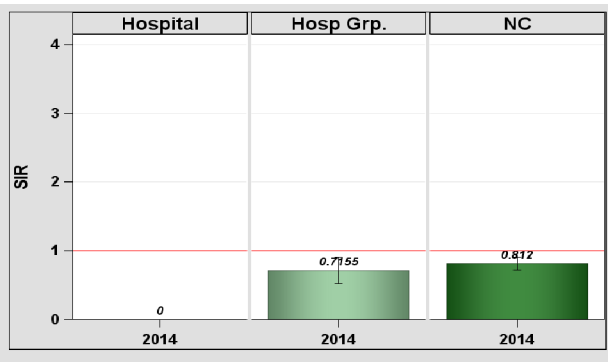


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	26	0	0.82	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

Cone Health is committed to preventing Healthcare Associated Infections. We have dedicated teams of experts focused on process improvements to improve our patient outcomes. Please contact Cone Health Infection Prevention if you would like further information.

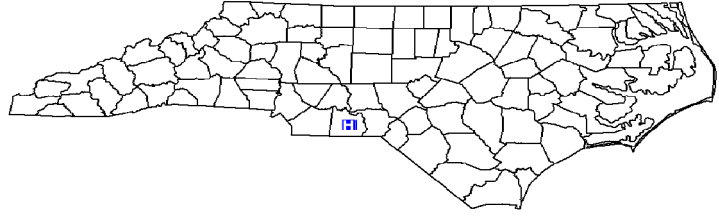
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Healthcare System Anson, Wadesboro, Anson County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

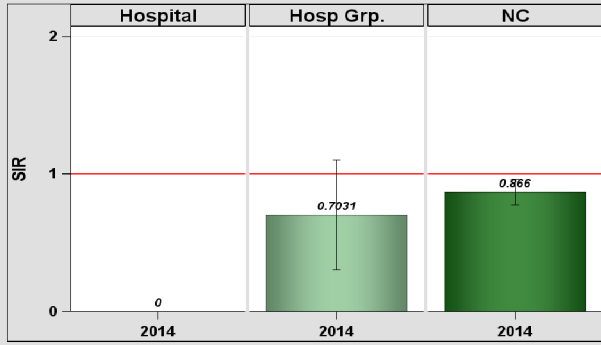
Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 172  
 Patient Days in 2014: 539  
 Total Number of Beds: 30  
 Number of ICU Beds: 0  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.20  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.67



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 1. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	539	0	0.02	.	-	No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

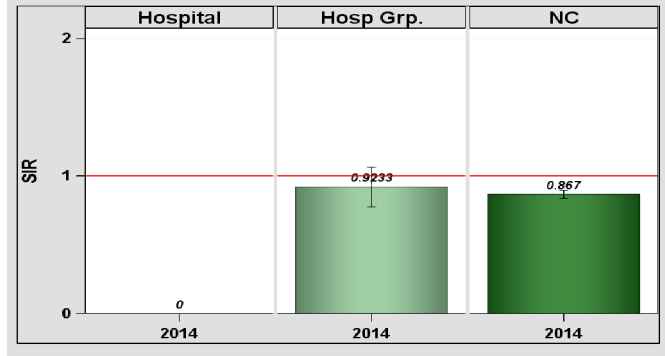
**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	302	0	0.16	.	-	No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Anson received an exemption from CMS and therefore does not report CLABSIs, CAUTIs, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).

Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Provider Version) - April 2015

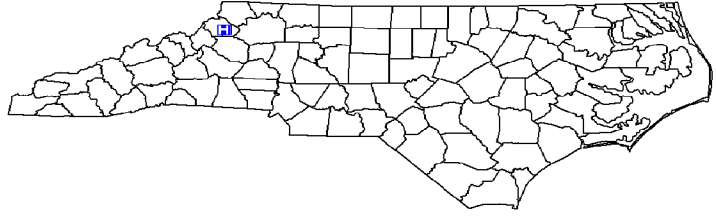
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### ARHS-Watauga Medical Center, Boone, Watauga County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,478  
 Patient Days in 2014: 19,162  
 Total Number of Beds: 117  
 Number of ICU Beds: 10  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.85



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

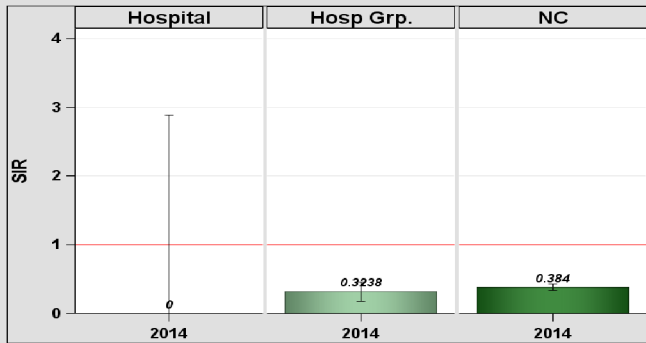


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	691	0	1.04	0	, 2.890	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	691	0	1.04	0	, 2.890	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	20,073	0	0.72	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

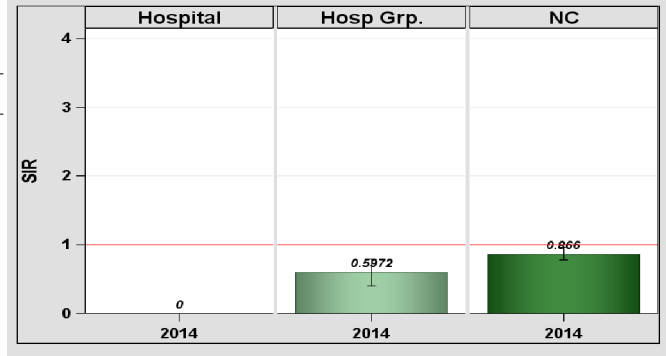


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

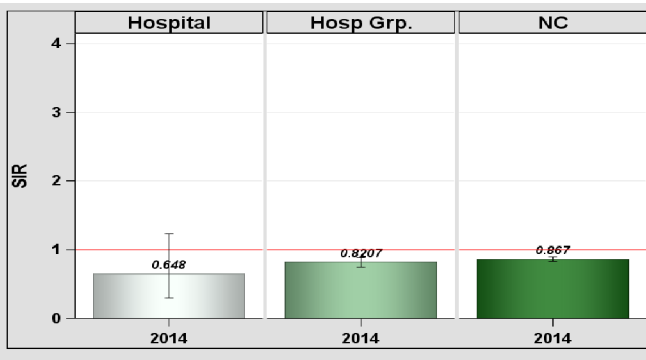


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	8	20,073	3.99	12.35	0.648	0.301, 1.231	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**ARHS-Watauga Medical Center, Boone, Watauga County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

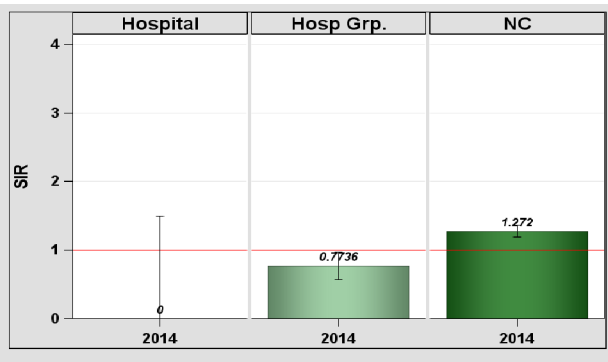


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,541	0	2	0	, 1.495	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,541	0	2	0	, 1.495	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	8	.	0.05	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

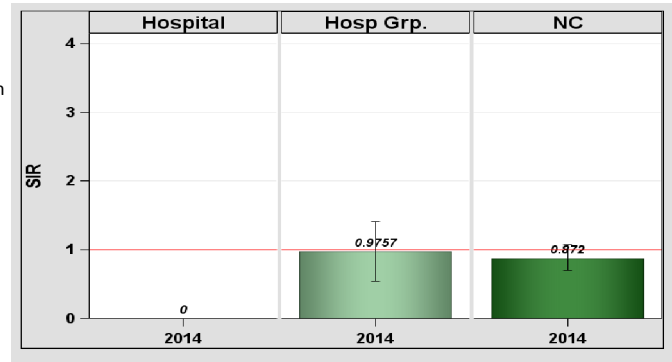


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

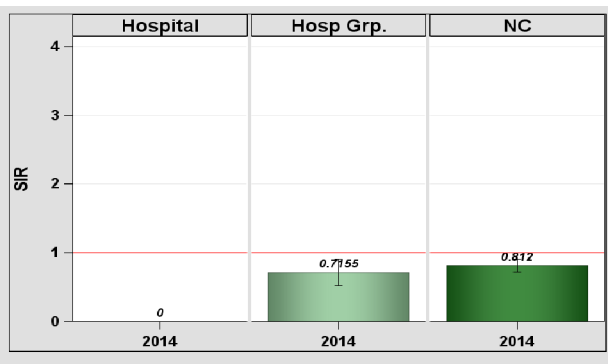


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	28	3.57	0.78	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

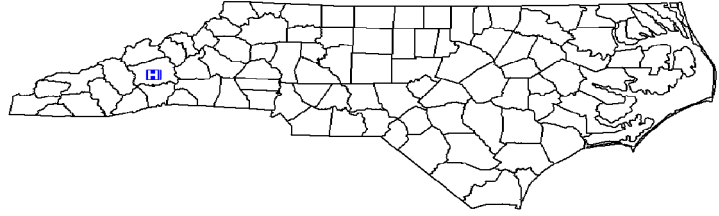
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Asheville Specialty Hospital, Asheville, Buncombe County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital  
 Admissions in 2014: 340  
 Patient Days in 2014: 9,580  
 Total Number of Beds: 34  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 2.94



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

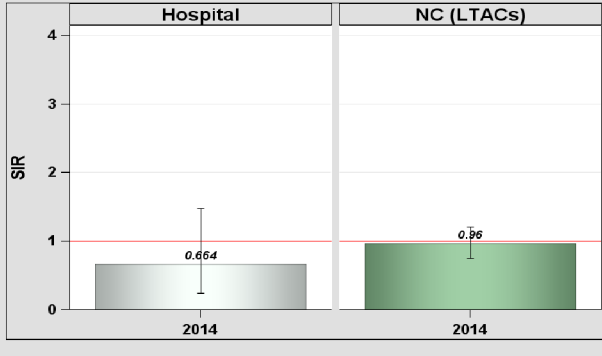


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult intensive care unit	2	1,919	1.04	2.49	0.802	0.134, 2.649	Same
Adult ward	3	5,599	0.54	5.04	0.595	0.151, 1.620	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	5	7,518	0.67	7.53	0.664	0.243, 1.471	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult intensive care unit	0	1,604	.	4.01	0	, 0.747	Better
Adult ward	0	1,324	.	2.65	0	, 1.131	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	2,928	.	6.66	0	, 0.450	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

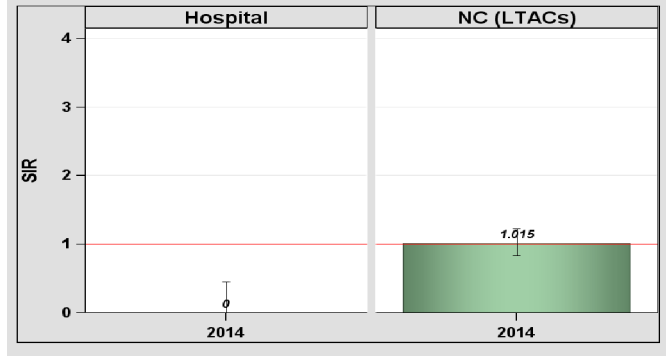


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).  
 Data as of March 12, 2015.

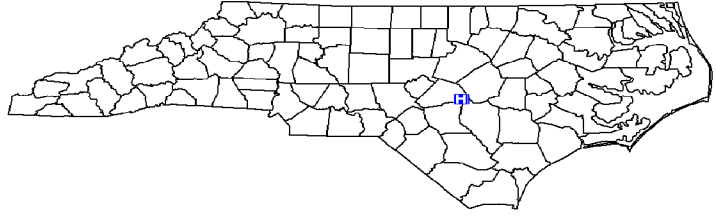
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Betsy Johnson Regional, Dunn, Harnett County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 10,031  
 Patient Days in 2014: 30,292  
 Total Number of Beds: 135  
 Number of ICU Beds: 6  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.74



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

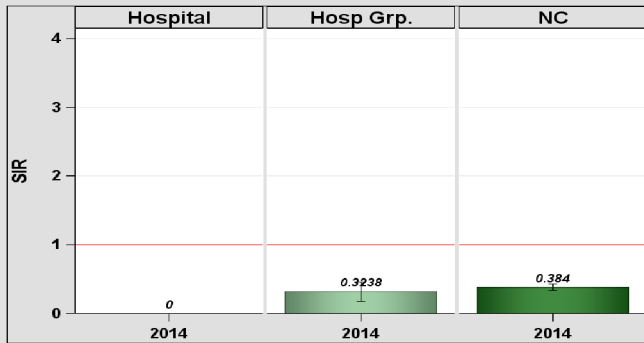


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	289	0	0.43	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	289	0	0.43	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	30,292	0.07	1.7	1.18	0.198, 3.898	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

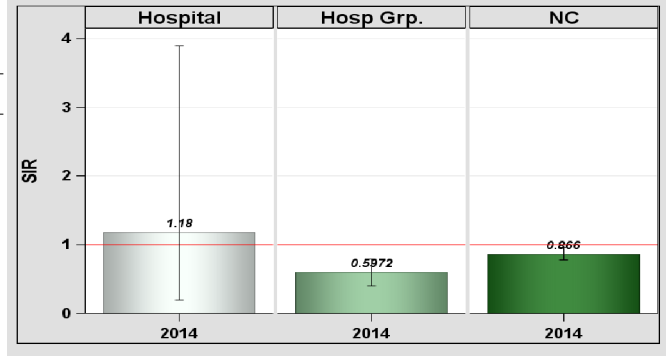


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

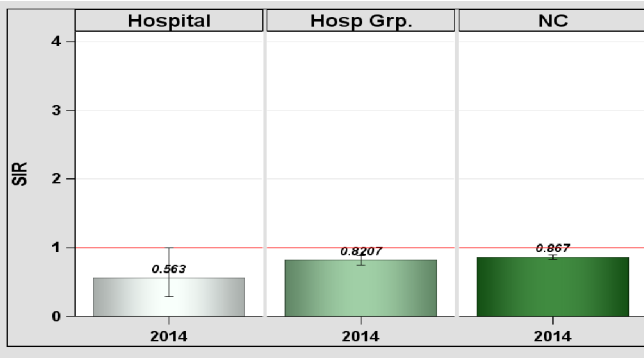


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	10	28,686	3.49	17.77	0.563	0.286, 1.003	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Betsy Johnson Regional, Dunn, Harnett County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

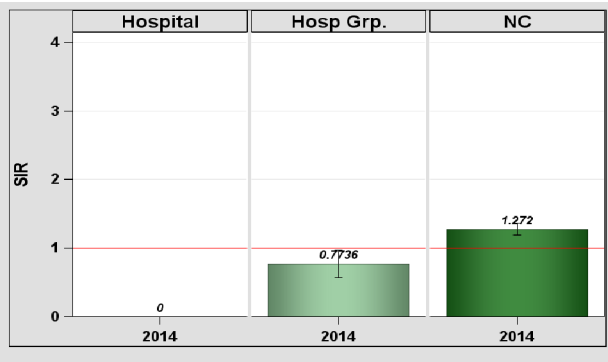


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	751	0	0.98	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	751	0	0.98	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	50	2	0.54	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

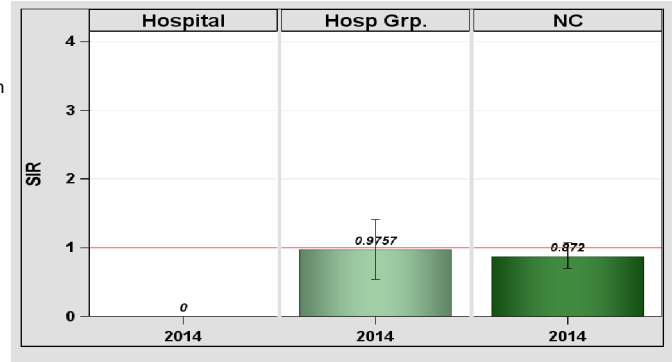


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

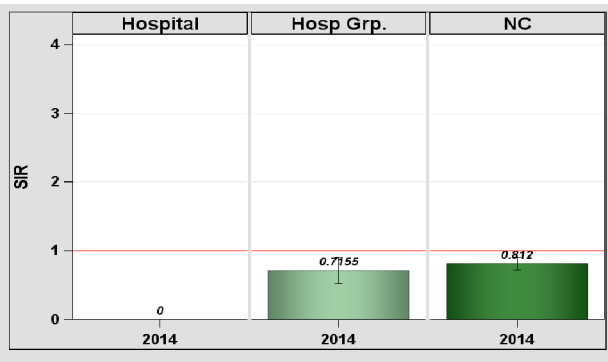


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	18	.	0.57	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.



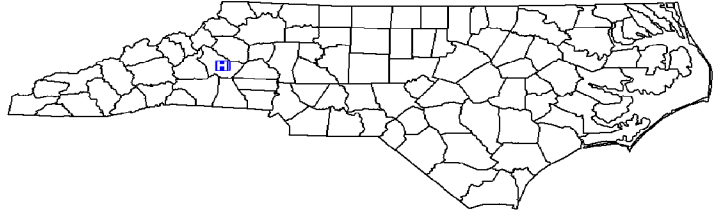
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Healthcare System Blue Ridge, Morganton, Burke County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Graduate  
 Admissions in 2014: 6,849  
 Patient Days in 2014: 28,006  
 Total Number of Beds: 184  
 Number of ICU Beds: 10  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.54



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

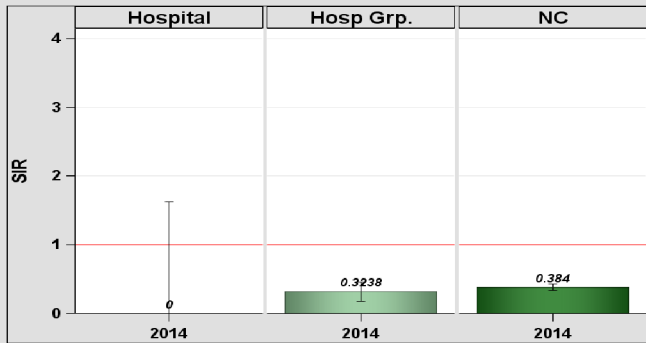


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	972	0	1.85	0	, 1.622	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	972	0	1.85	0	, 1.622	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	28,006	0.04	1.76	0.57	0.029, 2.810	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

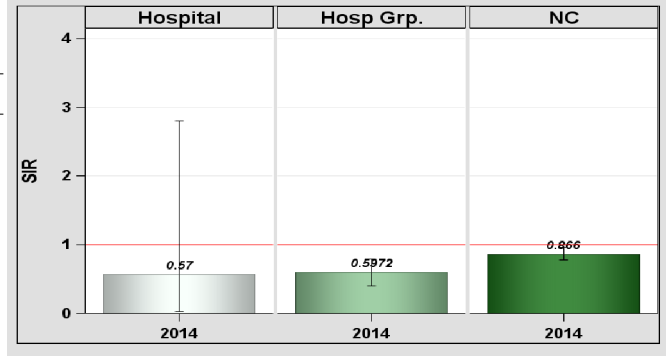


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

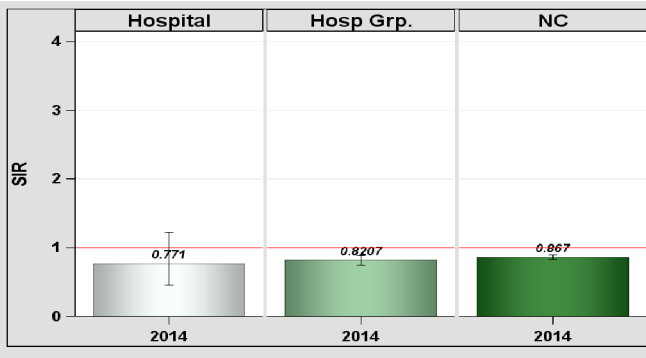


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	16	26,959	5.93	20.74	0.771	0.457, 1.226	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Healthcare System Blue Ridge, Morganton, Burke County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

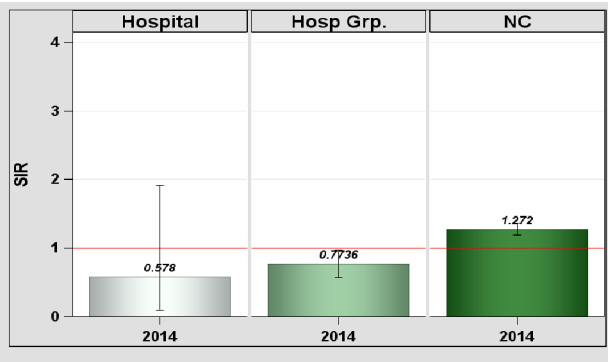


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	2	1,730	1.16	3.46	0.578	0.097, 1.910	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,730	1.16	3.46	0.578	0.097, 1.910	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	20	0	0.18	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

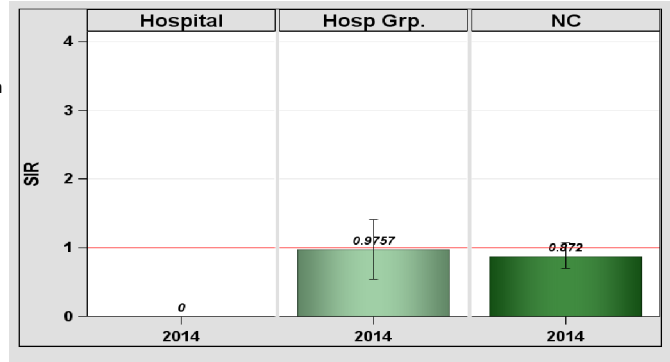


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

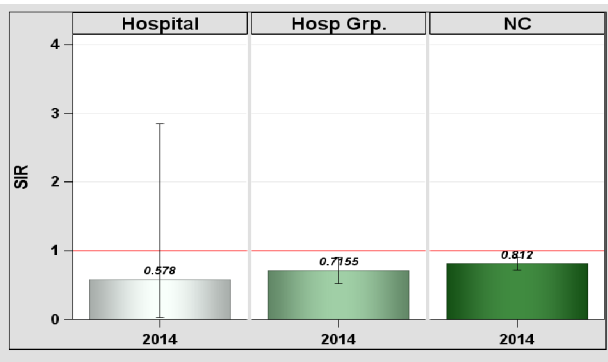


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	55	1.82	1.73	0.578	0.029, 2.849	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals Morganton. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

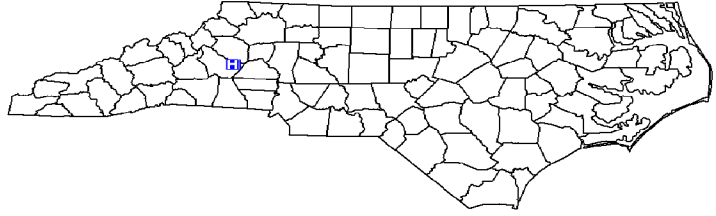
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals-Valdese, Valdese, Burke County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Graduate  
 Admissions in 2014: 1,605  
 Patient Days in 2014: 5,983  
 Total Number of Beds: 131  
 Number of ICU Beds: 10  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.76



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

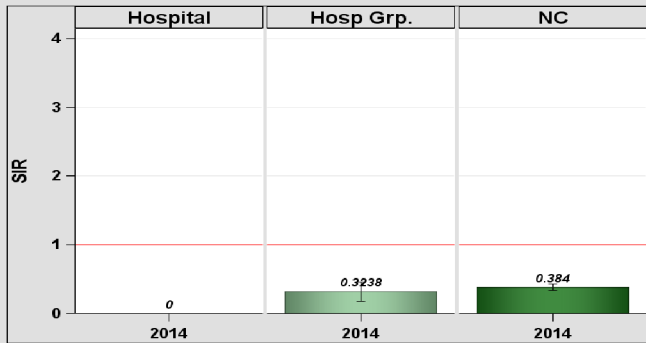


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	158	0	0.3	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	158	0	0.3	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	5,304	0	0.27	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

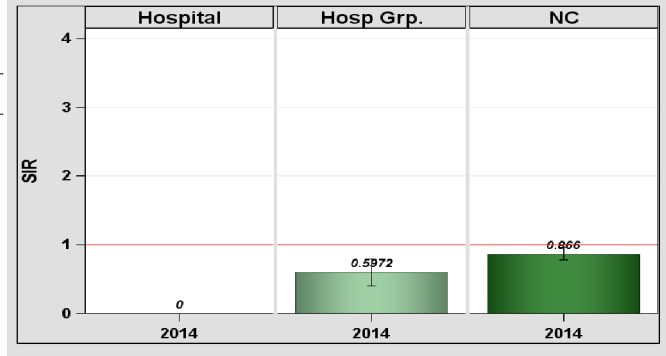


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

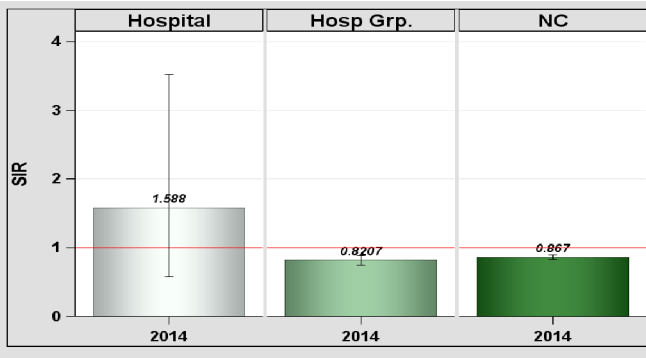


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	5	3,889	12.86	3.15	1.588	0.582, 3.520	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals-Valdese, Valdese, Burke County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

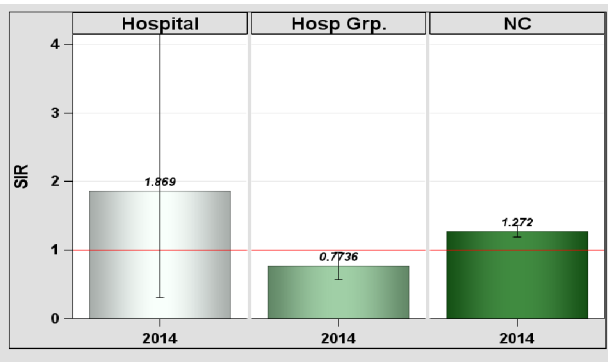


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	2	535	3.74	1.07	1.869	0.313, 6.175	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	535	3.74	1.07	1.869	0.313, 6.175	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	.	0	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

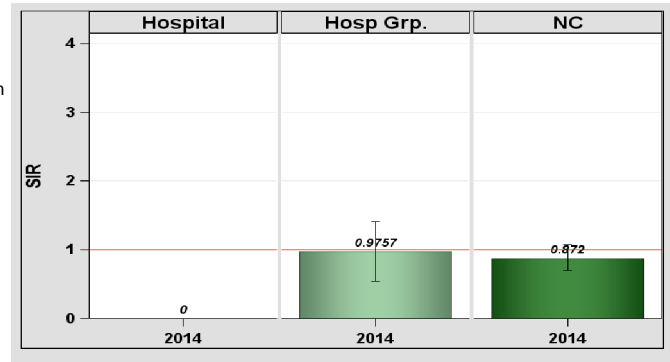


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

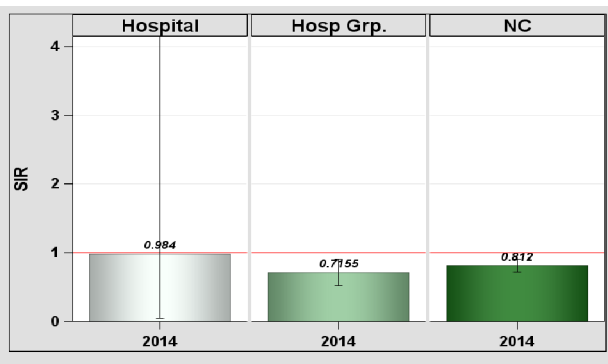


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	30	3.33	1.02	0.984	0.049, 4.852	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals Valdese. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

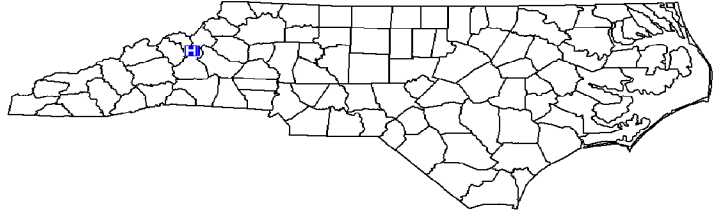
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Blue Ridge Regional Hospital, Spruce Pine, Mitchell County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: No  
 Medical Affiliation: 2,013  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,264  
 Patient Days in 2014: 25  
 Total Number of Beds: 8  
 Number of ICU Beds: 0.63  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 2.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 2.50



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

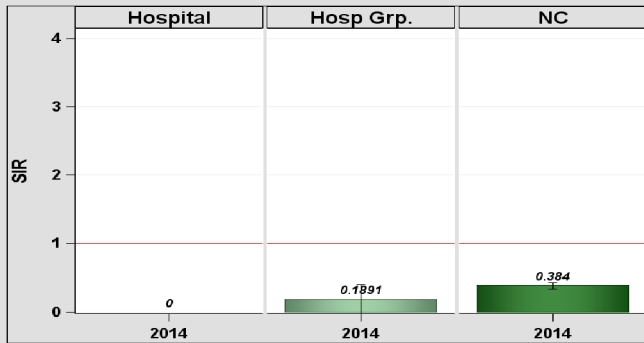


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	0	178	0	0.36	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	178	0	0.36	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	5,264	0.19	0.4	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

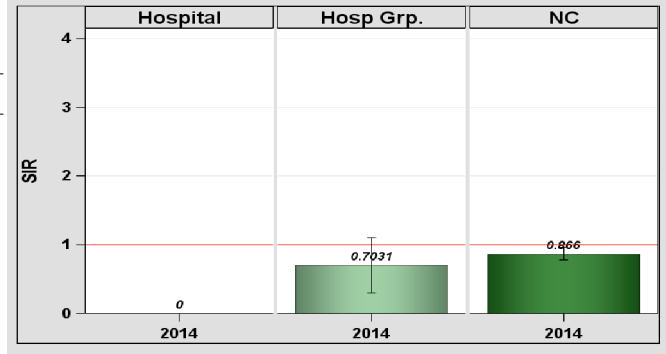


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

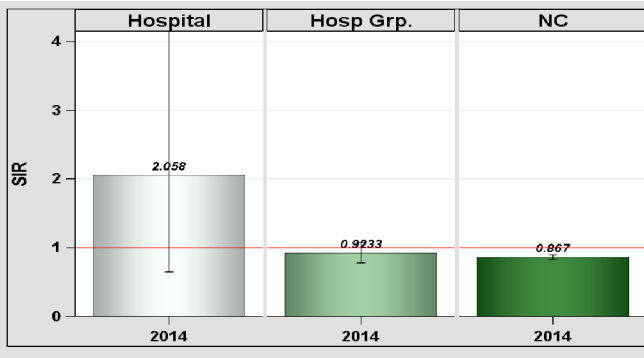


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	4	4,279	9.35	1.94	2.058	0.654, 4.965	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Blue Ridge Regional Hospital, Spruce Pine, Mitchell County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

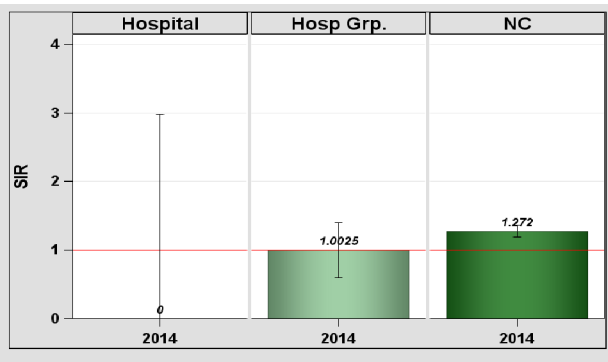


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	0	503	0	1.01	0	, 2.978	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	503	0	1.01	0	, 2.978	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	3	.	0.03	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

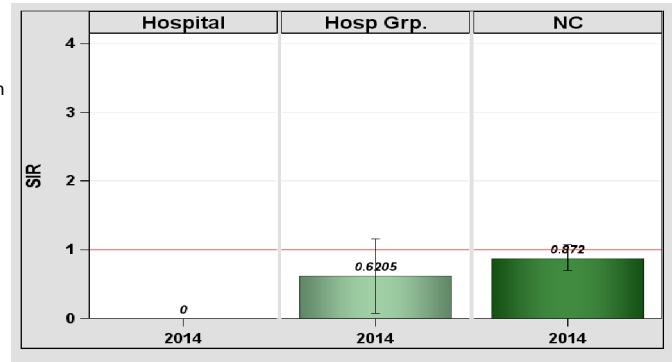


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

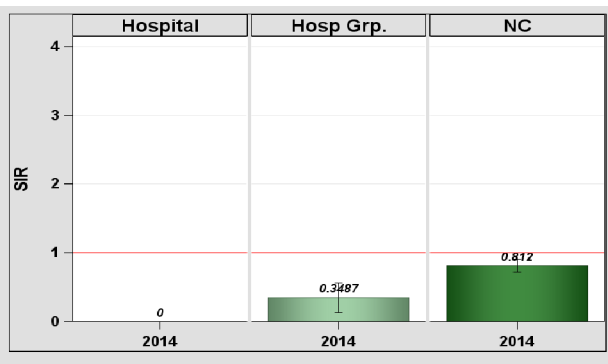


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	16	.	0.56	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

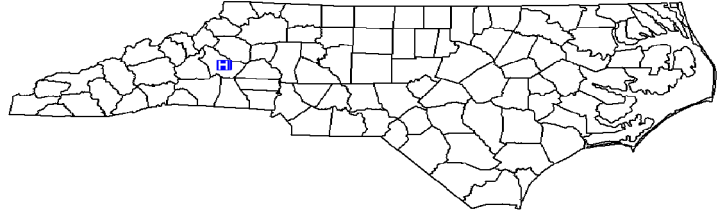
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Broughton Hospital, Morganton, Burke County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

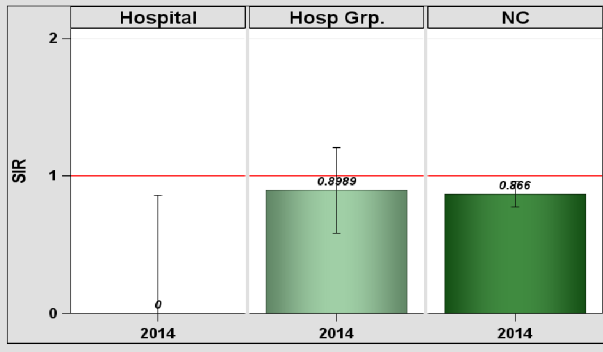
Hospital Type: Specialty Acute Care Hospital  
 Admissions in 2014: 638  
 Patient Days in 2014: 97,048  
 Total Number of Beds: 297  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 2.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.67



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID Bacteremia)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 1. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	97,046	0	3.48	0	, 0.862	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

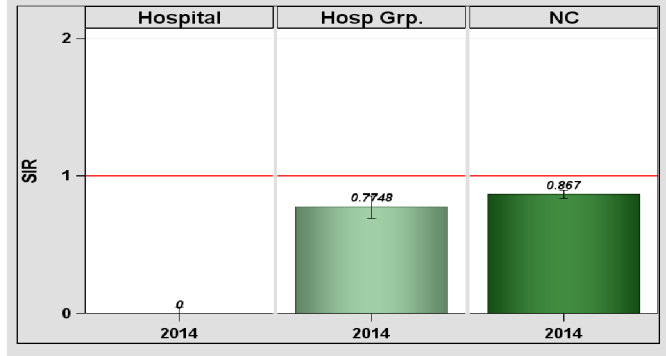
**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	97,046	0	60.81	0	, 0.049	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Specialty acute care hospitals do not report CLABSIs, CAUTIs, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

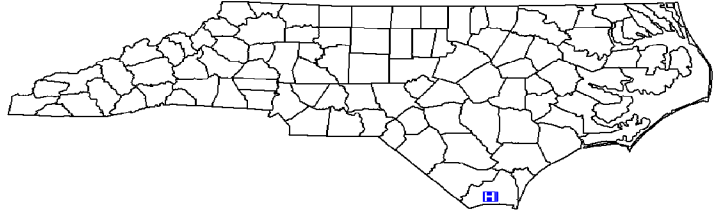
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Novant Health Brunswick Medical Center, Bolivia, Brunswick County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 4,407  
 Patient Days in 2014: 17,465  
 Total Number of Beds: 74  
 Number of ICU Beds: 5  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.60  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.81



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

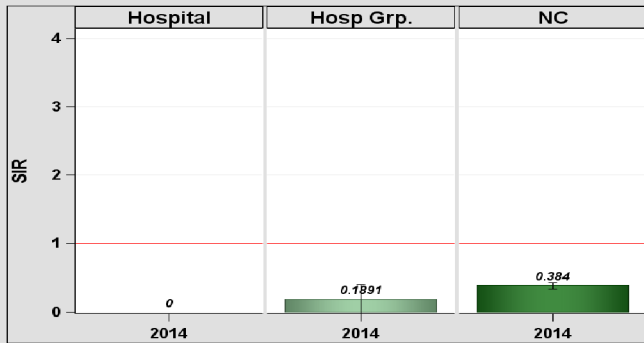


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	286	0	0.43	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	286	0	0.43	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	15,602	0	1.01	0	, 2.980	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

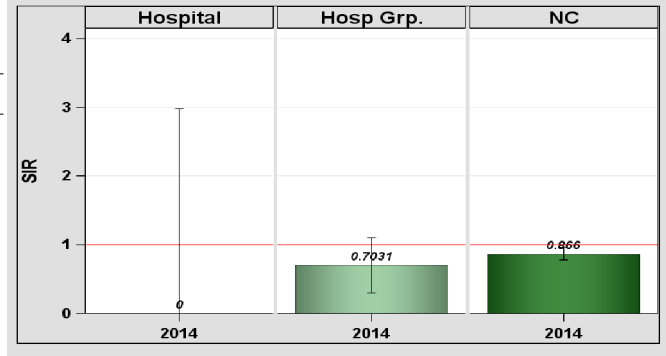


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

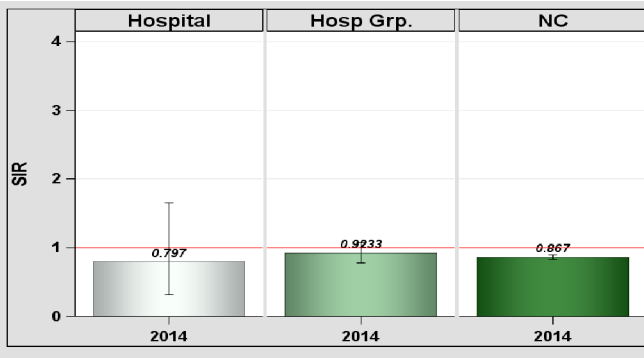


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	15,602	3.85	7.52	0.797	0.323, 1.659	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.



**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Novant Health Brunswick Medical Center, Bolivia, Brunswick County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

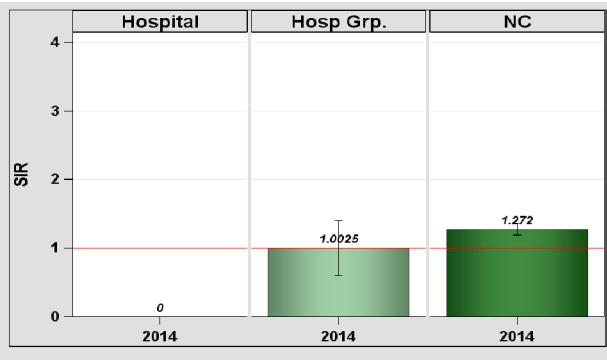


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	620	0	0.81	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	620	0	0.81	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	19	.	0.23	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

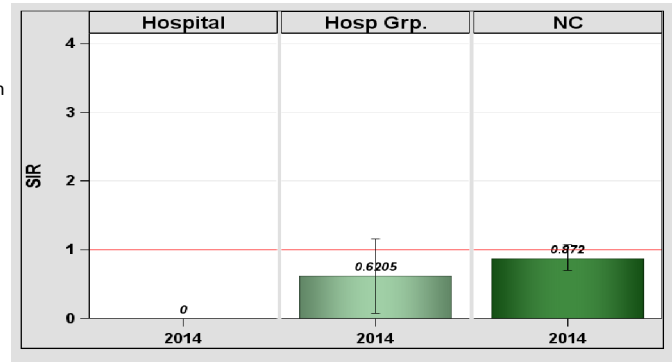


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

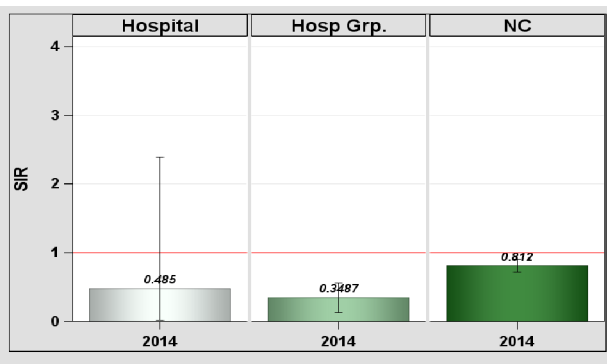


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	63	1.59	2.06	0.485	0.024, 2.391	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

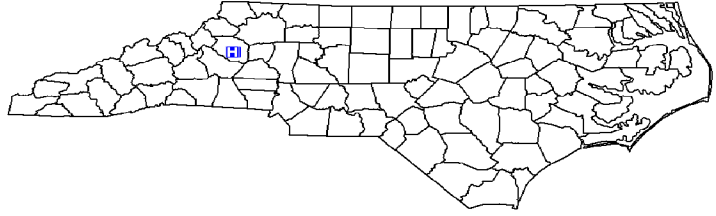
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Caldwell Memorial Hospital, Lenoir, Caldwell County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Undergraduate  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,884  
 Patient Days in 2014: 20,814  
 Total Number of Beds: 85  
 Number of ICU Beds: 12  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.18



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

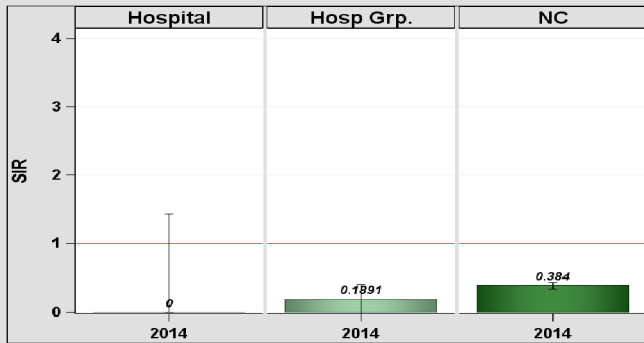


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,393	0	2.09	0	, 1.434	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,393	0	2.09	0	, 1.434	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	20,839	0	0.88	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

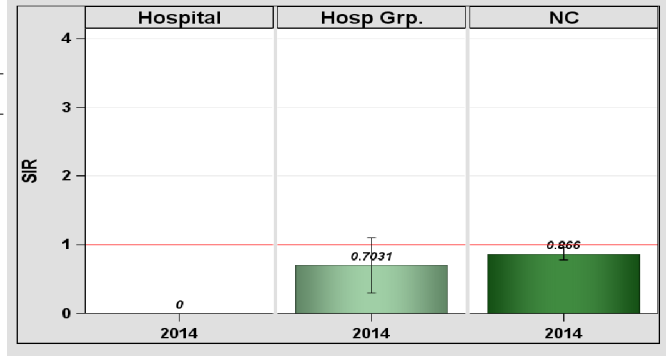


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

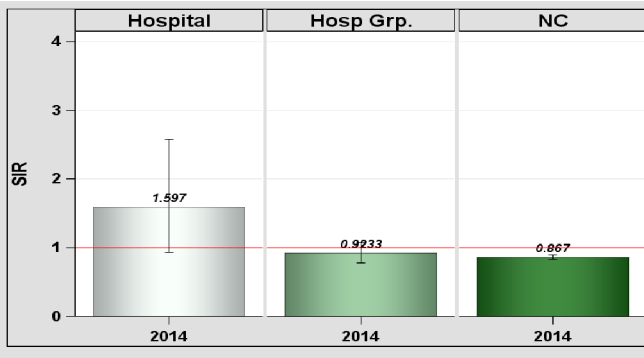


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	15	20,021	7.49	9.39	1.597	0.928, 2.575	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report  
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014  
Caldwell Memorial Hospital, Lenoir, Caldwell County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

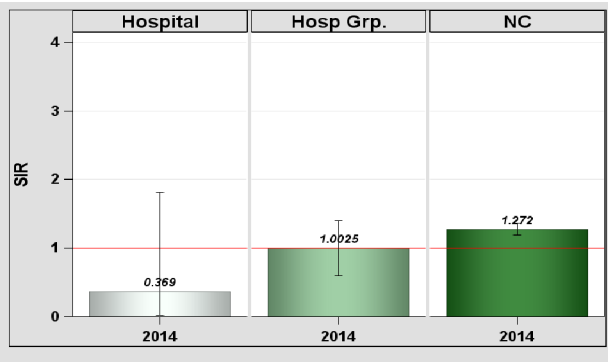


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	2,087	0.48	2.71	0.369	0.018, 1.818	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	2,087	0.48	2.71	0.369	0.018, 1.818	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	23	0	0.2	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

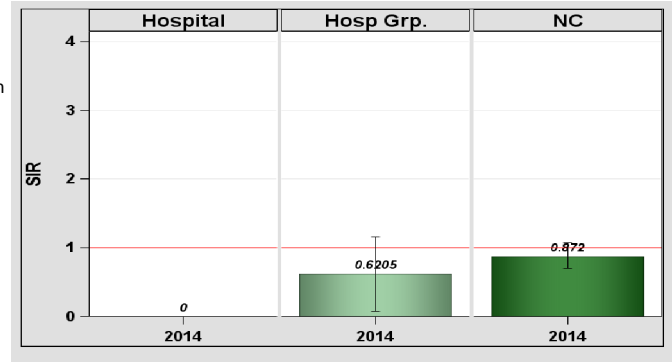


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

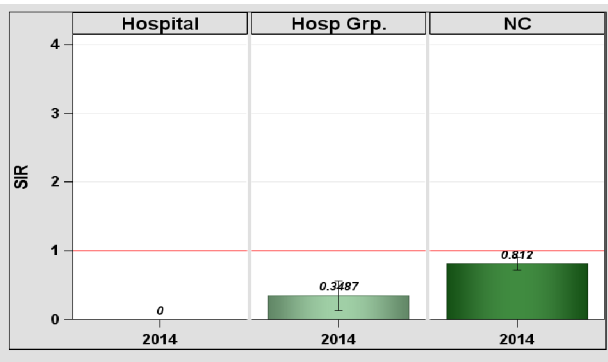


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	18	.	0.56	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
No comments provided.

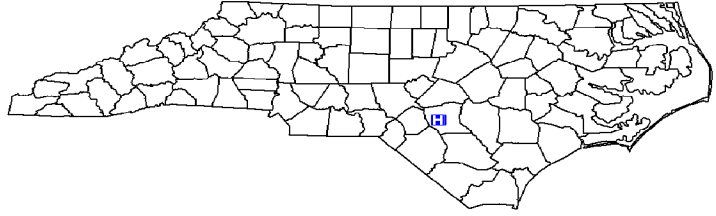
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Cape Fear Valley Health System, Fayetteville, Cumberland County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 32,081  
 Patient Days in 2014: 174,314  
 Total Number of Beds: 602  
 Number of ICU Beds: 90  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 3.25  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.54



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

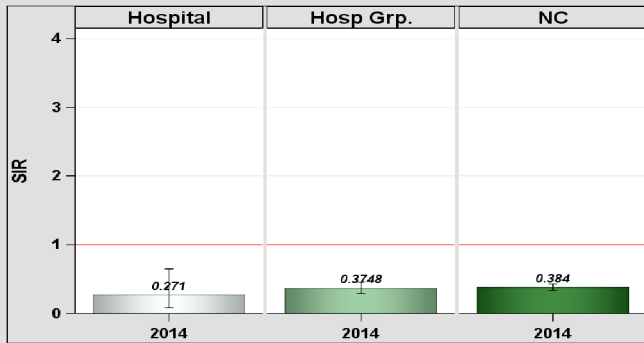


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	6,120	0.33	9.18	0.218	0.037, 0.720	Better
Neonatal Level II/III	2	593	3.37	2.26	0.886	0.149, 2.928	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	0	153	0	0.46	.		No Conclusion
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	2,050	0	2.87	0	, 1.044	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	4	8,916	0.45	14.77	0.271	0.086, 0.653	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	16	151,274	0.11	13.86	1.155	0.683, 1.835	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

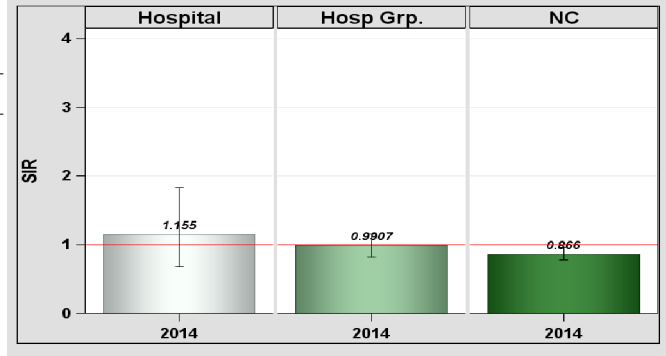


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

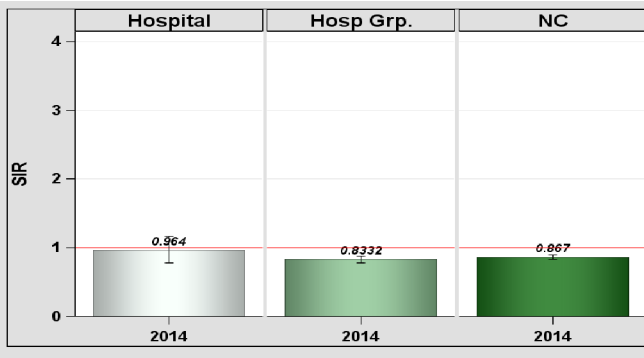


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	97	129,224	7.51	100.65	0.964	0.786, 1.170	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Cape Fear Valley Health System, Fayetteville, Cumberland County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

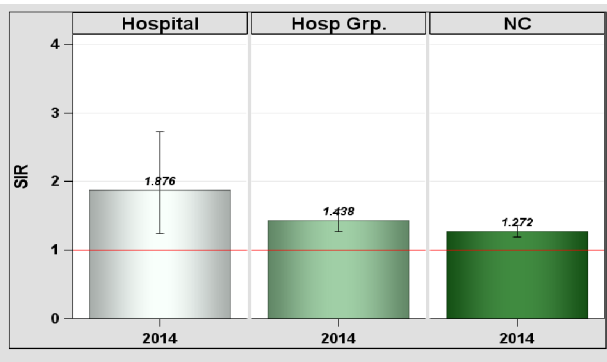


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	20	6,949	2.88	9.03	2.214	1.390, 3.359	Worse
Pediatric medical/surgical	1	184	5.43	0.52	.		No Conclusion
Surgical cardiothoracic	4	2,222	1.8	3.78	1.059	0.336, 2.554	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	25	9,355	2.67	13.33	1.876	1.241, 2.729	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	3	287	1.05	3.54	0.848	0.216, 2.309	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

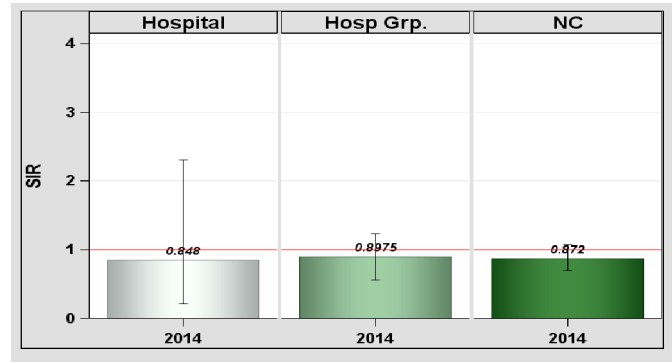


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

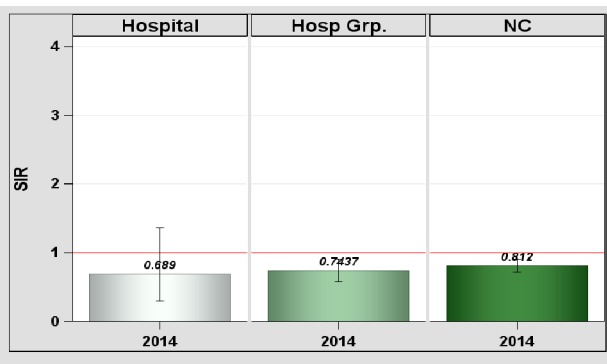


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	7	293	2.39	10.15	0.689	0.302, 1.364	Same

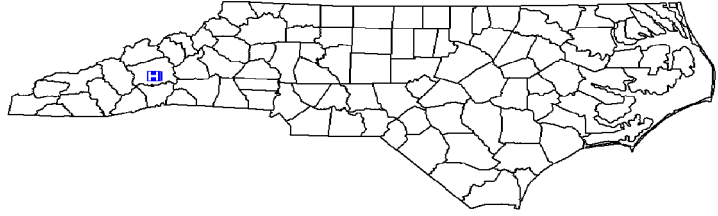
Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report  
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014  
CarePartners Health Services, Asheville, Buncombe County**

**2014 Hospital Survey Information**

Hospital Type: Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility  
 Admissions in 2014: 1,366  
 Patient Days in 2014: 17,951  
 Total Number of Beds: 80  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.25



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

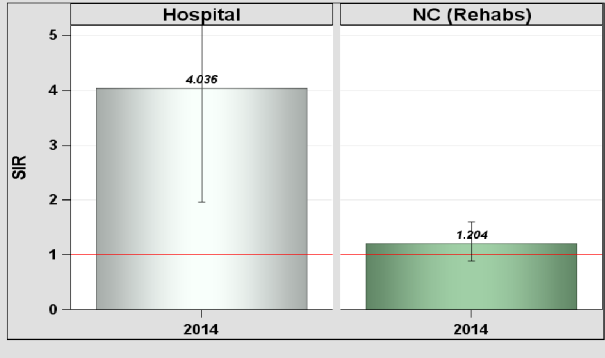


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult rehabilitation ward	9	1,062	8.47	2.23	4.036	1.968, 7.406	Worse
YTD Total for Reporting Units	9	1,062	8.47	2.23	4.036	1.968, 7.406	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)**

Inpatient rehabilitation facilities (IRFs) do not report CLABSIs, C. difficile LabID, MRSA Bacteremia LabID, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).

Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Provider Version) - April 2015

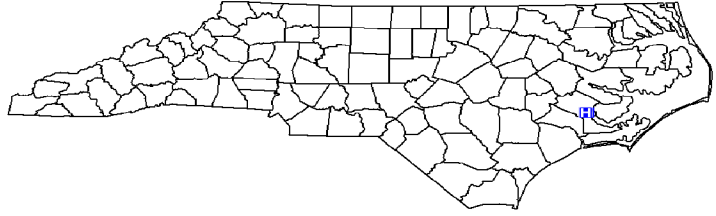
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### CarolinaEast Medical Center, New Bern, Craven County

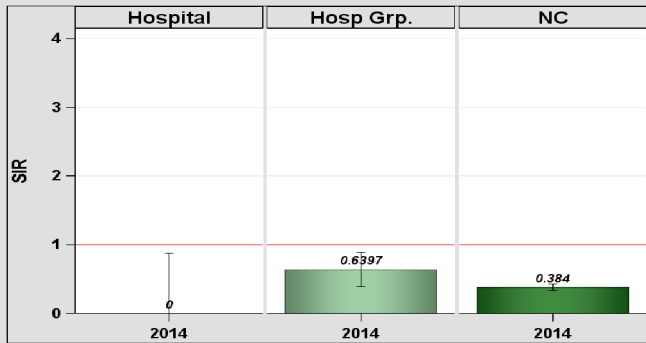
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 13,437  
 Patient Days in 2014: 61,577  
 Total Number of Beds: 350  
 Number of ICU Beds: 33  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 3.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.86



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,819	0	2.73	0	, 1.098	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	473	0	0.66	.		No Conclusion
<b>YTD Total for Reporting Units</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>, 0.884</b>	<b>Better</b>

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

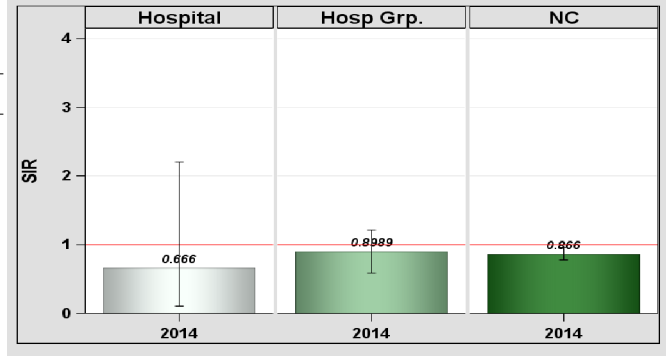
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	60,566	0.03	3	0.666	0.112, 2.201	Same

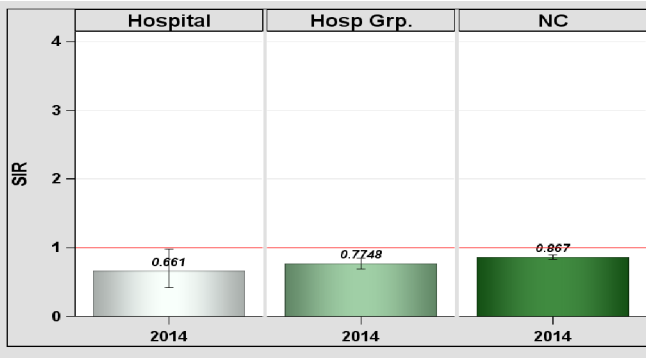
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	22	58,158	3.78	33.27	0.661	0.425, 0.985	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 CarolinaEast Medical Center, New Bern, Craven County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

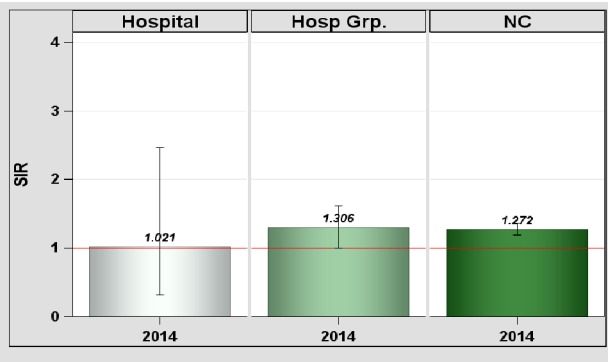


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	3	2,582	1.16	3.1	0.968	0.246, 2.635	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	1	482	2.07	0.82	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	4	3,064	1.31	3.92	1.021	0.324, 2.463	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	175	0.57	1.76	0.567	0.028, 2.797	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

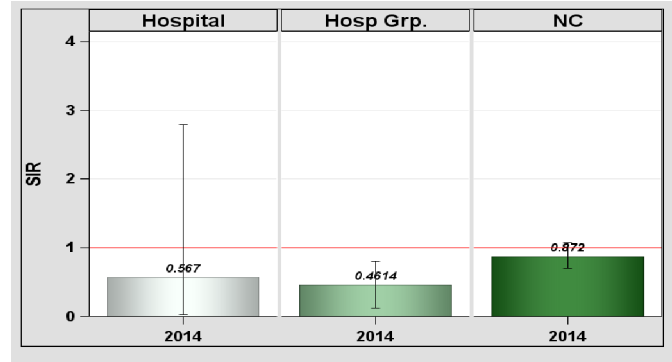


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

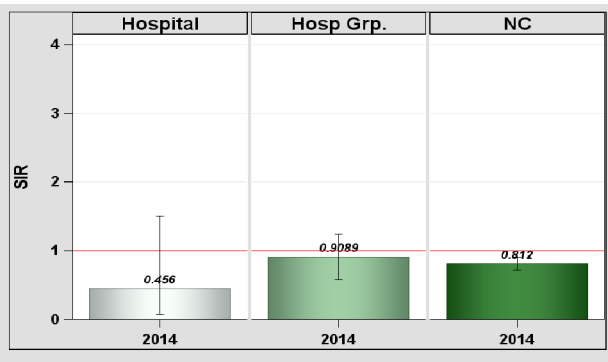


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	142	1.41	4.38	0.456	0.077, 1.508	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.



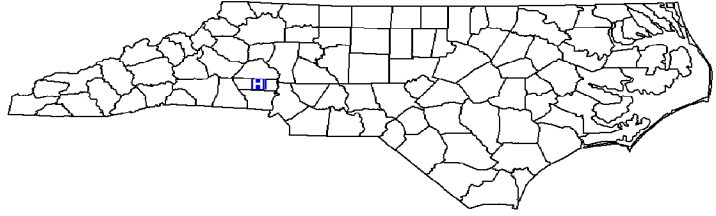
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Medical Center-Lincoln, Lincoln County

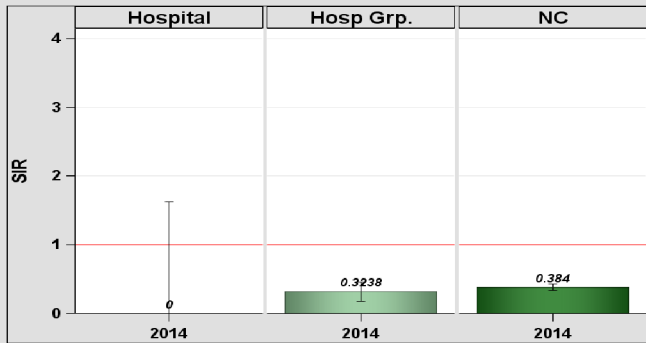
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 2,446  
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,081  
 Total Number of Beds: 101  
 Number of ICU Beds: 10  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.50



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,233	0	1.85	0	, 1.620	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,233	0	1.85	0	, 1.620	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

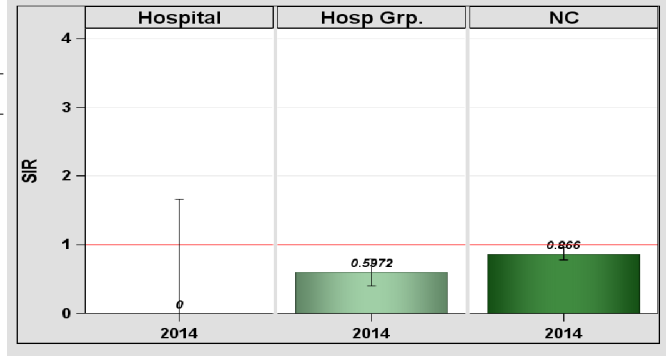
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	18,188	0	1.79	0	, 1.669	Same

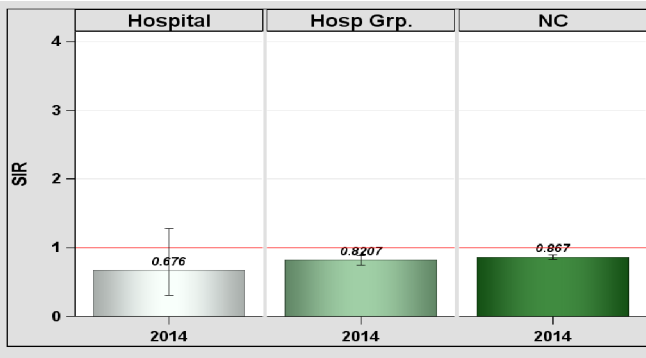
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	8	17,291	4.63	11.84	0.676	0.314, 1.283	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Carolinas Medical Center-Lincoln, Lincoln County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

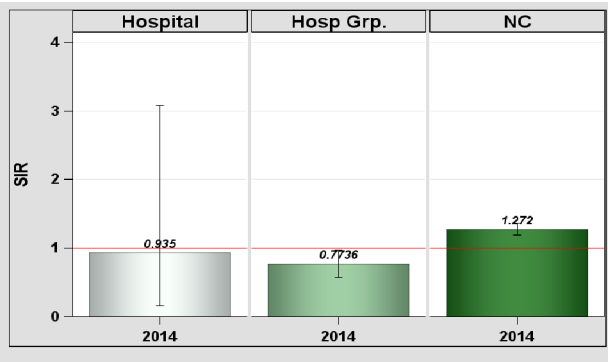


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	1,646	1.22	2.14	0.935	0.157, 3.088	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,646	1.22	2.14	0.935	0.157, 3.088	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	19	.	0.2	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

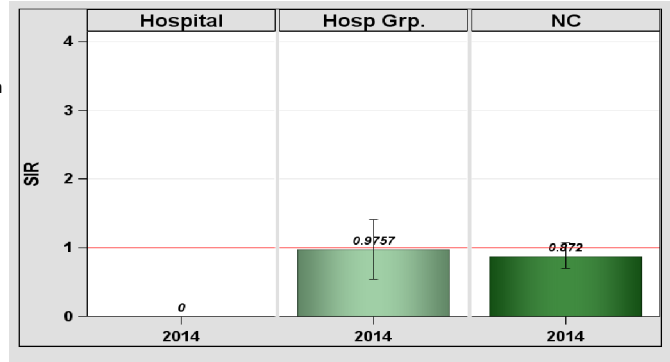


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

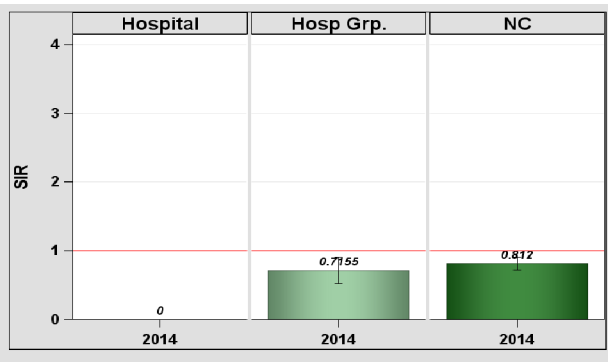


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	25	0	0.82	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

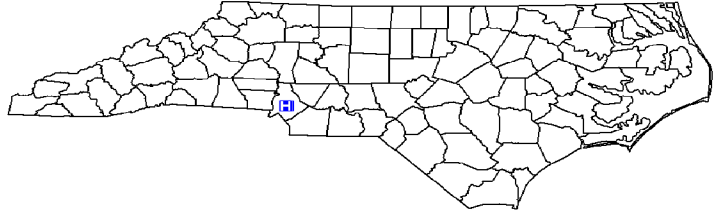
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Medical Center, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Major  
 Admissions in 2014: 50,676  
 Patient Days in 2014: 265,711  
 Total Number of Beds: 880  
 Number of ICU Beds: 219  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 8.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.91



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

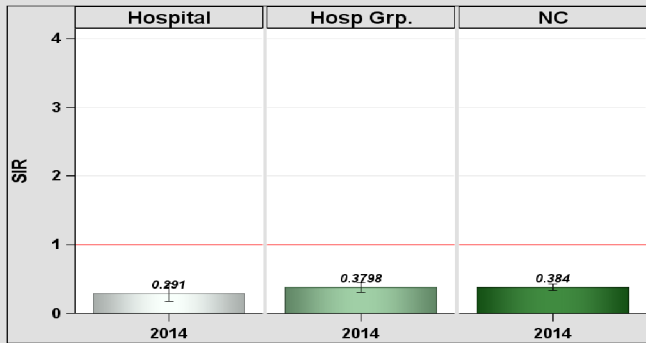


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	4,826	0	12.55	0	, 0.239	Better
Medical cardiac	1	2,267	0.44	4.53	0.221	0.011, 1.088	Same
Neonatal Level III	4	8,102	0.49	18.85	0.212	0.067, 0.512	Better
Neurosurgical	7	2,079	3.37	5.2	1.347	0.589, 2.664	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	5	3,415	1.46	10.25	0.488	0.179, 1.082	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	1	2,076	0.48	2.91	0.344	0.017, 1.697	Same
Trauma	3	4,952	0.61	17.83	0.168	0.043, 0.458	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	21	27,717	0.76	72.11	0.291	0.185, 0.438	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	28	264,635	0.11	28.35	0.988	0.669, 1.408	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

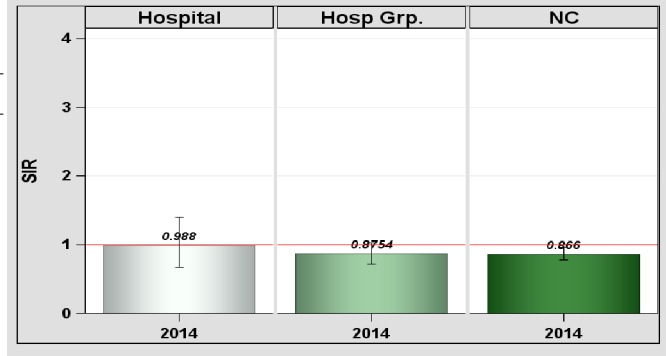


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

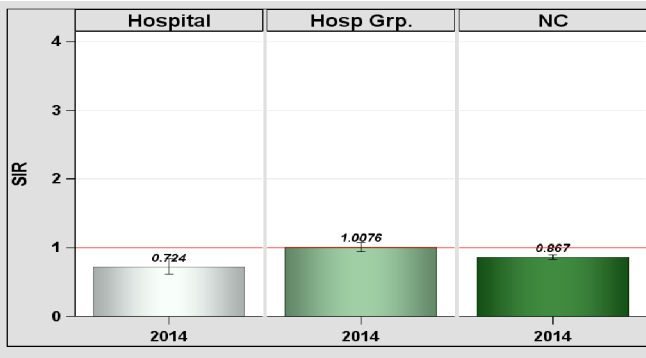


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	166	239,456	6.93	229.18	0.724	0.620, 0.841	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Carolinas Medical Center, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

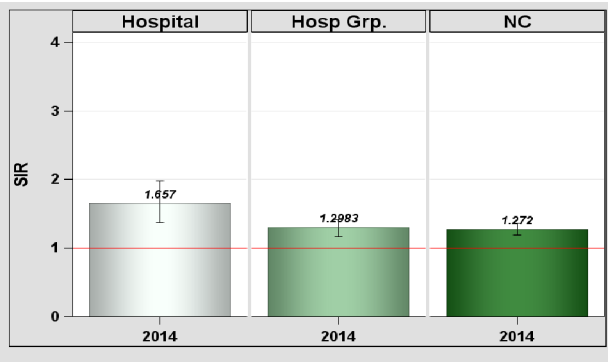


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	30	6,006	5	13.81	2.172	1.492, 3.061	Worse
Medical cardiac	10	2,901	3.45	5.8	1.724	0.875, 3.072	Same
Neurosurgical	22	3,779	5.82	16.63	1.323	0.850, 1.970	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	4	1,165	3.43	3.26	1.226	0.390, 2.958	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	3	1,989	1.51	3.38	0.887	0.226, 2.415	Same
Trauma	43	7,264	5.92	24.7	1.741	1.276, 2.324	Worse
YTD Total for Reporting Units	112	23,104	4.85	67.58	1.657	1.371, 1.986	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	11	643	1.71	6.37	1.726	0.908, 3.000	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

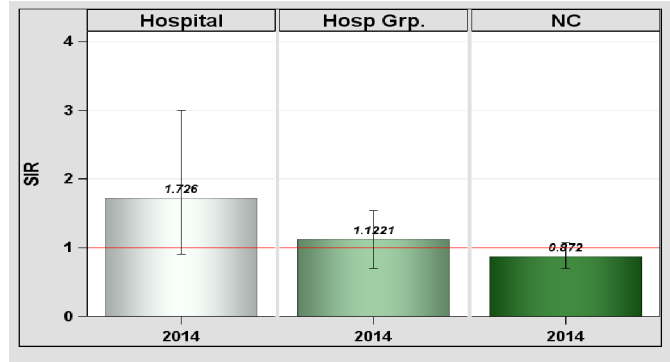


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

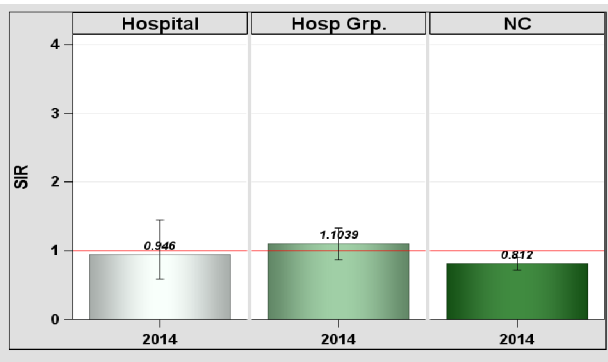


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	19	559	3.4	20.08	0.946	0.587, 1.450	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

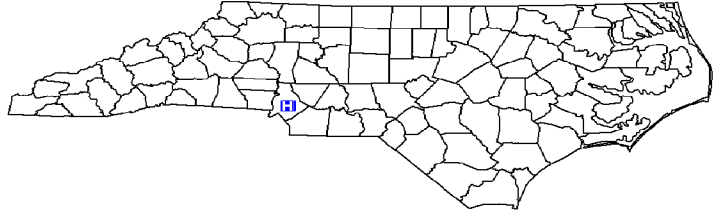
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Medical Center-Mercy, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Graduate  
 Admissions in 2014: 9,233  
 Patient Days in 2014: 34,088  
 Total Number of Beds: 160  
 Number of ICU Beds: 20  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.63



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

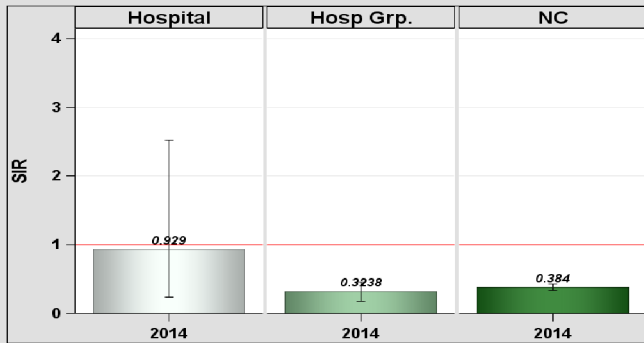


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	3	1,699	1.77	3.23	0.929	0.236, 2.529	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	3	1,699	1.77	3.23	0.929	0.236, 2.529	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	34,018	0.09	2.63	1.143	0.291, 3.110	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

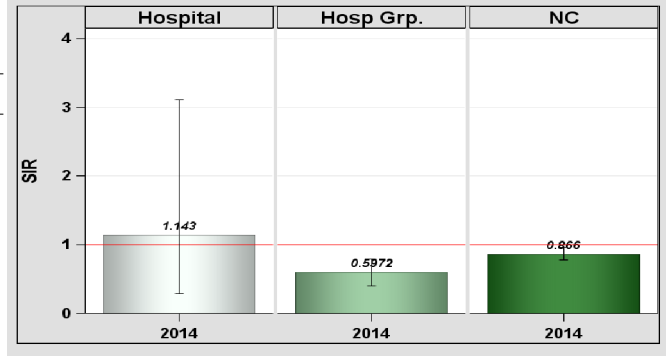


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

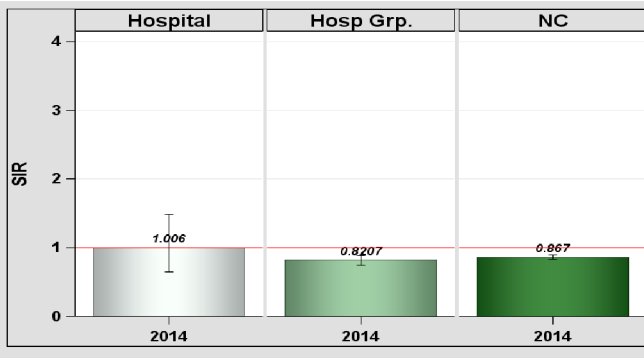


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	23	34,018	6.76	22.87	1.006	0.653, 1.485	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Medical Center-Mercy, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

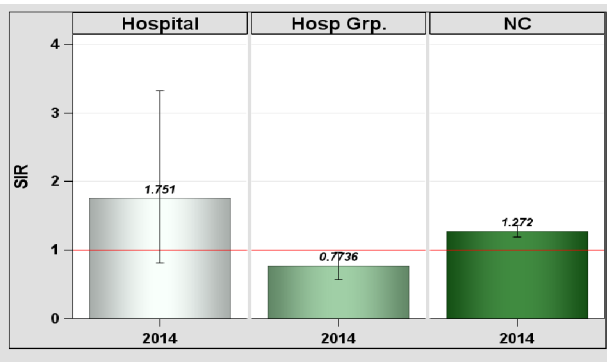


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	8	2,285	3.5	4.57	1.751	0.813, 3.324	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	8	2,285	3.5	4.57	1.751	0.813, 3.324	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	96	0	0.8	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

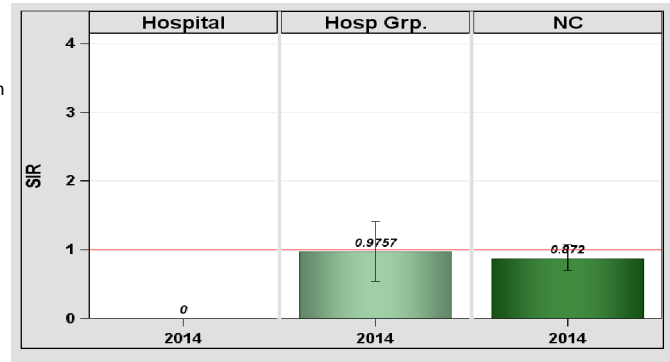


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

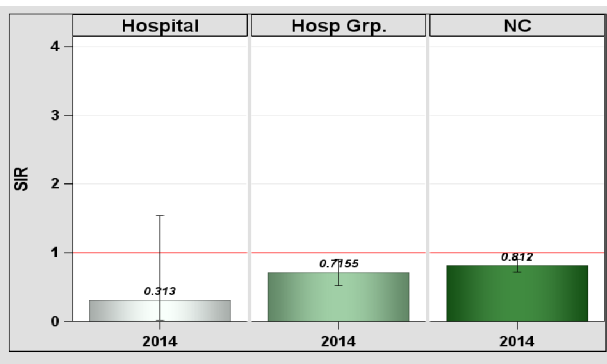


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	96	1.04	3.2	0.313	0.016, 1.544	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

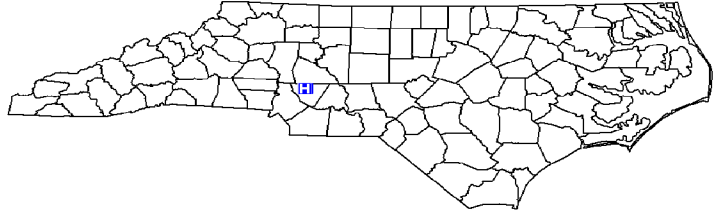
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Medical Center- Northeast, Concord, Cabarrus County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 34,705  
 Patient Days in 2014: 107,841  
 Total Number of Beds: 457  
 Number of ICU Beds: 52  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 3.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.66



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

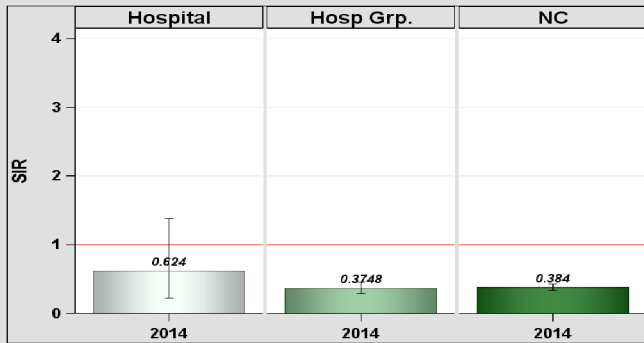


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	3	3,083	0.97	4.62	0.649	0.165, 1.766	Same
Neonatal Level III	2	409	4.89	1.06	1.88	0.315, 6.213	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	0	120	0	0.36	.		No Conclusion
Surgical	0	194	0	0.45	.		No Conclusion
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	1,084	0	1.52	0	, 1.974	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	5	4,890	1.02	8.01	0.624	0.229, 1.383	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	7	110,417	0.06	7.38	0.949	0.415, 1.877	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

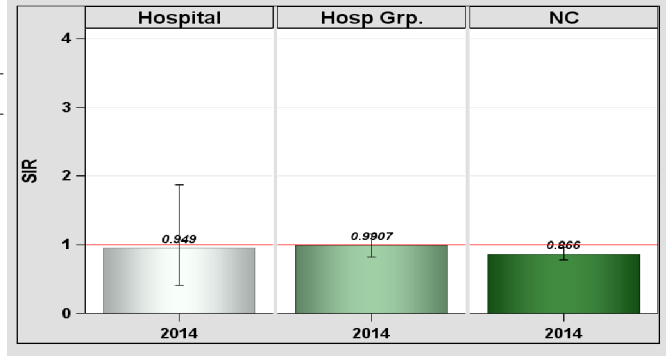


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

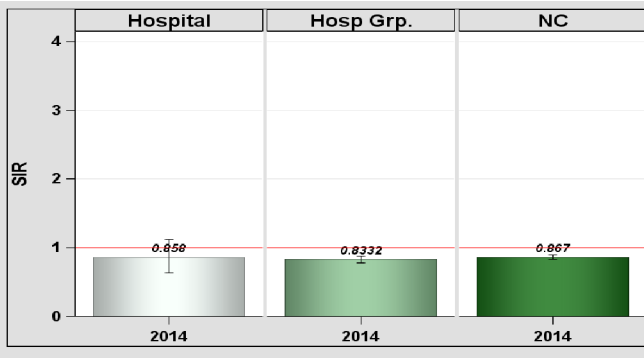


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	51	100,556	5.07	59.41	0.858	0.646, 1.120	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Carolinas Medical Center- Northeast, Concord, Cabarrus County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

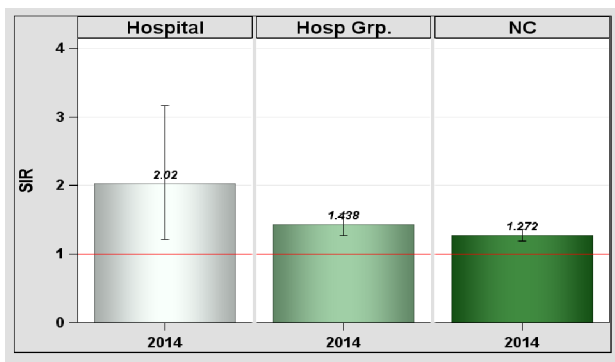


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	17	3,730	4.56	4.85	3.506	2.110, 5.499	Worse
Pediatric medical/surgical	0	61	0	0.17	.		No Conclusion
Surgical	0	205	0	0.53	.		No Conclusion
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	1,685	0	2.86	0	, 1.046	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	17	5,681	2.99	8.42	2.02	1.216, 3.168	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	332	0.3	3.17	0.316	0.016, 1.557	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

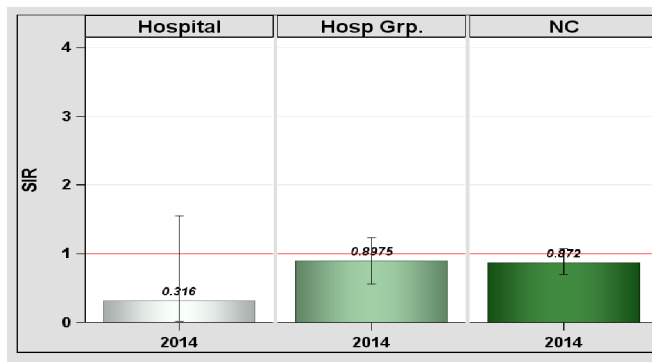


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

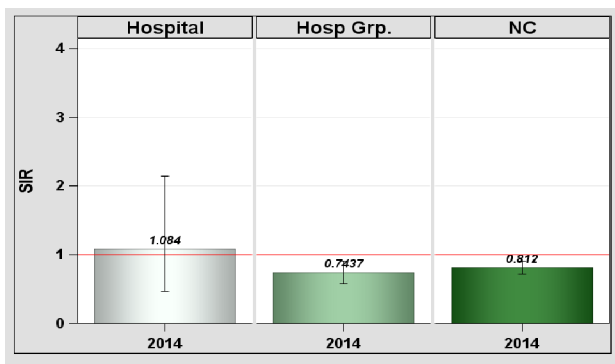


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	7	206	3.4	6.46	1.084	0.474, 2.144	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.



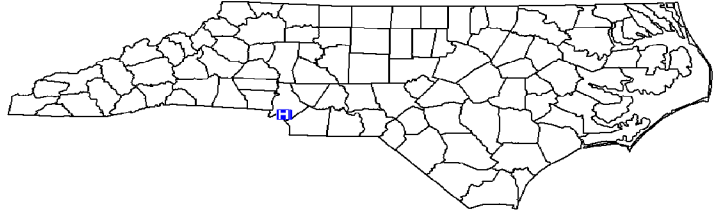
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Medical Center-Pineville, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 21,689  
 Patient Days in 2014: 69,317  
 Total Number of Beds: 206  
 Number of ICU Beds: 40  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 2.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.97



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

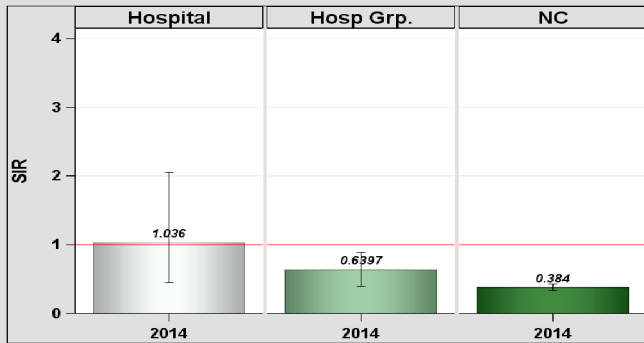


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	5	2,452	2.04	4.66	1.073	0.393, 2.379	Same
Medical/surgical	2	1,163	1.72	1.74	1.146	0.192, 3.788	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	0	218	0	0.35	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	7	3,833	1.83	6.75	1.036	0.453, 2.050	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	68,912	0.04	3.36	0.893	0.227, 2.431	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

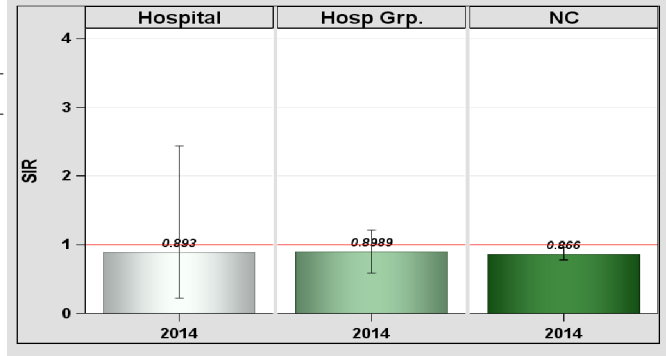


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

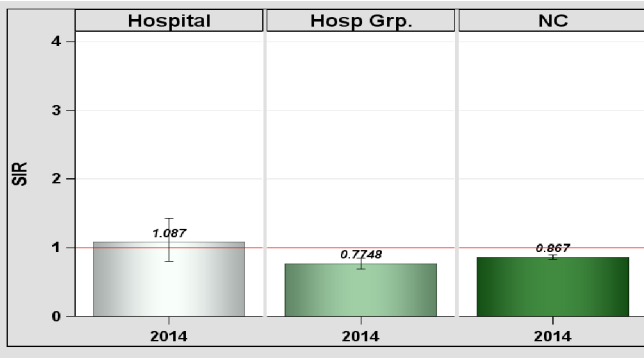


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	46	62,282	7.39	42.32	1.087	0.805, 1.437	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Carolinas Medical Center-Pineville, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

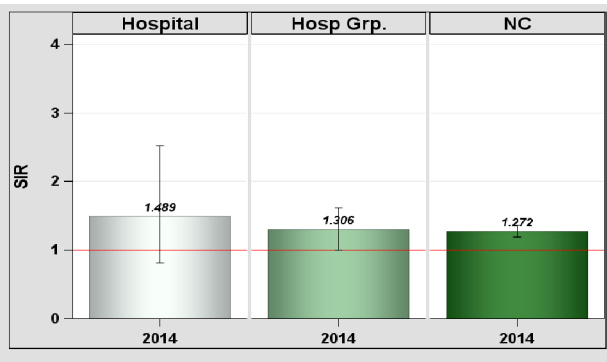


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	9	3,159	2.85	6.32	1.425	0.695, 2.614	Same
Medical/surgical	3	1,340	2.24	1.74	1.722	0.438, 4.687	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	12	4,499	2.67	8.06	1.489	0.807, 2.531	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	238	0	2.14	0	, 1.399	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

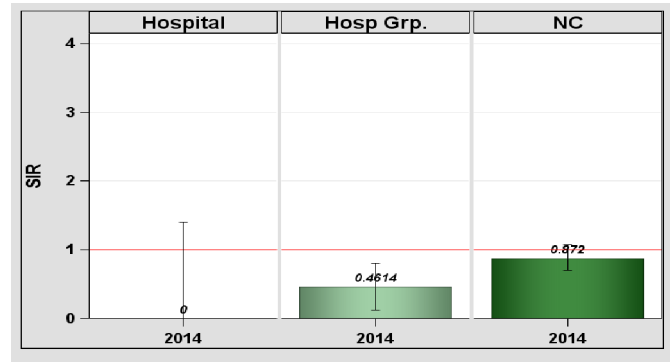


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

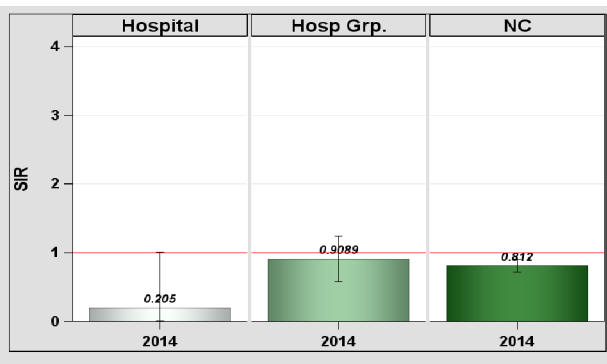


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	152	0.66	4.87	0.205	0.010, 1.012	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

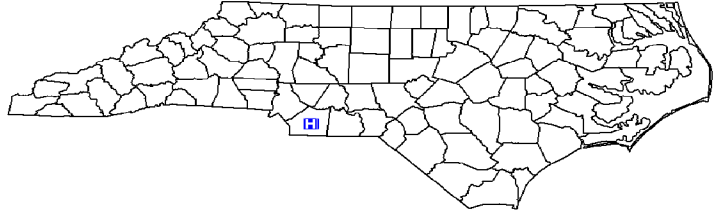
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Medical Center-Union, Monroe, Union County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 6,417  
 Patient Days in 2014: 31,181  
 Total Number of Beds: 182  
 Number of ICU Beds: 14  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.55



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

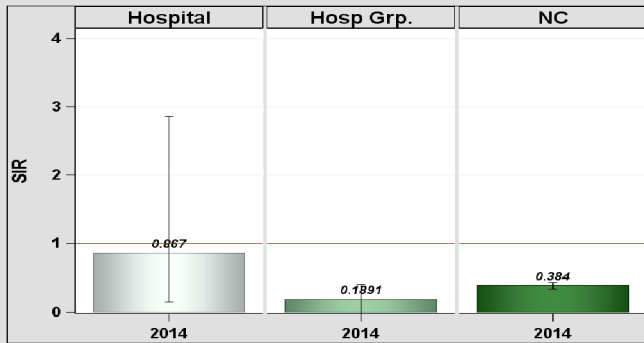


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	1,538	1.3	2.31	0.867	0.145, 2.864	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,538	1.3	2.31	0.867	0.145, 2.864	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	30,742	0.03	2.29	0.436	0.022, 2.152	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

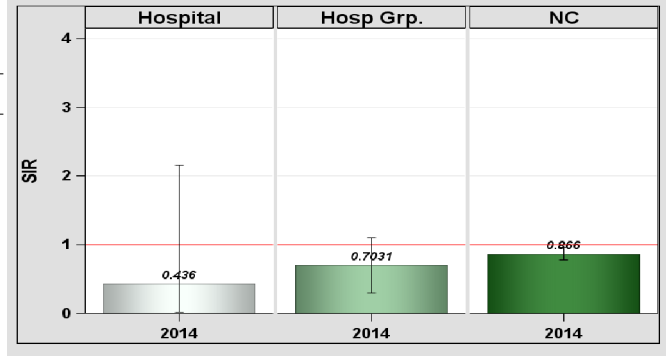


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

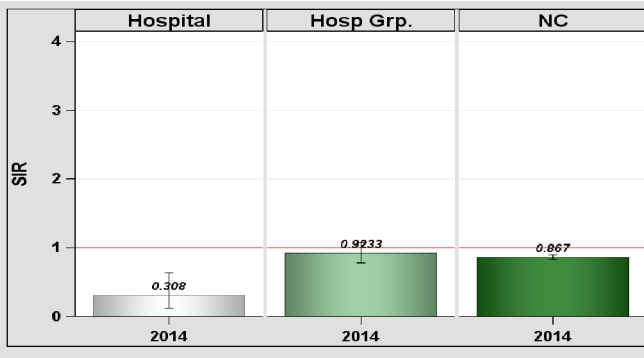


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	27,325	2.2	19.46	0.308	0.125, 0.641	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Medical Center-Union, Monroe, Union County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

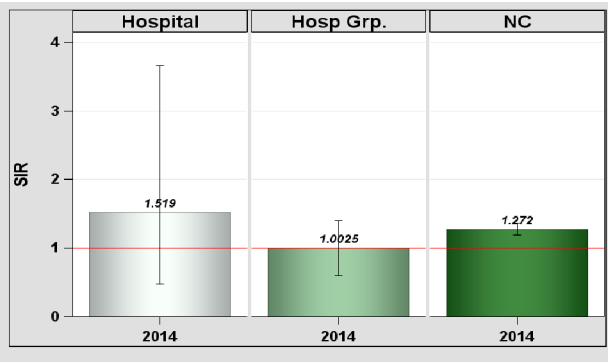


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	4	2,026	1.97	2.63	1.519	0.483, 3.663	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	4	2,026	1.97	2.63	1.519	0.483, 3.663	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	69	0	0.66	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

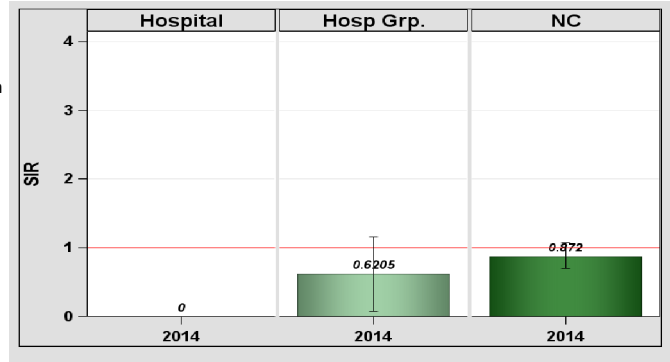


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

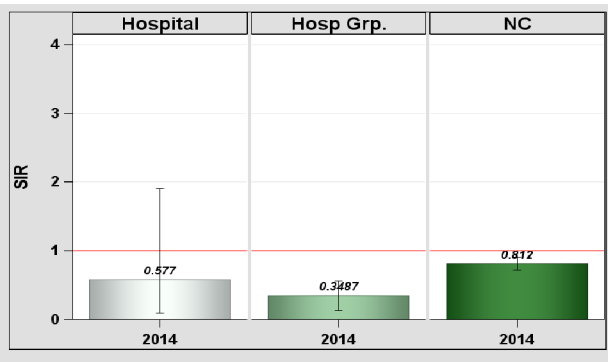


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	101	1.98	3.47	0.577	0.097, 1.905	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

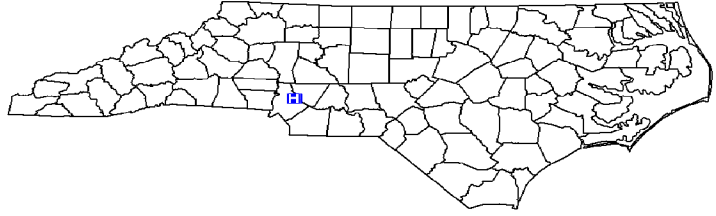
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Medical Center-University, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 6,568  
 Patient Days in 2014: 23,911  
 Total Number of Beds: 94  
 Number of ICU Beds: 15  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.06



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

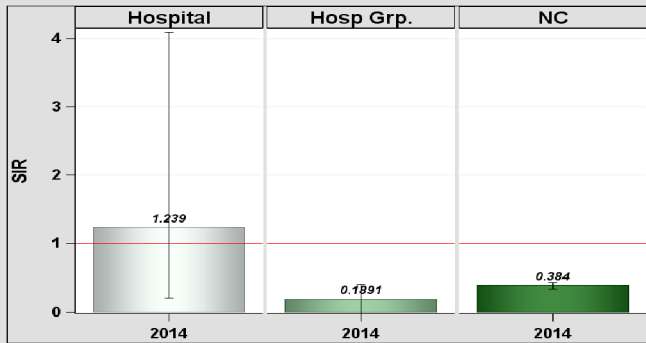


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	1,042	1.92	1.56	1.28	0.215, 4.228	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	0	25	.	0.05	.	-	No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,067	1.87	1.61	1.239	0.208, 4.094	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	24,842	0.04	1.11	0.902	0.045, 4.449	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

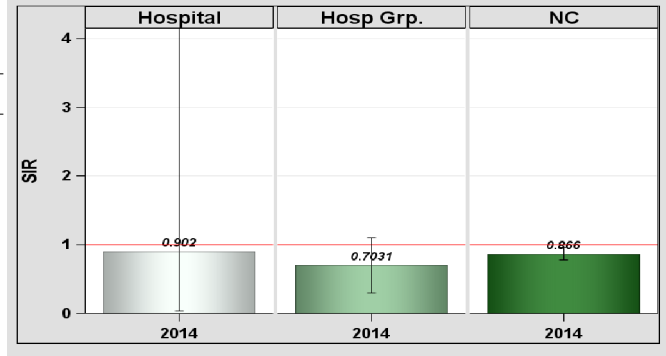


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

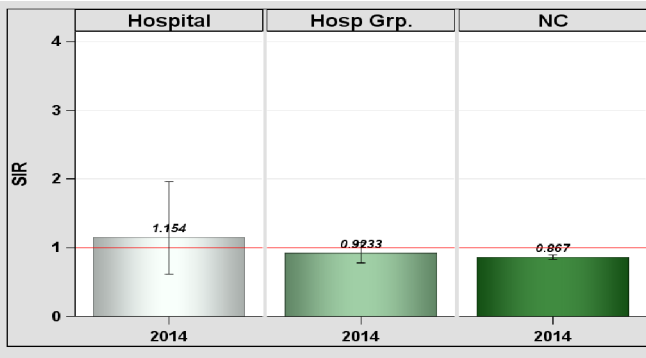


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	12	20,230	5.93	10.39	1.154	0.625, 1.963	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Carolinas Medical Center-University, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

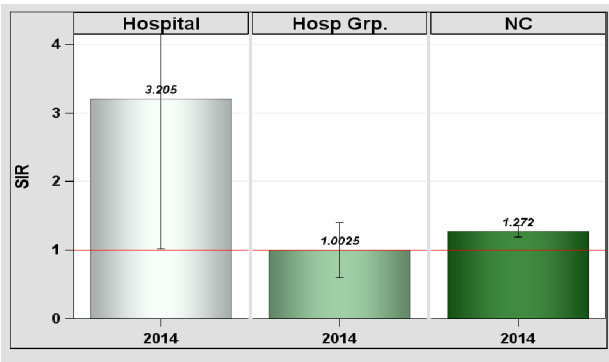


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	4	960	4.17	1.25	3.205	1.018, 7.731	Worse
YTD Total for Reporting Units	4	960	4.17	1.25	3.205	1.018, 7.731	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	175	1.14	1.56	1.281	0.215, 4.232	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

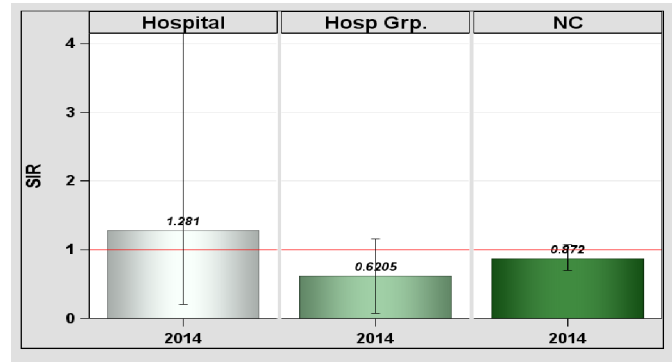


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

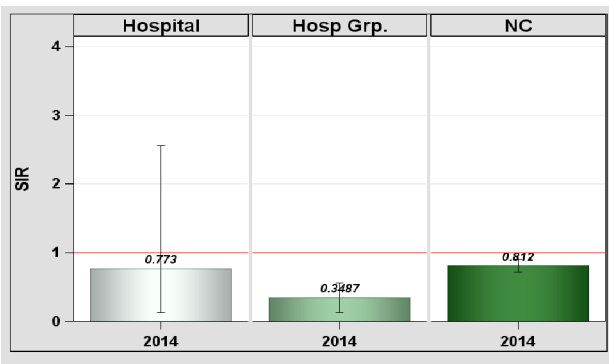


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	83	2.41	2.59	0.773	0.130, 2.555	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

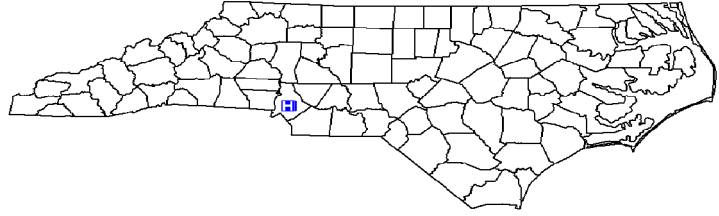
**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report  
Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014  
Carolinas Rehabilitation, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County**

**2014 Hospital Survey Information**

Hospital Type: Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility  
 Admissions in 2014: 2,632  
 Patient Days in 2014: 44,344  
 Total Number of Beds: 150  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.67



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

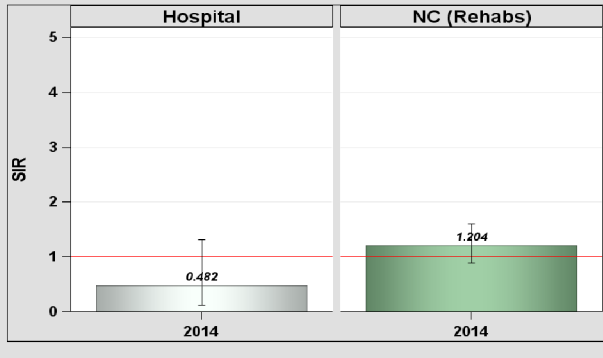


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult rehabilitation ward	3	1,658	1.81	6.23	0.482	0.123, 1.311	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	3	1,658	1.81	6.23	0.482	0.123, 1.311	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)**

**Inpatient rehabilitation facilities (IRFs) do not report CLABSIs, C. difficile LabID, MRSA Bacteremia LabID, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.**

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).  
 Data as of March 12, 2015.

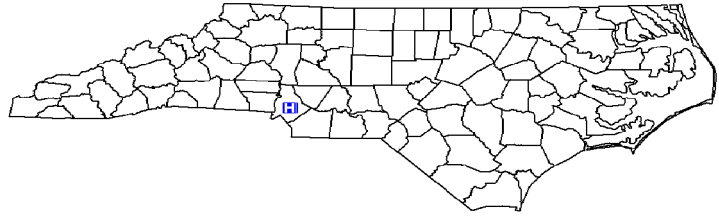
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Specialty Hospital, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

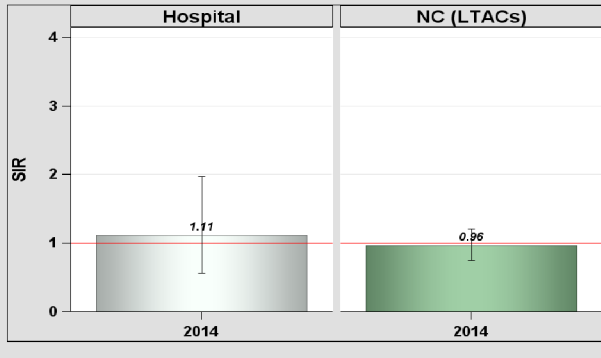
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital  
 Admissions in 2014: 501  
 Patient Days in 2014: 12,376  
 Total Number of Beds: 40  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.25  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 3.13



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	10	10,009	1	9.01	1.11	0.564, 1.979	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	10	10,009	1	9.01	1.11	0.564, 1.979	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

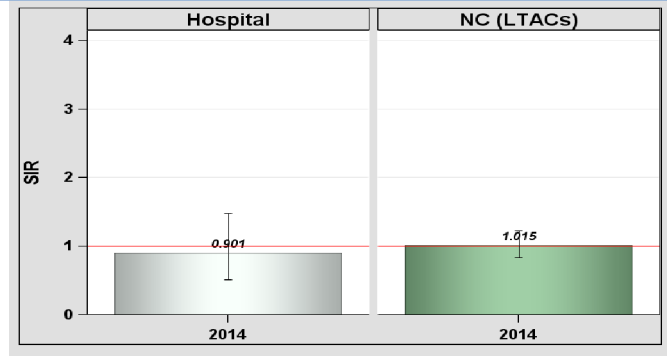
**Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	14	7,765	.	15.53	0.901	0.513, 1.477	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	14	7,765	.	15.53	0.901	0.513, 1.477	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).  
 Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Consumer Version) - April 2015



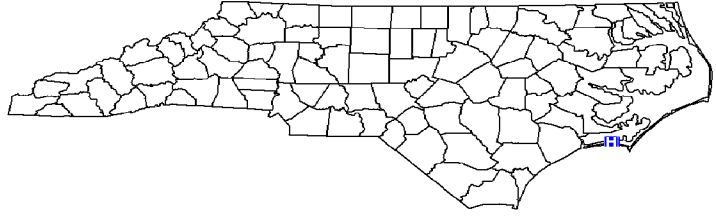
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carteret General Hospital, Morehead City, Carteret County

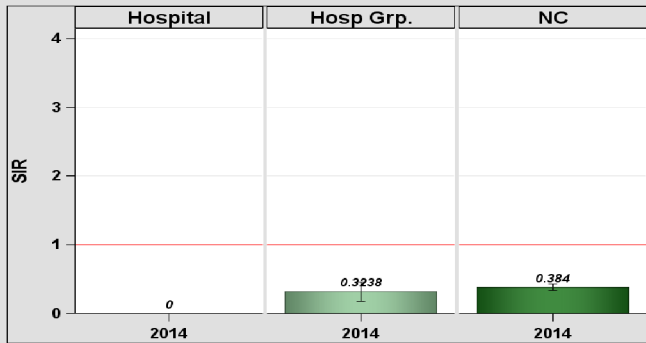
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 6,453  
 Patient Days in 2014: 25,510  
 Total Number of Beds: 135  
 Number of ICU Beds: 8  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.11



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	423	0	0.63	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	423	0	0.63	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

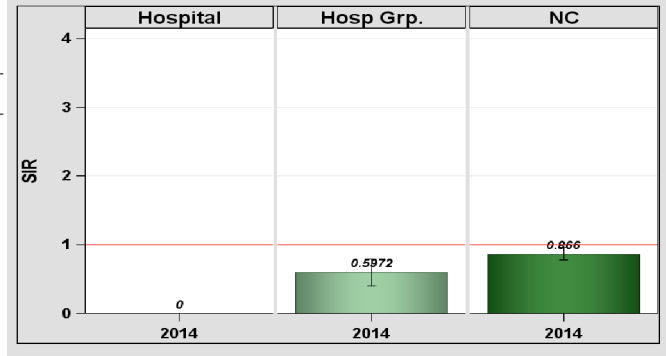
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	19,104	0.05	0.75	.		No Conclusion

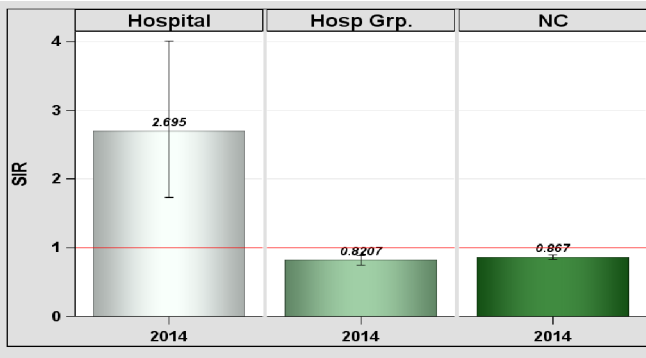
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	22	18,032	12.2	8.16	2.695	1.732, 4.013	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Carteret General Hospital, Morehead City, Carteret County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

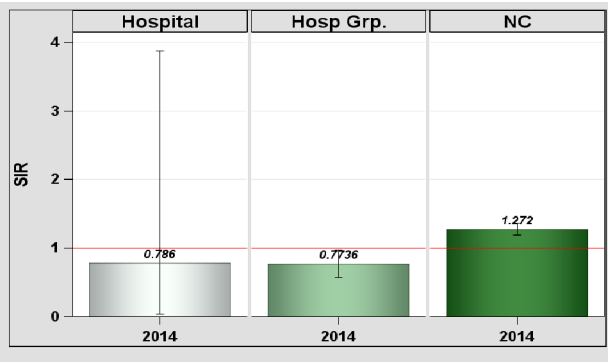


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	979	1.02	1.27	0.786	0.039, 3.875	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	979	1.02	1.27	0.786	0.039, 3.875	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	28	0	0.25	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

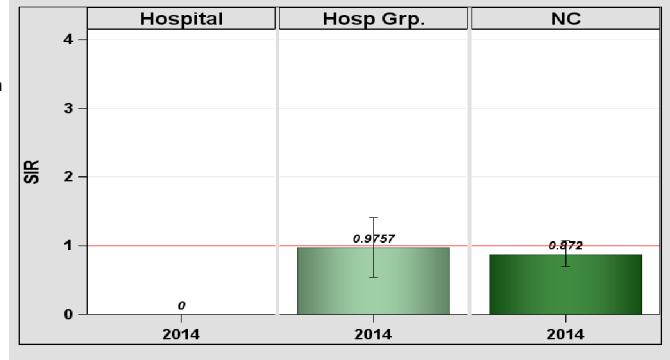


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

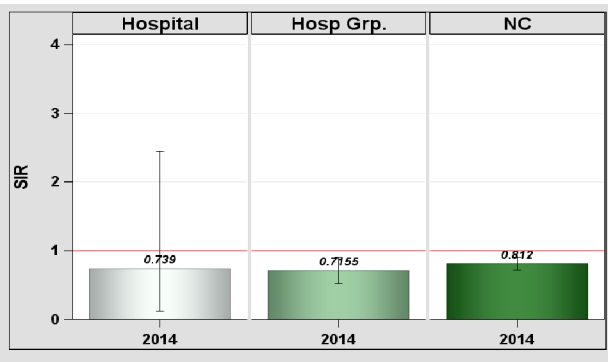


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	85	2.35	2.71	0.739	0.124, 2.443	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

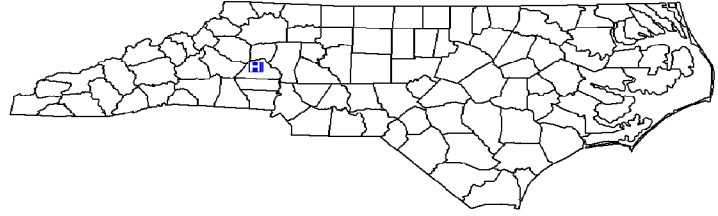
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Catawba Valley Medical Center, Hickory, Catawba County

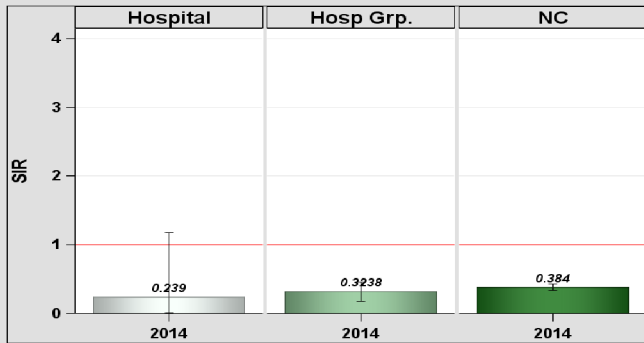
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 11,991  
 Patient Days in 2014: 50,439  
 Total Number of Beds: 190  
 Number of ICU Beds: 32  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.75  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.92



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	1,531	0.65	2.3	0.435	0.022, 2.148	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	0	748	0	1.89	0	, 1.586	Same
<b>YTD Total for Reporting Units</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>0.239</b>	<b>0.012, 1.179</b>	<b>Same</b>

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

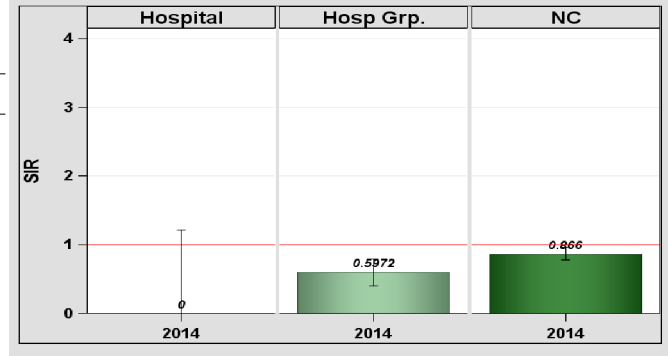
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	50,439	0	2.46	0	, 1.216	Same

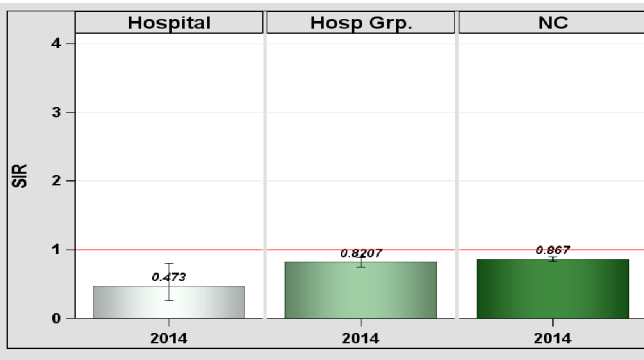
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	12	47,597	2.52	25.37	0.473	0.256, 0.804	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Catawba Valley Medical Center, Hickory, Catawba County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

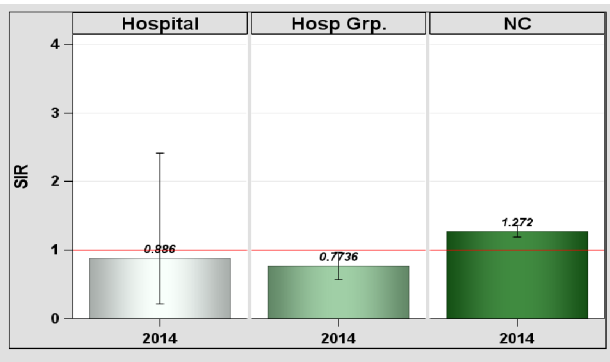


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	3	2,822	1.06	3.39	0.886	0.225, 2.411	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	3	2,822	1.06	3.39	0.886	0.225, 2.411	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	95	0	0.88	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

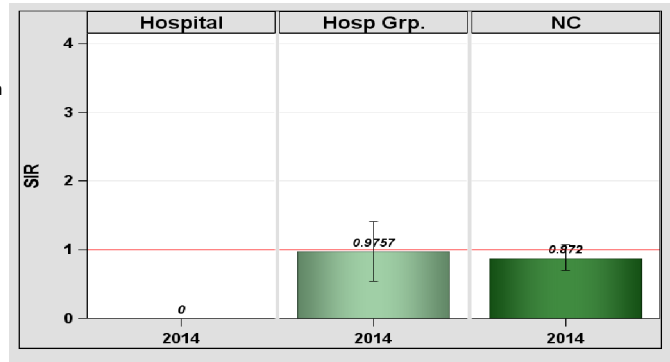


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

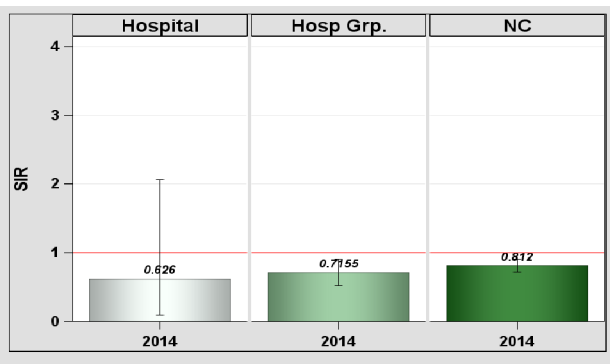


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	100	2	3.2	0.626	0.105, 2.068	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

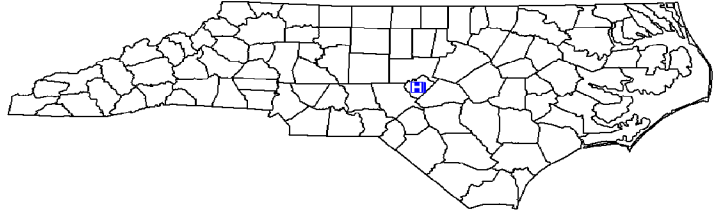
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Central Carolina Hospital, Sanford, Lee County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,062  
 Patient Days in 2014: 17,530  
 Total Number of Beds: 116  
 Number of ICU Beds: 8  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.43



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

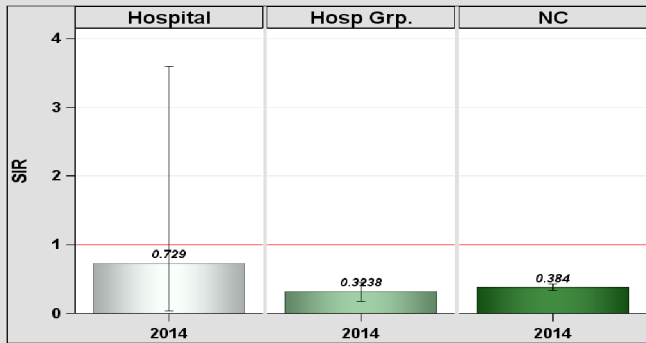


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	914	1.09	1.37	0.729	0.036, 3.597	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	914	1.09	1.37	0.729	0.036, 3.597	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	17,892	0.06	0.97	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

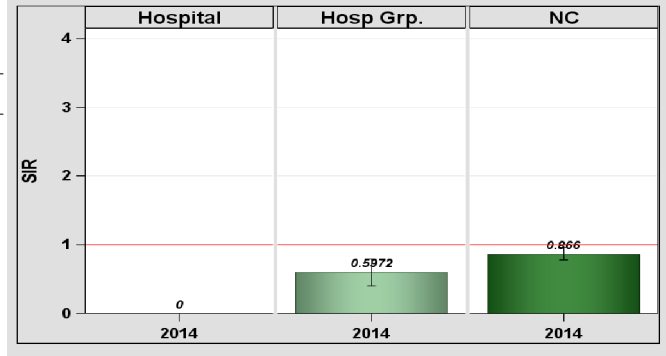


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

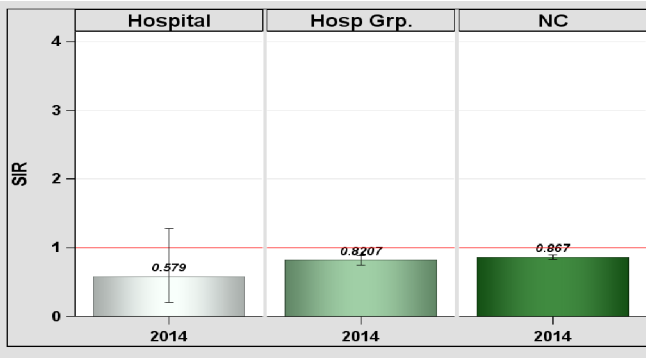


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	5	16,236	3.08	8.64	0.579	0.212, 1.283	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Central Carolina Hospital, Sanford, Lee County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

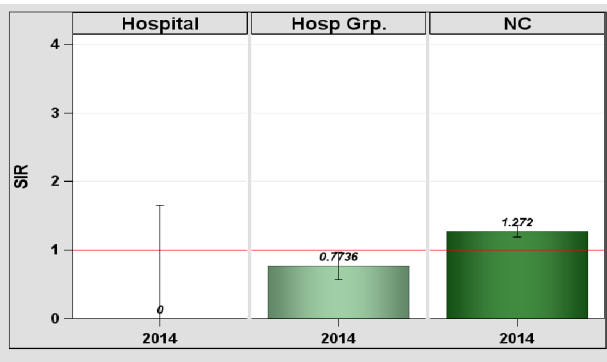


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,395	0	1.81	0	, 1.652	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,395	0	1.81	0	, 1.652	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	38	0	0.34	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

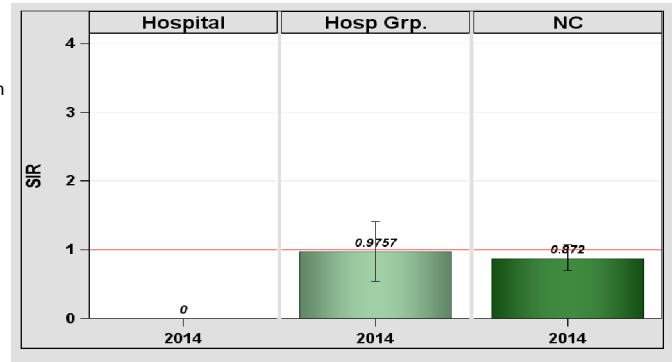


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

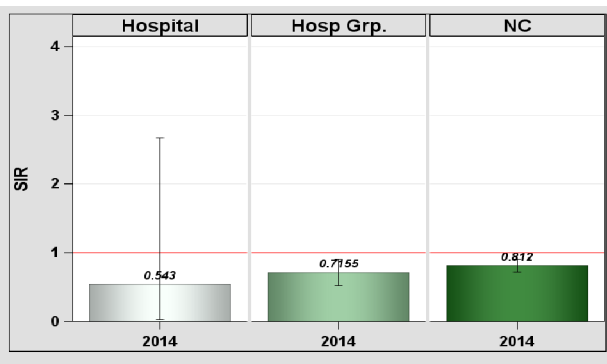


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	59	1.69	1.84	0.543	0.027, 2.680	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

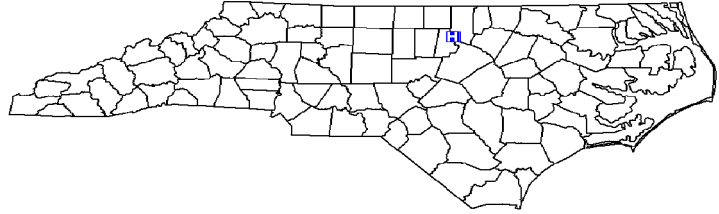
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Central Regional Hospital, Butner, Granville County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Specialty Acute Care Hospital
Admissions in 2014:	1,200
Patient Days in 2014:	132,977
Total Number of Beds:	405
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	2.00
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	0.49



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID Bacteremia)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

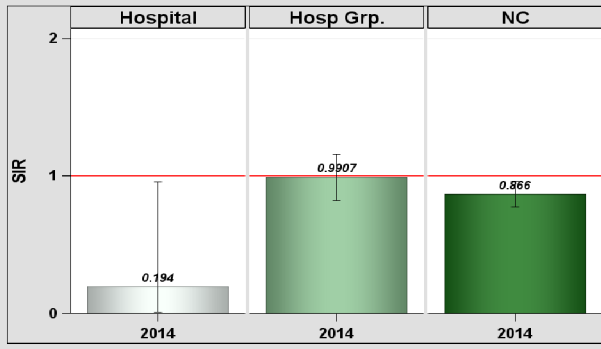


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	99,485	0.01	5.15	0.194	0.010, 0.958	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	99,485	0.1	73.9	0.014	0.001, 0.067	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

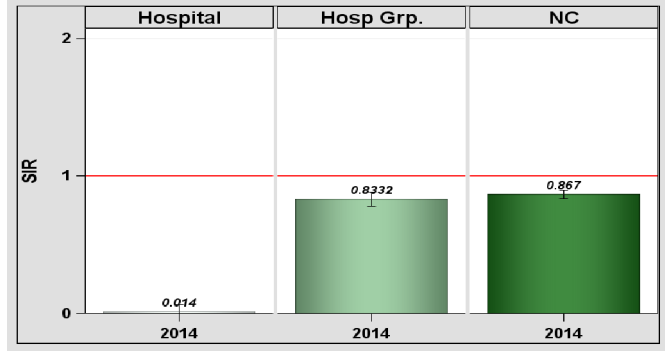


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Specialty acute care hospitals do not report CLABSIs, CAUTIs, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).

Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Provider Version) - April 2015

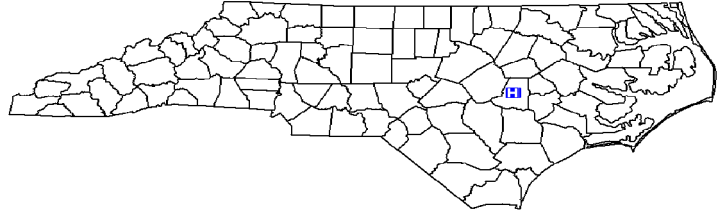
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Cherry Hospital, Goldsboro, Wayne County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Specialty Acute Care Hospital  
 Admissions in 2014: 745  
 Patient Days in 2014: 63,440  
 Total Number of Beds: 197  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.51



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID Bacteremia)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

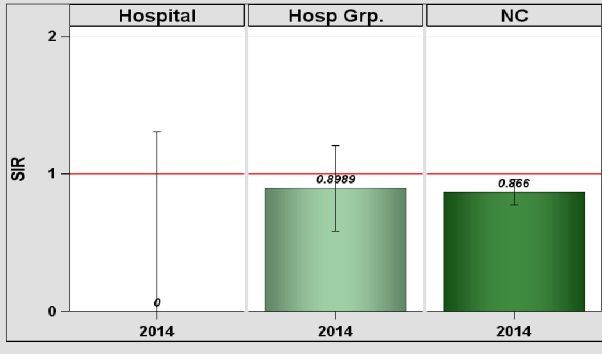


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	63,886	0	2.29	0	, 1.309	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	63,886	0	30.59	0	, 0.098	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

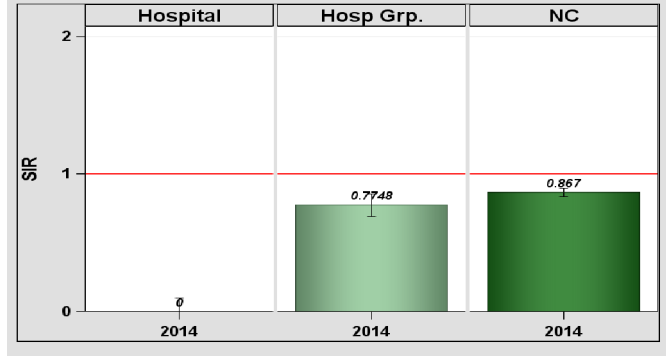


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Specialty acute care hospitals do not report CLABSIs, CAUTIs, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.



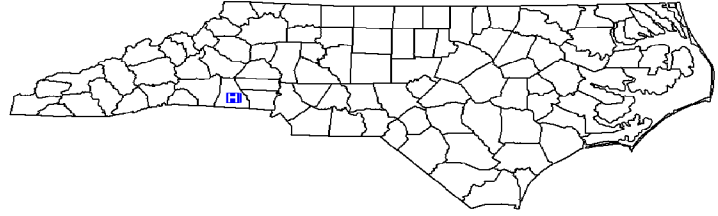
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Carolinas Healthcare System Cleveland, Shelby, Cleveland County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 9,100  
 Patient Days in 2014: 37,438  
 Total Number of Beds: 241  
 Number of ICU Beds: 18  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.62



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

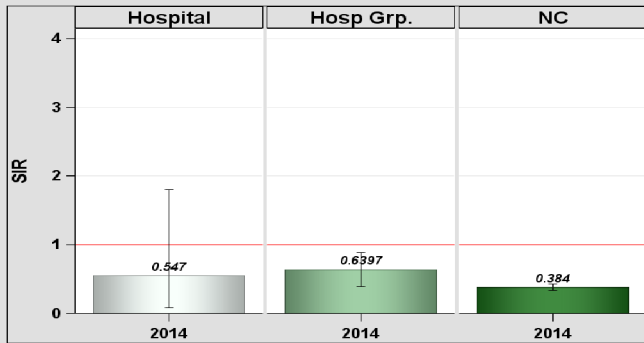


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	2,437	0.82	3.66	0.547	0.092, 1.808	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	2,437	0.82	3.66	0.547	0.092, 1.808	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	5	36,780	0.14	1.67	2.991	1.096, 6.630	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

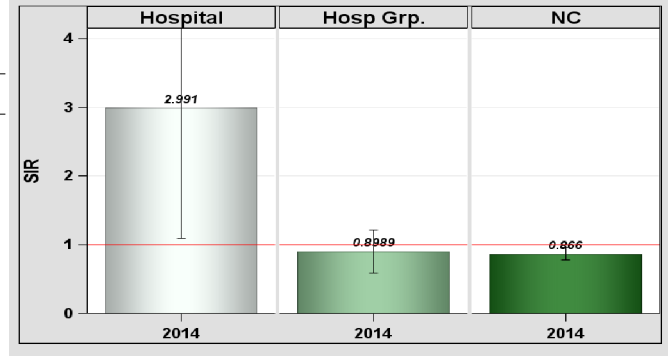


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

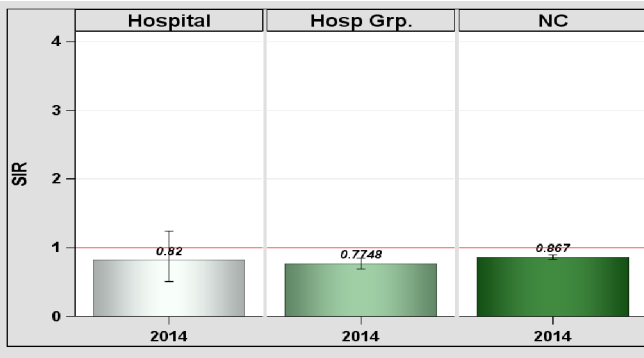


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	20	34,511	5.8	24.39	0.82	0.515, 1.244	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Carolinas Healthcare System Cleveland, Shelby, Cleveland County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

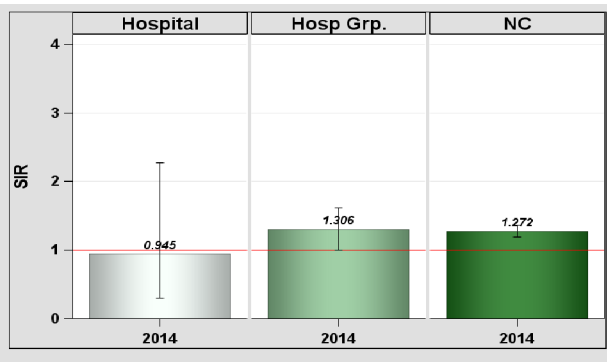


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	4	3,528	1.13	4.23	0.945	0.300, 2.279	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	4	3,528	1.13	4.23	0.945	0.300, 2.279	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	3	130	2.31	1.44	2.09	0.532, 5.689	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

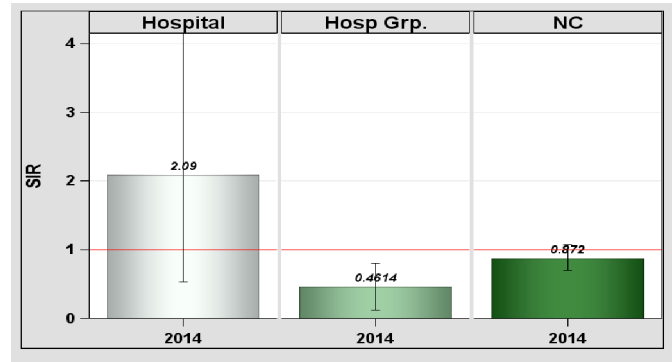


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

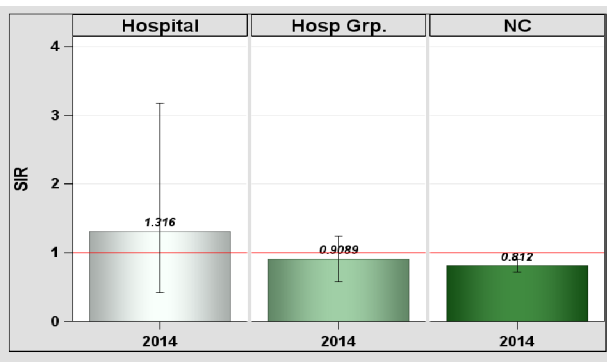


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	4	90	4.44	3.04	1.316	0.418, 3.174	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Cleveland County Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

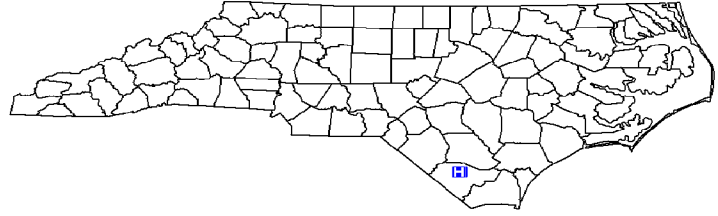
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Columbus Regional Healthcare System, Whiteville, Columbus County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 4,858  
 Patient Days in 2014: 19,841  
 Total Number of Beds: 81  
 Number of ICU Beds: 9  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.90  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.11



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

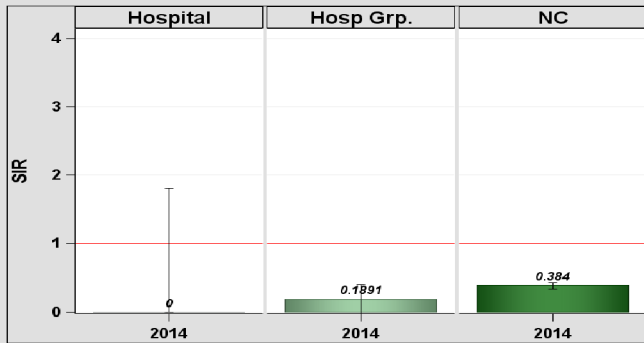


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,104	0	1.66	0	, 1.809	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,104	0	1.66	0	, 1.809	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	4	19,992	0.2	1.12	3.586	1.139, 8.649	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

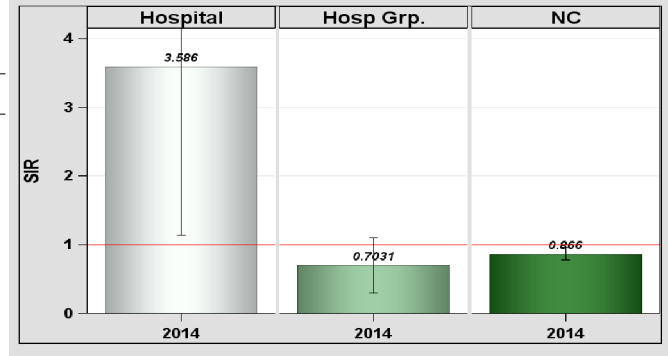


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

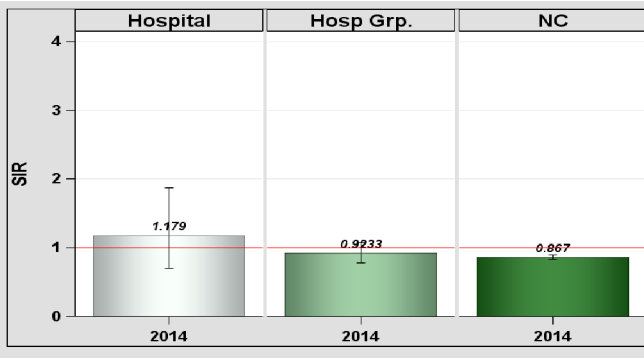


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	16	19,267	8.3	13.57	1.179	0.698, 1.873	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Columbus Regional Healthcare System, Whiteville, Columbus County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

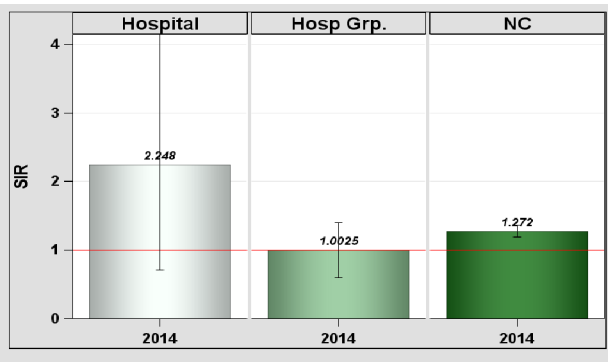


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	4	1,369	2.92	1.78	2.248	0.714, 5.421	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	4	1,369	2.92	1.78	2.248	0.714, 5.421	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	83	0	1.05	0	, 2.848	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

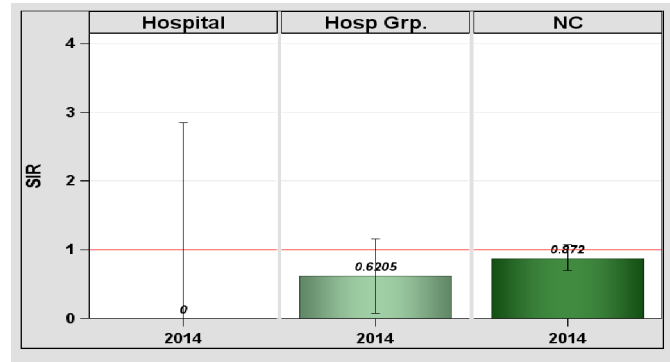


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

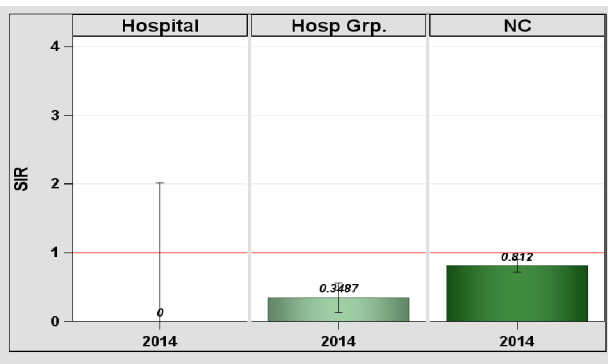


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	44	0	1.49	0	, 2.010	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Columbus Regional Healthcare System. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

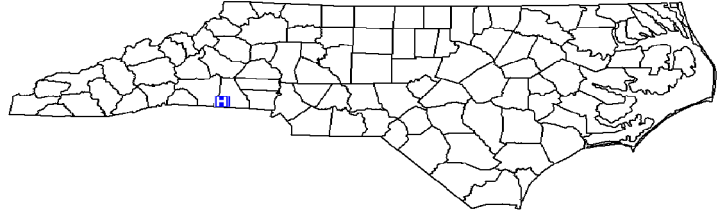
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Crawley Memorial Hospital, Kings Mountain, Cleveland County

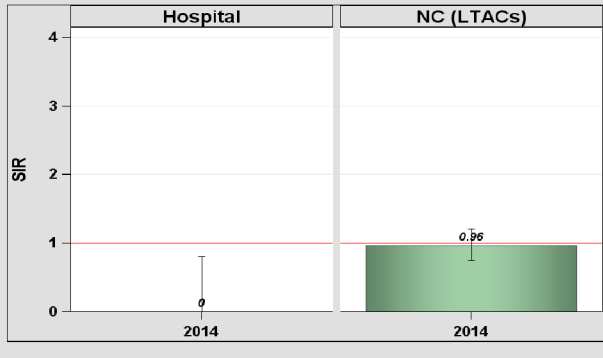
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital  
 Admissions in 2014: 181  
 Patient Days in 2014: 5,561  
 Total Number of Beds: 28  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.23  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.80



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	0	4,177	0	3.76	0	, 0.797	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	4,177	0	3.76	0	, 0.797	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

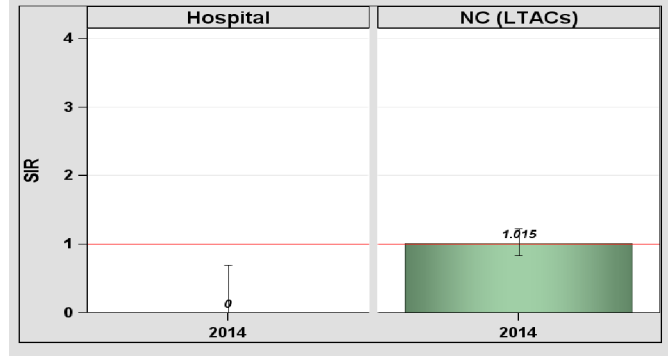
**Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	0	2,175	.	4.35	0	, 0.689	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	2,175	.	4.35	0	, 0.689	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).  
 Data as of March 12, 2015.

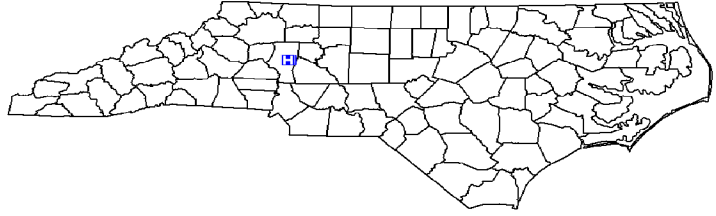
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Davis Regional Medical Center, Statesville, Iredell County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 3,573  
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,831  
 Total Number of Beds: 130  
 Number of ICU Beds: 8  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.38



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

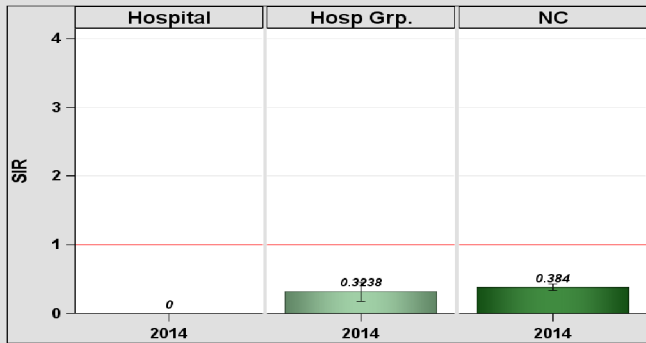


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	0	345	0	0.69	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	345	0	0.69	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	16,818	0	0.75	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

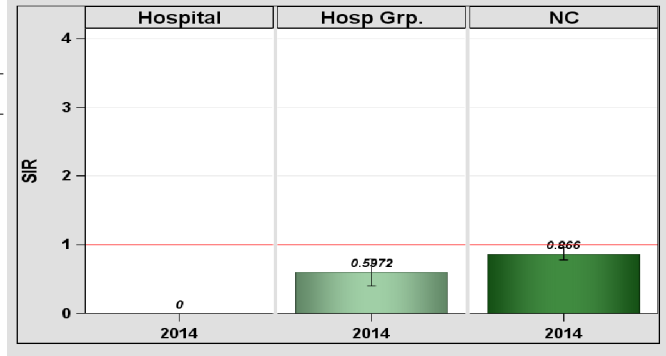


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

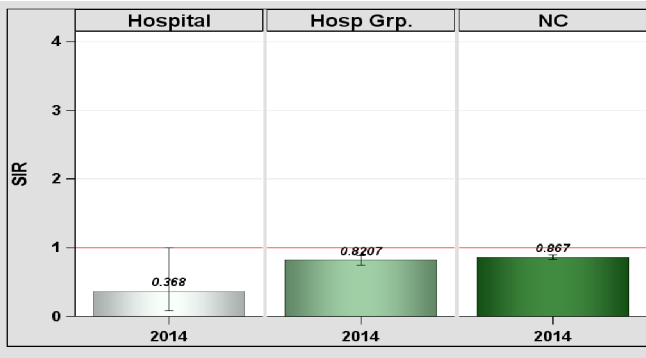


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	16,818	1.78	8.15	0.368	0.094, 1.002	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Davis Regional Medical Center, Statesville, Iredell County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

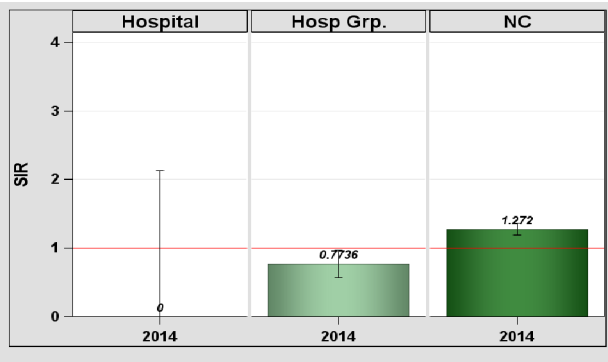


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	0	700	0	1.4	0	, 2.140	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	700	0	1.4	0	, 2.140	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	15	.	0.12	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

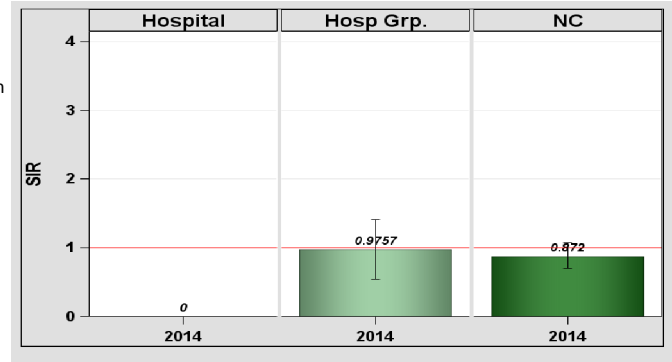


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

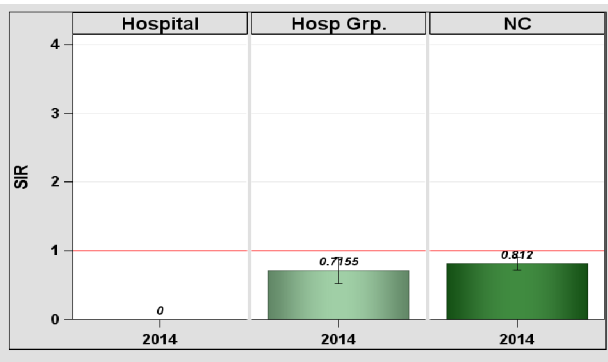


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	11	.	0.34	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

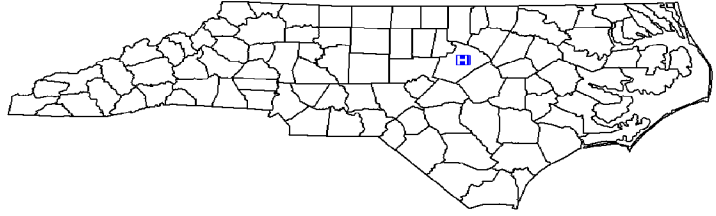
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Duke Raleigh Hospital, Raleigh, Wake County

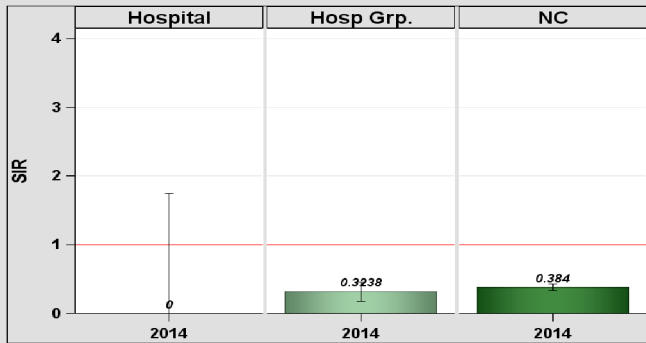
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 7,896  
 Patient Days in 2014: 38,871  
 Total Number of Beds: 148  
 Number of ICU Beds: 15  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 2.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.35



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,144	0	1.72	0	, 1.746	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,144	0	1.72	0	, 1.746	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

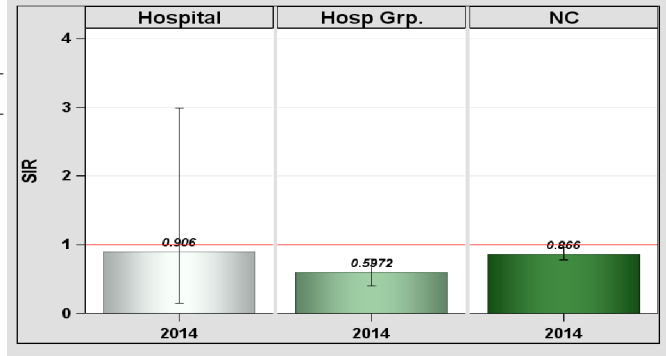
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	38,871	0.05	2.21	0.906	0.152, 2.992	Same

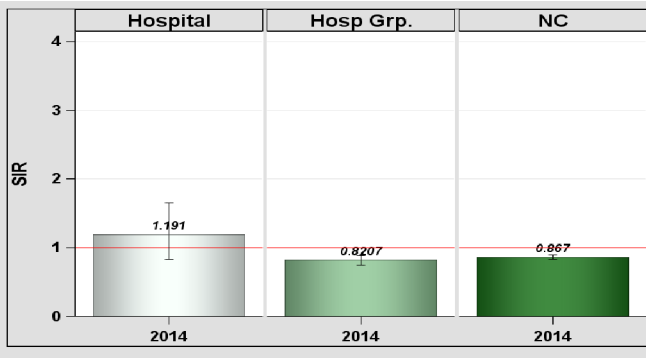
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	33	38,871	8.49	27.7	1.191	0.834, 1.654	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**



# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Duke Raleigh Hospital, Raleigh, Wake County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

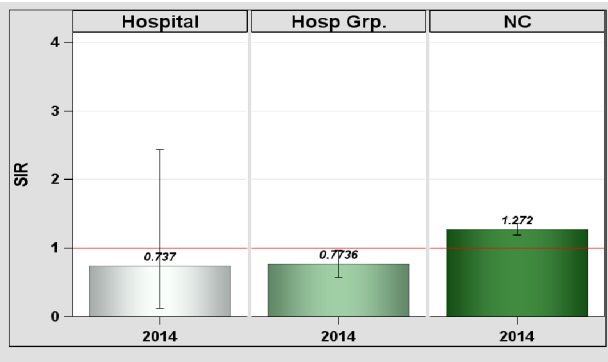


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	2,087	0.96	2.71	0.737	0.124, 2.435	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	2,087	0.96	2.71	0.737	0.124, 2.435	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	77	1.3	0.76	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

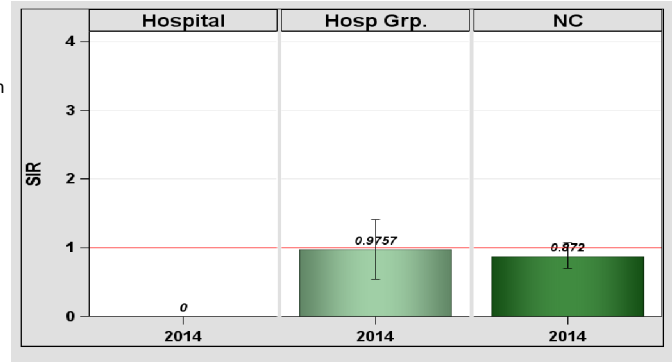


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

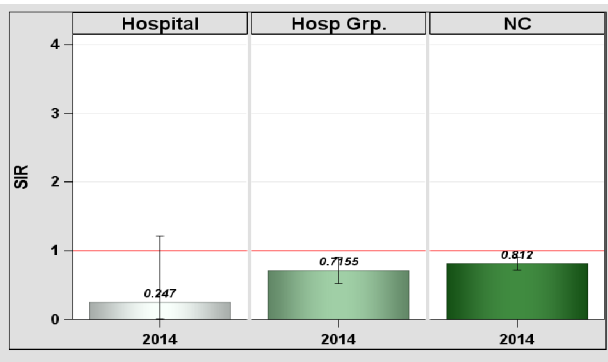


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	119	0.84	4.05	0.247	0.012, 1.217	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

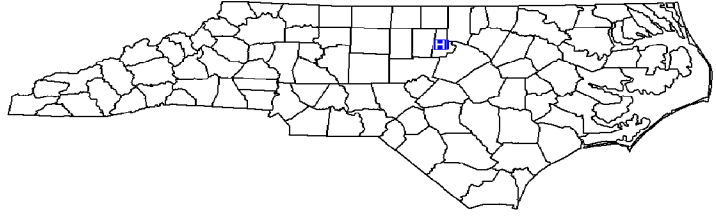
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Duke Regional Hospital, Durham, Durham County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Major  
 Admissions in 2014: 17,551  
 Patient Days in 2014: 80,986  
 Total Number of Beds: 219  
 Number of ICU Beds: 17  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 2.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.14



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

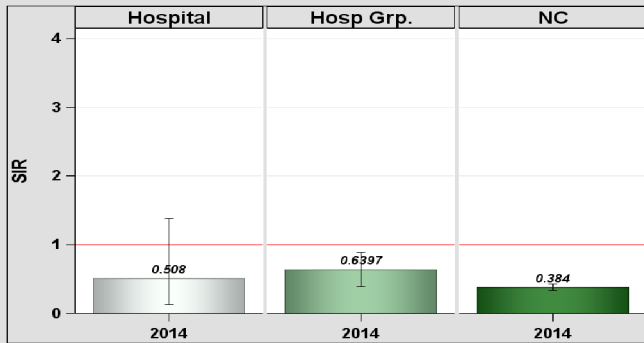


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	3	2,810	1.07	5.9	0.508	0.129, 1.384	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	3	2,810	1.07	5.9	0.508	0.129, 1.384	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	70,044	0.04	5.16	0.582	0.148, 1.583	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

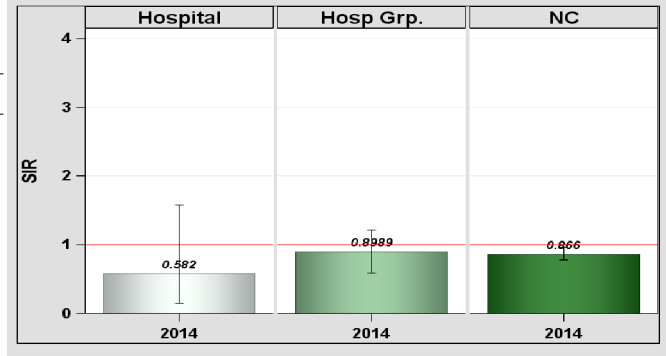


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

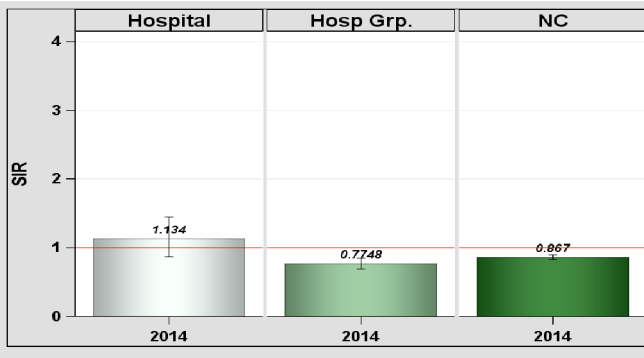


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	59	65,217	9.05	52.03	1.134	0.871, 1.452	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Duke Regional Hospital, Durham, Durham County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

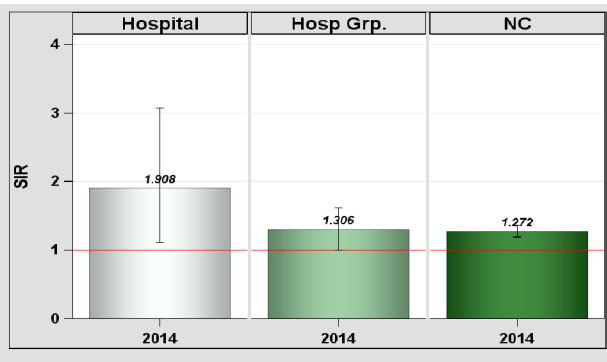


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	15	3,418	4.39	7.86	1.908	1.109, 3.076	Worse
YTD Total for Reporting Units	15	3,418	4.39	7.86	1.908	1.109, 3.076	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	317	0.63	2.76	0.725	0.122, 2.395	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

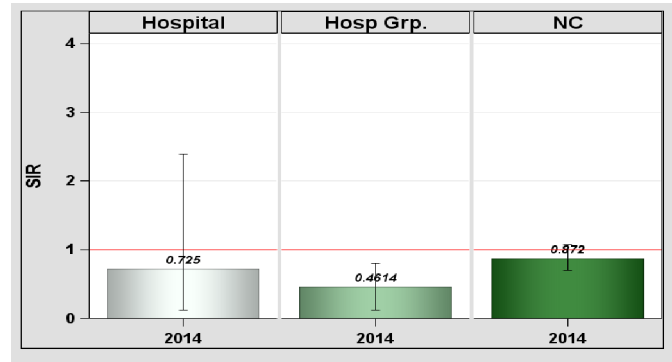


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

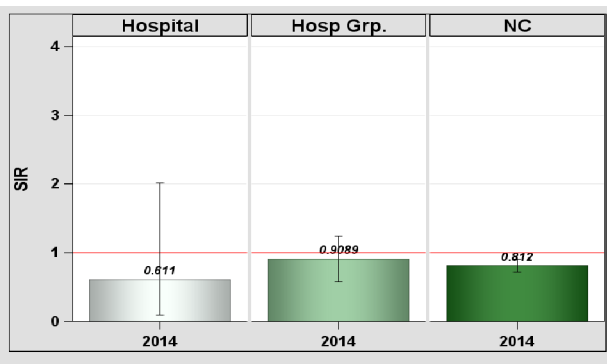


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	105	1.9	3.27	0.611	0.102, 2.019	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

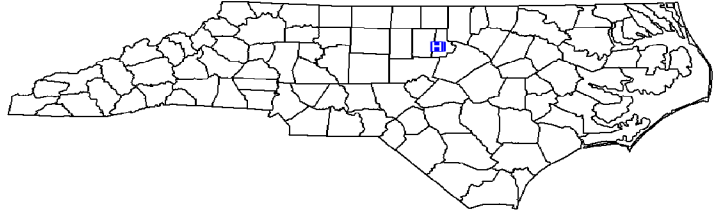
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Duke University Hospital, Durham, Durham County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Major  
 Admissions in 2014: 32,524  
 Patient Days in 2014: 269,913  
 Total Number of Beds: 850  
 Number of ICU Beds: 128  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 4.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.53



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

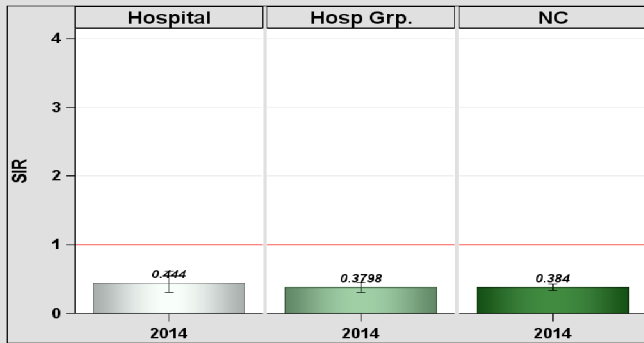


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	7	5,822	1.2	15.14	0.462	0.202, 0.915	Better
Medical cardiac	5	2,851	1.75	5.7	0.877	0.321, 1.944	Same
Neonatal Level III	3	6,388	0.47	14.83	0.202	0.051, 0.550	Better
Neurologic	2	2,380	0.84	3.33	0.6	0.101, 1.983	Same
Pediatric cardiothoracic	0	3,019	0	9.96	0	, 0.301	Better
Pediatric medical/surgical	0	2,715	0	8.15	0	, 0.368	Better
Surgical	6	3,369	1.78	7.75	0.774	0.314, 1.611	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	9	5,198	1.73	7.28	1.237	0.603, 2.270	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	32	31,742	1.01	72.14	0.444	0.309, 0.619	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	27	290,711	0.09	28.93	0.933	0.628, 1.339	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

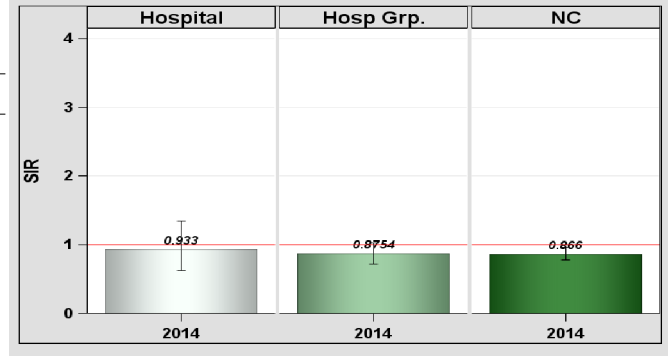


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

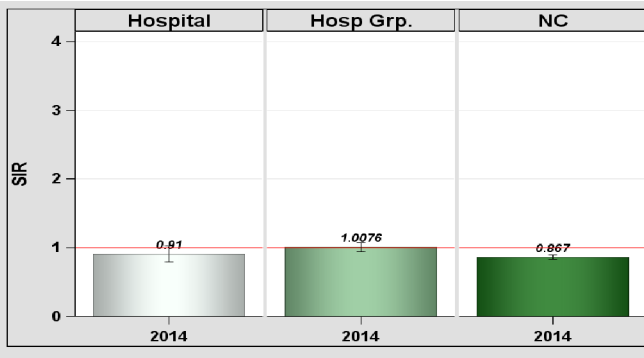


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	220	271,524	8.1	241.68	0.91	0.796, 1.037	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Duke University Hospital, Durham, Durham County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

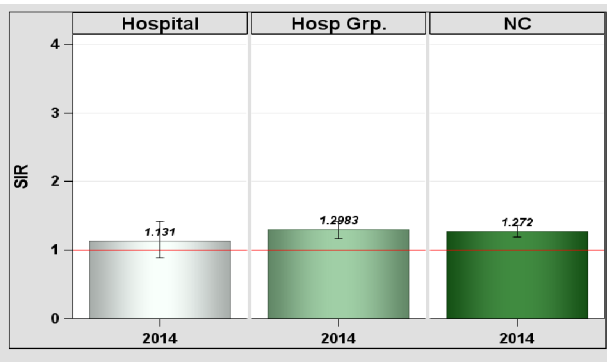


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	17	4,959	3.43	11.41	1.49	0.897, 2.338	Same
Medical cardiac	7	2,451	2.86	4.9	1.428	0.625, 2.825	Same
Neurologic	27	4,627	5.84	17.58	1.536	1.033, 2.203	Worse
Pediatric cardiothoracic	1	855	1.17	2.31	0.433	0.022, 2.136	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	4	1,490	2.68	4.17	0.959	0.305, 2.313	Same
Surgical	12	4,205	2.85	10.93	1.098	0.595, 1.866	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	3	6,740	0.45	11.46	0.262	0.067, 0.713	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	71	25,327	2.8	62.76	1.131	0.890, 1.419	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	393	0.25	3.95	0.253	0.013, 1.250	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

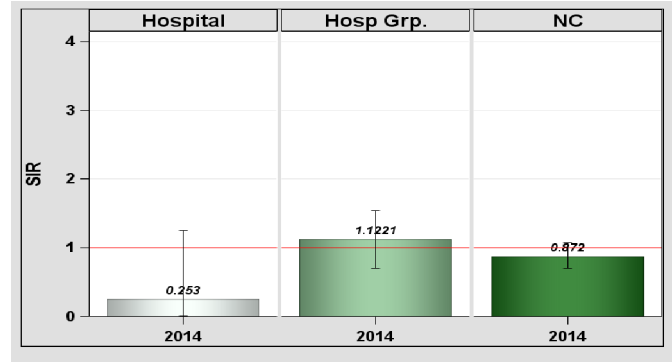


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

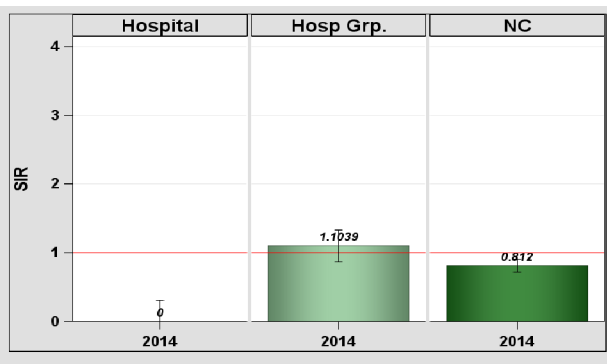


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	284	0	9.73	0	, 0.308	Better

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

No comments provided.

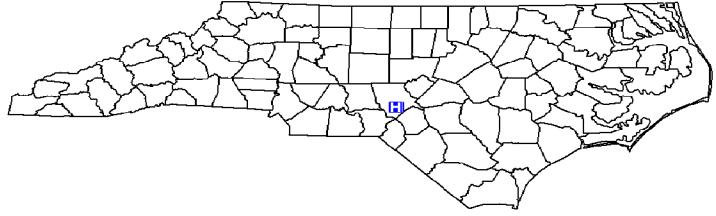
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### FirstHealth Moore Regional Hospital, Pinehurst, Moore County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 26,551  
 Patient Days in 2014: 107,863  
 Total Number of Beds: 457  
 Number of ICU Beds: 75  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 4.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.88



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

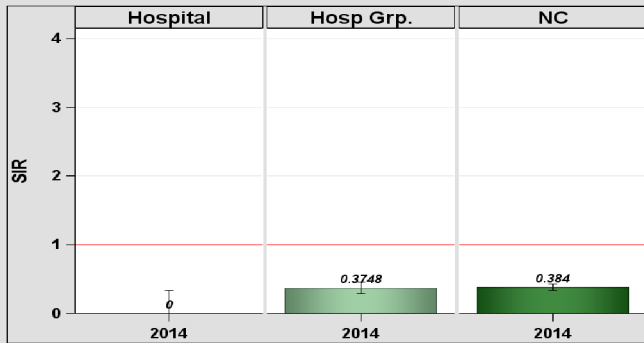


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	0	1,433	0	2.87	0	, 1.045	Same
Medical/surgical	0	2,489	0	3.73	0	, 0.802	Better
Neonatal Level III	0	140	0	0.26	.		No Conclusion
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	1,292	0	1.81	0	, 1.656	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	5,354	0	8.67	0	, 0.345	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	8	107,742	0.07	6.34	1.261	0.586, 2.395	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

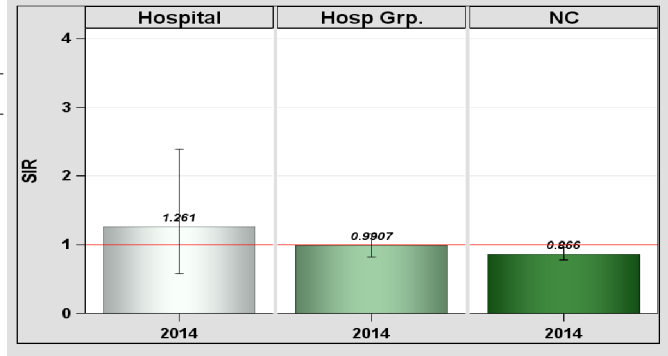


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

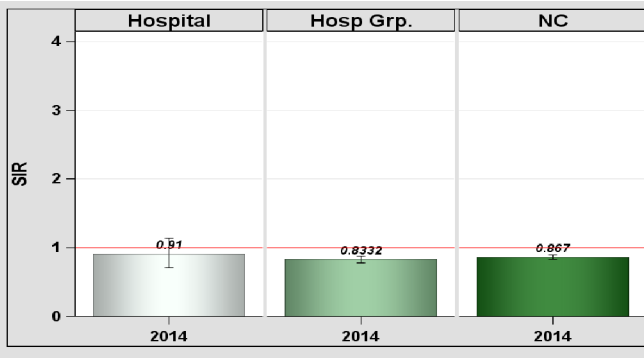


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	71	102,264	6.94	78.02	0.91	0.716, 1.141	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**FirstHealth Moore Regional Hospital, Pinehurst, Moore County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

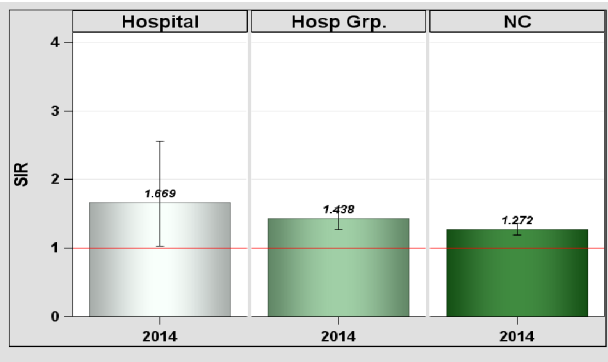


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	6	2,072	2.9	4.14	1.448	0.587, 3.011	Same
Medical/surgical	10	3,777	2.65	4.57	2.189	1.112, 3.902	Worse
Surgical cardiothoracic	3	1,573	1.91	2.67	1.122	0.285, 3.053	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	19	7,422	2.56	11.39	1.669	1.034, 2.558	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	82	2.44	0.77	.	.	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

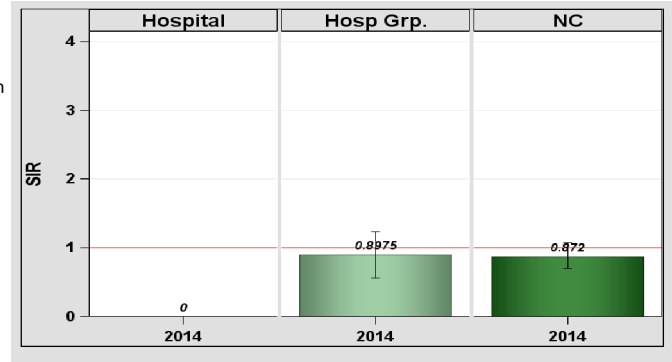


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

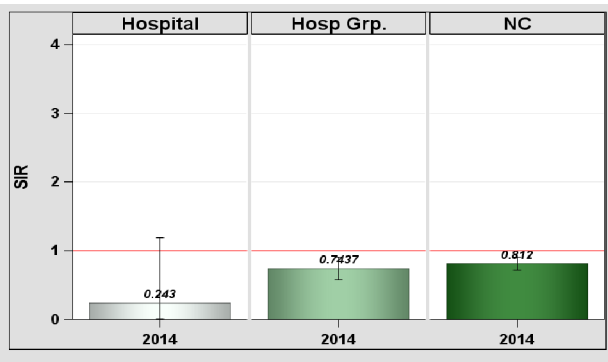


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	138	0.72	4.12	0.243	0.012, 1.197	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

Over the past year, FirstHealth has strived to continue to reduce our infections by continuing to educate staff on infection prevention, emphasizing hand hygiene, and following all evidence based practices to reduce infections. We have worked to decrease use of urinary catheters and worked with our operating room to assure all measures are taken to prevent surgical site infections such as appropriate use of antibiotics. We are also participating in the Partnership for Patients Collaborative with the North Carolina Quality Center.

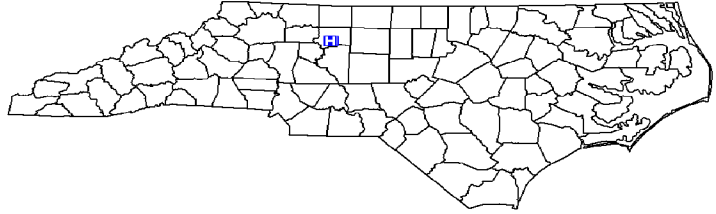
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Novant Health Forsyth Medical Center, Winston Salem, Forsyth County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 42,917  
 Patient Days in 2014: 235,858  
 Total Number of Beds: 972  
 Number of ICU Beds: 132  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 6.25  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.64



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

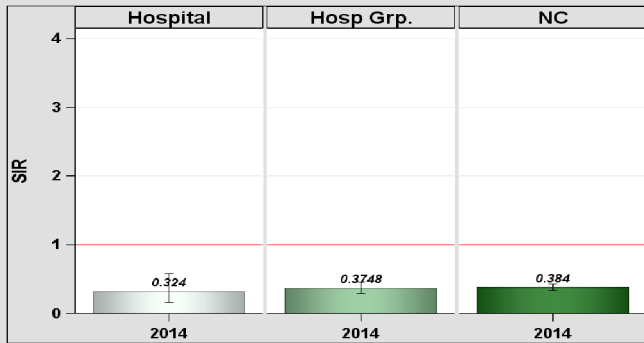


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	284	0	0.54	.		No Conclusion
Medical cardiac	4	3,398	1.18	6.8	0.589	0.187, 1.420	Same
Medical/surgical	3	7,370	0.41	11.06	0.271	0.069, 0.739	Better
Neonatal Level II/III	2	2,438	0.82	7.06	0.283	0.047, 0.935	Better
Neurosurgical	0	1,253	0	3.13	0	, 0.956	Better
Surgical cardiothoracic	1	1,644	0.61	2.3	0.434	0.022, 2.143	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	10	16,387	0.61	30.89	0.324	0.164, 0.577	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	25	235,858	0.11	18.7	1.337	0.885, 1.945	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

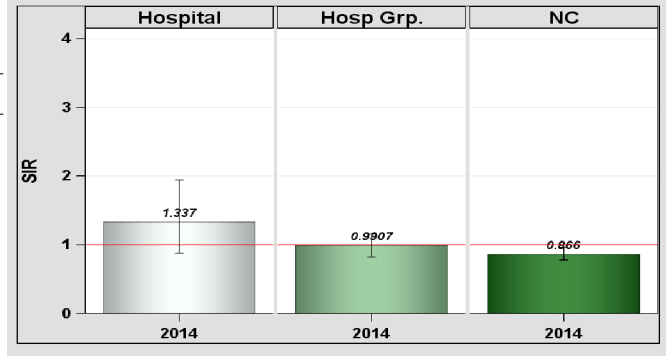


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

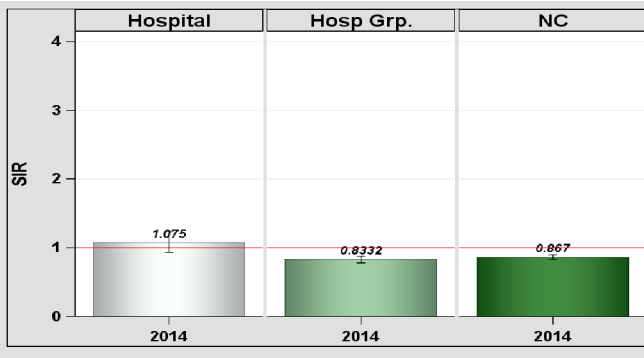


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	186	219,684	8.47	173.07	1.075	0.928, 1.238	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.



**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Novant Health Forsyth Medical Center, Winston Salem, Forsyth County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

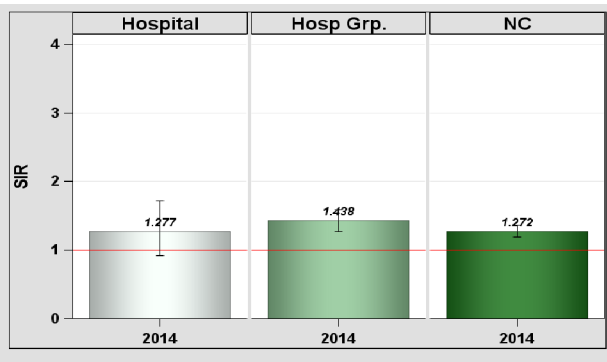


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	484	0	0.97	.		No Conclusion
Medical cardiac	12	3,920	3.06	7.84	1.531	0.829, 2.602	Same
Medical/surgical	15	8,087	1.85	9.7	1.546	0.898, 2.492	Same
Neurosurgical	10	2,069	4.83	9.1	1.098	0.558, 1.958	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	2	1,720	1.16	2.92	0.684	0.115, 2.260	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	39	16,280	2.4	30.54	1.277	0.921, 1.728	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	4	153	2.61	1.53	2.615	0.831, 6.308	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

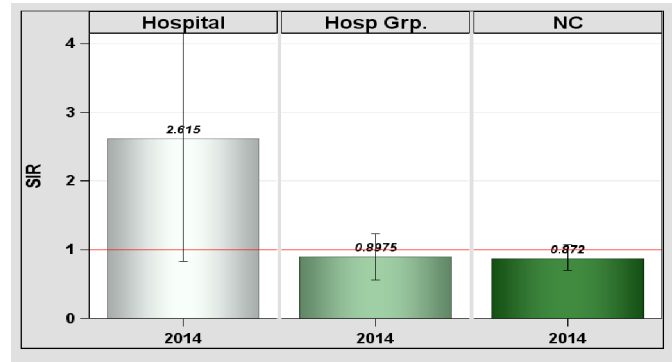


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

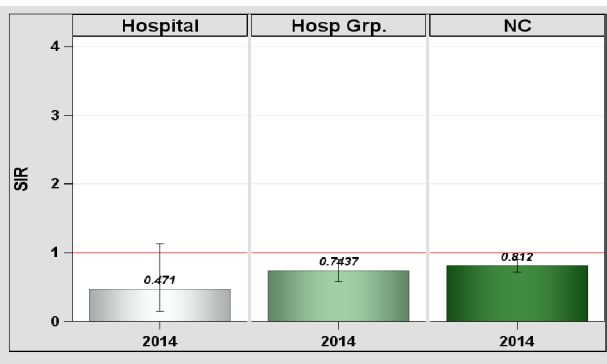


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	4	269	1.49	8.5	0.471	0.150, 1.135	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

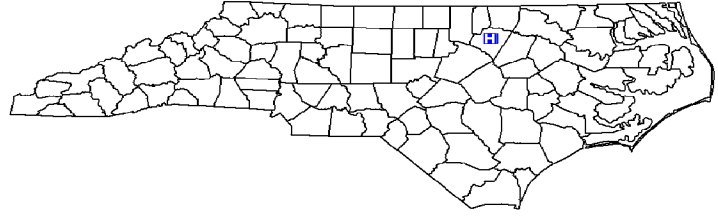
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Novant Health Franklin Medical Center, Louisburg, Franklin County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 1,089  
 Patient Days in 2014: 5,293  
 Total Number of Beds: 64  
 Number of ICU Beds: 0  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.60  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.94



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

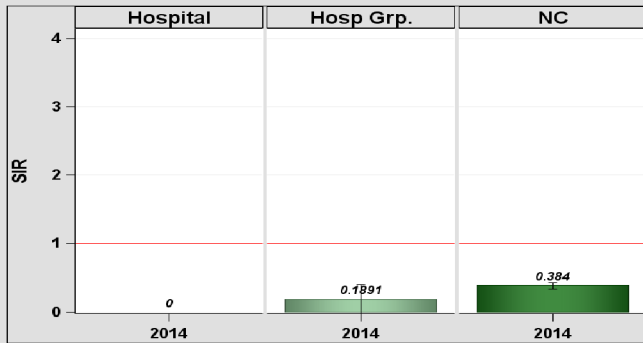


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	139	0	0.26	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	139	0	0.26	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	4,831	0	0.24	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

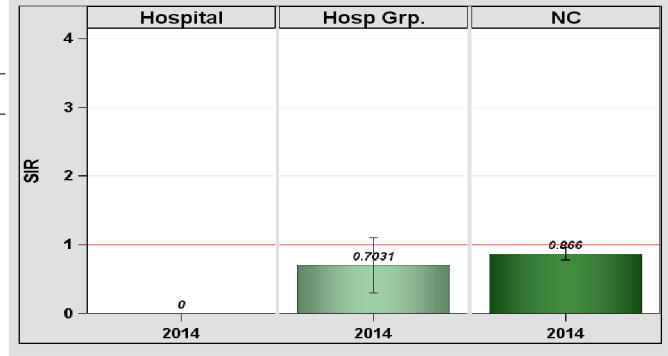


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

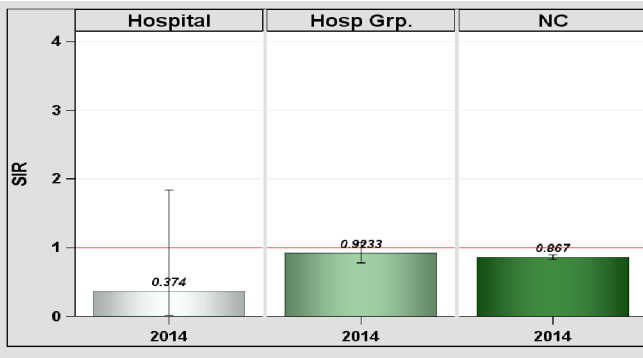


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	4,831	2.07	2.67	0.374	0.019, 1.847	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Novant Health Franklin Medical Center, Louisburg, Franklin County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

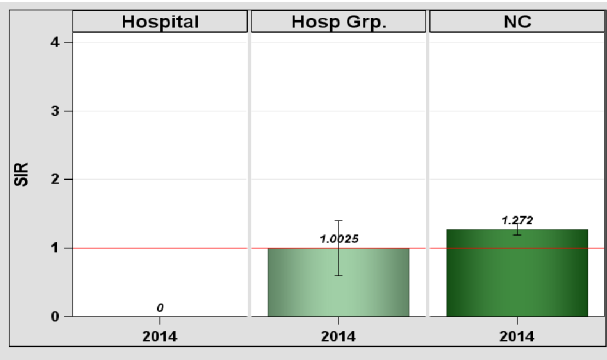


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	268	0	0.54	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	268	0	0.54	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	.	0	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

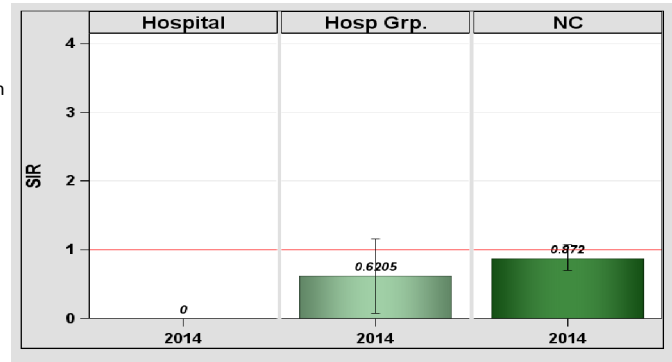


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

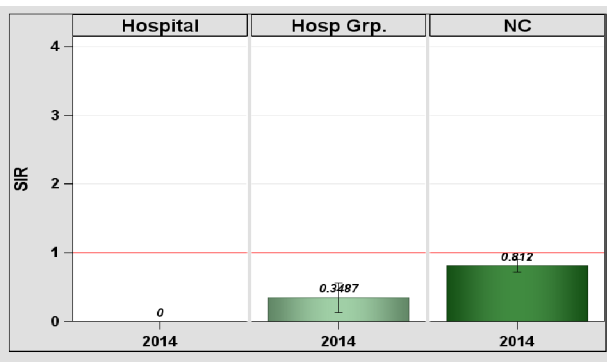


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	1	.	0.02	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on [NovantHealth.org](http://NovantHealth.org).

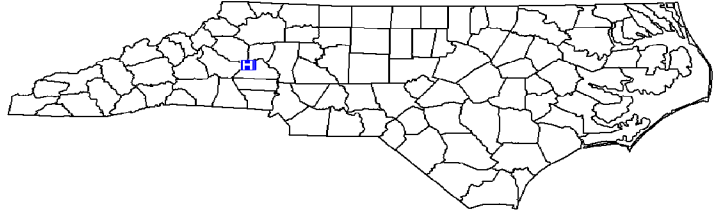
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Frye Regional Medical Center, Hickory, Catawba County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 8,404  
 Patient Days in 2014: 36,848  
 Total Number of Beds: 170  
 Number of ICU Beds: 32  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.88



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

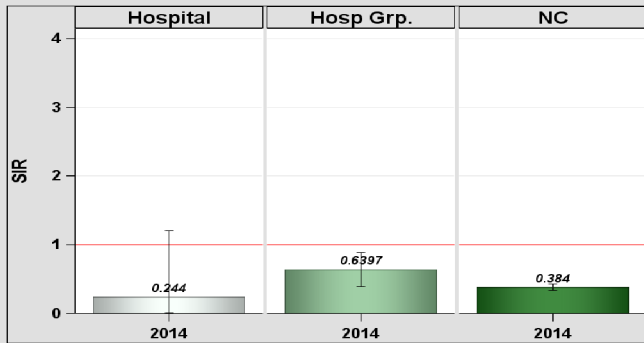


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	1	832	1.2	1.66	0.601	0.030, 2.964	Same
Neurologic	0	527	0	0.74	.		No Conclusion
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	1,207	0	1.69	0	, 1.773	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	2,566	0.39	4.09	0.244	0.012, 1.205	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	36,848	0	2.24	0	, 1.340	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

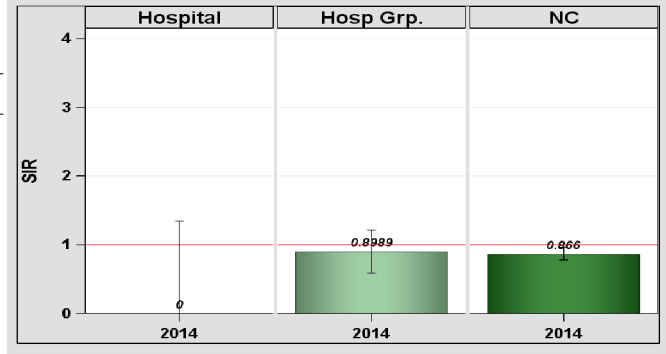


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

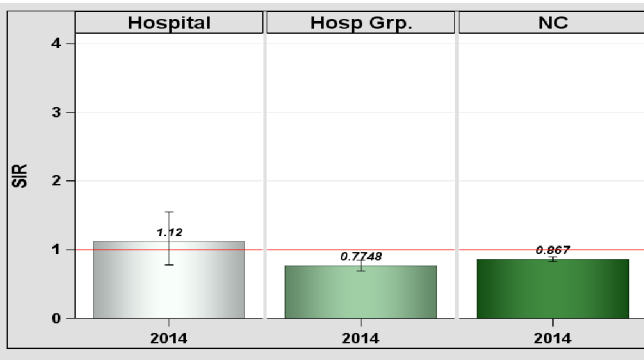


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	33	36,088	9.14	29.46	1.12	0.784, 1.555	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Frye Regional Medical Center, Hickory, Catawba County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

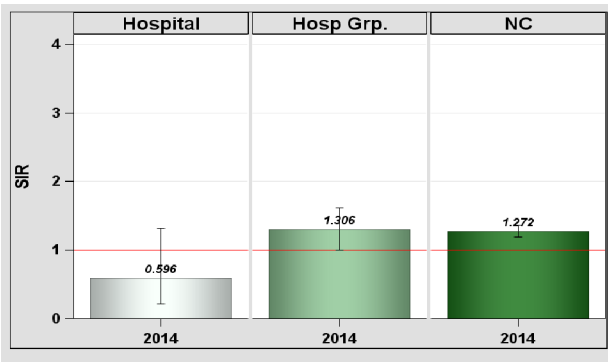


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	0	1,351	0	2.7	0	, 1.109	Same
Neurologic	1	764	1.31	2.9	0.344	0.017, 1.699	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	4	1,639	2.44	2.79	1.436	0.456, 3.463	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	5	3,754	1.33	8.39	0.596	0.218, 1.321	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	84	0	0.68	.	.	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

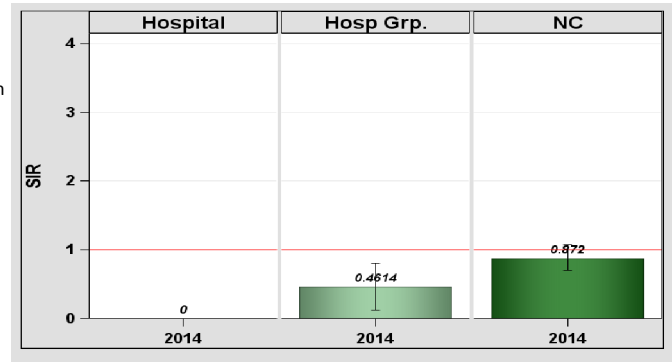


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

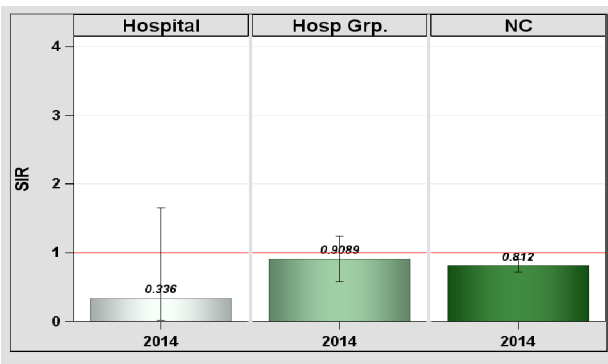


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	98	1.02	2.98	0.336	0.017, 1.657	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

FRMC has zero central line blood stream infections. We implemented an alcohol impregnated port protector that guards against infection by keeping the needless valves of central lines protected and clean. Foley catheter related urinary tract infection is a challenge and we continue to work on removing the catheter when not necessary. Our commitment to the prevention of infections is a goal we take very seriously. Our commitment to our community to make certain our processes and policies are in line with achieving zero infections.

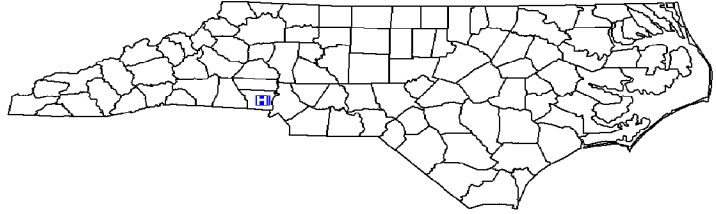
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Gaston Memorial Hospital, Gastonia, Gaston County

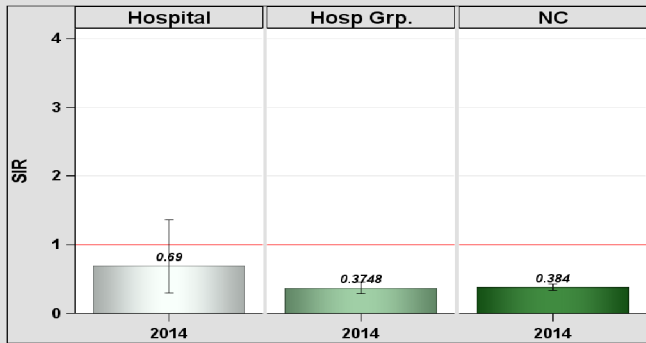
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 20,495  
 Patient Days in 2014: 99,918  
 Total Number of Beds: 402  
 Number of ICU Beds: 44  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 4.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.00



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	2	1,836	1.09	3.49	0.573	0.096, 1.894	Same
Medical cardiac	3	1,224	2.45	2.45	1.225	0.312, 3.335	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	0	380	0	0.53	.		No Conclusion
Surgical	2	1,129	1.77	2.6	0.77	0.129, 2.545	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	769	0	1.08	0	, 2.783	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	7	5,338	1.31	10.14	0.69	0.302, 1.365	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

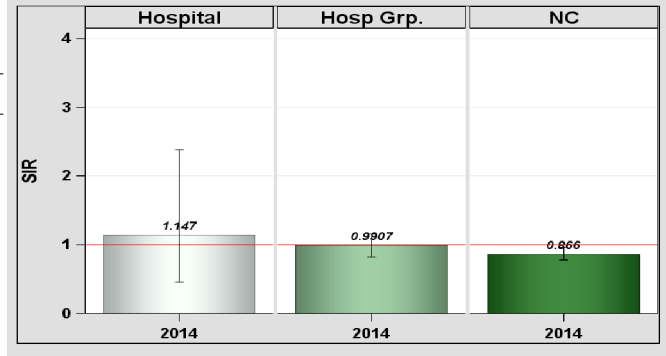
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	91,146	0.07	5.23	1.147	0.465, 2.385	Same

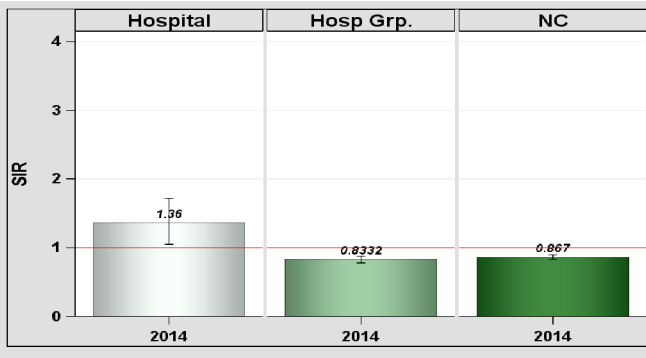
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	63	82,655	7.62	46.31	1.36	1.054, 1.729	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Gaston Memorial Hospital, Gastonia, Gaston County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

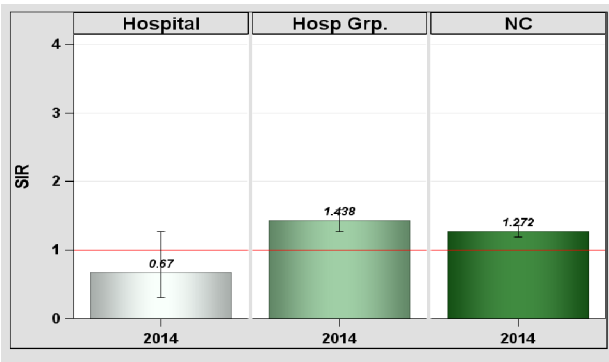


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	4	2,025	1.98	4.05	0.988	0.314, 2.382	Same
Medical cardiac	3	1,439	2.08	2.88	1.042	0.265, 2.837	Same
Surgical	1	1,350	0.74	3.51	0.285	0.014, 1.405	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	881	0	1.5	0	, 2.000	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	8	5,695	1.4	11.94	0.67	0.311, 1.273	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	148	0	1.57	0	, 1.912	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

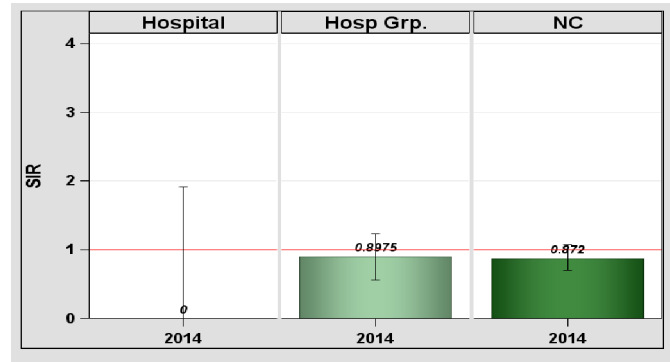


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

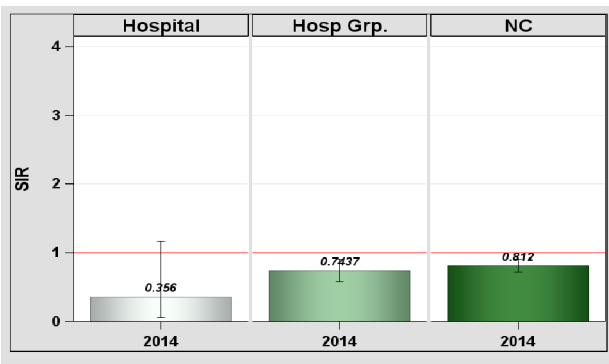


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	172	1.16	5.62	0.356	0.060, 1.177	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

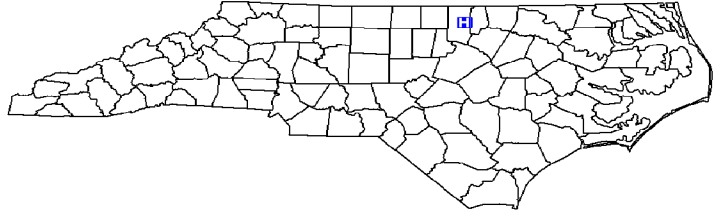
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Granville Medical Center, Oxford, Granville County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 2,611  
 Patient Days in 2014: 8,974  
 Total Number of Beds: 62  
 Number of ICU Beds: 6  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.81



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

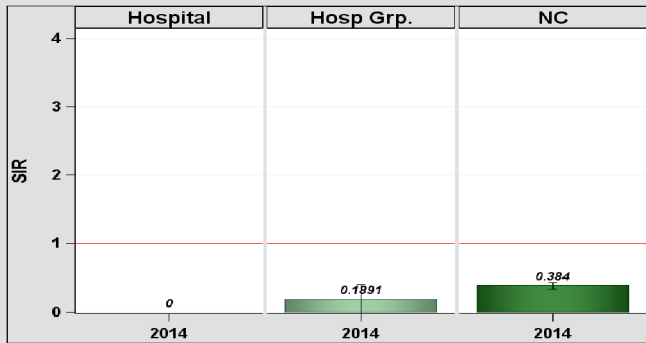


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	638	0	0.96	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	638	0	0.96	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	8,954	0	0.38	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

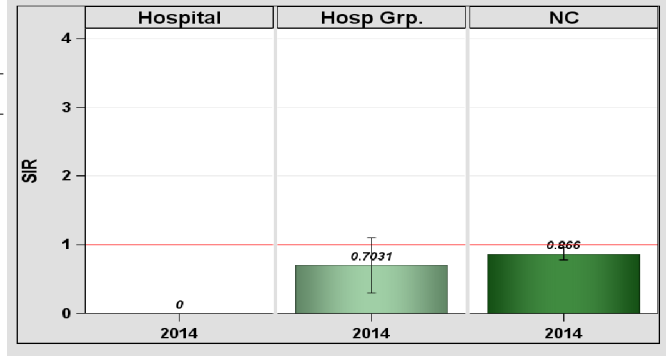


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

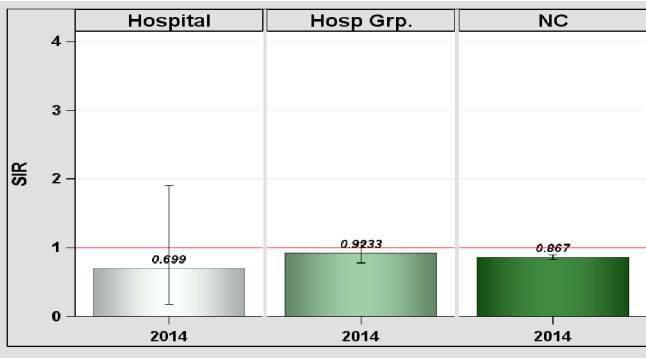


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	8,311	3.61	4.29	0.699	0.178, 1.902	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.



**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Granville Medical Center, Oxford, Granville County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

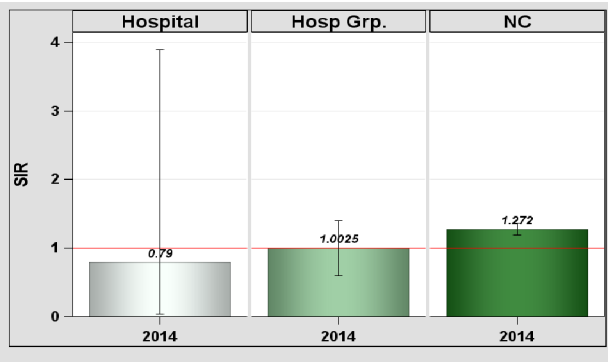


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	974	1.03	1.27	0.79	0.040, 3.895	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	974	1.03	1.27	0.79	0.040, 3.895	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	18	.	0.16	.	.	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

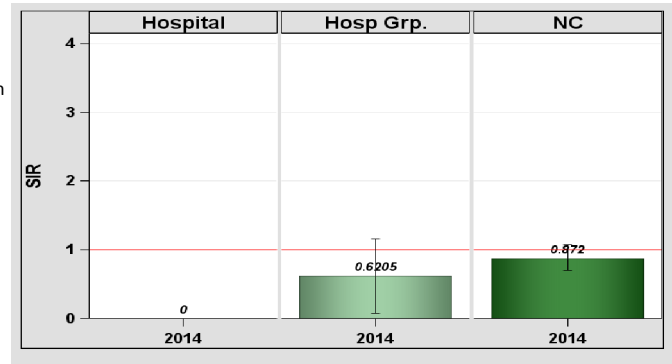


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

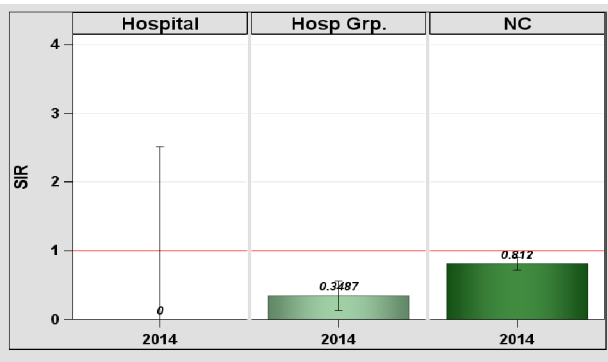


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	35	0	1.19	0	, 2.517	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

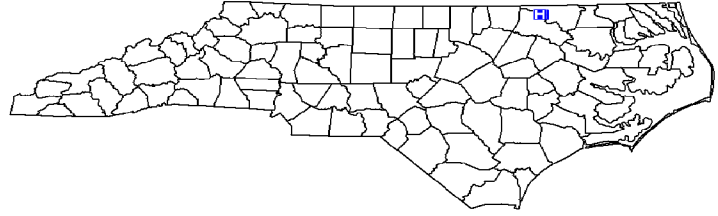
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Halifax Regional Medical Center, Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,342  
 Patient Days in 2014: 18,328  
 Total Number of Beds: 101  
 Number of ICU Beds: 8  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.99



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

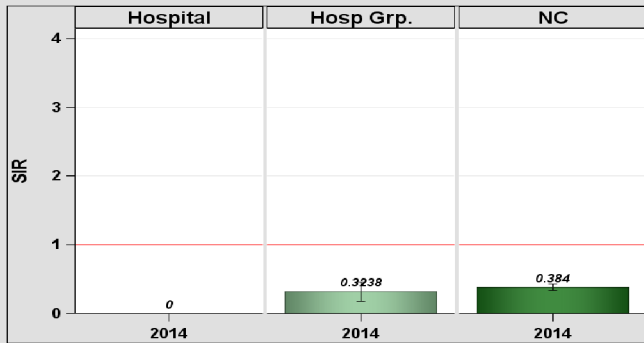


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	418	2.39	0.63	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	418	2.39	0.63	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	20,472	0	1.24	0	, 2.415	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

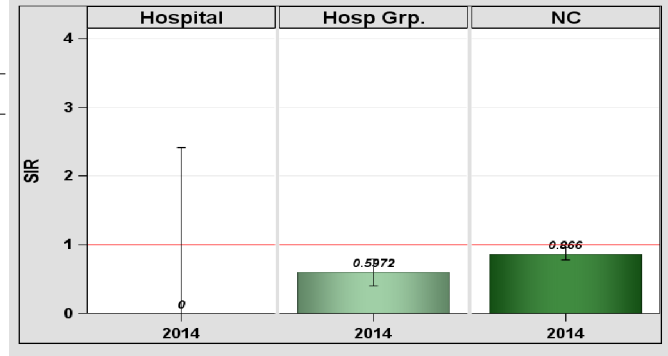


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

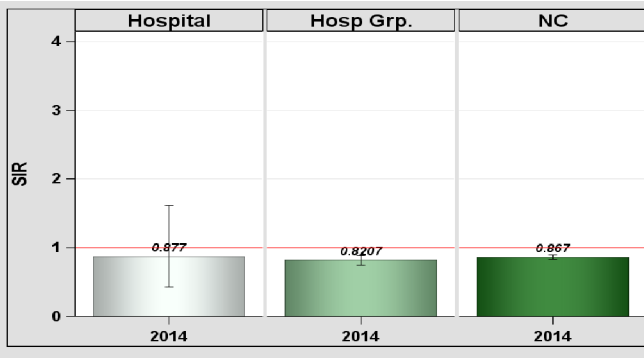


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	9	19,406	4.64	10.26	0.877	0.428, 1.609	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Halifax Regional Medical Center, Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

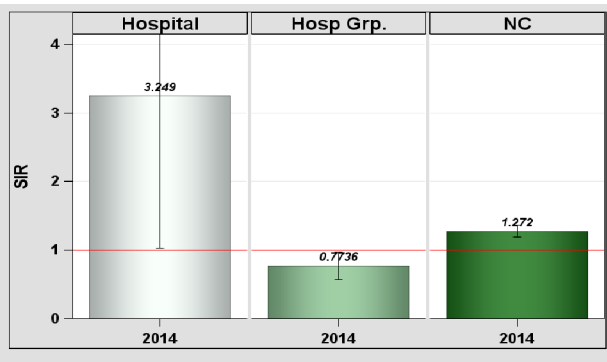


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	4	947	4.22	1.23	3.249	1.032, 7.837	Worse
YTD Total for Reporting Units	4	947	4.22	1.23	3.249	1.032, 7.837	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	53	1.89	0.5	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

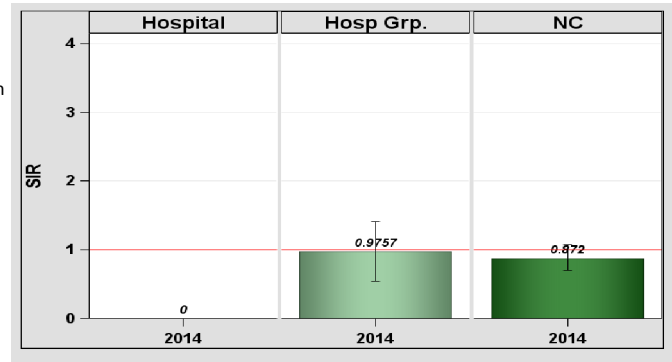


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

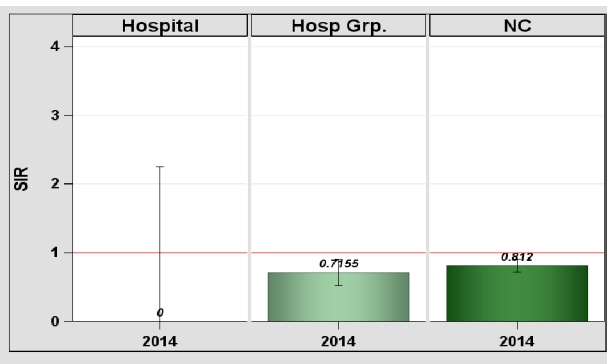


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	43	0	1.33	0	, 2.260	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

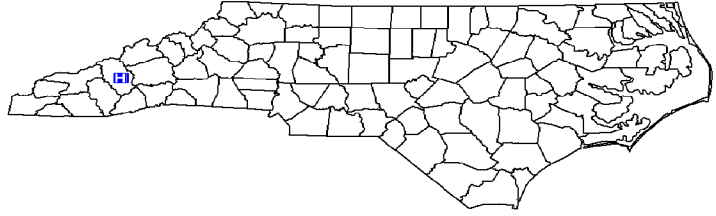
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Haywood Regional Medical Center, Clyde, Haywood County

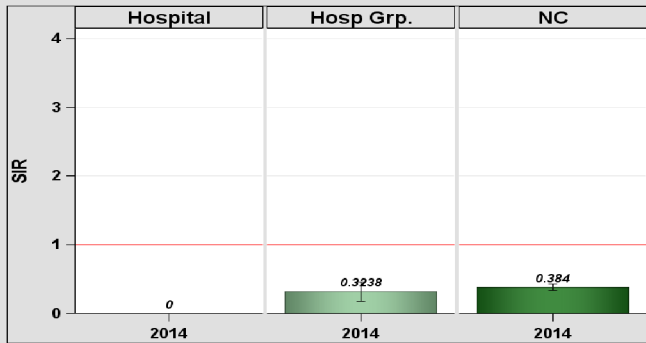
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,285  
 Patient Days in 2014: 19,362  
 Total Number of Beds: 100  
 Number of ICU Beds: 12  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.00



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	373	0	0.56	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	373	0	0.56	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

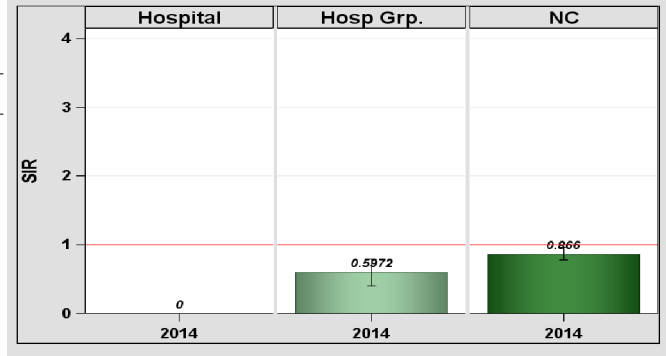
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	20,782	0.05	0.78	.		No Conclusion

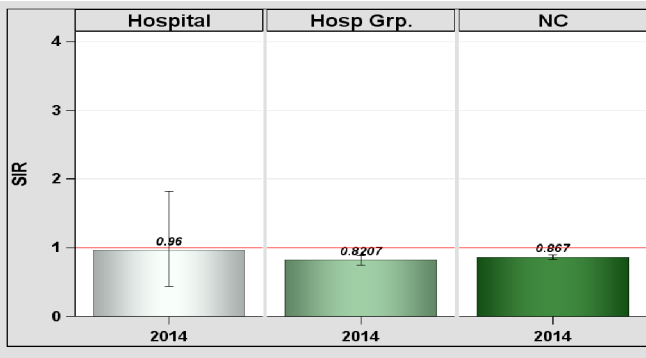
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	8	20,255	3.95	8.33	0.96	0.446, 1.824	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Haywood Regional Medical Center, Clyde, Haywood County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

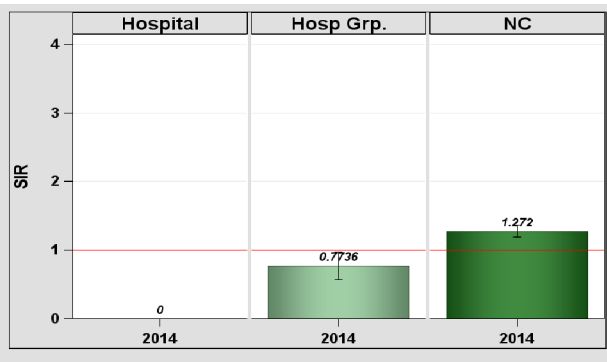


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	767	0	1	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	767	0	1	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	20	5	0.19	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

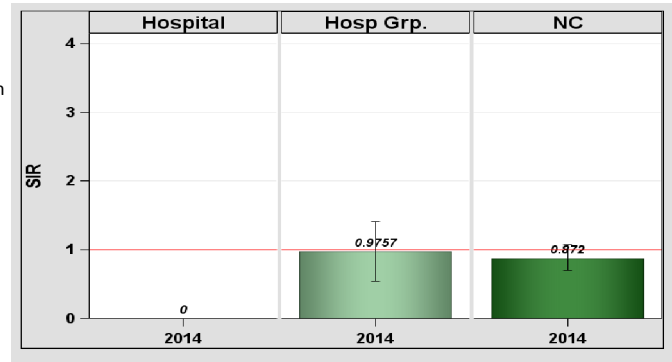


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

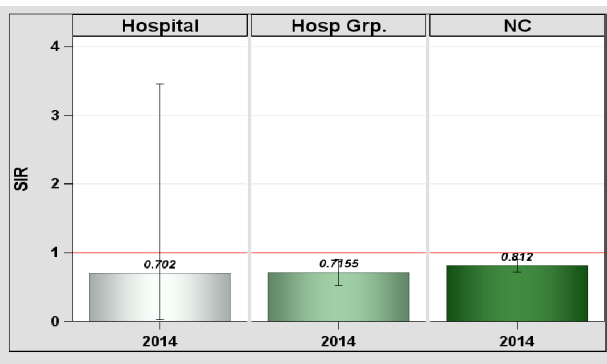


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	47	2.13	1.43	0.702	0.035, 3.462	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Haywood Regional Medical Center. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

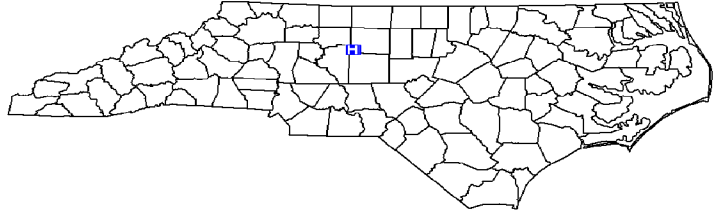
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### High Point Regional Health System, High Point, Guilford County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 17,470  
 Patient Days in 2014: 79,798  
 Total Number of Beds: 348  
 Number of ICU Beds: 20  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 2.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.57



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

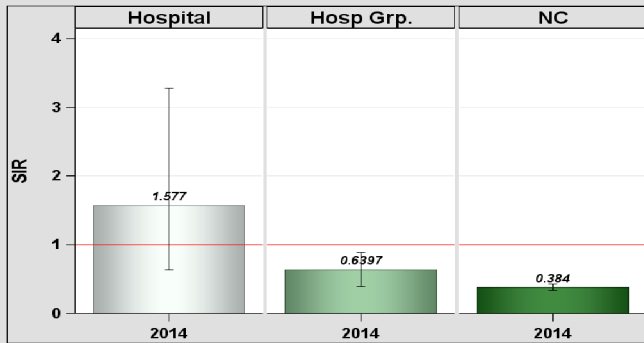


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	3	815	3.68	1.63	1.84	0.468, 5.009	Same
Medical/surgical	3	1,450	2.07	2.18	1.379	0.351, 3.754	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	0	.	0	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	6	2,265	2.65	3.81	1.577	0.639, 3.280	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	4	75,065	0.05	4.23	0.946	0.301, 2.283	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

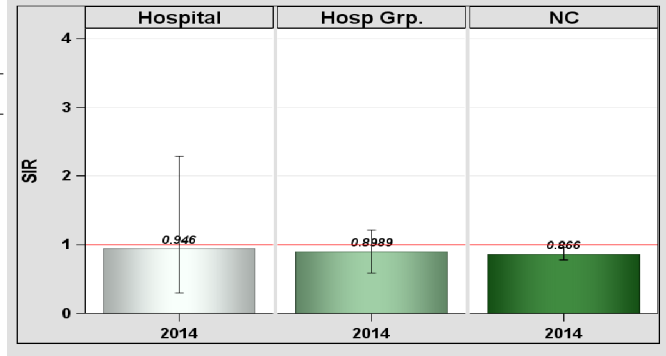


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

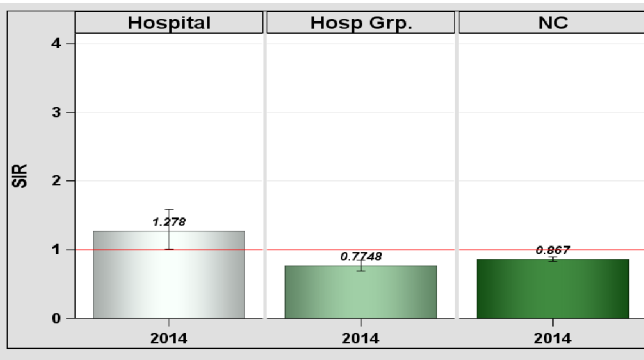


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	75	71,807	10.44	58.7	1.278	1.012, 1.593	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 High Point Regional Health System, High Point, Guilford County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

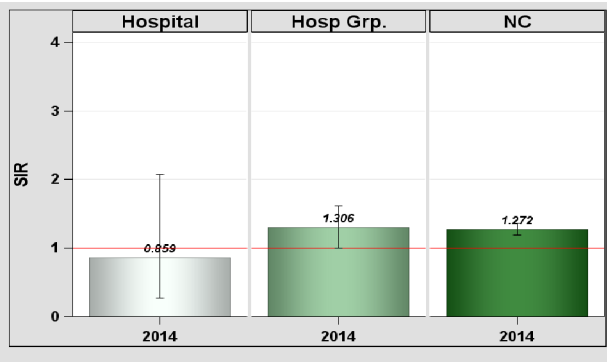


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	1	1,046	0.96	2.09	0.478	0.024, 2.358	Same
Medical/surgical	3	1,968	1.52	2.56	1.173	0.298, 3.191	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	4	.	0.01	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	4	3,018	1.33	4.66	0.859	0.273, 2.072	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	177	0	1.98	0	, 1.515	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

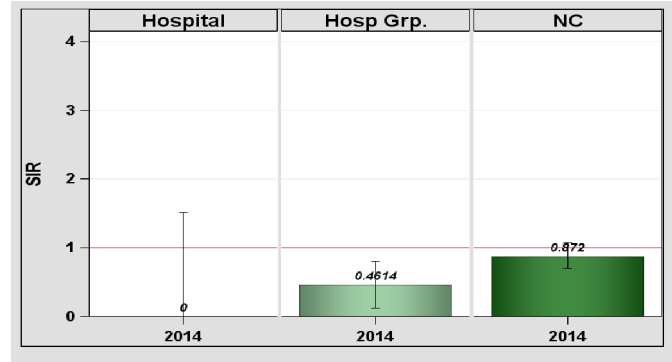


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

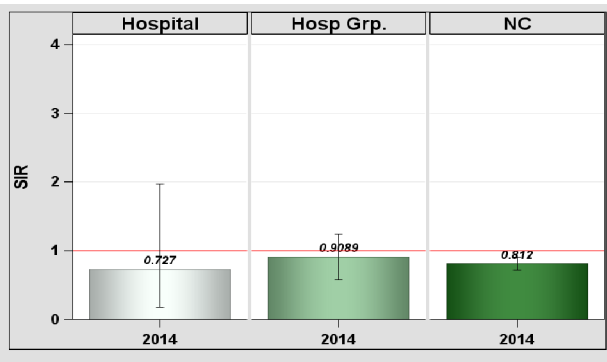


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	3	124	2.42	4.13	0.727	0.185, 1.978	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

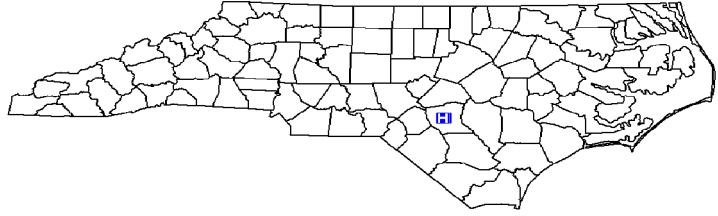
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Highsmith Rainey Specialty Hospital, Fayetteville, Cumberland County

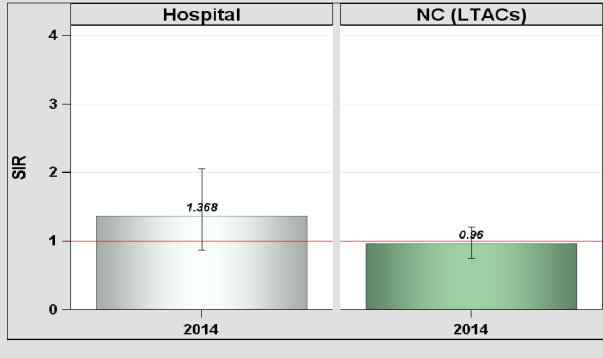
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital  
 Admissions in 2014: 318  
 Patient Days in 2014: 18,410  
 Total Number of Beds: 66  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.76



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult intensive care unit	0	2,112	0	2.75	0	, 1.091	Same
Adult ward	21	14,006	1.5	12.61	1.666	1.059, 2.503	Worse
YTD Total for Reporting Units	21	16,118	1.3	15.35	1.368	0.869, 2.055	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult intensive care unit	8	1,638	.	4.1	1.954	0.907, 3.710	Same
Adult ward	30	3,996	.	7.99	3.754	2.579, 5.291	Worse
YTD Total for Reporting Units	38	5,634	.	12.09	3.144	2.257, 4.271	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

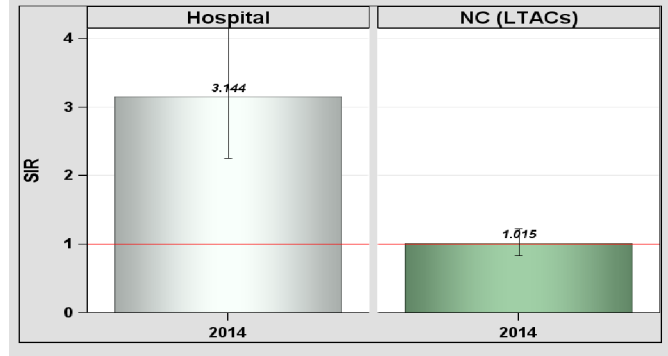


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).  
 Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Consumer Version) - April 2015



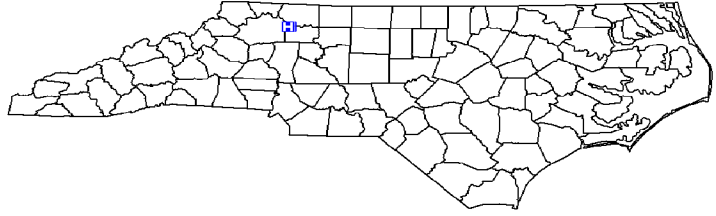
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital, Elkin, Surry County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 4,689  
 Patient Days in 2014: 14,544  
 Total Number of Beds: 81  
 Number of ICU Beds: 8  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.62



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

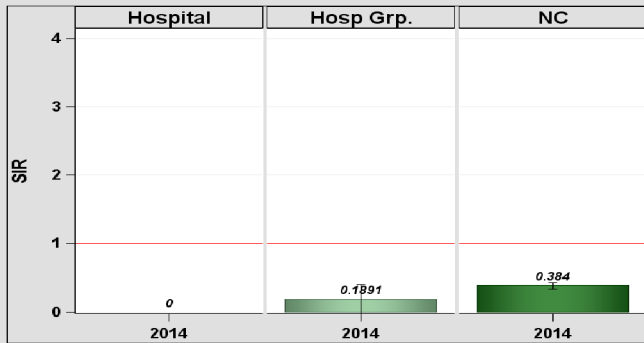


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	279	0	0.42	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	279	0	0.42	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	15,229	0	0.55	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

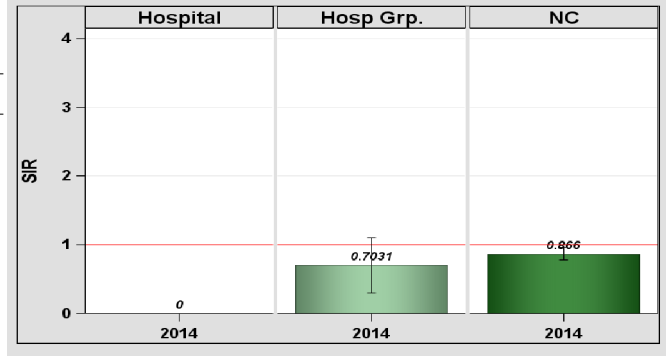


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

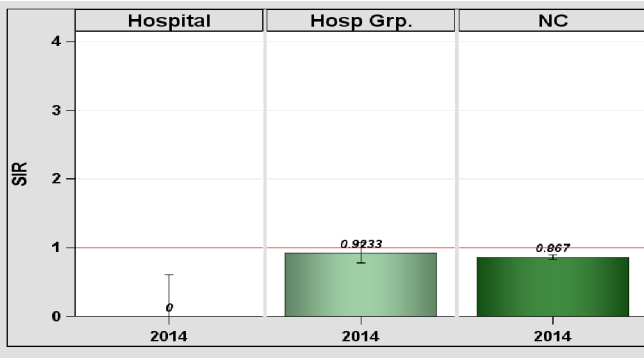


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	13,086	0	4.86	0	, 0.616	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 High Chatham Memorial Hospital, Elkin, Surry County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

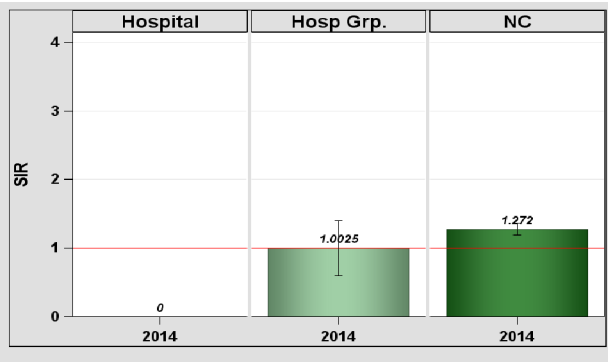


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	678	0	0.88	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	678	0	0.88	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	59	0	0.6	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

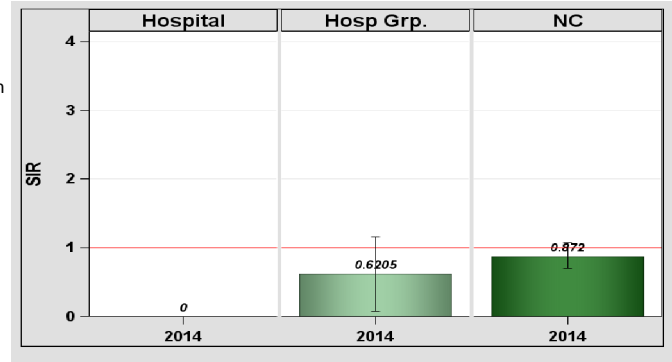


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

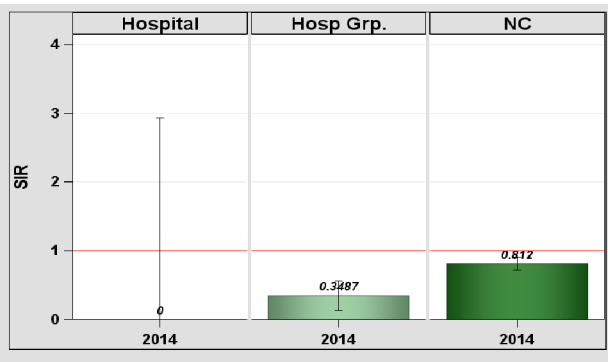


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	34	0	1.02	0	, 2.942	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

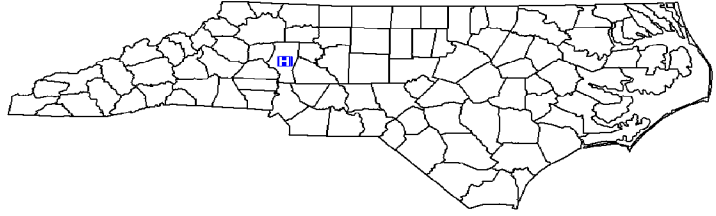
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Iredell Memorial Hospital, Statesville, Iredell County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 10,733  
 Patient Days in 2014: 39,893  
 Total Number of Beds: 199  
 Number of ICU Beds: 16  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.50



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

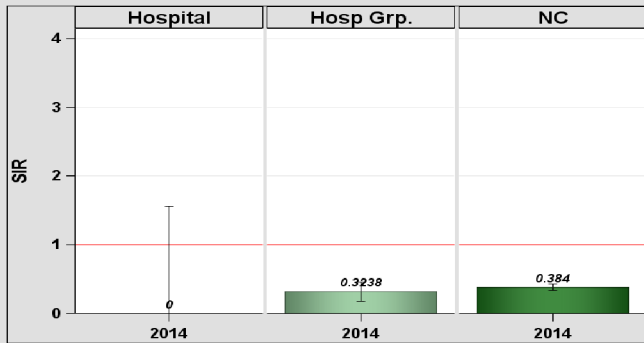


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,279	0	1.92	0	, 1.561	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,279	0	1.92	0	, 1.561	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	39,893	0	1.97	0	, 1.524	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

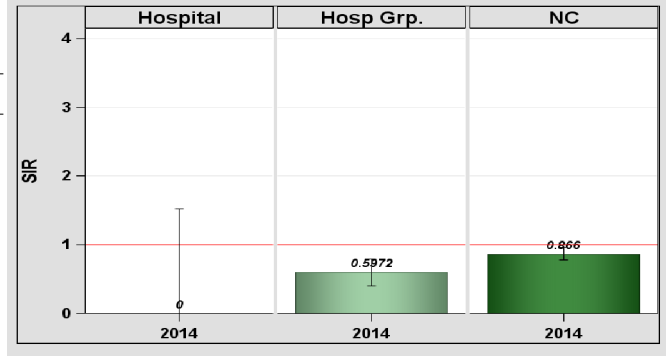


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

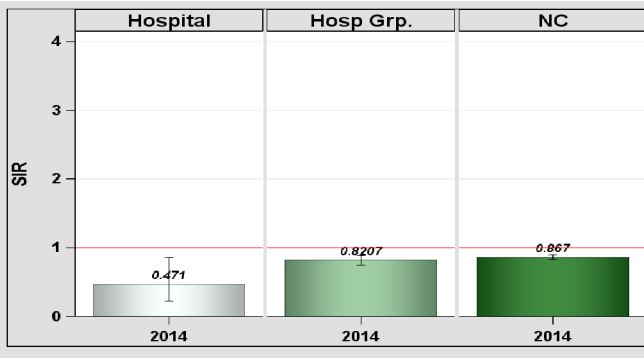


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	9	37,954	2.37	19.11	0.471	0.230, 0.864	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Iredell Memorial Hospital, Statesville, Iredell County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

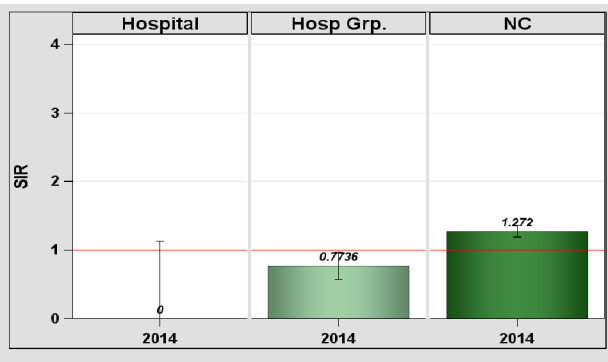


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	2,208	0	2.65	0	, 1.131	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	2,208	0	2.65	0	, 1.131	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	102	0	1.11	0	, 2.694	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

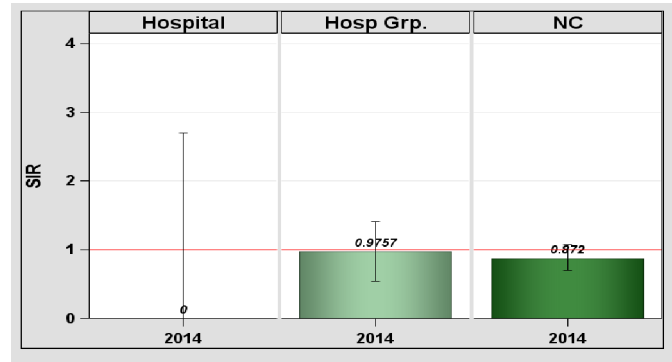


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

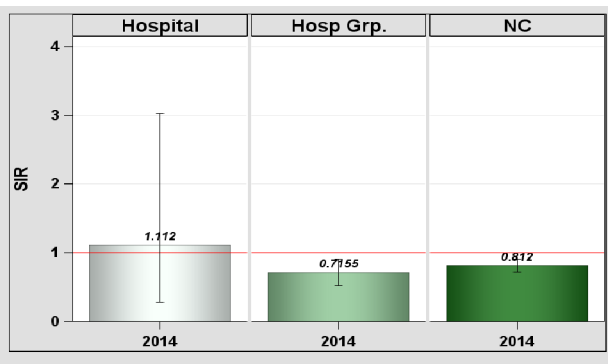


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	3	81	3.7	2.7	1.112	0.283, 3.026	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

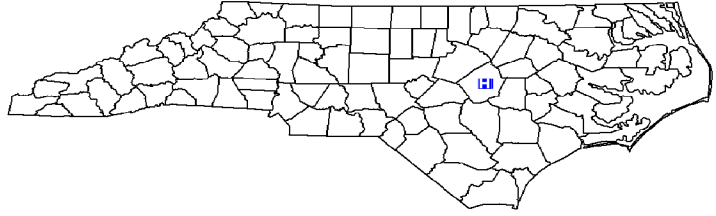
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Johnston Health, Smithfield, Johnston County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 10,392  
 Patient Days in 2014: 40,717  
 Total Number of Beds: 199  
 Number of ICU Beds: 16  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.50



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

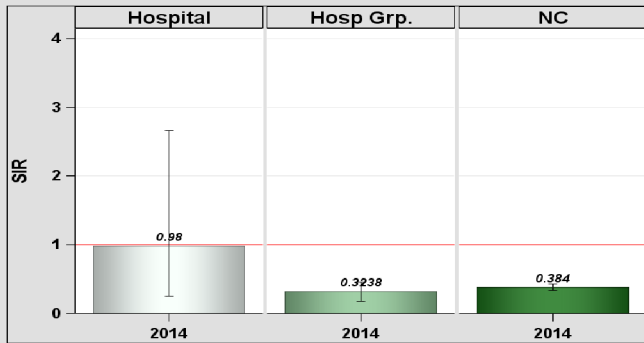


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	3	1,611	1.86	3.06	0.98	0.249, 2.667	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	3	1,611	1.86	3.06	0.98	0.249, 2.667	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	39,978	0.05	2.24	0.894	0.150, 2.954	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

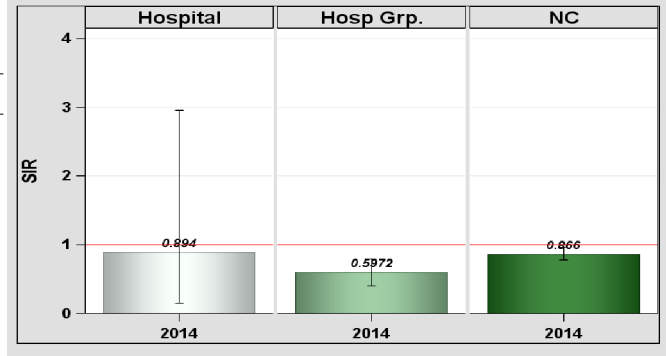


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

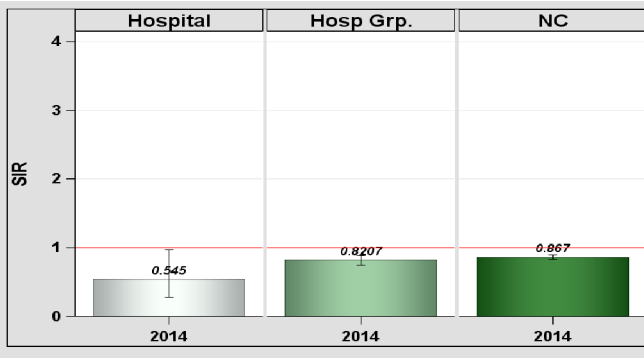


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	10	37,002	2.7	18.34	0.545	0.277, 0.972	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Johnston Health, Smithfield, Johnston County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

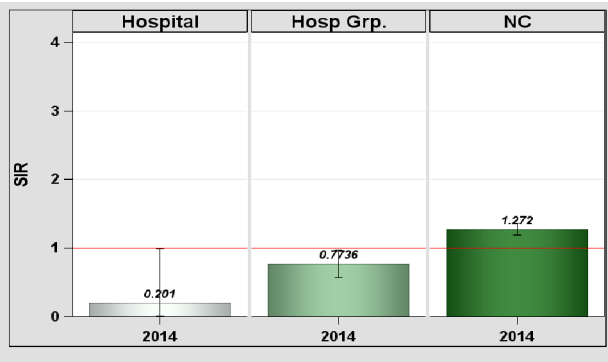


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	1	2,483	0.4	4.97	0.201	0.010, 0.993	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	2,483	0.4	4.97	0.201	0.010, 0.993	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	77	2.6	0.59	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

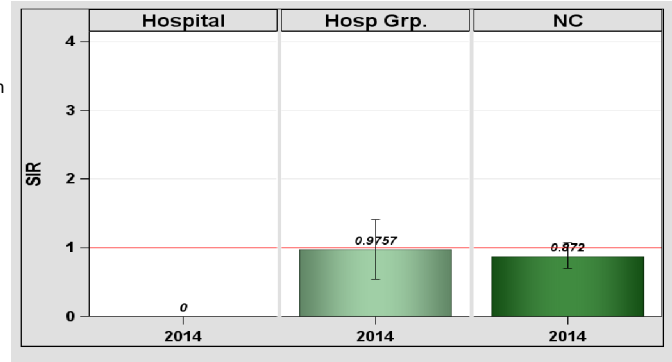


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

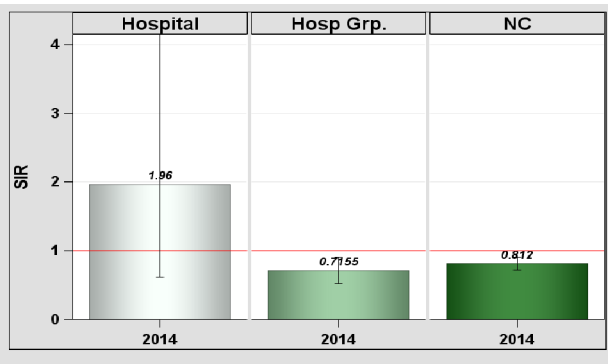


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	4	83	4.82	2.04	1.96	0.623, 4.728	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

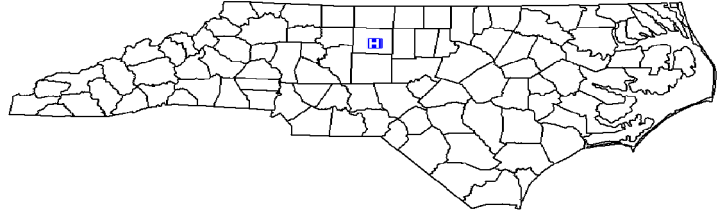
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Kindred Hospital-Greensboro, Greensboro, Guilford County

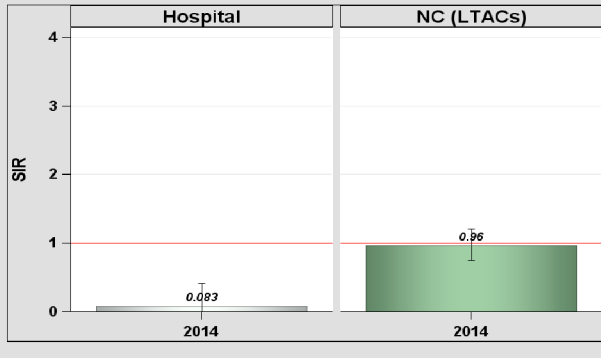
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital  
 Admissions in 2014: 635  
 Patient Days in 2014: 19,107  
 Total Number of Beds: 101  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.99



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	1	13,318	0.08	11.99	0.083	0.004, 0.411	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	13,318	0.08	11.99	0.083	0.004, 0.411	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

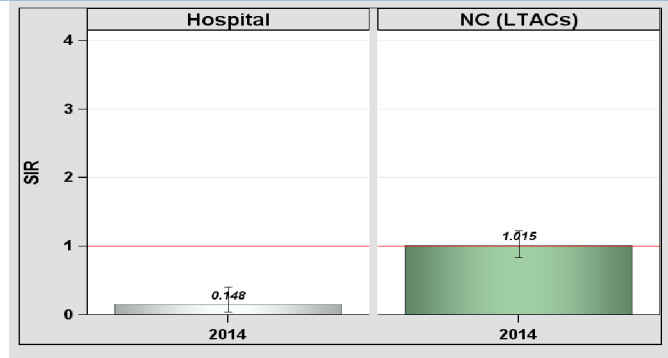
**Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	3	10,148	0.148	20.3	0.148	0.038, 0.402	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	3	10,148	0.148	20.3	0.148	0.038, 0.402	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).  
 Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Consumer Version) - April 2015

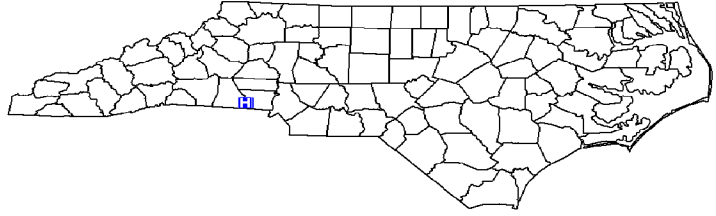
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Kings Mountain Hospital, Kings Mountain, Cleveland County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 2,536  
 Patient Days in 2014: 13,324  
 Total Number of Beds: 59  
 Number of ICU Beds: 6  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.85



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

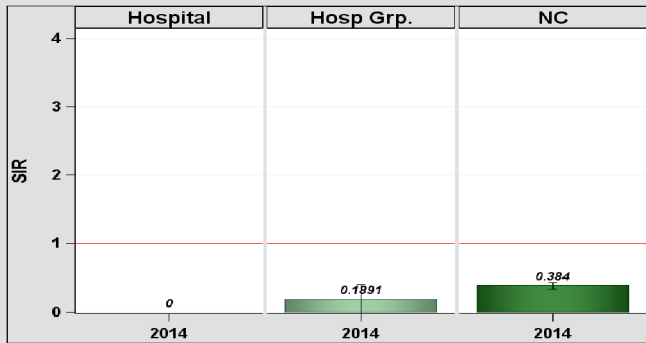


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	212	0	0.4	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	212	0	0.4	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	13,324	0	0.58	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

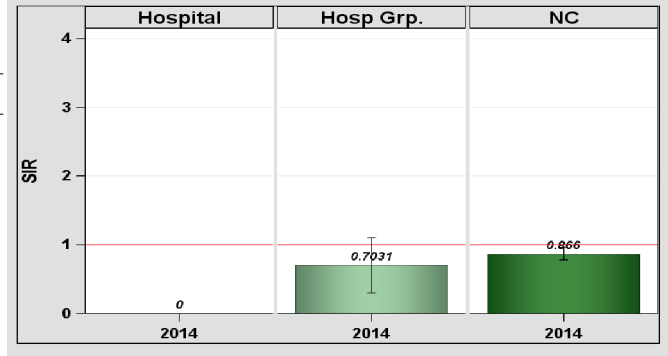


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

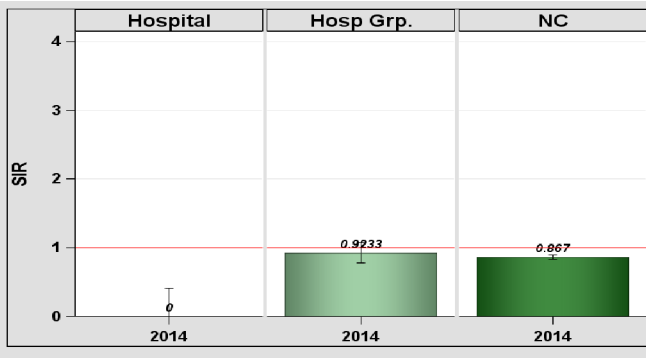


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	13,324	0	7.36	0	, 0.407	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.



**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Kings Mountain Hospital, Kings Mountain, Cleveland County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

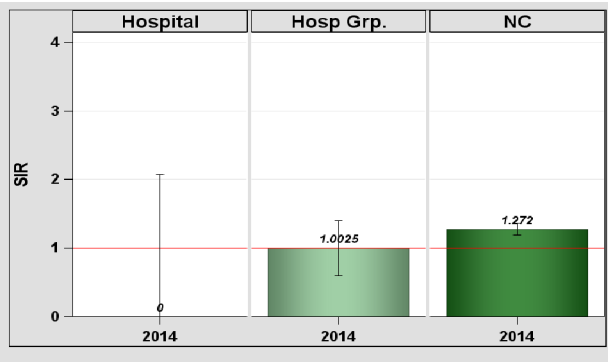


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	723	0	1.45	0	, 2.072	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	723	0	1.45	0	, 2.072	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	.	0	.	.	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

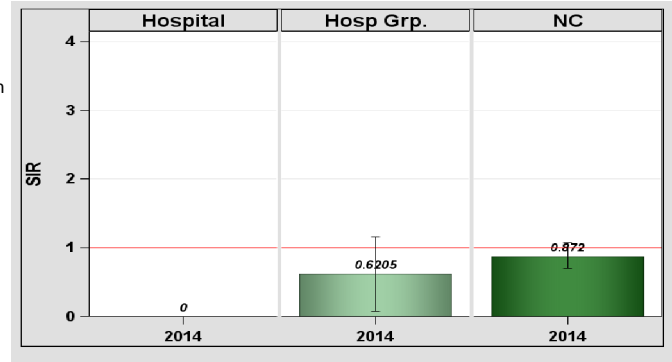


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

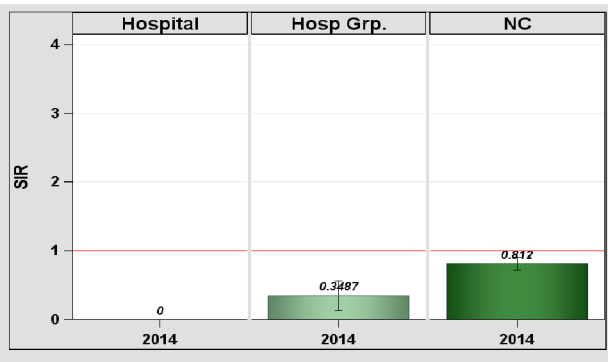


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	25	4	0.77	.	.	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Cleveland County Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

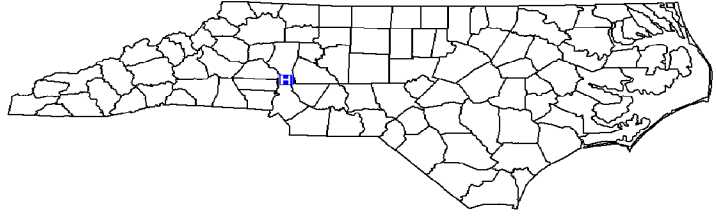
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Lake Norman Regional Medical Center, Mooresville, Iredell County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 4,620  
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,435  
 Total Number of Beds: 123  
 Number of ICU Beds: 12  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.81



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

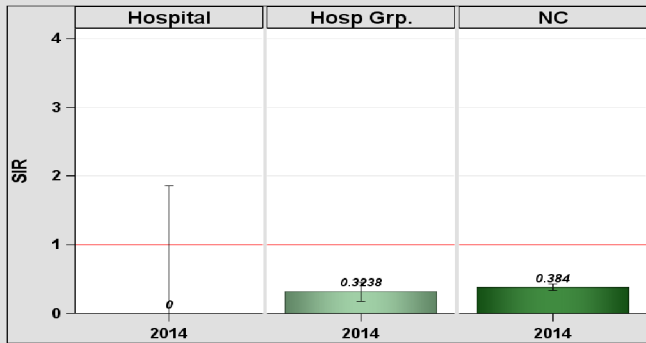


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	845	0	1.61	0	, 1.866	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	0	1	.	0	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	846	0	1.61	0	, 1.864	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	18,207	0	0.95	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

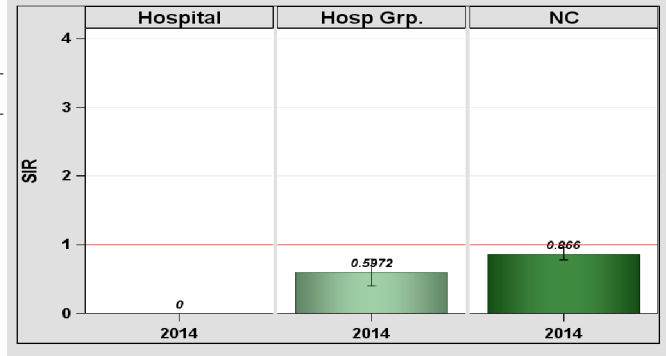


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

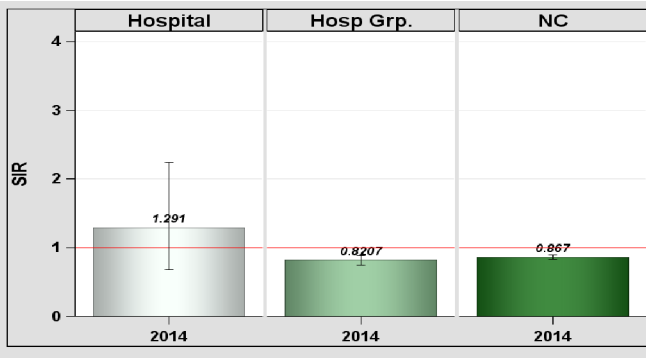


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	11	15,808	6.96	8.52	1.291	0.679, 2.244	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Lake Norman Regional Medical Center, Mooresville, Iredell County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

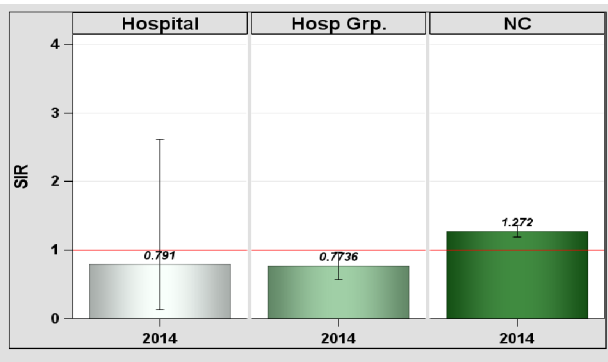


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	2	1,264	1.58	2.53	0.791	0.133, 2.614	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,264	1.58	2.53	0.791	0.133, 2.614	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	112	0	0.88	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

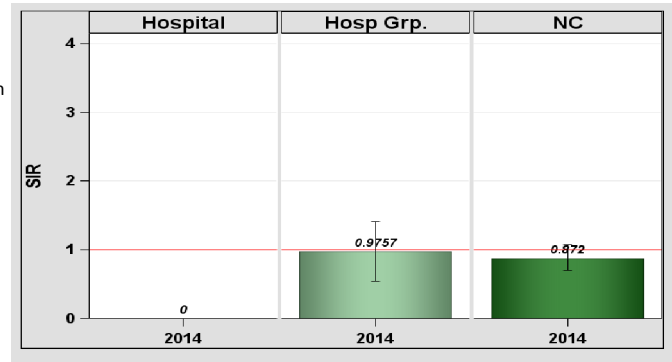


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

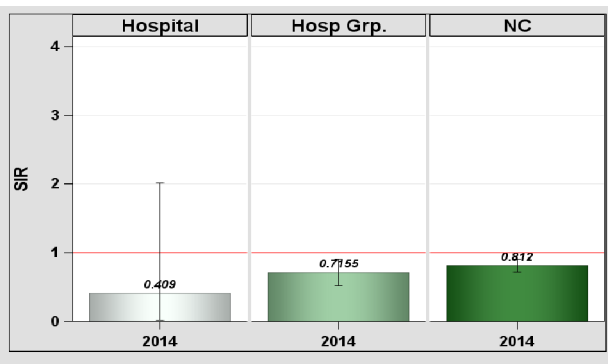


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	80	1.25	2.45	0.409	0.020, 2.016	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

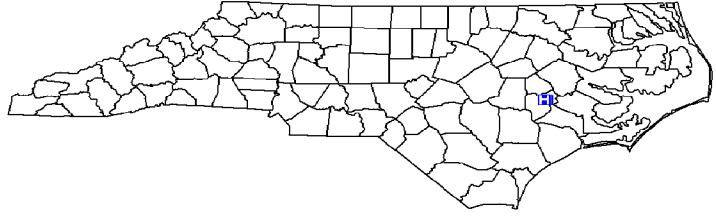
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Lenoir Memorial Hospital, Kinston, Lenoir County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,476  
 Patient Days in 2014: 24,863  
 Total Number of Beds: 167  
 Number of ICU Beds: 14  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.60



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

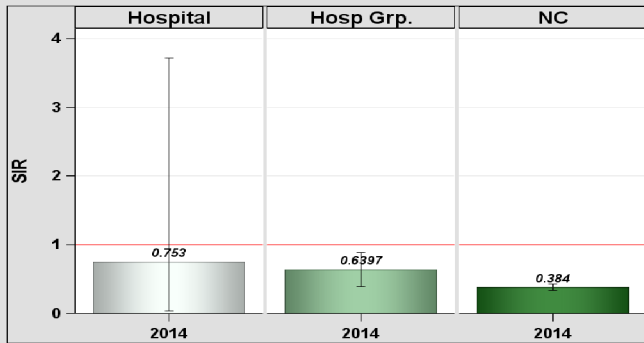


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	885	1.13	1.33	0.753	0.038, 3.715	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	885	1.13	1.33	0.753	0.038, 3.715	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	27,636	0.11	2.26	1.325	0.337, 3.607	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

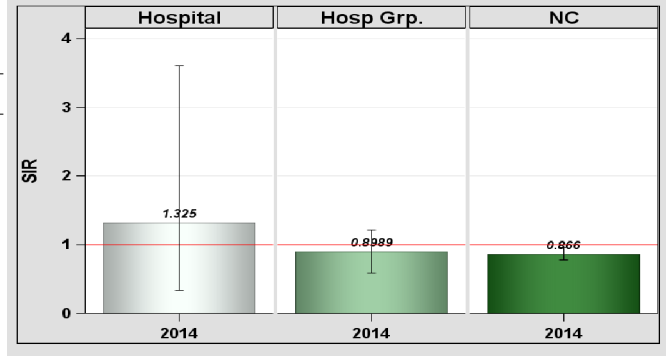


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

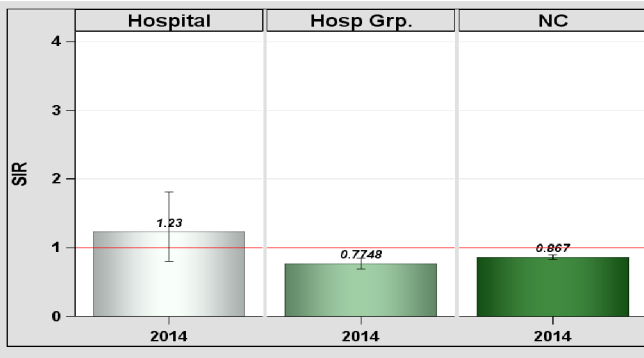


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	23	26,622	8.64	18.7	1.23	0.799, 1.817	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Lenoir Memorial Hospital, Kinston, Lenoir County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

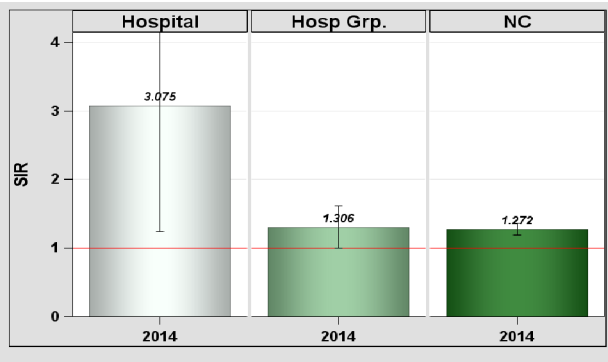


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	6	1,501	4	1.95	3.075	1.246, 6.395	Worse
YTD Total for Reporting Units	6	1,501	4	1.95	3.075	1.246, 6.395	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	28	0	0.36	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

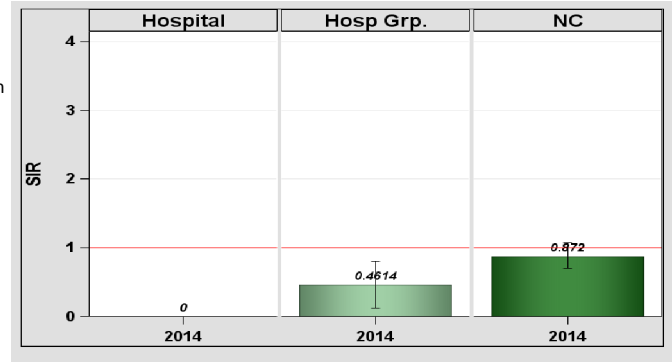


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

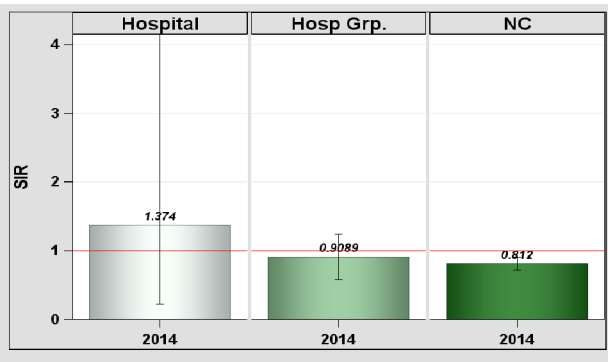


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	46	4.35	1.46	1.374	0.230, 4.540	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

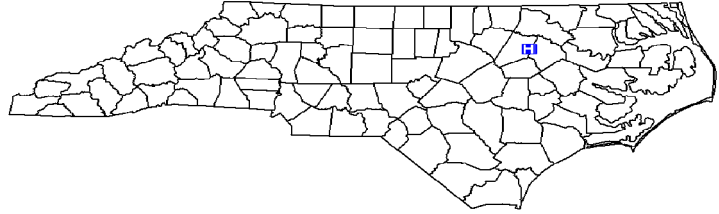
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Lifecare Hospitals Of North Carolina, Rocky Mount, Nash County

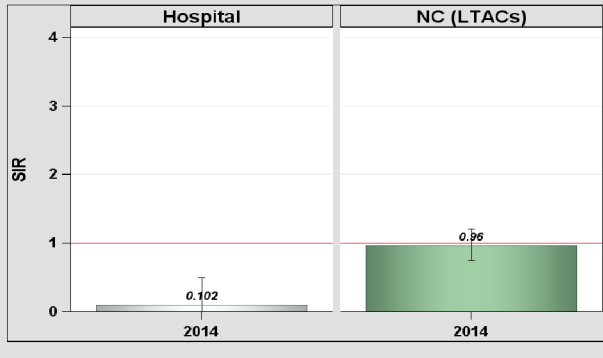
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital  
 Admissions in 2014: 513  
 Patient Days in 2014: 14,742  
 Total Number of Beds: 50  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 2.00



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	1	10,843	0.09	9.76	0.102	0.005, 0.505	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	10,843	0.09	9.76	0.102	0.005, 0.505	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

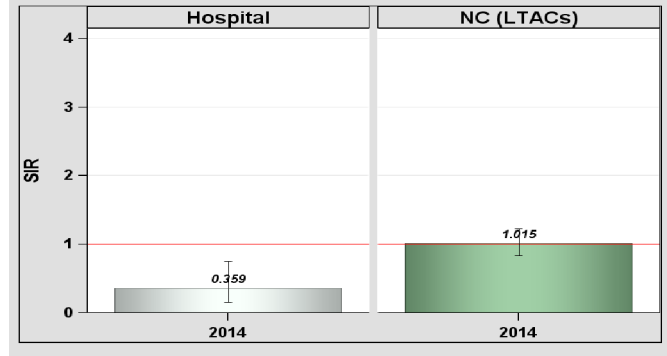
**Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	6	8,352	.167	16.7	0.359	0.146, 0.747	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	6	8,352	.167	16.7	0.359	0.146, 0.747	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).  
 Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Consumer Version) - April 2015

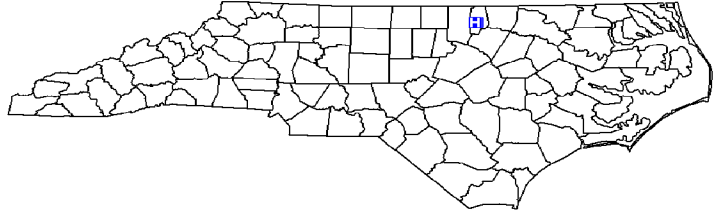
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Maria Parham Medical Center, Henderson, Vance County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,839  
 Patient Days in 2014: 24,552  
 Total Number of Beds: 102  
 Number of ICU Beds: 8  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.98



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

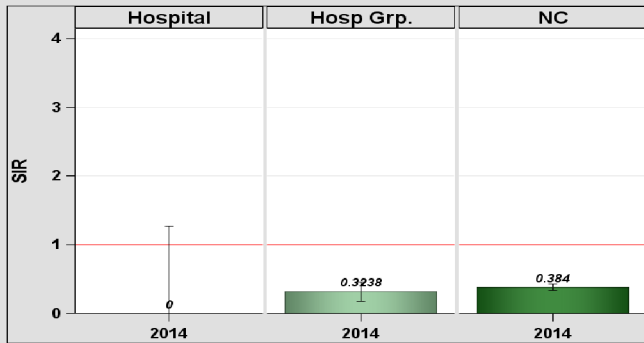


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,569	0	2.35	0	, 1.273	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,569	0	2.35	0	, 1.273	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	23,928	0.04	1.16	0.865	0.043, 4.268	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

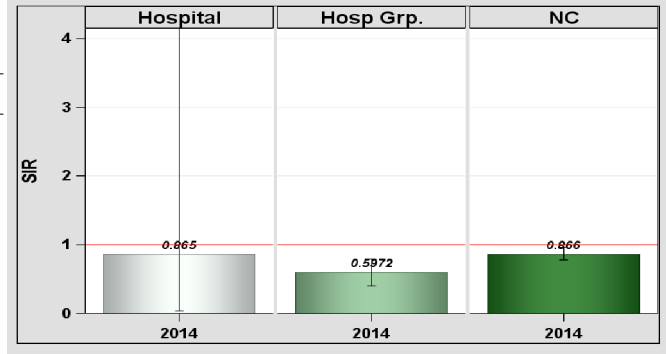


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

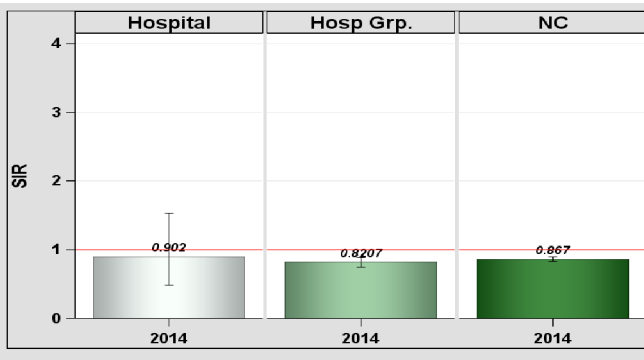


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	12	22,873	5.25	13.3	0.902	0.489, 1.534	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Maria Parham Medical Center, Henderson, Vance County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

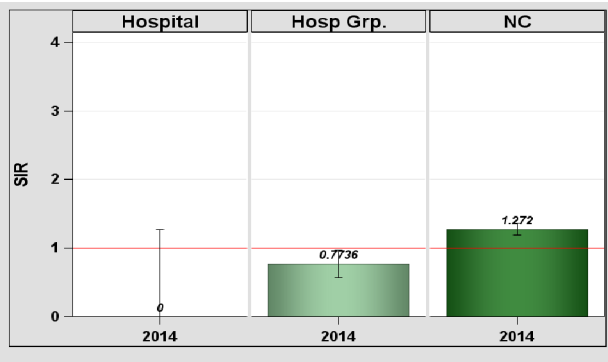


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,812	0	2.36	0	, 1.272	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,812	0	2.36	0	, 1.272	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	28	0	0.32	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

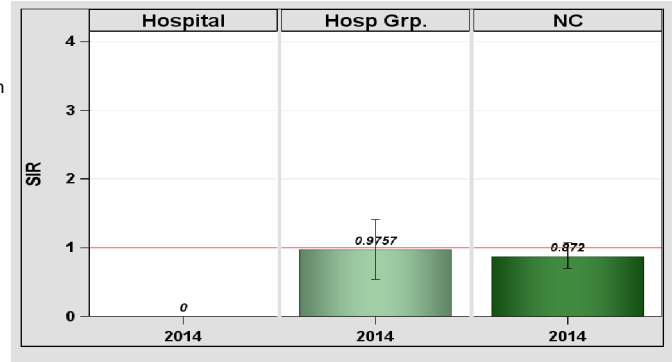


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

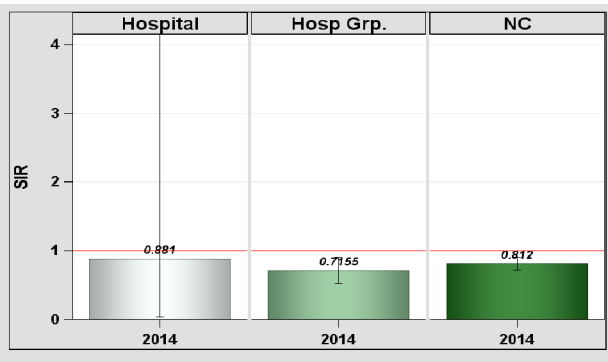


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	32	3.13	1.14	0.881	0.044, 4.346	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.



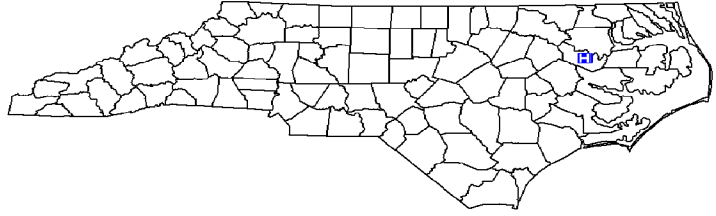
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Martin General Hospital, Williamston, Martin County

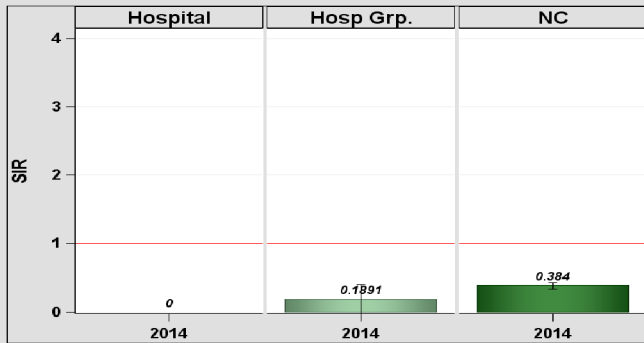
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 1,464  
 Patient Days in 2014: 4,700  
 Total Number of Beds: 50  
 Number of ICU Beds: 6  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 2.00



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	114	0	0.17	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	114	0	0.17	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

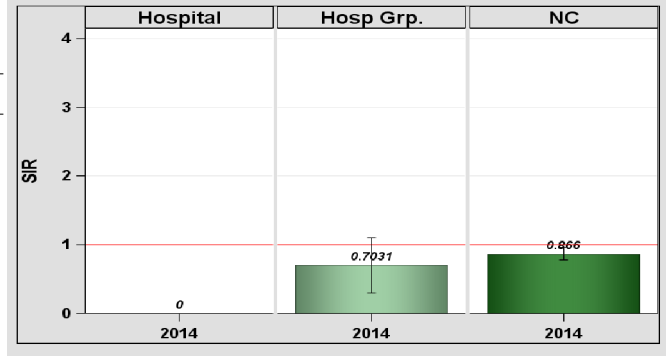
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	7,900	0	0.35	.		No Conclusion

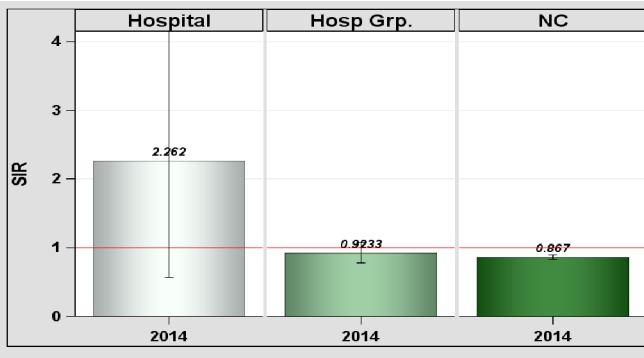
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	2,820	10.64	1.33	2.262	0.575, 6.155	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Martin General Hospital, Williamston, Martin County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

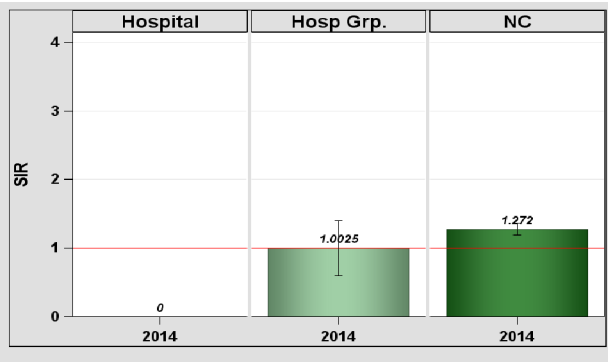


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	396	0	0.51	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	396	0	0.51	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	3	.	0.02	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

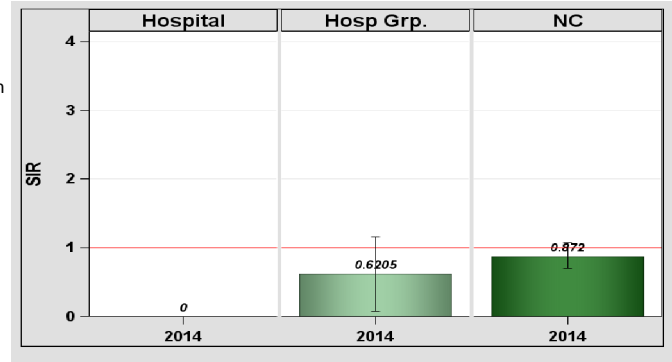


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

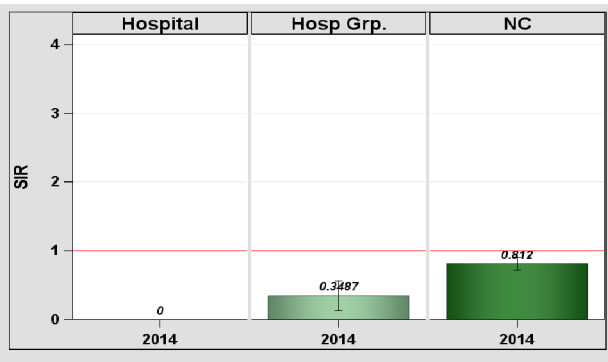


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	3	.	0.09	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

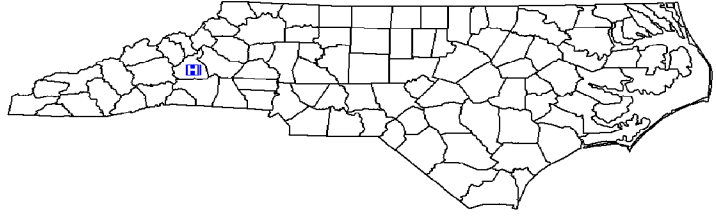
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Mcdowell Hospital, Marion, McDowell County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 2,521  
 Patient Days in 2014: 7,451  
 Total Number of Beds: 45  
 Number of ICU Beds: 9  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.63  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.39



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

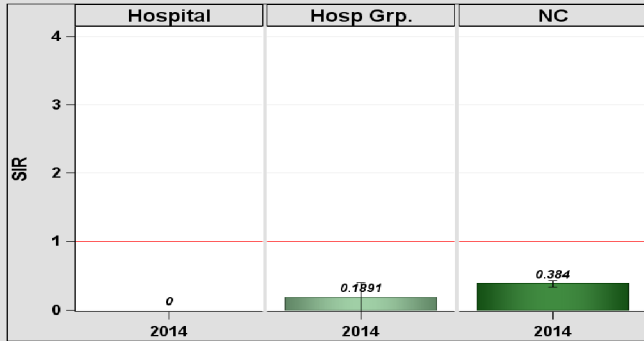


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	243	0	0.36	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	243	0	0.36	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	7,451	0	0.38	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

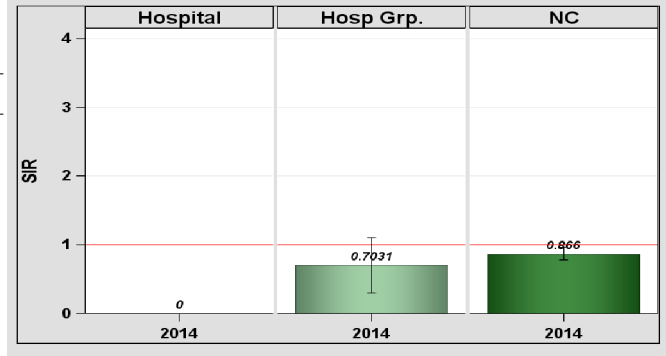


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

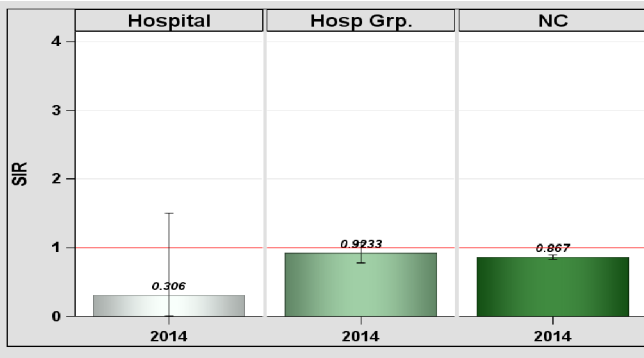


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

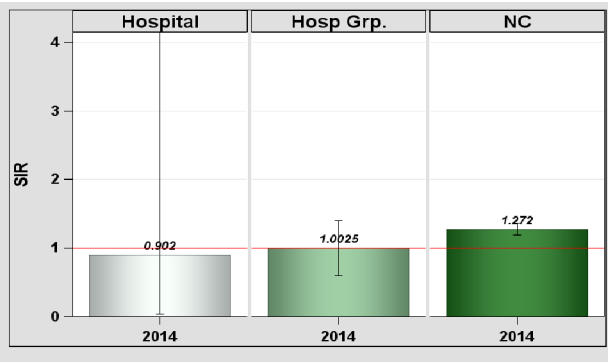
Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	7,369	1.36	3.27	0.306	0.015, 1.507	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**McDowell Hospital, Marion, McDowell County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**



**Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	853	1.17	1.11	0.902	0.045, 4.448	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	853	1.17	1.11	0.902	0.045, 4.448	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

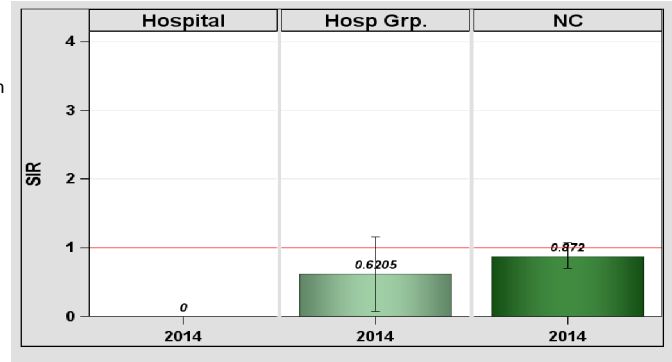
**Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

**Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

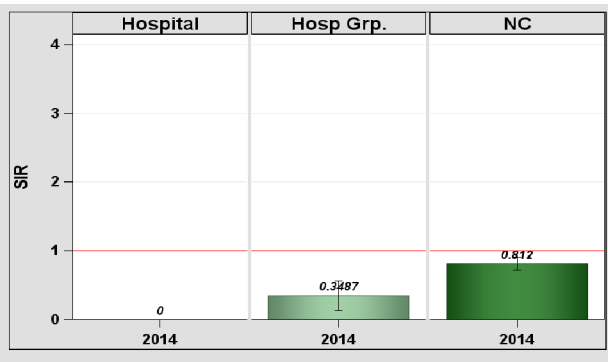
Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	18	.	0.16	.	.	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.



**Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**



**Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	12	.	0.37	.	.	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

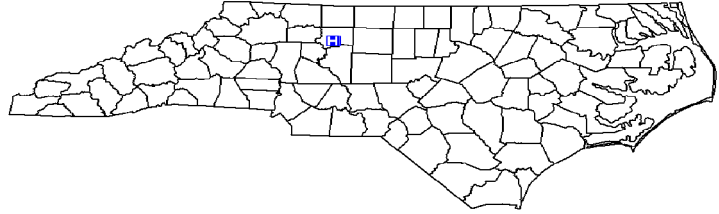
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Novant Health Medical Park Hospital, Winston Salem, Forsyth County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

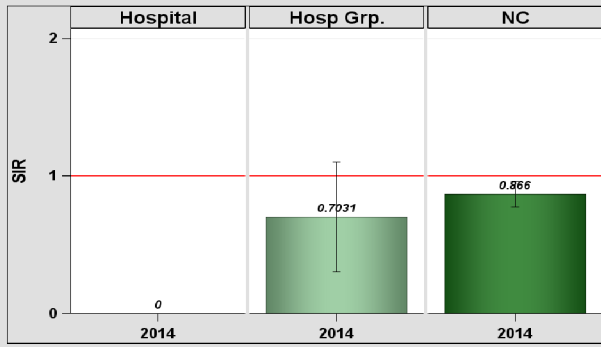
Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 865  
 Patient Days in 2014: 2,741  
 Total Number of Beds: 22  
 Number of ICU Beds: 0  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.63  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 2.84



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 1. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	2,741	0	0.1	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

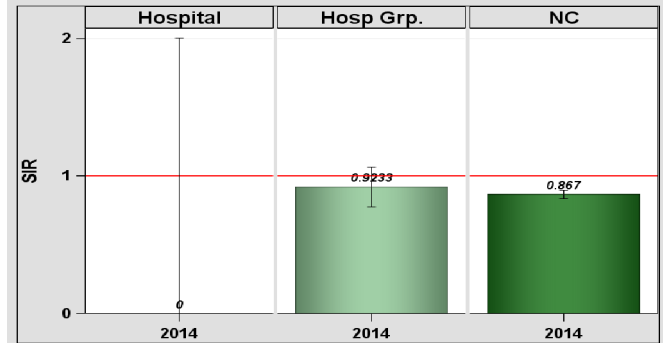
#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

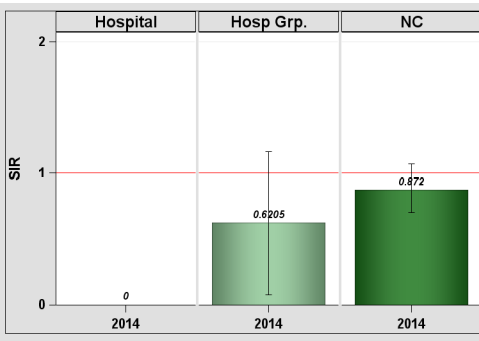
Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	2,741	0	1.5	0	, 2.003	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

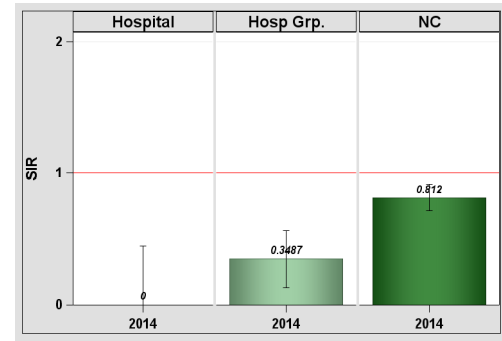


**Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**Table 3. Rates and SIRs by Surgery, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Procedure	Abdominal hysterectomy	Colon surgery
# Observed	1	0
# Procedures	80	220
Rate	12.5	0
# Predicted	0.68	6.70
SIR	.	0
95% CI		, 0.447
Compared to ntl baseline	No Conclusion	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio, corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries were performed.



**Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

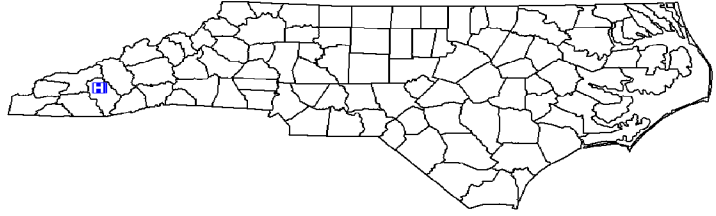
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Dlp - Harris Regional Hospital, Sylva, Jackson County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 4,125  
 Patient Days in 2014: 14,688  
 Total Number of Beds: 86  
 Number of ICU Beds: 9  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.16



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

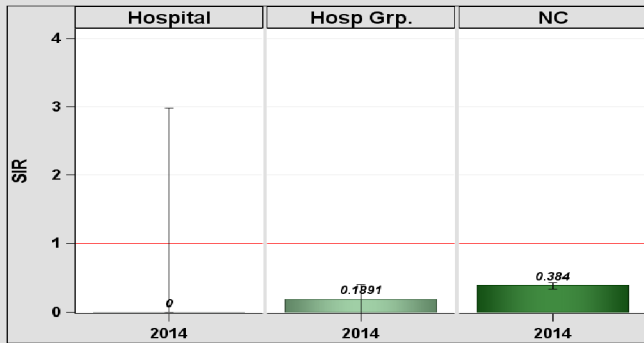


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	669	0	1	0	, 2.985	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	669	0	1	0	, 2.985	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	14,688	0.07	0.93	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

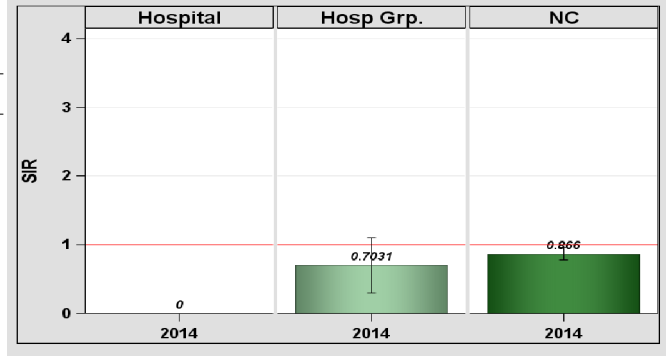


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

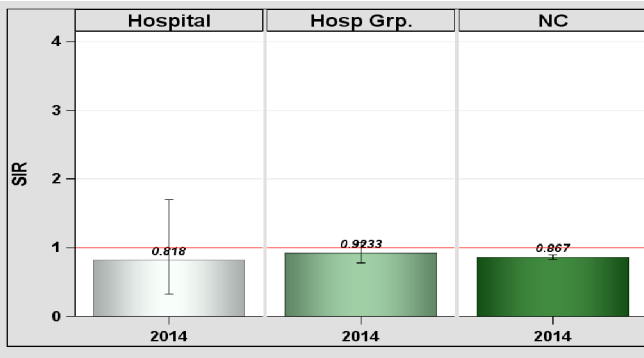


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	14,642	4.1	7.34	0.818	0.331, 1.701	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
Dlp - Harris Regional Hospital, Sylva, Jackson County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

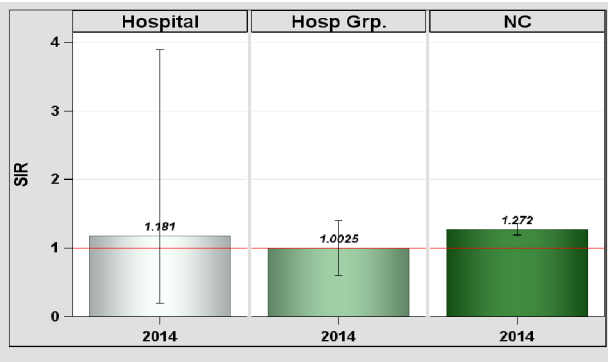


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	1,303	1.53	1.69	1.181	0.198, 3.901	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,303	1.53	1.69	1.181	0.198, 3.901	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	15	.	0.21	.	.	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

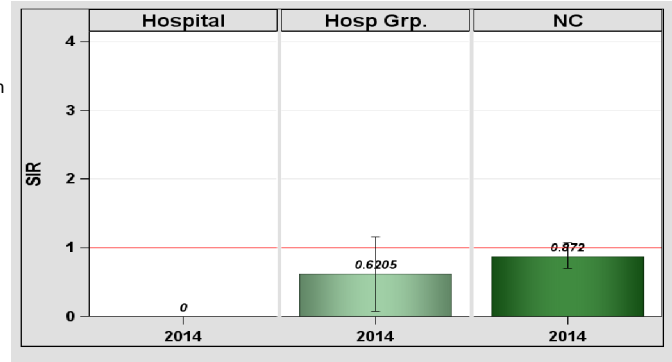


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

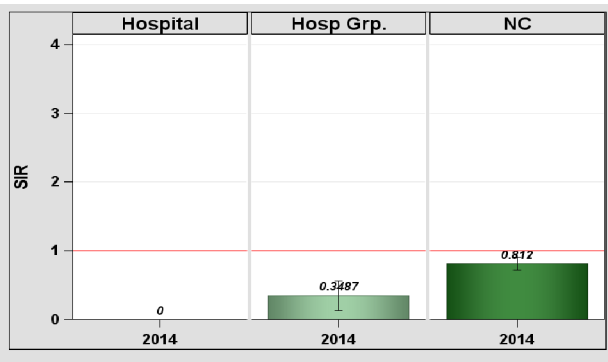


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	26	0	0.84	.	.	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
No comments provided.

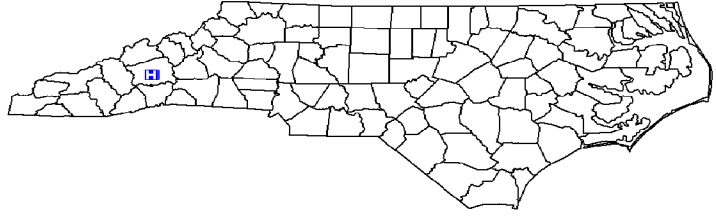
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Mission Hospital, Asheville, Buncombe County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Graduate  
 Admissions in 2014: 30,507  
 Patient Days in 2014: 205,611  
 Total Number of Beds: 716  
 Number of ICU Beds: 133  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 7.75  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.08



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

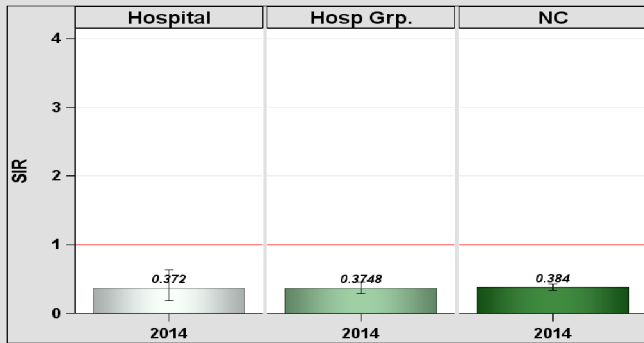


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	0	1,122	0	2.24	0	, 1.335	Same
Medical/surgical	7	5,471	1.28	8.21	0.853	0.373, 1.687	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	3	2,526	1.19	6.17	0.486	0.124, 1.322	Same
Neurosurgical	0	2,771	0	6.93	0	, 0.432	Better
Pediatric medical/surgical	1	752	1.33	2.26	0.443	0.022, 2.186	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	2,705	0	3.79	0	, 0.791	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	11	15,347	0.72	29.6	0.372	0.195, 0.646	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	11	205,611	0.05	17.44	0.631	0.332, 1.096	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

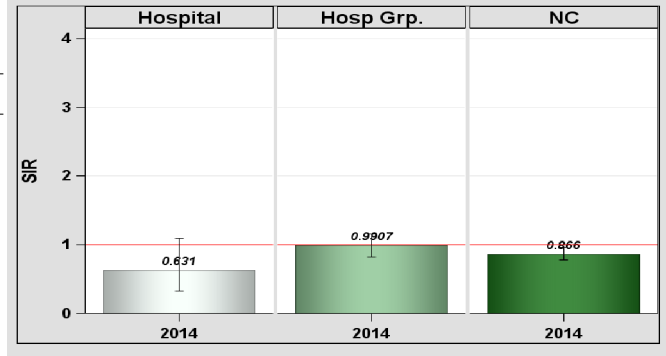


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

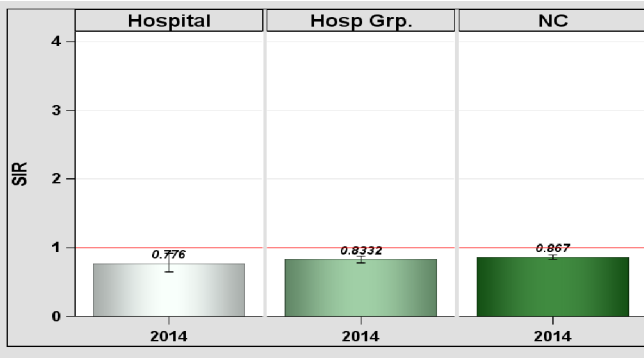


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	127	182,282	6.97	163.76	0.776	0.649, 0.920	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.



**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Mission Hospital, Asheville, Buncombe County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

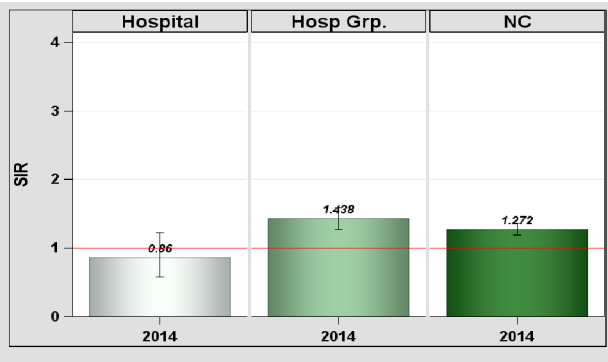


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	3	1,269	2.36	2.54	1.182	0.301, 3.217	Same
Medical/surgical	14	6,389	2.19	8.31	1.686	0.959, 2.761	Same
Neurosurgical	10	3,768	2.65	16.58	0.603	0.306, 1.075	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	0	148	0	0.41	.		No Conclusion
Surgical cardiothoracic	1	2,782	0.36	4.73	0.211	0.011, 1.043	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	28	14,356	1.95	32.57	0.86	0.583, 1.226	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	3 428	0.7	4.18	0.718	0.183, 1.953	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

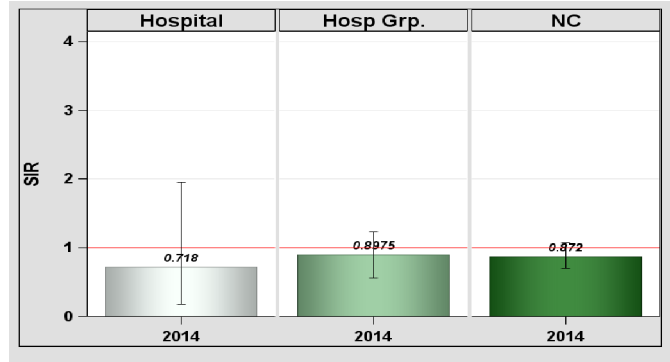


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

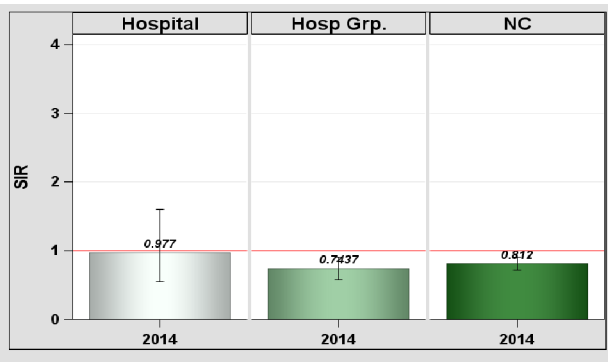


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	14 440	3.18	14.33	0.977	0.556, 1.600	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

Mission Health strives to improve the quality and safety of the care we give our patients each and every day. The prevention of infections is one of our highest priorities. By continuously and thoughtfully reviewing processes, procedures and events, we identify opportunities for improvement and address them immediately and appropriately, and share that knowledge internally to avert further issues.

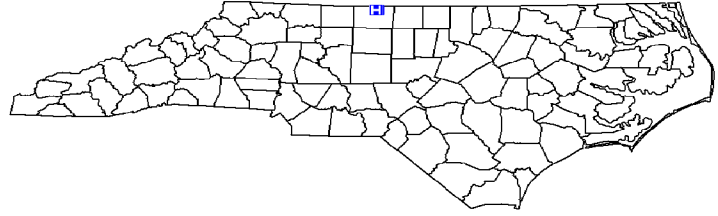
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Morehead Memorial Hospital, Eden, Rockingham County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 3,777  
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,827  
 Total Number of Beds: 108  
 Number of ICU Beds: 9  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.93



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

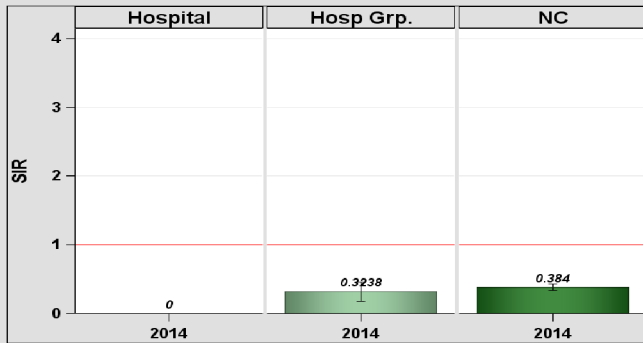


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	146	0	0.22	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	146	0	0.22	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	16,827	0	1.58	0	, 1.894	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

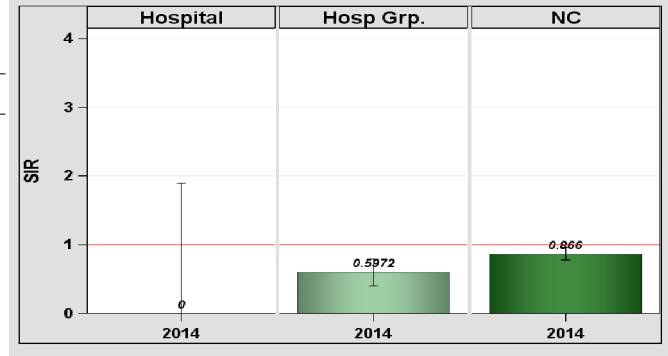


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

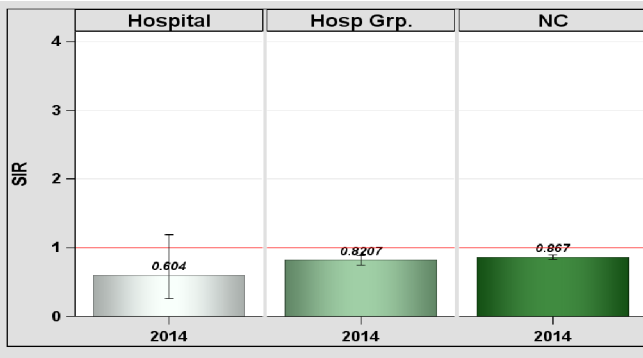


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	7	15,834	4.42	11.59	0.604	0.264, 1.195	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Morehead Memorial Hospital, Eden, Rockingham County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

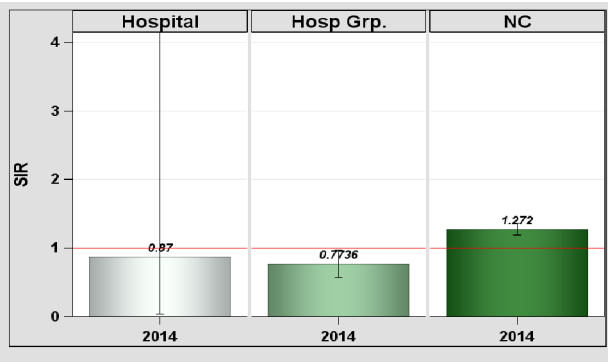


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	884	1.13	1.15	0.87	0.044, 4.292	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	884	1.13	1.15	0.87	0.044, 4.292	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	19	.	0.19	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

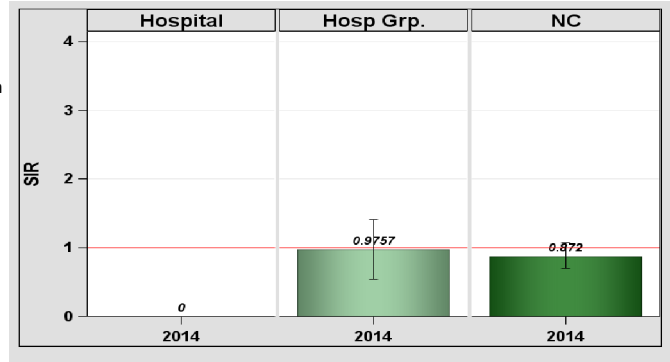


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

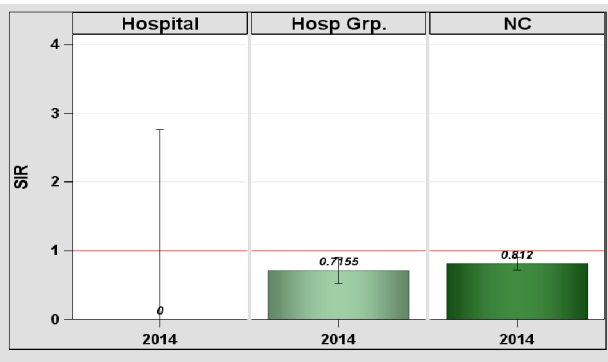


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	33	0	1.08	0	, 2.767	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

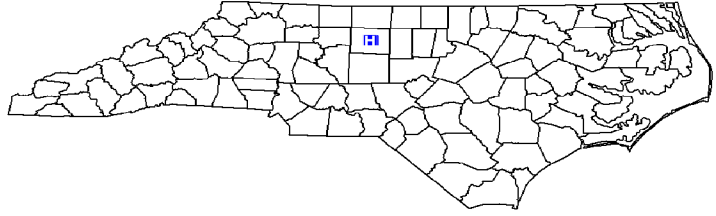
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Moses Cone Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 25,081  
 Patient Days in 2014: 121,636  
 Total Number of Beds: 536  
 Number of ICU Beds: 66  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 2.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.47



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

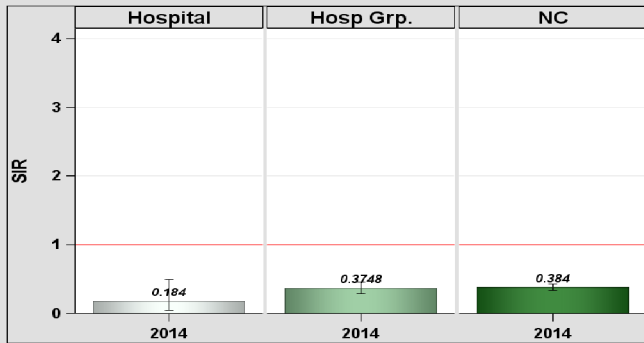


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	0	2,605	0	5.21	0	, 0.575	Better
Medical/surgical	1	2,693	0.37	4.04	0.248	0.012, 1.221	Same
Neurosurgical	2	1,278	1.56	3.2	0.626	0.105, 2.068	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	0	69	0	0.21	.		No Conclusion
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	2,598	0	3.64	0	, 0.824	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	3	9,243	0.32	16.29	0.184	0.047, 0.501	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	121,609	0.02	8.9	0.225	0.038, 0.743	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

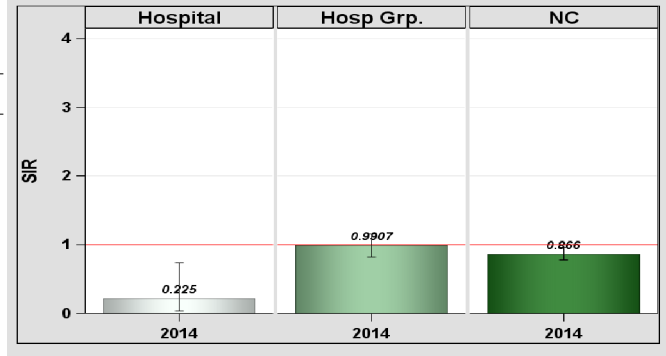


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

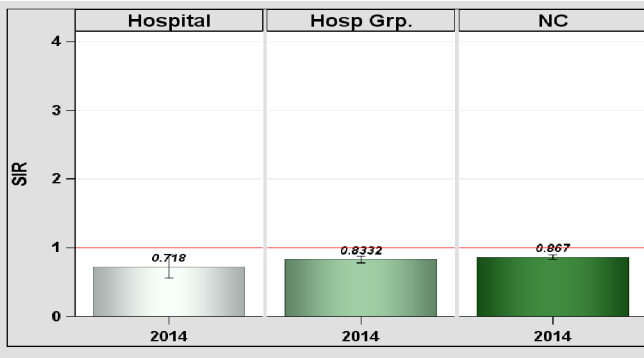


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	68	121,609	5.59	94.76	0.718	0.562, 0.904	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Moses Cone Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

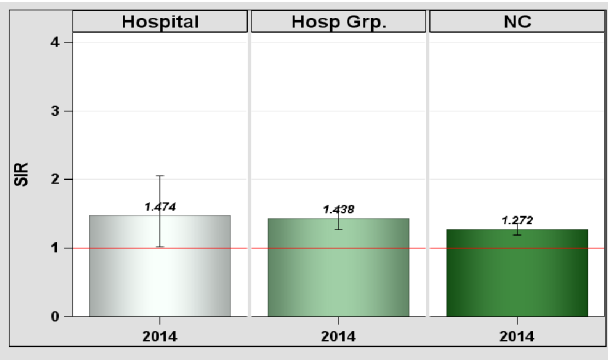


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	11	2,245	4.9	4.49	2.45	1.288, 4.258	Worse
Medical/surgical	6	2,691	2.23	3.23	1.858	0.753, 3.865	Same
Neurosurgical	12	2,106	5.7	9.27	1.295	0.702, 2.202	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	0	45	.	0.13	.		No Conclusion
Surgical cardiothoracic	3	2,704	1.11	4.6	0.653	0.166, 1.776	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	32	9,791	3.27	21.71	1.474	1.026, 2.056	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	2	.	0.02	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

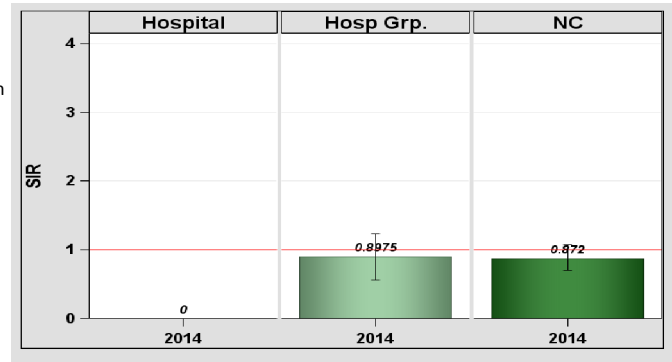


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

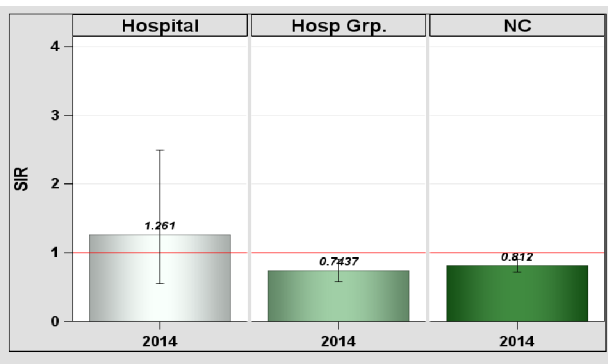


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	7	163	4.29	5.55	1.261	0.552, 2.495	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

Cone Health is committed to preventing Healthcare Associated Infections. We have dedicated teams of experts focused on process improvements to improve our patient outcomes. Please contact Cone Health Infection Prevention if you would like further information.

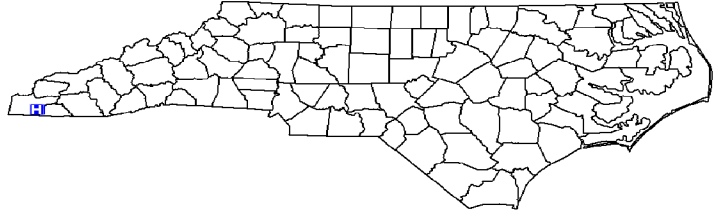
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Murphy Medical Center, Murphy, Cherokee County

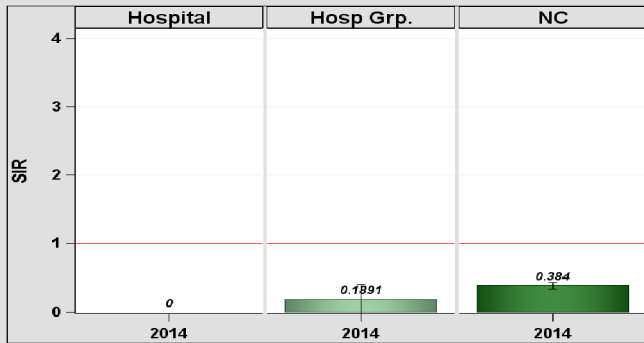
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 1,985  
 Patient Days in 2014: 6,326  
 Total Number of Beds: 63  
 Number of ICU Beds: 6  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.59



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	144	0	0.22	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	144	0	0.22	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

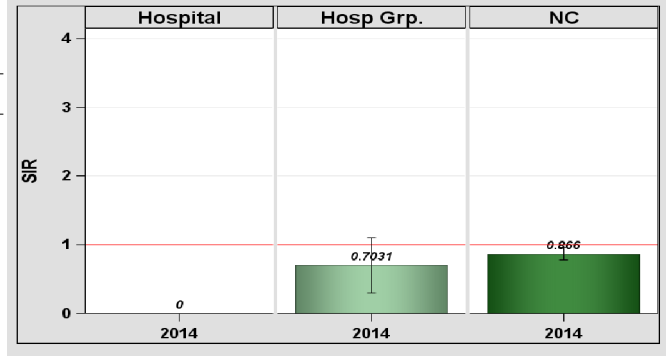
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	6,713	0	0.24	.		No Conclusion

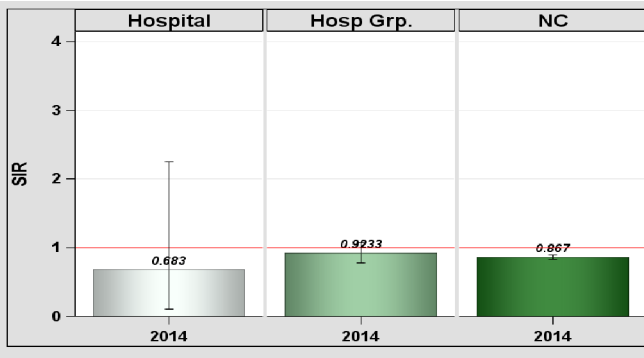
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	6,713	2.98	2.93	0.683	0.115, 2.257	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Murphy Medical Center, Murphy, Cherokee County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

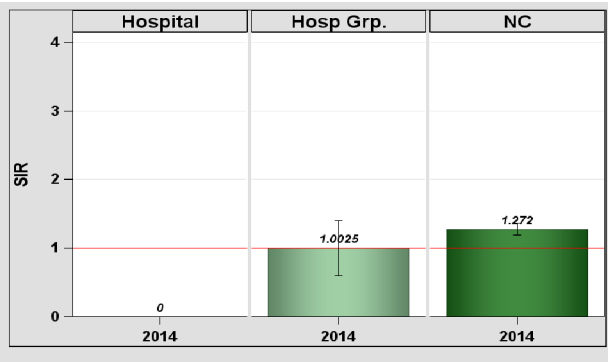


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	513	0	0.67	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	513	0	0.67	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	16	.	0.18	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

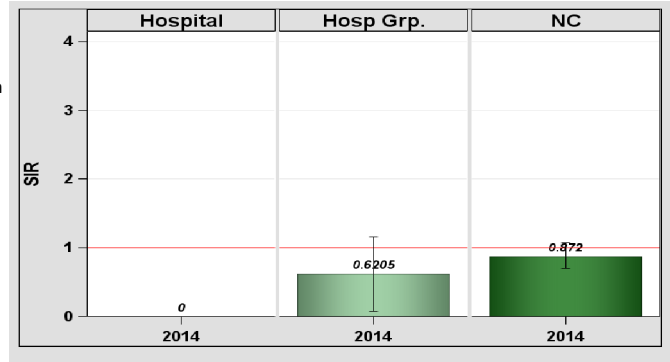


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

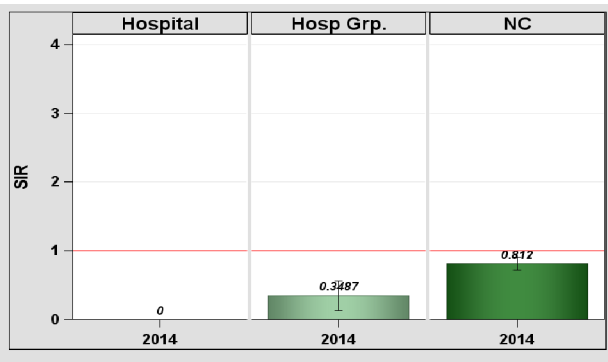


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	11	.	0.35	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

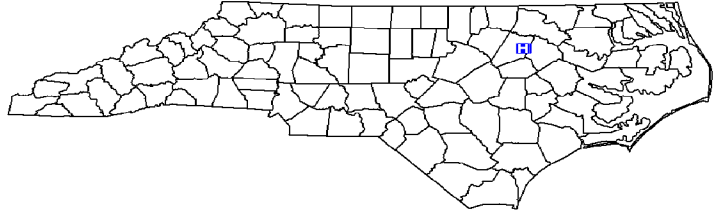
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Nash Health Care Systems, Rocky Mount, Nash County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 11,413  
 Patient Days in 2014: 51,043  
 Total Number of Beds: 177  
 Number of ICU Beds: 27  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 2.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.13



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

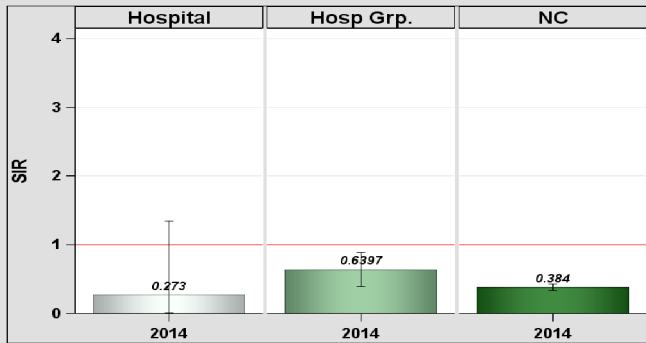


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	2,436	0.41	3.65	0.274	0.014, 1.350	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	0	9	.	0.01	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	2,445	0.41	3.66	0.273	0.014, 1.346	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	50,729	0.04	3.29	0.607	0.102, 2.006	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

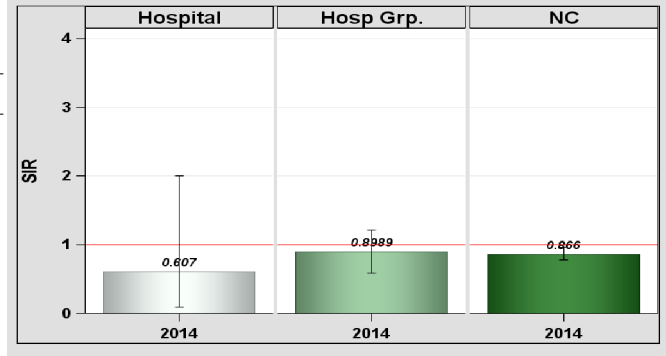


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

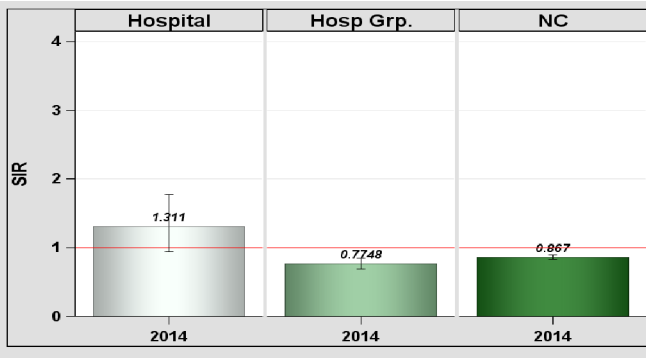


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	39	47,213	8.26	29.75	1.311	0.945, 1.774	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Nash Health Care Systems, Rocky Mount, Nash County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

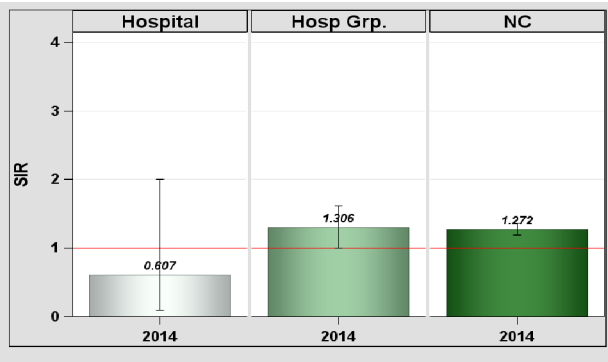


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	2,745	0.73	3.29	0.607	0.102, 2.006	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	2,745	0.73	3.29	0.607	0.102, 2.006	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	3	138	2.17	1.36	2.201	0.560, 5.990	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

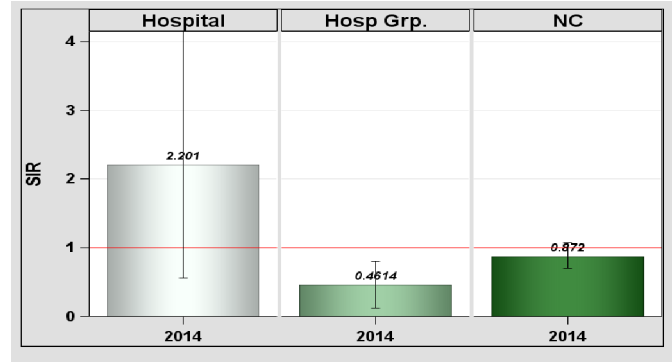


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

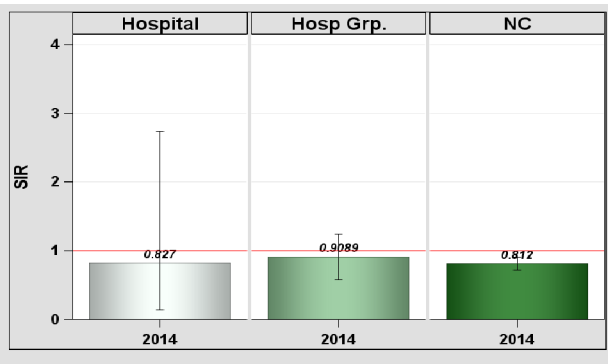


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	72	2.78	2.42	0.827	0.139, 2.732	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

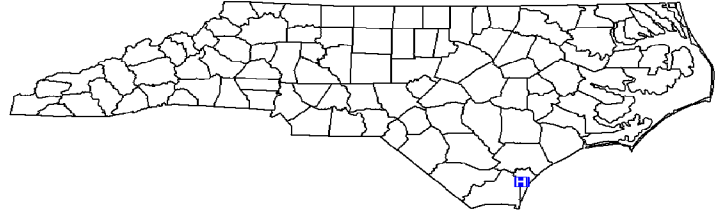
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### New Hanover Regional Medical Center, Wilmington, New Hanover County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Major  
 Admissions in 2014: 38,597  
 Patient Days in 2014: 189,422  
 Total Number of Beds: 652  
 Number of ICU Beds: 112  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 4.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.61



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

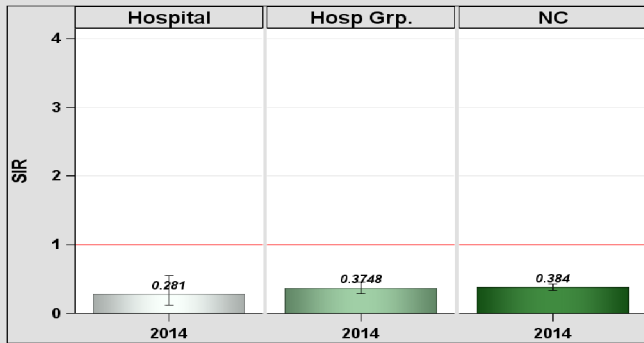


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	1,905	0	4.95	0	, 0.605	Better
Medical cardiac	2	2,587	0.77	5.17	0.387	0.065, 1.277	Same
Medical/surgical	0	138	0	0.29	.		No Conclusion
Neonatal Level II/III	1	2,259	0.44	5.32	0.188	0.009, 0.928	Better
Pediatric medical/surgical	0	174	0	0.52	.		No Conclusion
Surgical	3	2,659	1.13	6.12	0.491	0.125, 1.335	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	1	1,831	0.55	2.56	0.39	0.020, 1.924	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	7	11,553	0.61	24.94	0.281	0.123, 0.555	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	14	177,058	0.08	20.32	0.689	0.392, 1.129	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

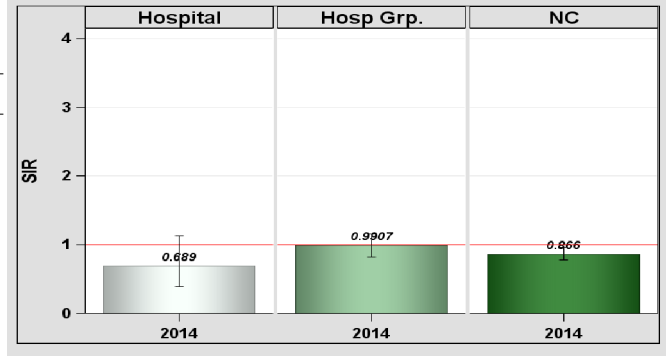


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

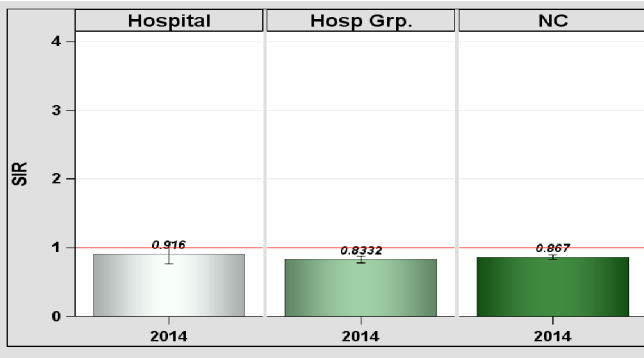


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	136	155,795	8.73	148.45	0.916	0.772, 1.080	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**New Hanover Regional Medical Center, Wilmington, New Hanover County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

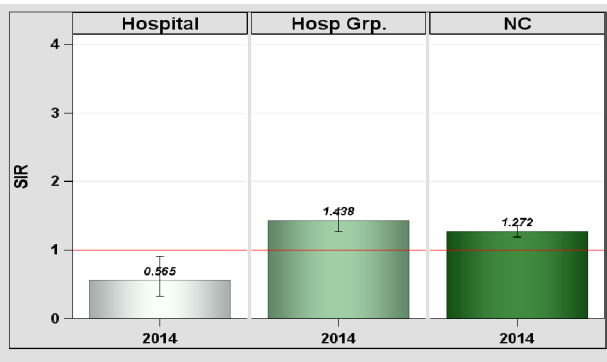


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	3	2,233	1.34	5.14	0.584	0.149, 1.590	Same
Medical cardiac	8	3,583	2.23	7.17	1.116	0.518, 2.120	Same
Medical/surgical	0	275	0	0.63	.		No Conclusion
Pediatric medical/surgical	0	61	0	0.17	.		No Conclusion
Surgical	4	4,059	0.99	10.55	0.379	0.120, 0.914	Better
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	1,698	0	2.89	0	, 1.038	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	15	11,909	1.26	26.55	0.565	0.328, 0.911	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	517	0.39	4.98	0.401	0.067, 1.326	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

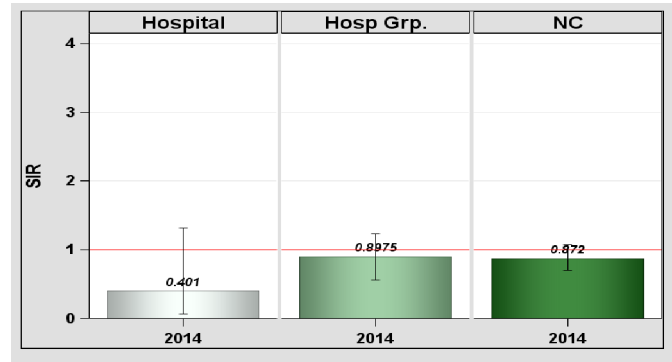


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

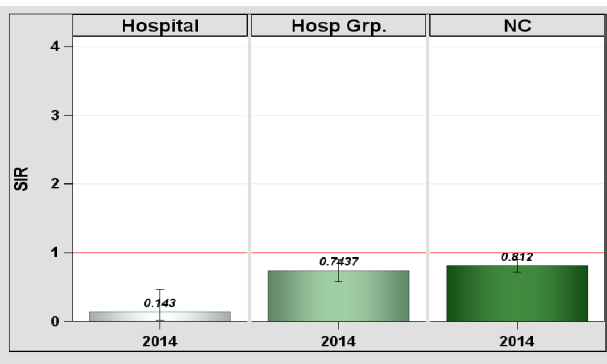


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	433	0.46	13.98	0.143	0.024, 0.473	Better

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

At New Hanover Regional Medical Center we take patient safety and quality care extremely seriously. We implement the latest science-based protocols to prevent hospital-acquired infection. We study and adopt best practices, evidence-based medicine and recommendations from national agencies to deliver the best possible outcomes for our patients. We encourage patients and their families to take an active role in helping prevent infections. Our team of infection preventionists works with all staff to ensure they are focused on delivering the highest quality of care possible. We are proud of our success and our ongoing quest to keep preventable infections to an absolute minimum.

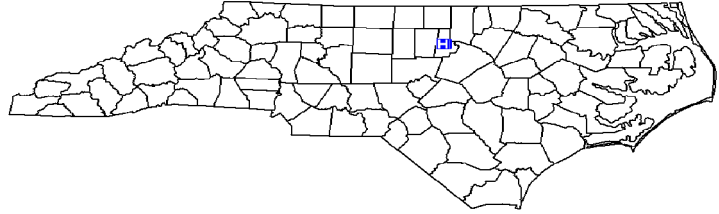
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### North Carolina Specialty Hospital, Durham, Durham County

#### 2013 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Admissions in 2013:	2,041
Patient Days in 2013:	3,573
Total Number of Beds:	18
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	0.70
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	3.89



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID Bacteremia)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

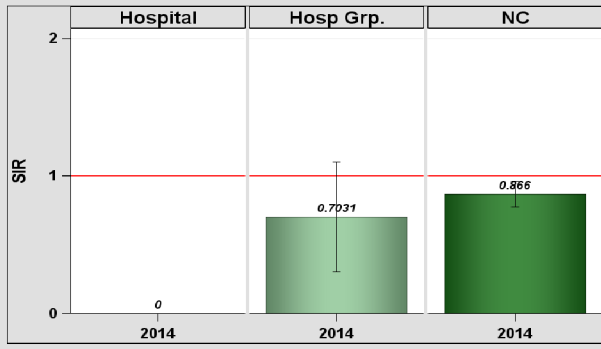


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	4,557	0	0.16	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	4,557	2.19	1.99	0.503	0.025, 2.482	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

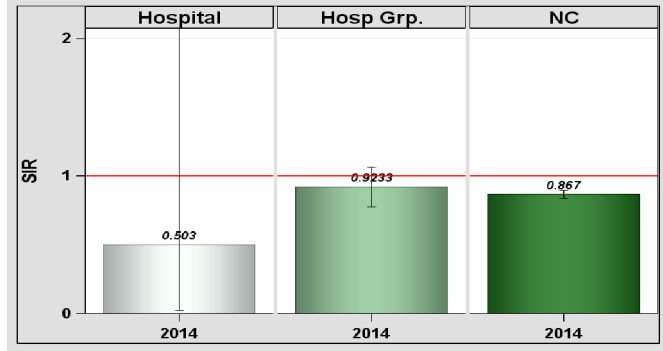


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Specialty acute care hospitals do not report CLABSIs, CAUTIs, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).

Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Provider Version) - April 2015

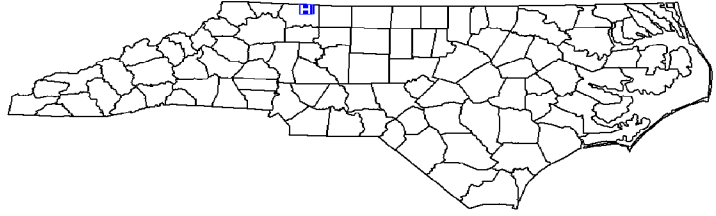
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Northern Hospital Of Surry County, Mount Airy, Surry County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 4,221  
 Patient Days in 2014: 13,583  
 Total Number of Beds: 100  
 Number of ICU Beds: 10  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.00



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

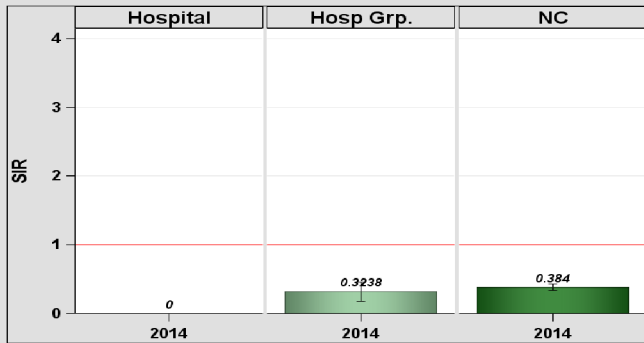


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	358	0	0.54	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	358	0	0.54	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	15,723	0	0.86	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

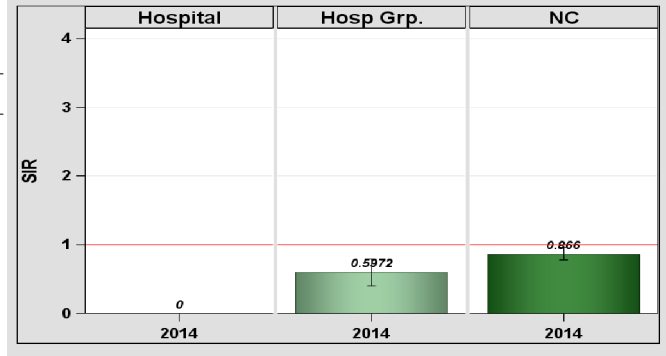


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

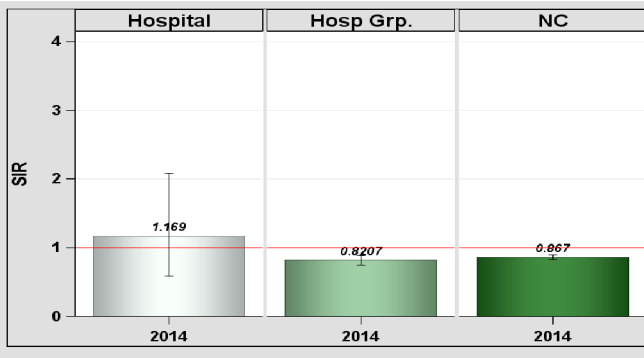


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	10	15,070	6.64	8.55	1.169	0.594, 2.084	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Northern Hospital Of Surry County, Mount Airy, Surry County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

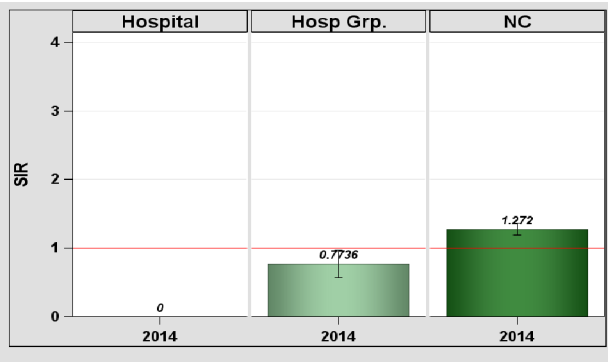


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	763	0	0.99	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	763	0	0.99	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	67	1.49	0.63	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

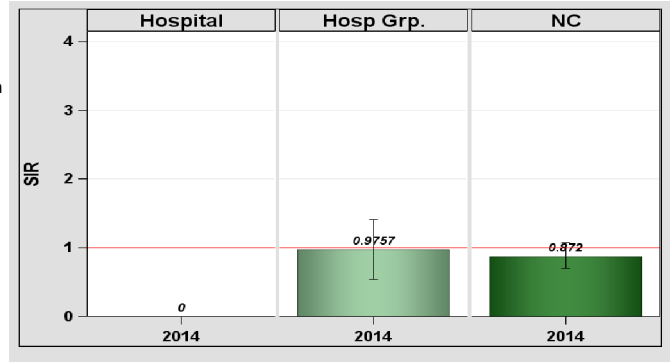


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

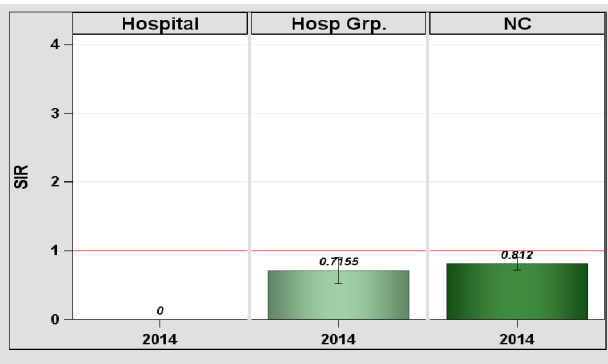


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	33	6.06	0.98	.		No Conclusion

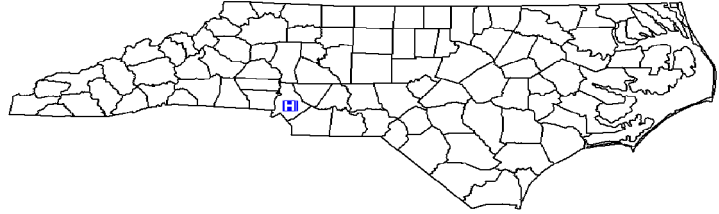
Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Novant Health Charlotte Orthopedic Hospital, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County**

**2014 Hospital Survey Information**

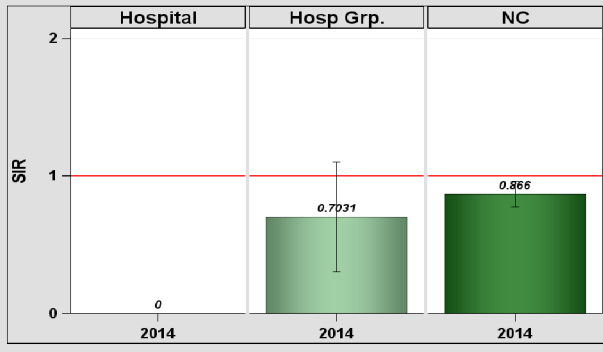
Hospital Type: Specialty Acute Care Hospital  
 Admissions in 2014: 822  
 Patient Days in 2014: 3,028  
 Total Number of Beds: 80  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.25



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

**Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID Bacteremia)**

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 1. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	3,028	0	0.11	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)**

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

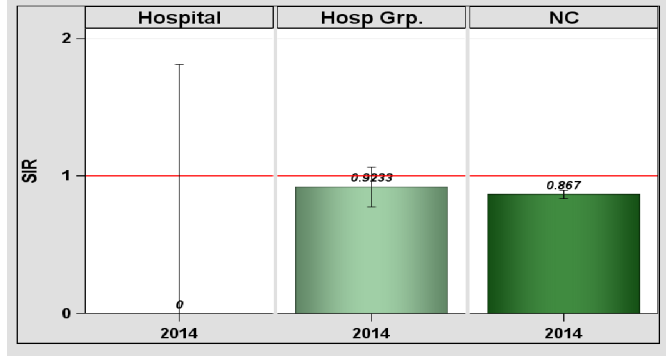
**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	3,028	0	1.65	0	, 1.813	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)**

Specialty acute care hospitals do not report CLABSIs, CAUTIs, or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).

Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Provider Version) - April 2015

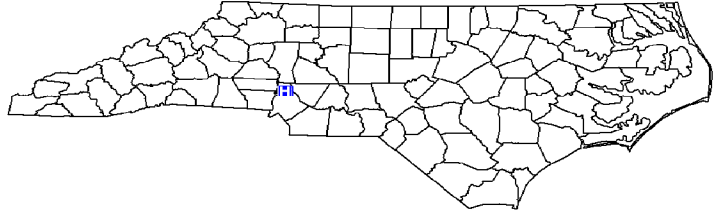
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Novant Health Huntersville Medical Center, Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 6,314  
 Patient Days in 2014: 23,115  
 Total Number of Beds: 73  
 Number of ICU Beds: 6  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.80  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.10



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

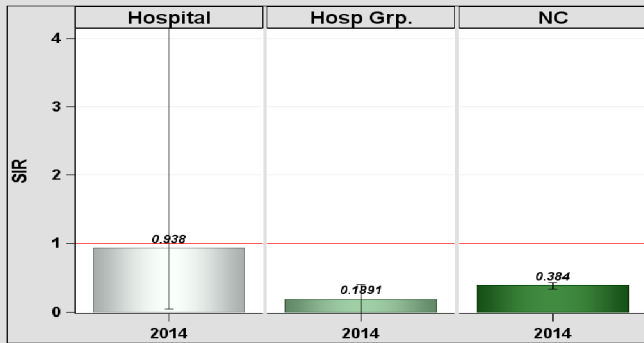


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	701	1.43	1.05	0.951	0.048, 4.690	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	0	9	.	0.01	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	710	1.41	1.07	0.938	0.047, 4.627	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	23,115	0	1.07	0	, 2.803	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

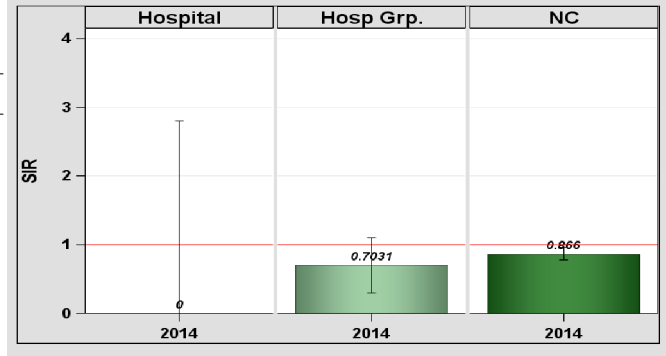


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

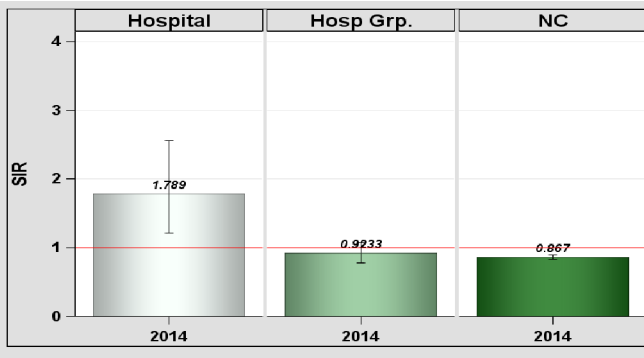


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	28	22,204	12.61	15.65	1.789	1.212, 2.552	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.



# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Novant Health Huntersville Medical Center, Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

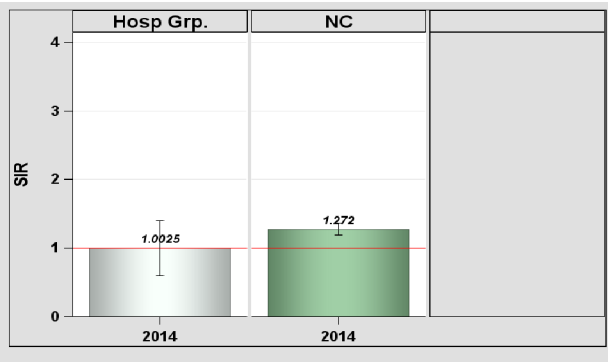


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
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Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	40	0	0.34	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

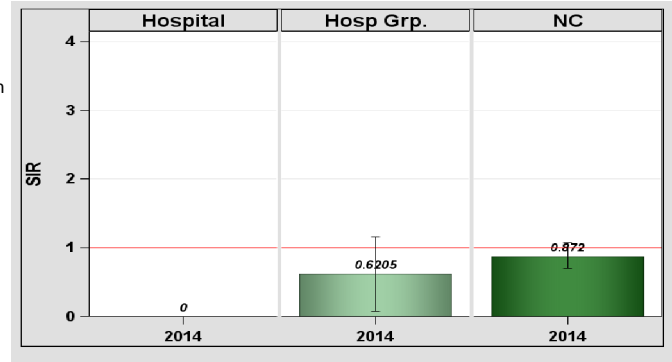


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

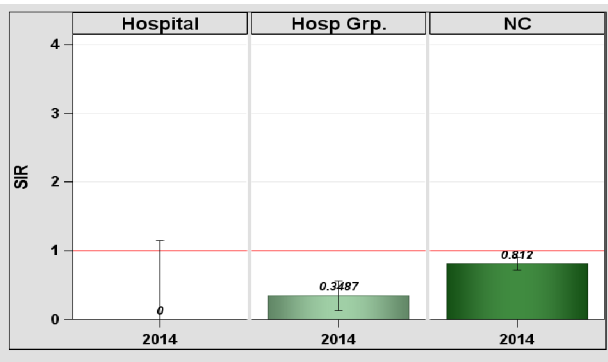


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	82	0	2.6	0	, 1.153	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on [NovantHealth.org](http://NovantHealth.org).

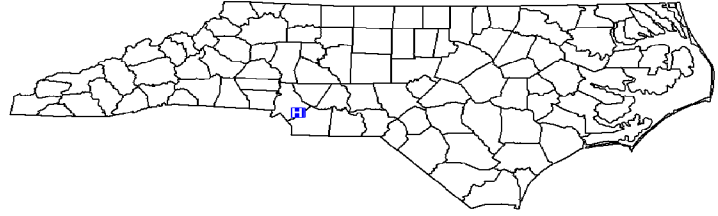
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Novant Health Matthews Medical Center, Matthews, Mecklenburg County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 8,708  
 Patient Days in 2014: 32,402  
 Total Number of Beds: 137  
 Number of ICU Beds: 18  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.73



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

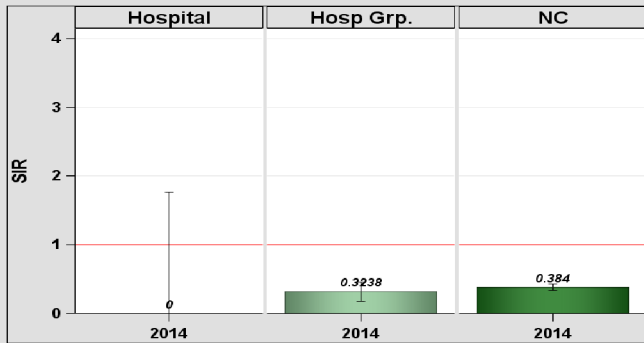


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,093	0	1.64	0	, 1.827	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	0	54	0	0.06	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,147	0	1.7	0	, 1.762	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	33,650	0.06	1.98	1.008	0.169, 3.331	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

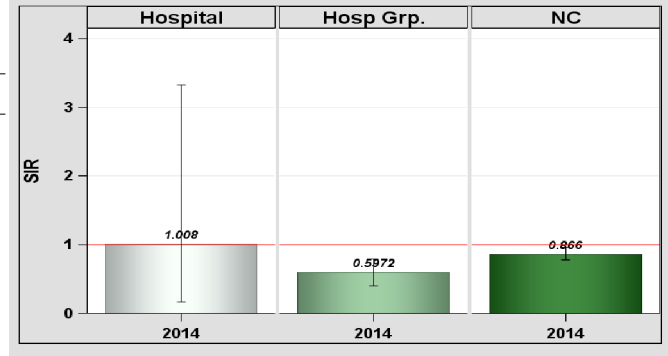


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

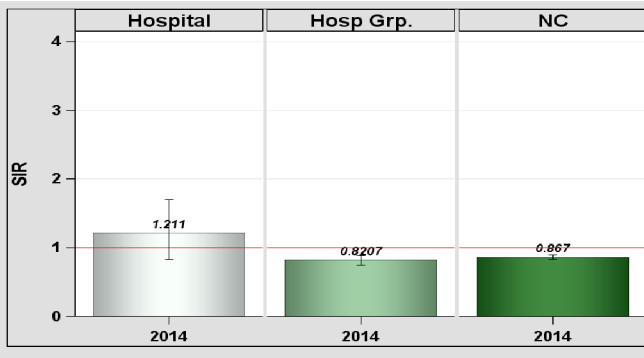


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	30	32,402	9.26	24.77	1.211	0.832, 1.707	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Novant Health Matthews Medical Center, Matthews, Mecklenburg County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

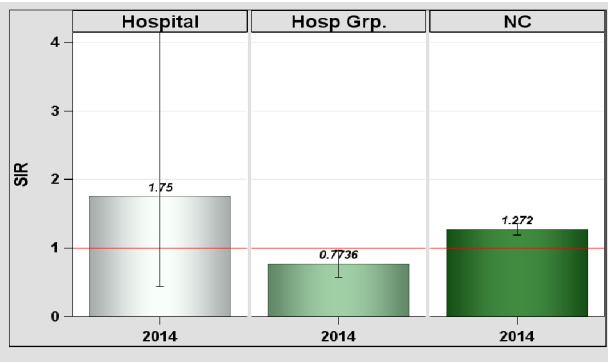


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	3	1,319	2.27	1.71	1.75	0.445, 4.762	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	3	1,319	2.27	1.71	1.75	0.445, 4.762	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	51	1.96	0.47	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

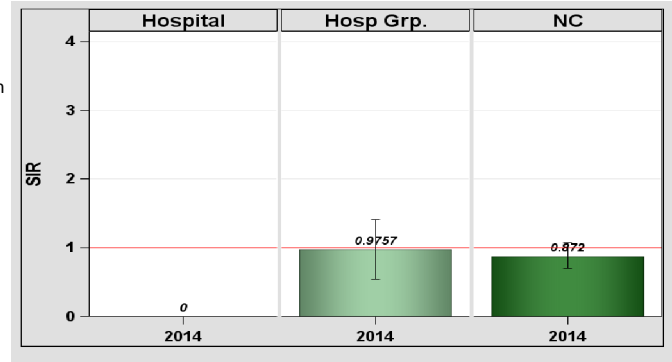


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

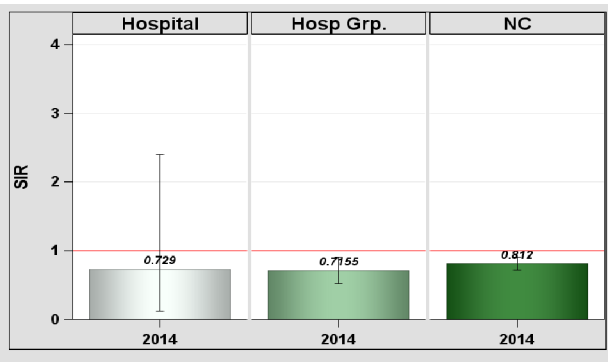


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	87	2.3	2.74	0.729	0.122, 2.409	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

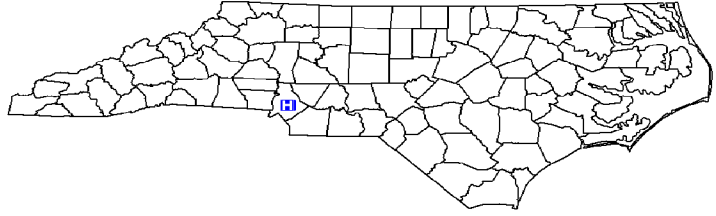
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Novant Health Presbyterian Medical Center, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 31,185  
 Patient Days in 2014: 150,627  
 Total Number of Beds: 702  
 Number of ICU Beds: 86  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 4.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.57



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

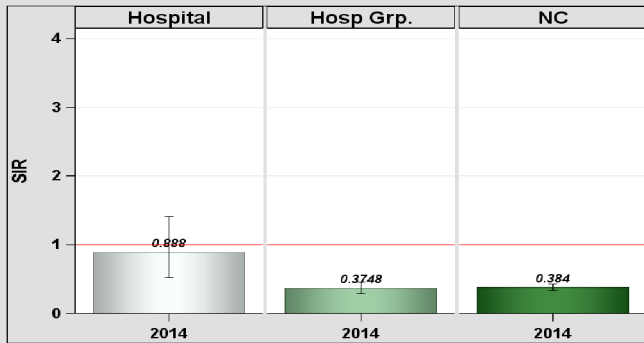


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	3	2,306	1.3	4.61	0.65	0.165, 1.770	Same
Medical/surgical	6	3,113	1.93	4.67	1.285	0.521, 2.673	Same
Neonatal Level III	7	2,470	2.83	6.01	1.164	0.509, 2.303	Same
Neurosurgical	0	427	0	1.07	0	, 2.806	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	0	301	0	0.9	.		No Conclusion
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	536	0	0.75	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	16	9,153	1.75	18.01	0.888	0.526, 1.412	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHCN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	22	147,737	0.15	11.35	1.938	1.245, 2.886	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHCN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

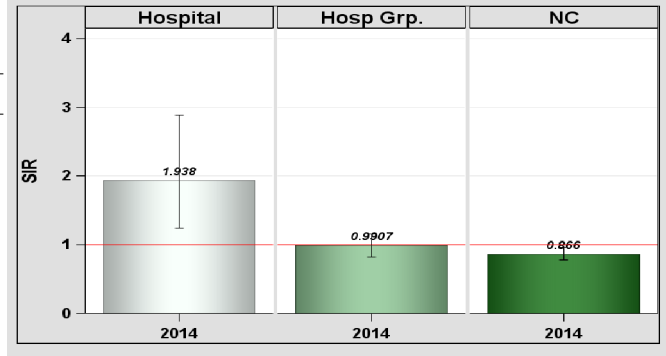


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

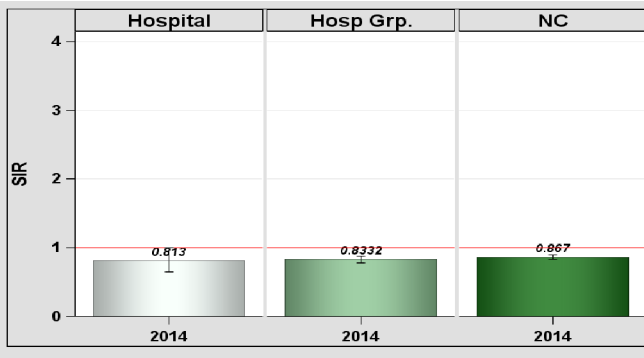


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	80	135,598	5.9	98.4	0.813	0.649, 1.007	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHCN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Novant Health Presbyterian Medical Center, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

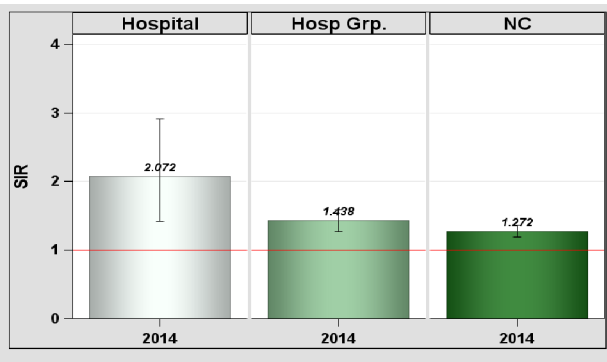


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	10	2,426	4.12	4.85	2.061	1.047, 3.674	Worse
Medical/surgical	16	3,481	4.6	4.53	3.536	2.093, 5.619	Worse
Neurosurgical	3	774	3.88	3.41	0.881	0.224, 2.397	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	0	181	0	0.51	.		No Conclusion
Surgical cardiothoracic	1	701	1.43	1.19	0.839	0.042, 4.139	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	30	7,563	3.97	14.48	2.072	1.423, 2.920	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	7	350	2	3.43	2.042	0.893, 4.039	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

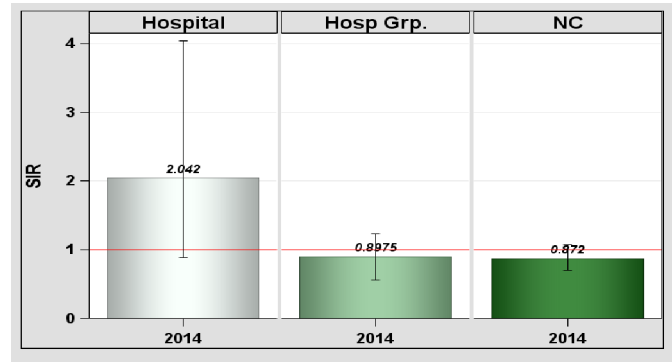


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

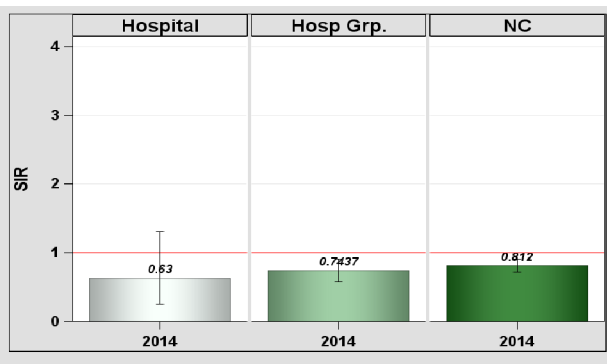


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	6	295	2.03	9.52	0.63	0.255, 1.310	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

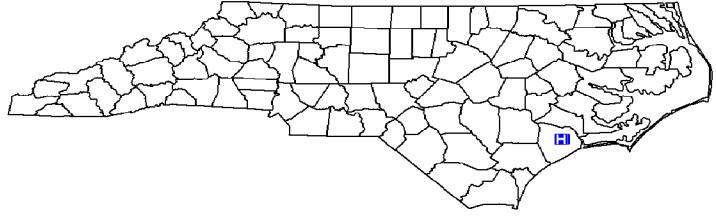
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Onslow Memorial Hospital, Jacksonville, Onslow County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 8,912  
 Patient Days in 2014: 33,107  
 Total Number of Beds: 162  
 Number of ICU Beds: 30  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.93



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

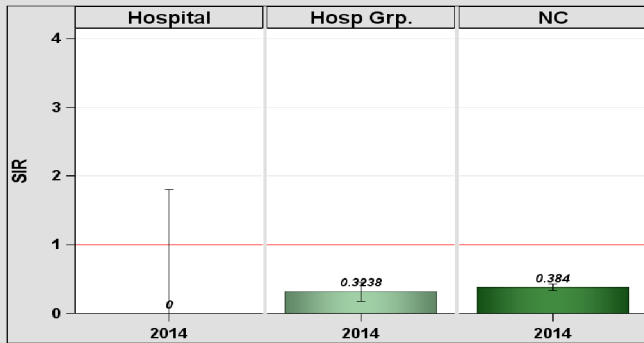


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,105	0	1.66	0	, 1.807	Same
Neonatal Level III	0	0	.	0	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,105	0	1.66	0	, 1.807	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	33,107	0.03	2.01	0.498	0.025, 2.458	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

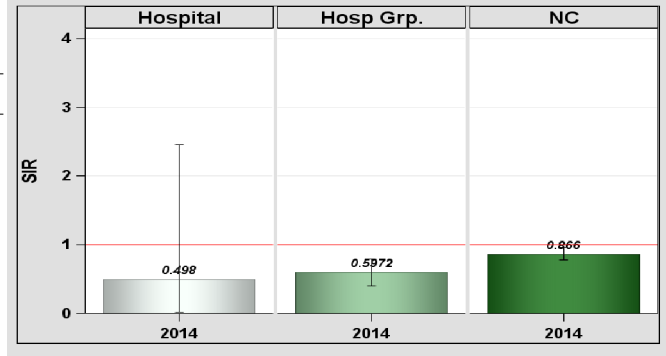


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

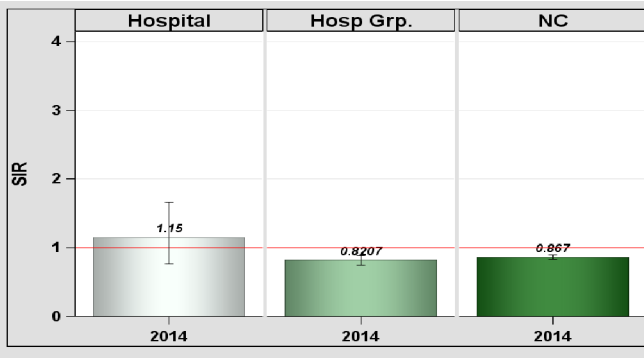


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	26	27,466	9.47	22.61	1.15	0.767, 1.661	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Onslow Memorial Hospital, Jacksonville, Onslow County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

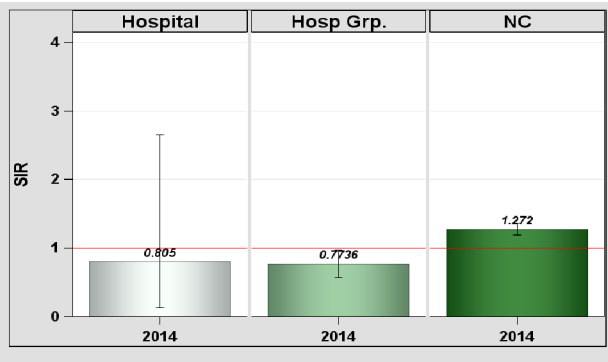


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	1,910	1.05	2.48	0.805	0.135, 2.661	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,910	1.05	2.48	0.805	0.135, 2.661	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	15	.	0.13	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

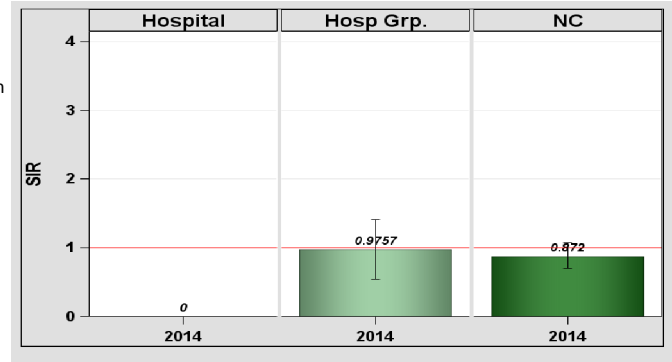


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

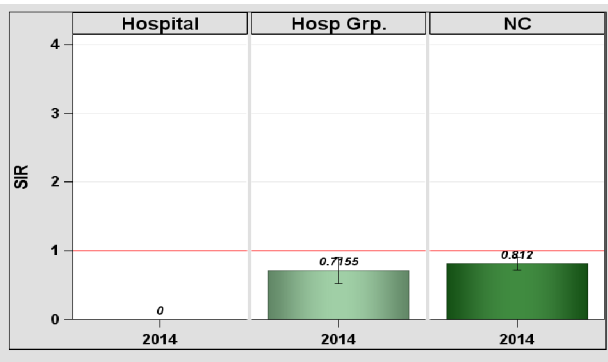


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	18	.	0.56	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

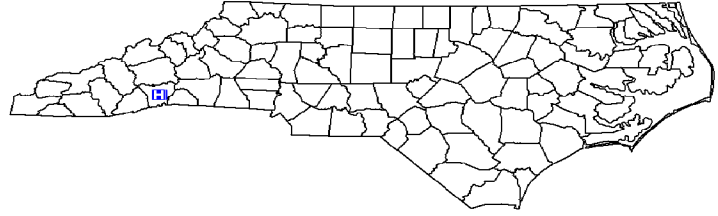
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Pardee Hospital, Hendersonville, Henderson County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 6,966  
 Patient Days in 2014: 33,844  
 Total Number of Beds: 138  
 Number of ICU Beds: 8  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.72



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

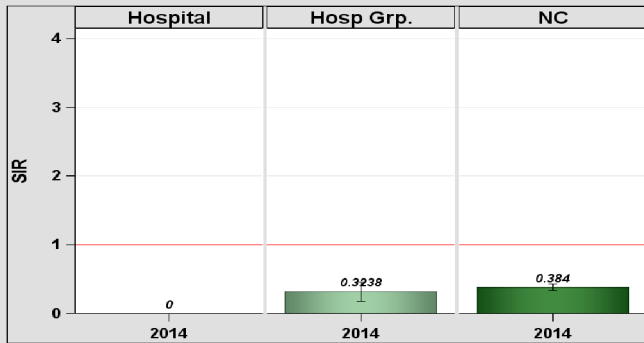


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	233	4.29	0.35	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	233	4.29	0.35	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	28,132	0	1.35	0	, 2.211	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

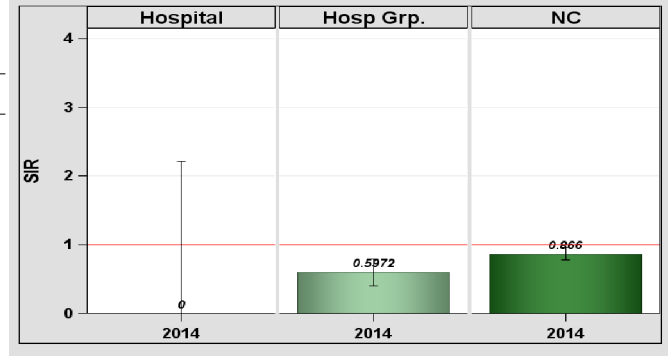


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

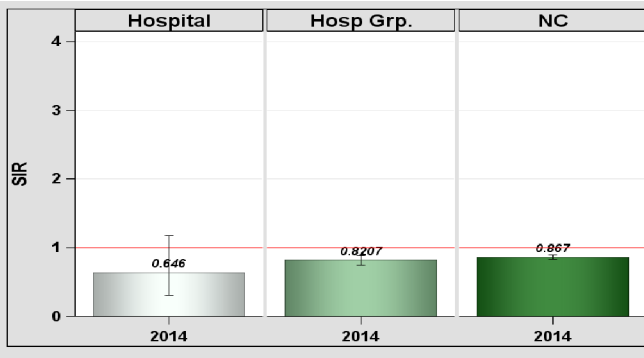


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	9	28,132	3.2	13.93	0.646	0.315, 1.185	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Pardee Hospital, Hendersonville, Henderson County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

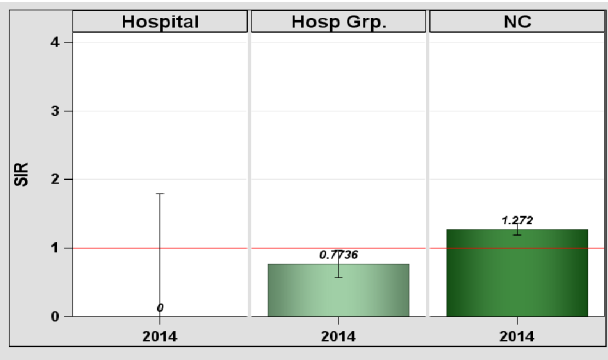


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,281	0	1.67	0	, 1.799	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,281	0	1.67	0	, 1.799	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	37	0	0.43	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

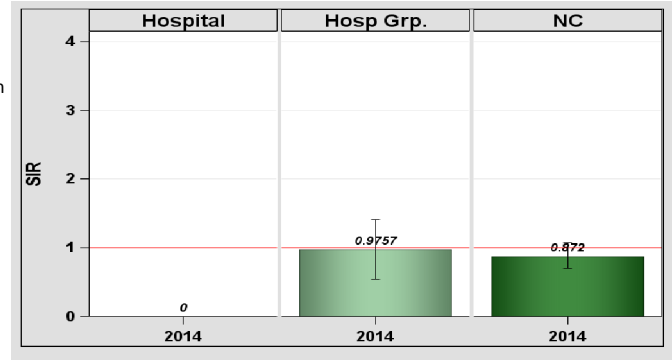


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

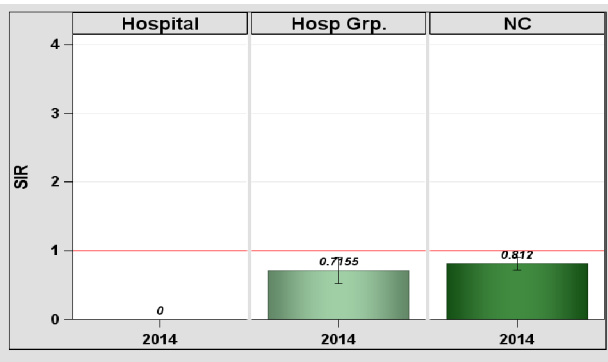


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	9	.	0.3	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

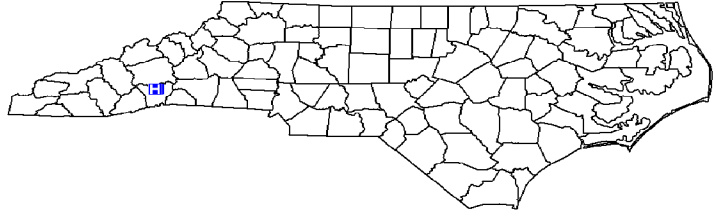
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Park Ridge Health, Hendersonville, Henderson County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 7,990  
 Patient Days in 2014: 21,352  
 Total Number of Beds: 98  
 Number of ICU Beds: 6  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.02



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

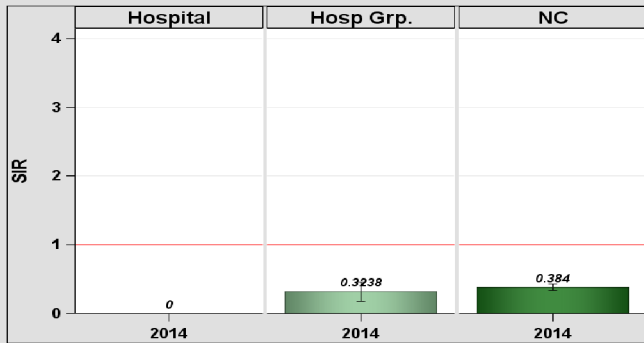


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	415	0	0.79	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	415	0	0.79	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	21,359	0	0.86	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

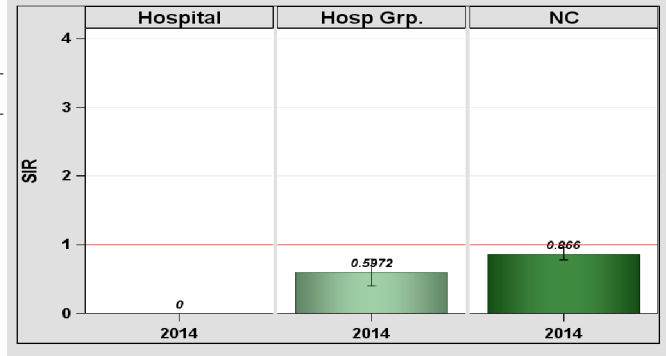


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

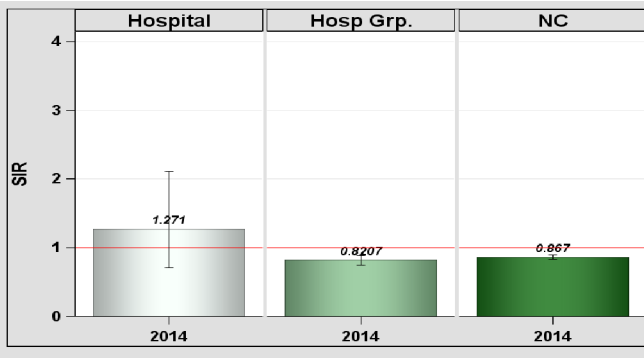


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	13	21,359	6.09	10.23	1.271	0.707, 2.118	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Park Ridge Health, Hendersonville, Henderson County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

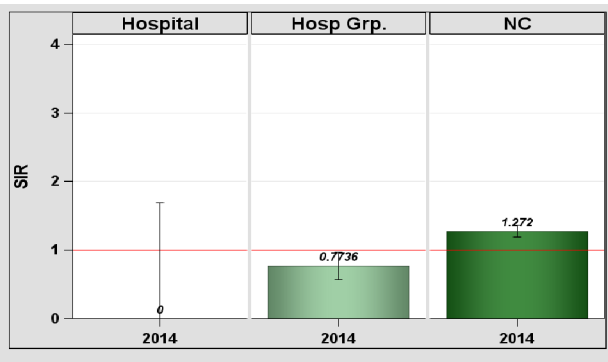


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	883	0	1.77	0	, 1.696	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	883	0	1.77	0	, 1.696	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	81	0	0.86	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

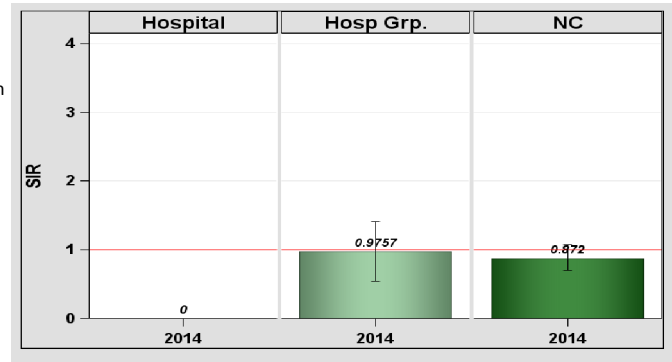


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

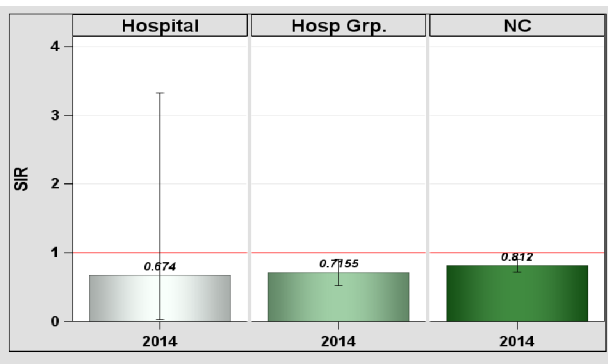


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	43	2.33	1.48	0.674	0.034, 3.326	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

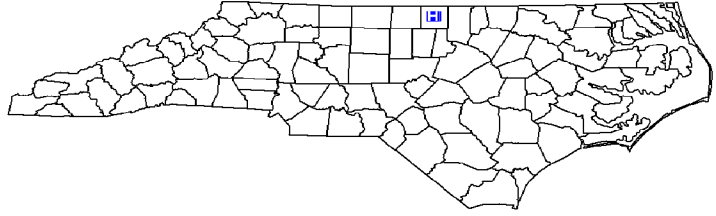
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Person Memorial Hospital, Roxboro, Person County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 1,525  
 Patient Days in 2014: 5,482  
 Total Number of Beds: 38  
 Number of ICU Beds: 6  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.40  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.05



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

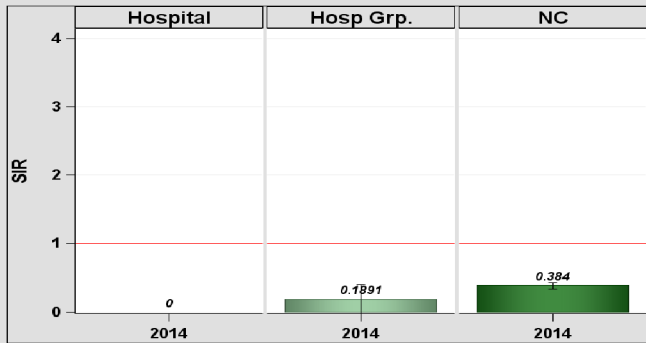


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	187	0	0.28	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	187	0	0.28	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	5,403	0	0.36	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

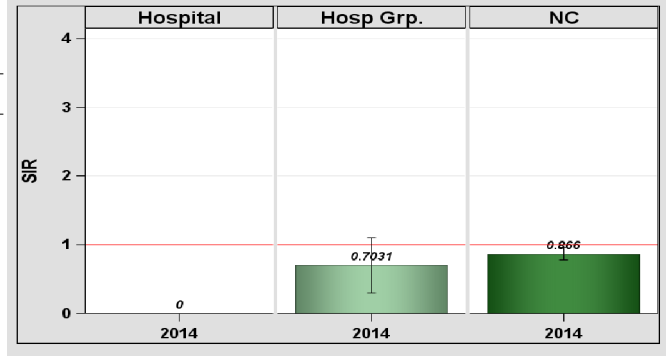


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

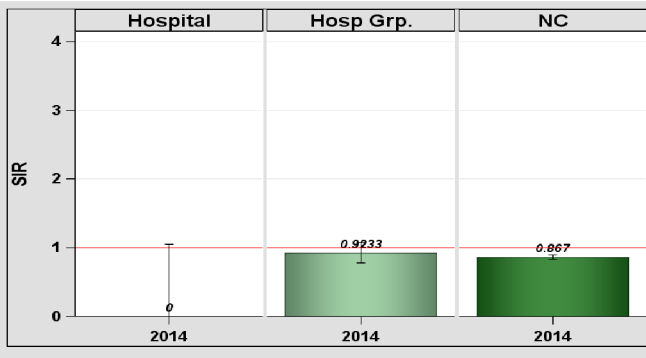


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	5,403	0	2.84	0	, 1.056	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Person Memorial Hospital, Roxboro, Person County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

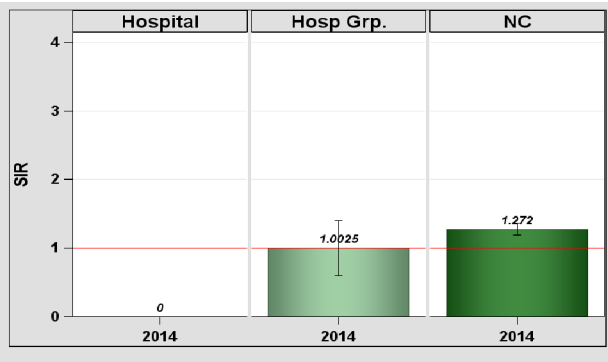


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	573	0	0.74	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	573	0	0.74	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	.	0	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

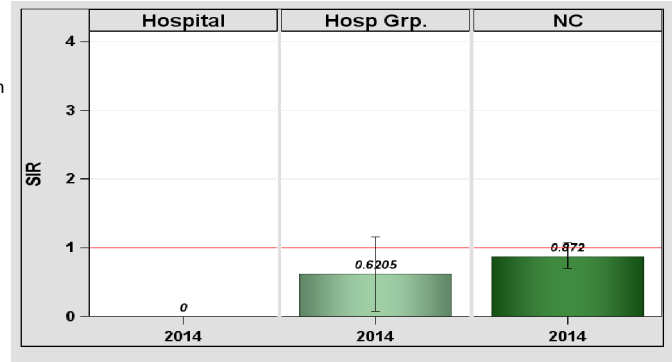


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

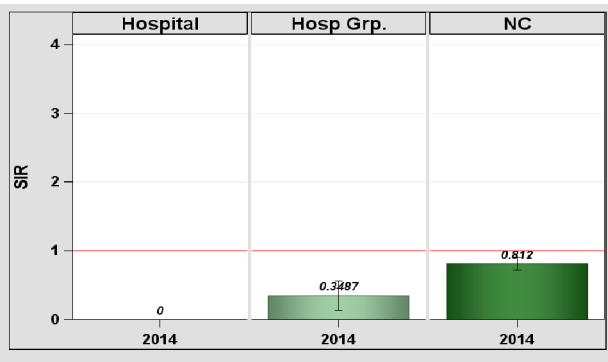


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	21	4.76	0.72	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

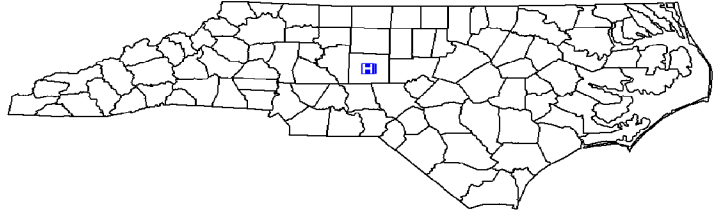
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Randolph Hospital, Asheboro, Randolph County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,237  
 Patient Days in 2014: 20,258  
 Total Number of Beds: 102  
 Number of ICU Beds: 9  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.98



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

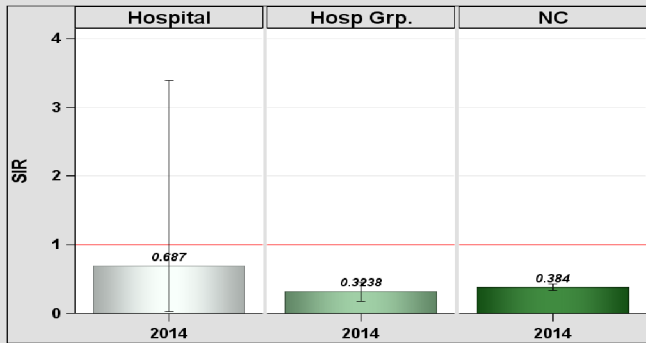


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	970	1.03	1.46	0.687	0.034, 3.390	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	970	1.03	1.46	0.687	0.034, 3.390	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	20,238	0	1.49	0	, 2.016	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

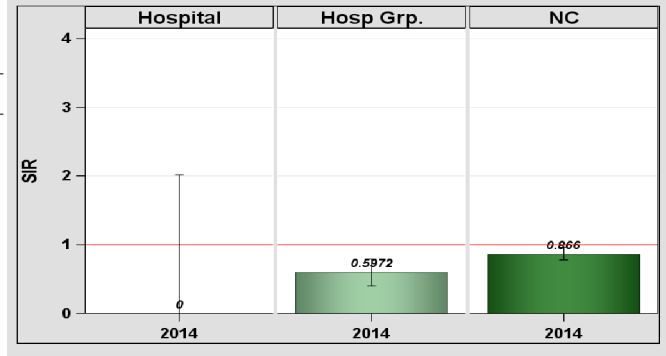


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

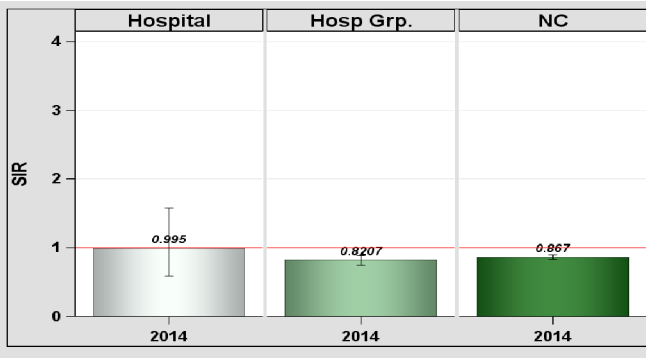


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	16	20,238	7.91	16.08	0.995	0.589, 1.582	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Randolph Hospital, Asheboro, Randolph County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

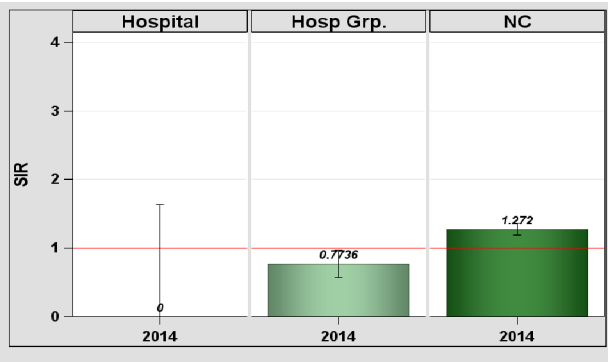


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,410	0	1.83	0	, 1.634	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,410	0	1.83	0	, 1.634	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	75	2.67	0.88	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

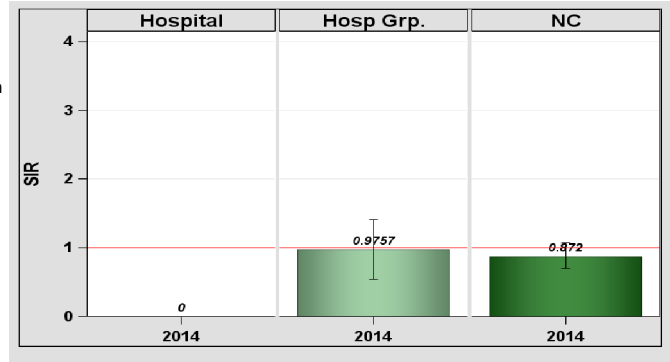


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

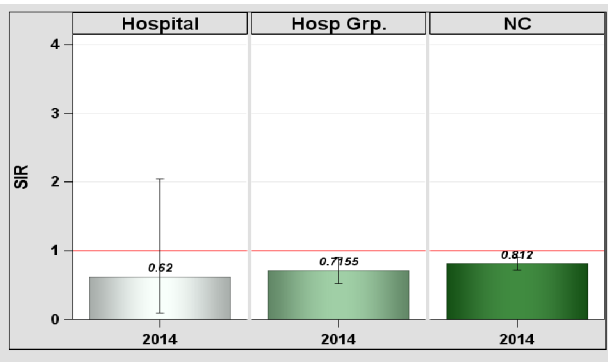


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	98	2.04	3.23	0.62	0.104, 2.048	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

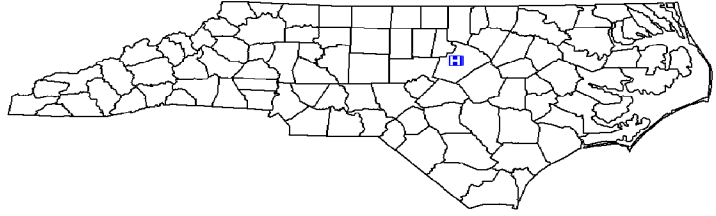
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Rex Healthcare, Raleigh, Wake County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 36,562  
 Patient Days in 2014: 120,667  
 Total Number of Beds: 660  
 Number of ICU Beds: 38  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 4.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.61



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

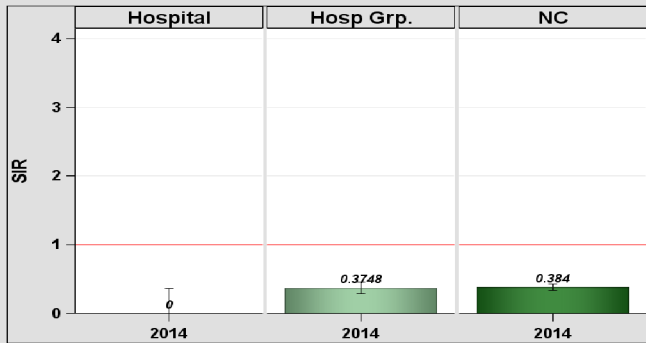


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	0	956	0	1.91	0	, 1.567	Same
Medical/surgical	0	2,956	0	4.43	0	, 0.676	Better
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	1,303	0	1.82	0	, 1.642	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	5,215	0	8.17	0	, 0.367	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	120,667	0.05	8.09	0.741	0.301, 1.542	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

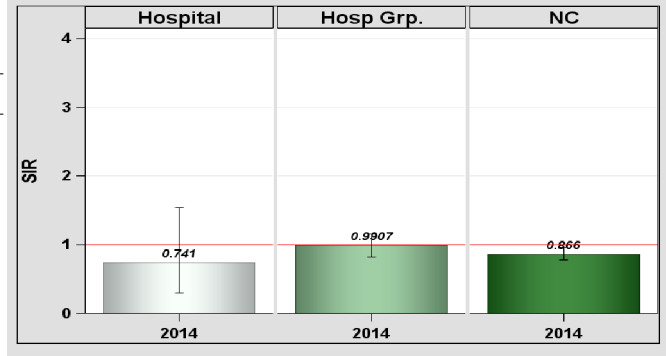


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

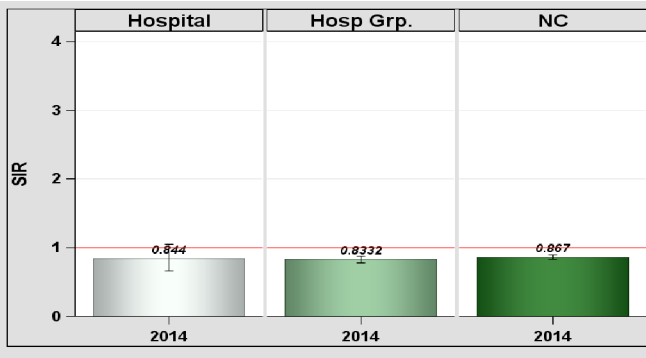


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	73	107,124	6.81	86.49	0.844	0.666, 1.055	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.



# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Rex Healthcare, Raleigh, Wake County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

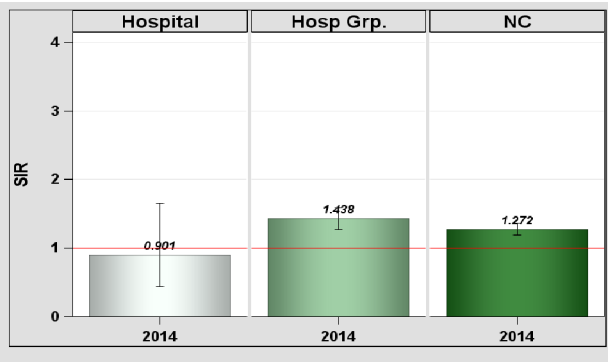


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	2	1,425	1.4	2.85	0.702	0.118, 2.319	Same
Medical/surgical	5	3,794	1.32	4.55	1.098	0.402, 2.434	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	2	1,524	1.31	2.59	0.772	0.129, 2.550	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	9	6,743	1.33	9.99	0.901	0.439, 1.653	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	3	439	0.68	4.2	0.715	0.182, 1.946	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

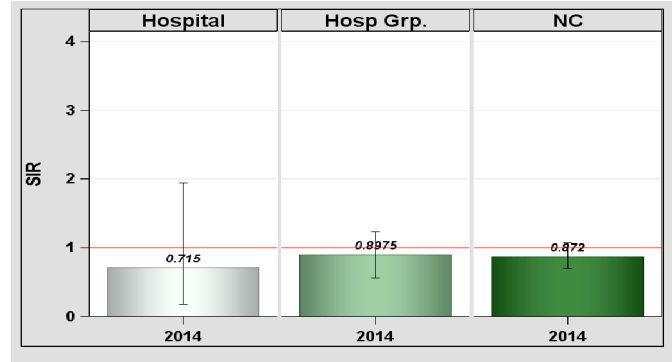


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

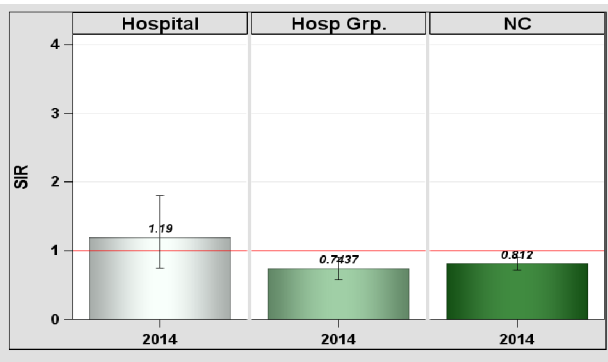


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	20	516	3.88	16.81	1.19	0.747, 1.805	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

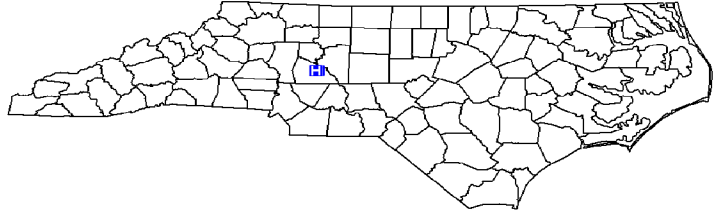
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Novant Health Rowan Medical Center, Salisbury, Rowan County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 9,836  
 Patient Days in 2014: 49,080  
 Total Number of Beds: 268  
 Number of ICU Beds: 12  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.75  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.28



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

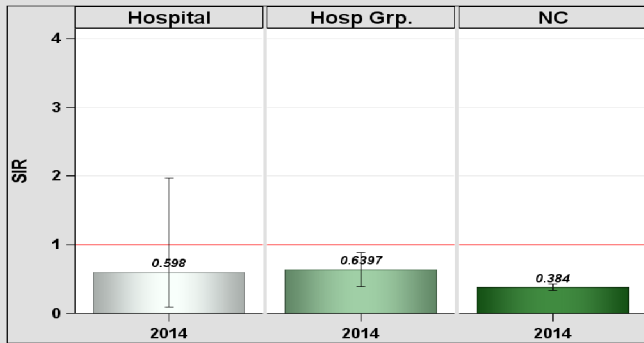


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	2,229	0.9	3.34	0.598	0.100, 1.976	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	2,229	0.9	3.34	0.598	0.100, 1.976	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	4	49,080	0.08	2.8	1.428	0.454, 3.445	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

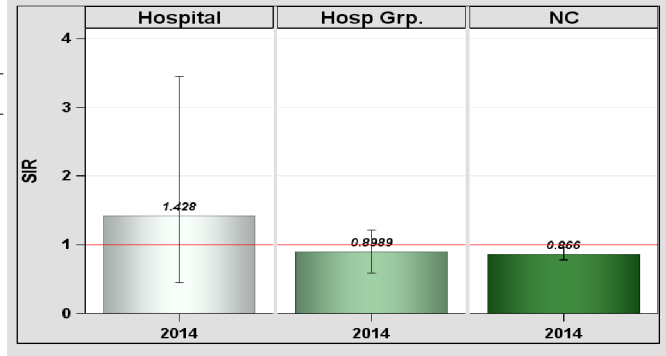


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

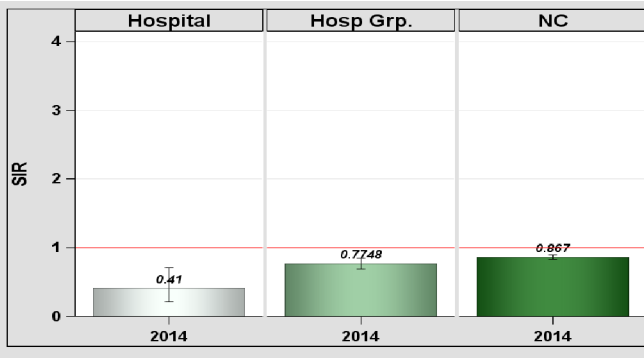


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	11	49,080	2.24	26.81	0.41	0.216, 0.713	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Novant Health Rowan Medical Center, Salisbury, Rowan County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

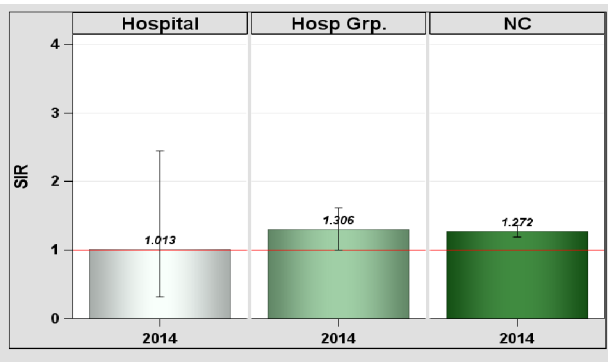


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	4	3,038	1.32	3.95	1.013	0.322, 2.443	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	4	3,038	1.32	3.95	1.013	0.322, 2.443	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	14	.	0.15	.	.	No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

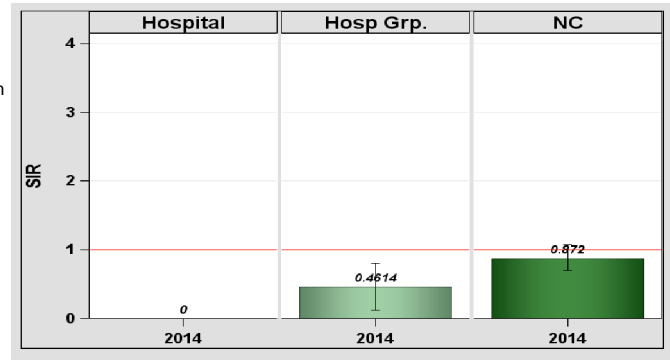


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

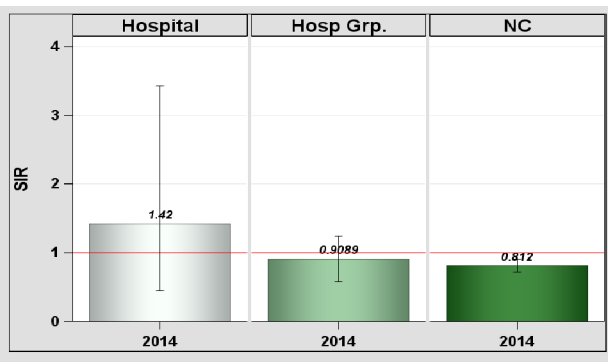


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	4	85	4.71	2.82	1.42	0.451, 3.425	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

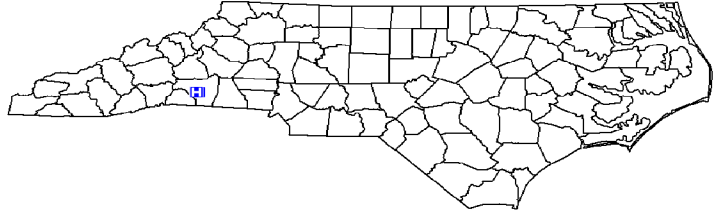
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Rutherford Regional Medical Center, Rutherfordton, Rutherford County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,111  
 Patient Days in 2014: 20,054  
 Total Number of Beds: 120  
 Number of ICU Beds: 10  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.83



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

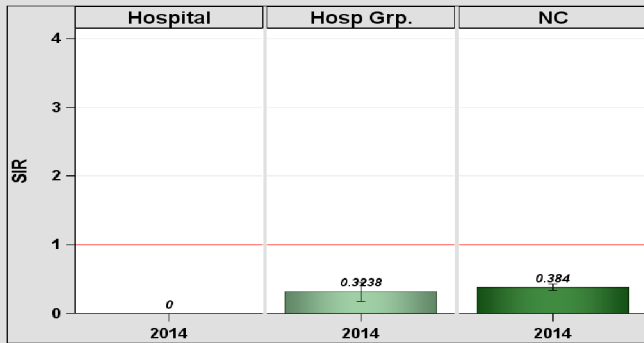


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	212	0	0.32	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	212	0	0.32	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	18,049	0.17	1.03	2.916	0.742, 7.936	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

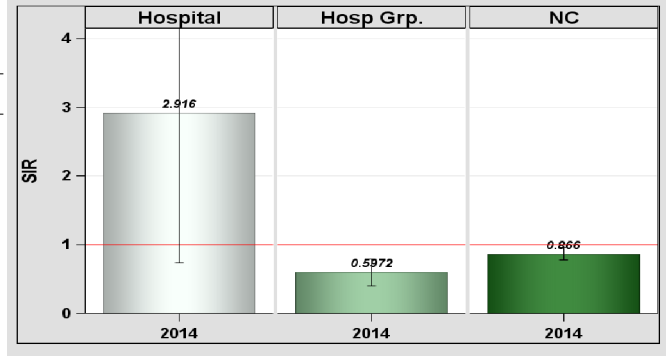


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

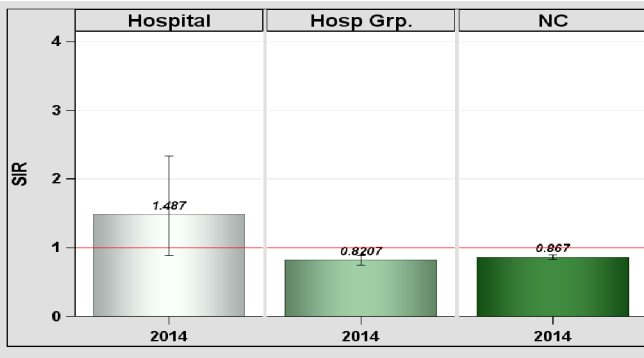


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	17	17,178	9.9	11.44	1.487	0.895, 2.332	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Rutherford Regional Medical Center, Rutherfordton, Rutherford County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

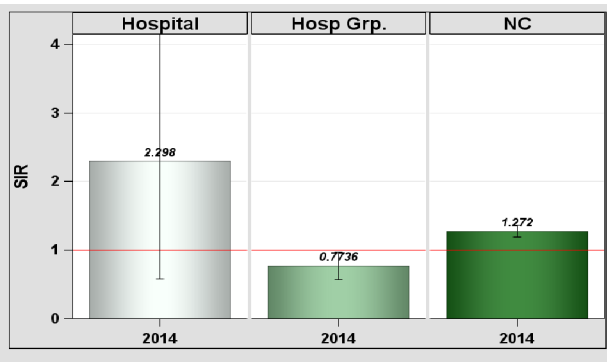


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	3	1,004	2.99	1.31	2.298	0.585, 6.256	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	3	1,004	2.99	1.31	2.298	0.585, 6.256	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	45	4.44	0.41	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

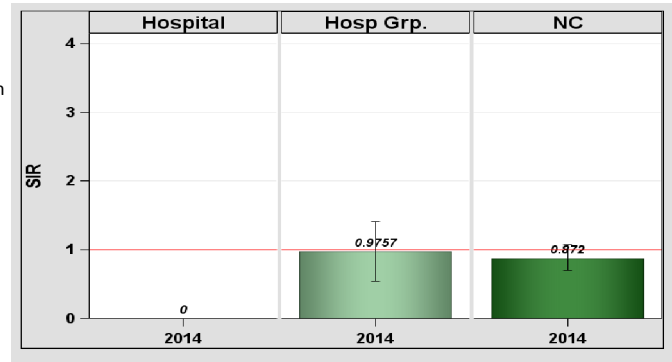


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

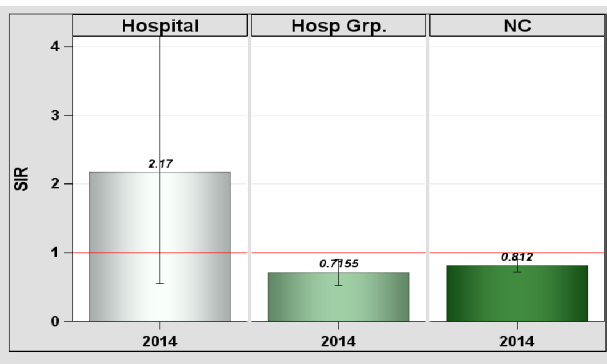


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	3	44	6.82	1.38	2.17	0.552, 5.905	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

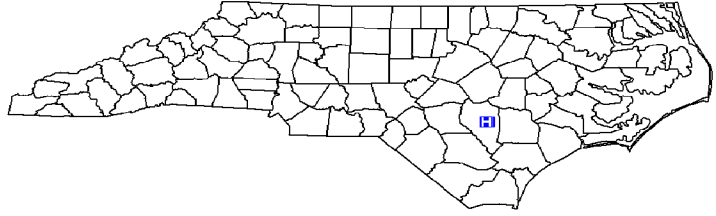
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Sampson Regional Medical Center, Clinton, Sampson County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 4,408  
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,074  
 Total Number of Beds: 116  
 Number of ICU Beds: 8  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.86



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

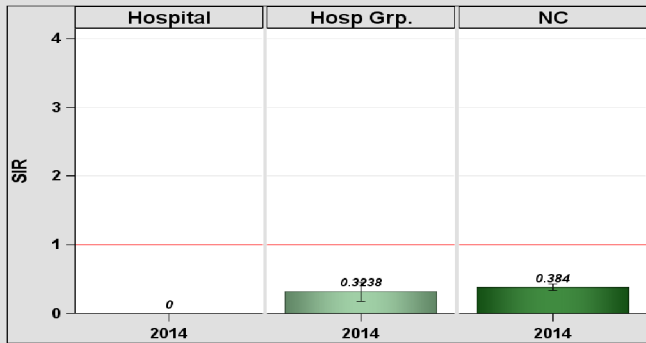


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	154	0	0.23	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	154	0	0.23	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	14,371	0.14	0.93	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

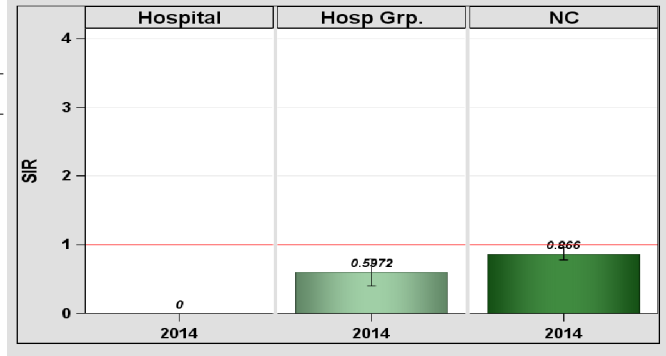


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

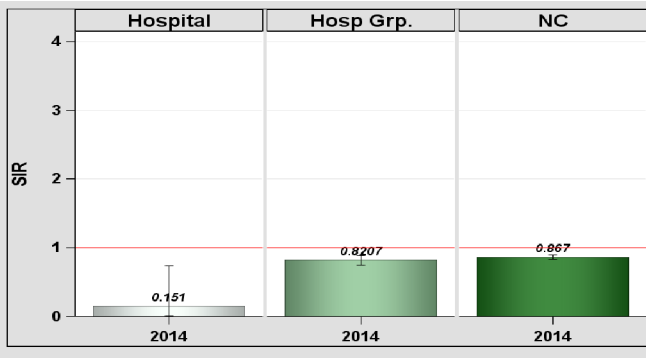


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	13,423	0.74	6.61	0.151	0.008, 0.746	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Sampson Regional Medical Center, Clinton, Sampson County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

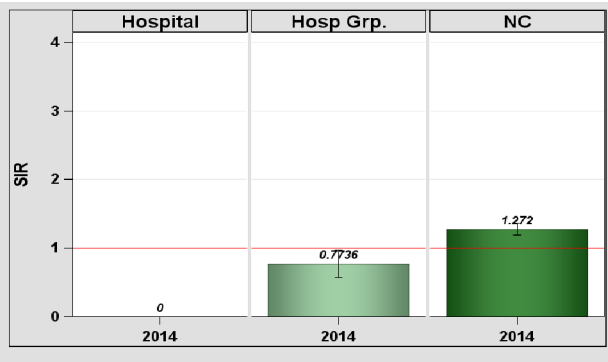


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	761	0	0.99	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	761	0	0.99	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	9	.	0.1	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

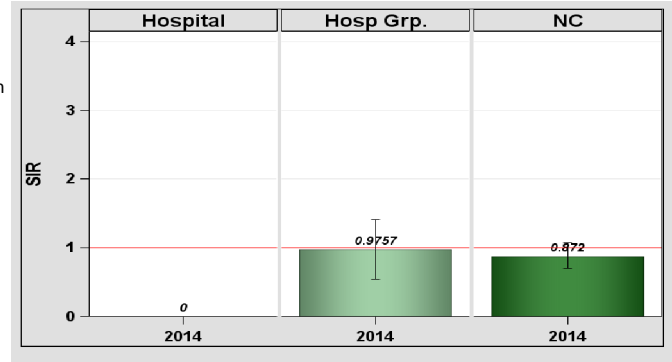


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

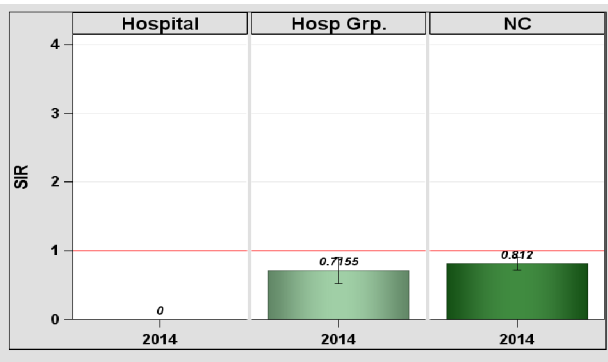


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	13	.	0.41	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

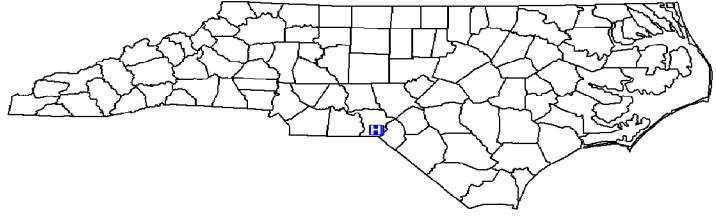
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Sandhills Regional Medical Center, Hamlet, Richmond County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 1,988  
 Patient Days in 2014: 8,602  
 Total Number of Beds: 64  
 Number of ICU Beds: 6  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.75  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.17



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

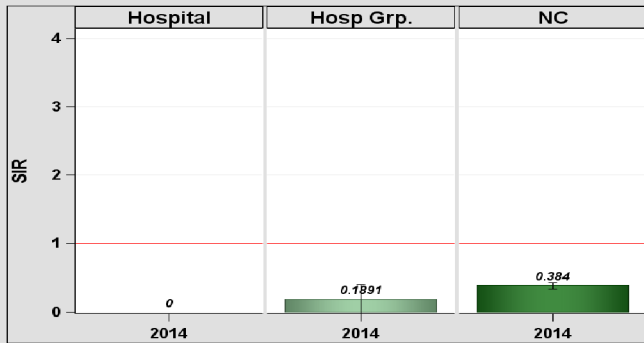


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	193	0	0.37	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	193	0	0.37	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	8,602	0	0.35	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

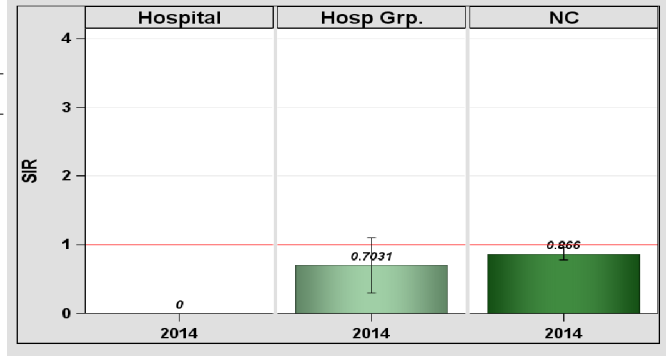


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

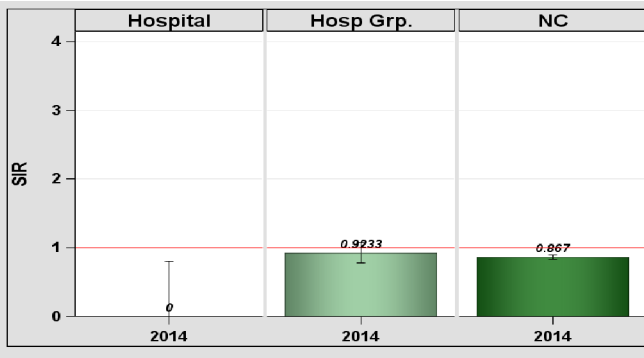


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	8,602	0	3.75	0	, 0.799	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.



**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Sandhills Regional Medical Center, Hamlet, Richmond County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

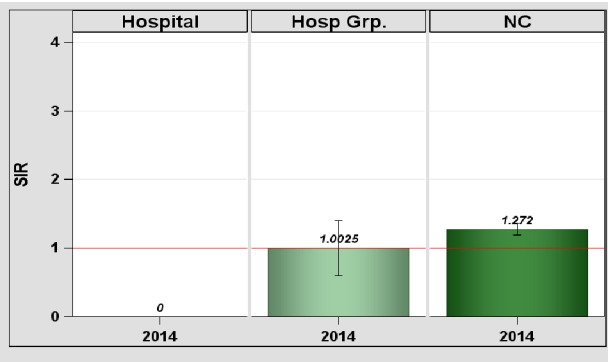


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	0	482	0	0.96	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	482	0	0.96	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	22	0	0.2	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

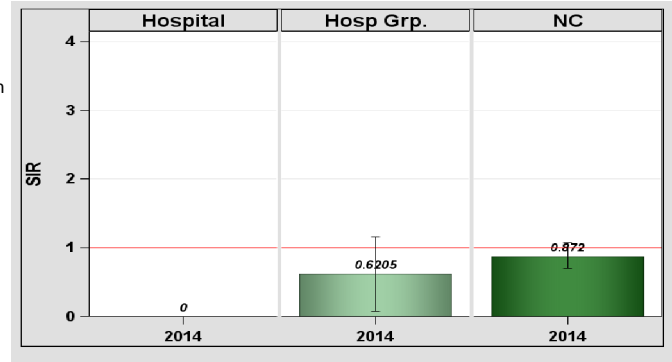


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

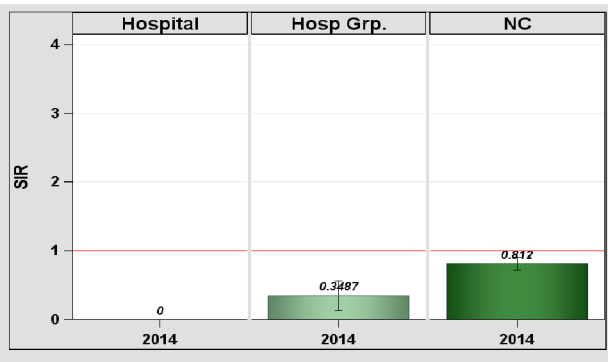


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	1	.	0.02	.		No Conclusion

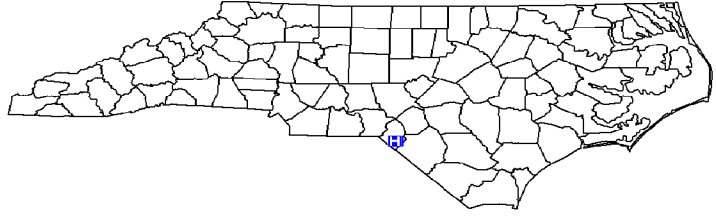
Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Scotland Memorial Hospital, Laurinburg, Scotland County

**2014 Hospital Survey Information**

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,613  
 Patient Days in 2014: 20,143  
 Total Number of Beds: 104  
 Number of ICU Beds: 0  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.90  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.87



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

**Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)**

**As of January 2014, Scotland Memorial no longer had an ICU unit. As a result, there was no CLABSI reporting from this facility during 2014.**

**Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)**

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

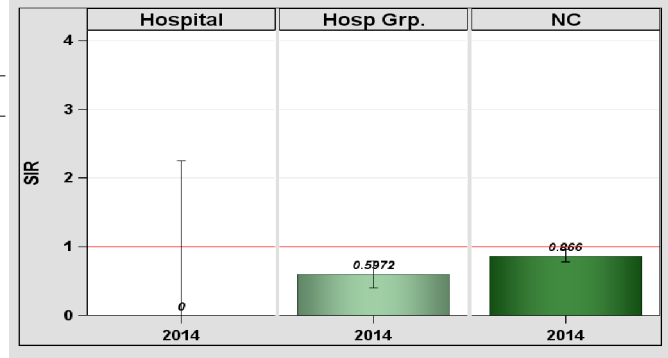
**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	20,143	0	1.33	0	, 2.253	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.

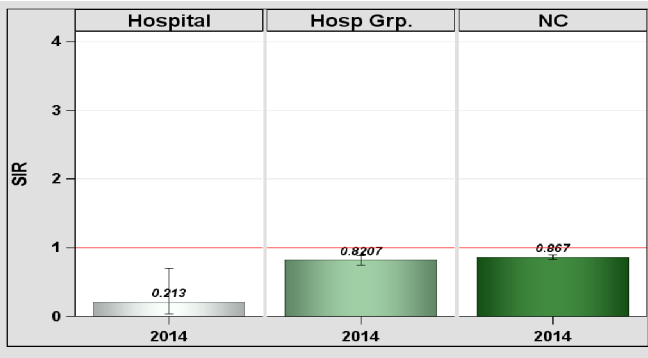
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)**

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	18,623	1.07	9.41	0.213	0.036, 0.702	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Scotland Memorial Hospital, Laurinburg, Scotland County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

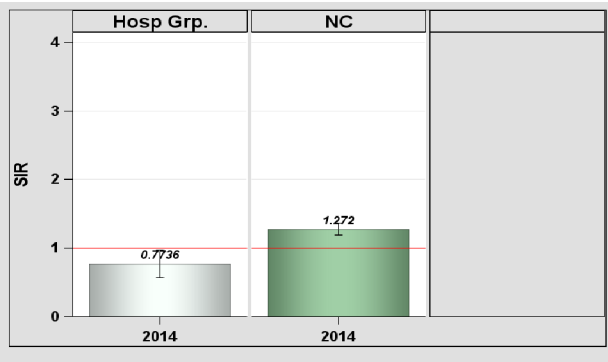


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
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Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	44	0	0.42	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

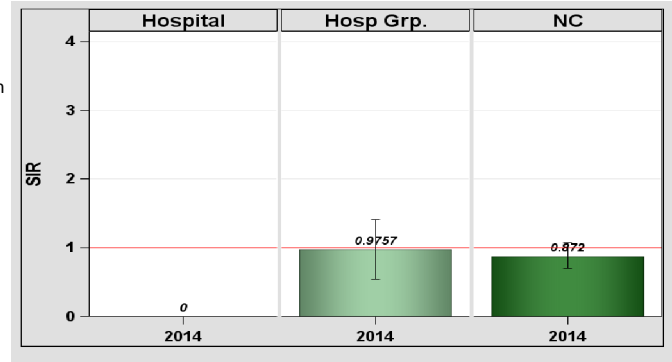


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

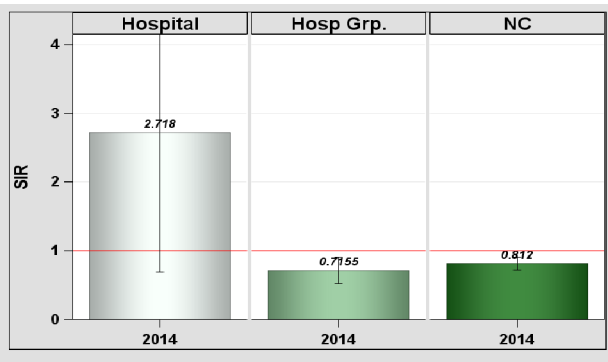


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	3	36	8.33	1.1	2.718	0.691, 7.397	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

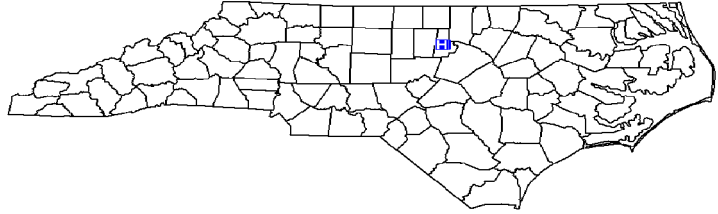
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Select Specialty Hospital-Durham, Durham, Durham County

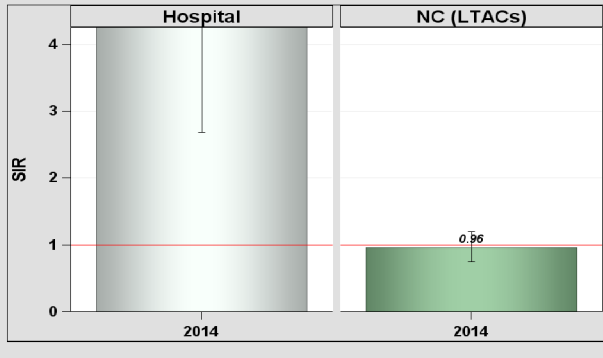
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Long-term Acute Care Hospital
Admissions in 2014:	305
Patient Days in 2014:	9,296
Total Number of Beds:	30
FTE* Infection Preventionists:	0.35
Number of FTEs* per 100 beds:	1.17



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	18	4,548	3.96	4.09	4.398	2.688, 6.815	Worse
YTD Total for Reporting Units	18	4,548	3.96	4.09	4.398	2.688, 6.815	Worse

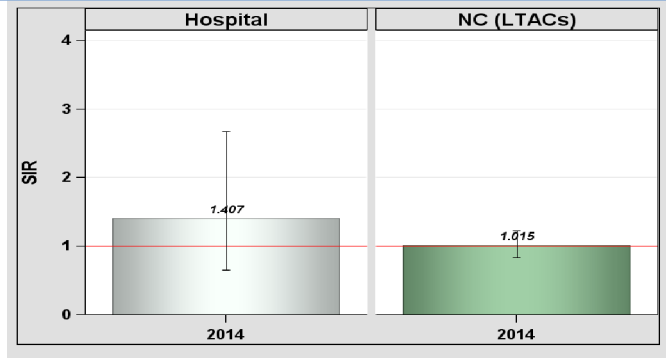
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	8	2,843	.	5.69	1.407	0.653, 2.672	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	8	2,843	.	5.69	1.407	0.653, 2.672	Same



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).  
 Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Consumer Version) - April 2015

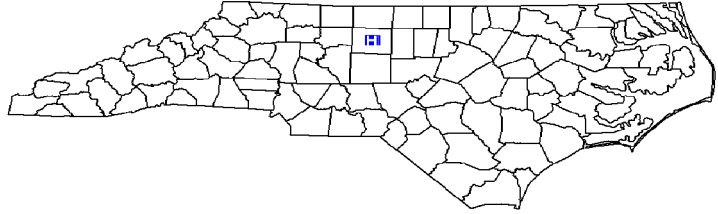
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Select Specialty Hospital-Greensboro, Greensboro, Guilford County

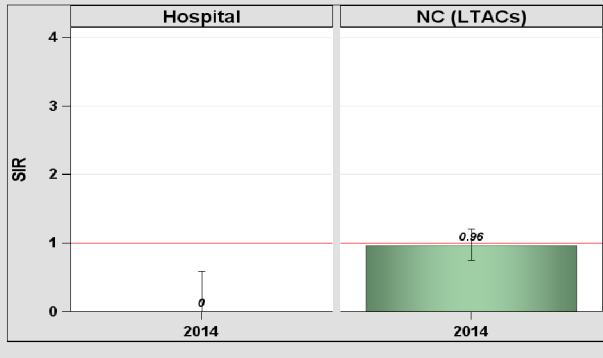
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital  
 Admissions in 2014: 353  
 Patient Days in 2014: 9,347  
 Total Number of Beds: 30  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.45  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.50



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	0	5,606	0	5.05	0	, 0.594	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	5,606	0	5.05	0	, 0.594	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

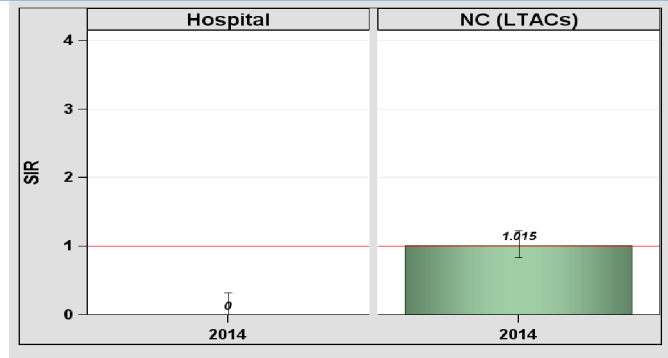
**Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	0	4,660	.	9.32	0	, 0.321	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	4,660	.	9.32	0	, 0.321	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).  
 Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Consumer Version) - April 2015

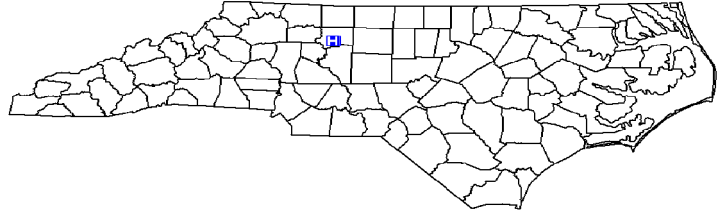
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Select Specialty Hospital-Winston Salem, Winston Salem, Forsyth County

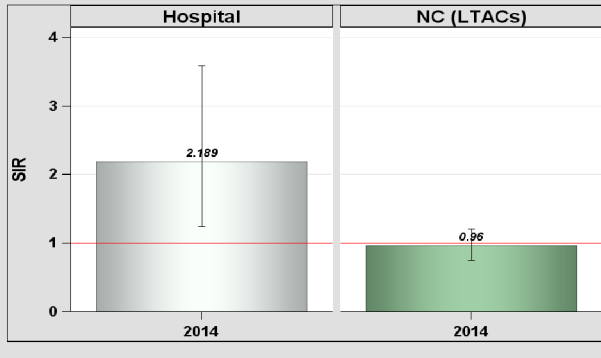
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Long-term Acute Care Hospital  
 Admissions in 2014: 387  
 Patient Days in 2014: 11,462  
 Total Number of Beds: 42  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.35  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.83



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Number of Observed and Predicted CLABSI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	14	7,105	1.97	6.39	2.189	1.246, 3.586	Worse
YTD Total for Reporting Units	14	7,105	1.97	6.39	2.189	1.246, 3.586	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

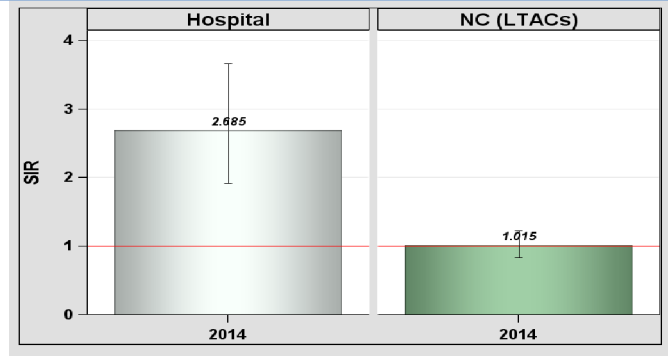
**Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Observed and Predicted CAUTI Infections by Location, Jan-Dec 2014.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Adult ward	37	6,889	.	13.78	2.685	1.919, 3.663	Worse
YTD Total for Reporting Units	37	6,889	.	13.78	2.685	1.919, 3.663	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)

Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACs) do not report LabID C. difficile, LabID MRSA Bacteremia or SSIs to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).  
 Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Consumer Version) - April 2015

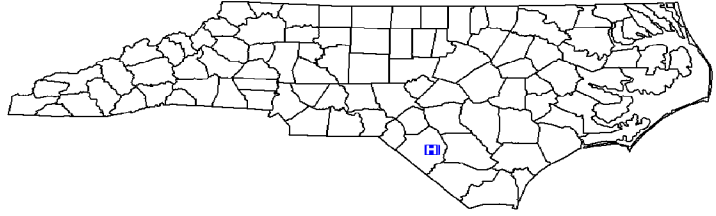
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Southeastern Regional Medical Center, Lumberton, Robeson County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 16,793  
 Patient Days in 2014: 77,437  
 Total Number of Beds: 319  
 Number of ICU Beds: 18  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 2.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.63



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

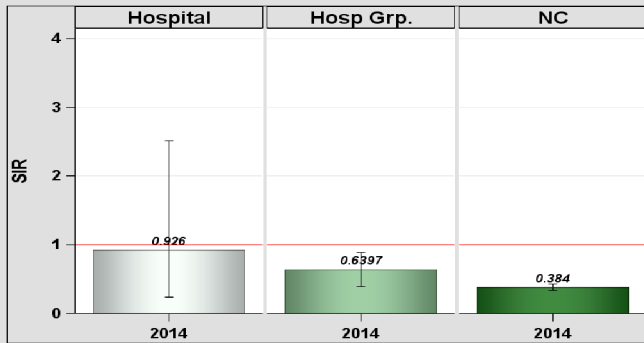


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	3	2,042	1.47	3.06	0.979	0.249, 2.666	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	126	0	0.18	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	3	2,168	1.38	3.24	0.926	0.236, 2.520	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	71,096	0.08	3.44	1.745	0.707, 3.630	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

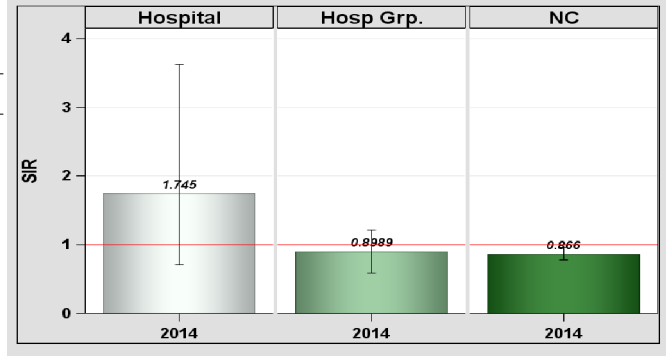


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

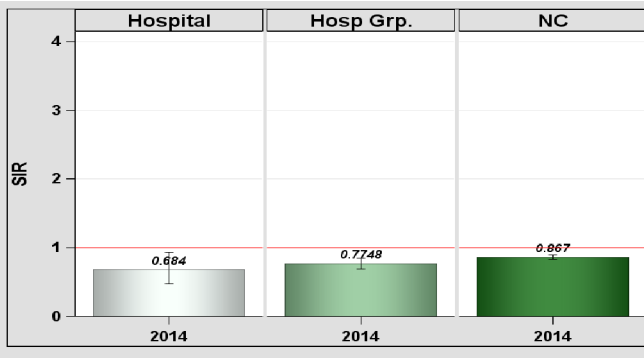


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	36	67,508	5.33	52.67	0.684	0.486, 0.936	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Southeastern Regional Medical Center, Lumberton, Robeson County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

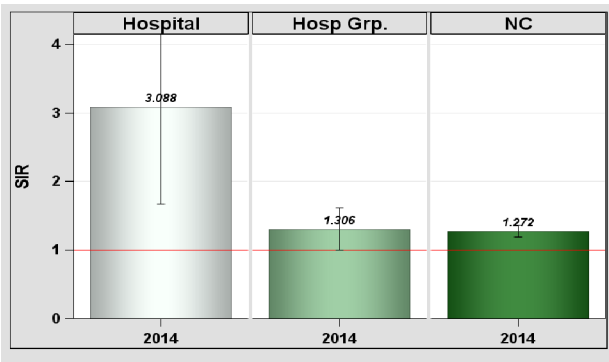


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	12	2,641	4.54	3.43	3.495	1.894, 5.942	Worse
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	266	0	0.45	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	12	2,907	4.13	3.89	3.088	1.673, 5.250	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	140	0	1.61	0	, 1.865	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

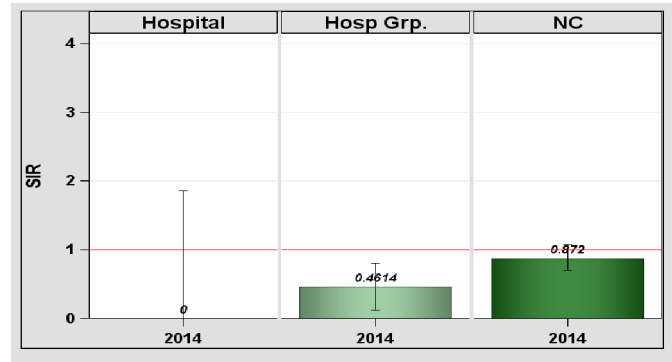


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

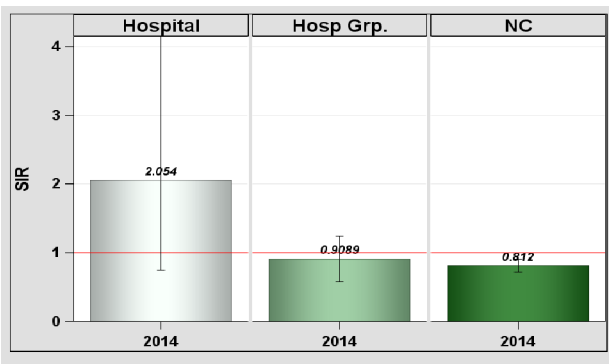


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	5	70	7.14	2.43	2.054	0.753, 4.553	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.



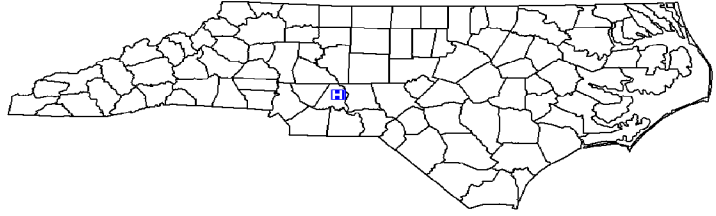
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Stanly Regional Medical Center, Albemarle, Stanly County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,032  
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,778  
 Total Number of Beds: 109  
 Number of ICU Beds: 10  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.75  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.69



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

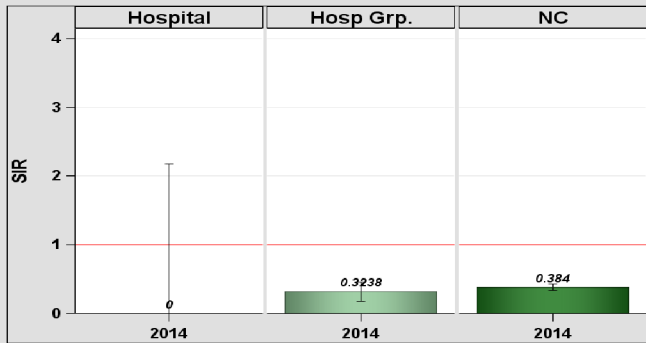


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	0	687	0	1.37	0	, 2.180	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	687	0	1.37	0	, 2.180	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	15,161	0	0.64	.	.	No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

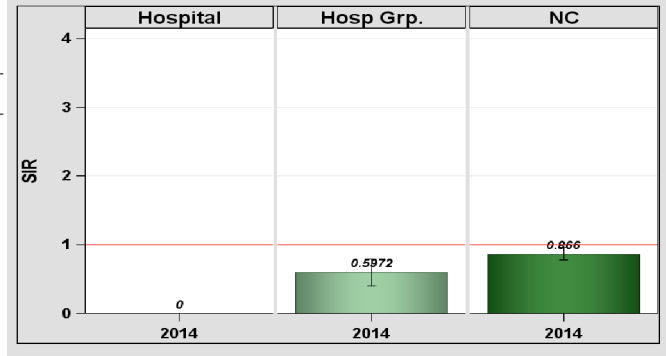


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

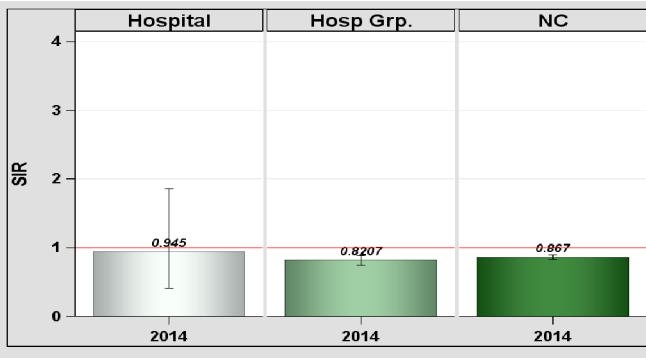


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	7	13,770	5.08	7.41	0.945	0.413, 1.869	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
Stanly Regional Medical Center, Albemarle, Stanly County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

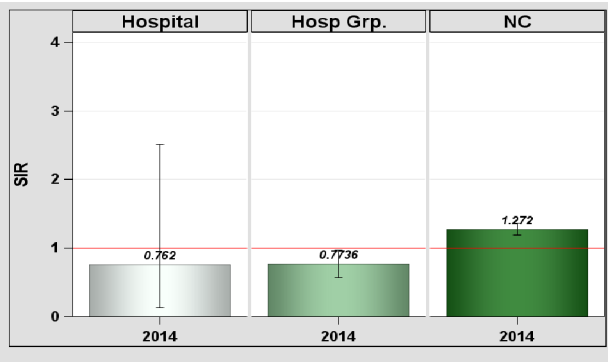


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical cardiac	2	1,312	1.52	2.62	0.762	0.128, 2.518	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,312	1.52	2.62	0.762	0.128, 2.518	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	25	0	0.2	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

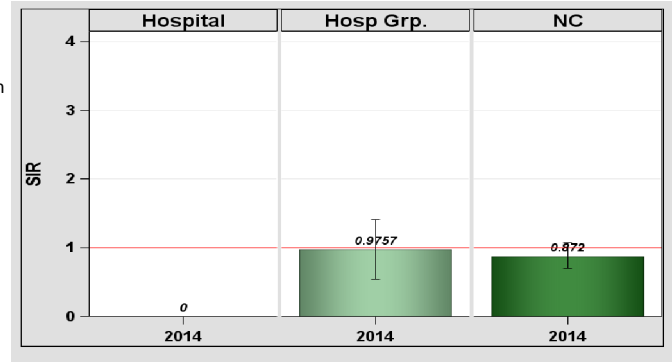


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

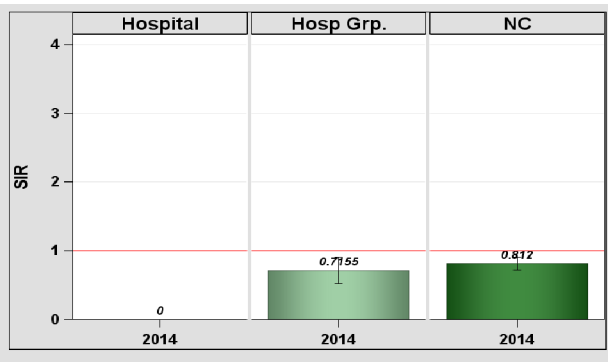


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	16	.	0.46	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
No comments provided.

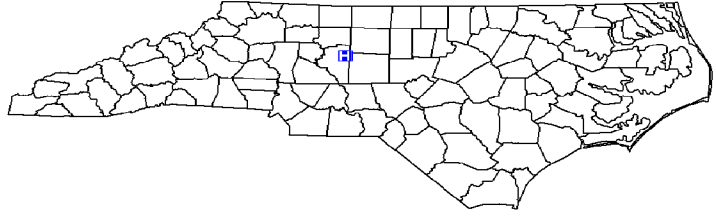
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Novant Health Thomasville Medical Center, Thomasville, Davidson County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 3,826  
 Patient Days in 2014: 25,093  
 Total Number of Beds: 149  
 Number of ICU Beds: 11  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.34



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

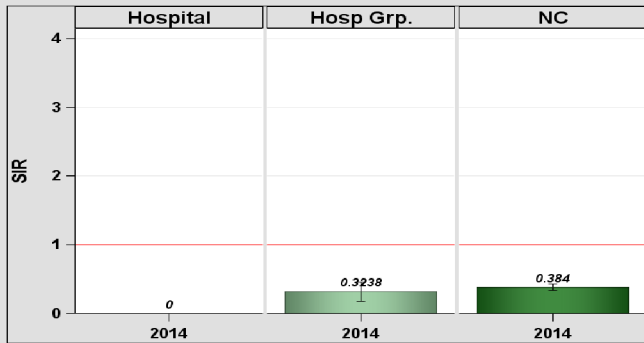


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	273	0	0.41	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	273	0	0.41	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	25,093	0.12	1.56	1.922	0.489, 5.232	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

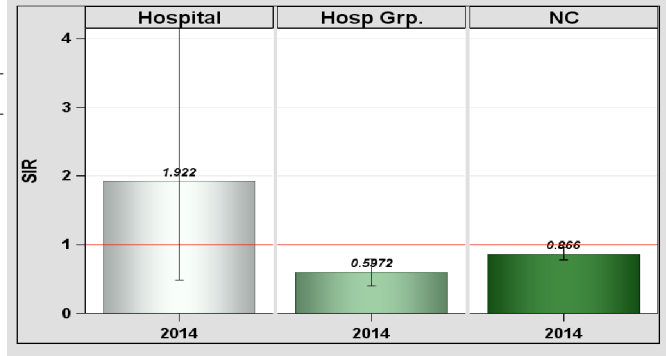


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

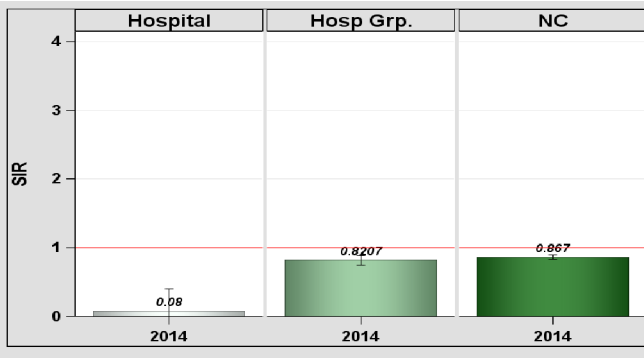


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	25,093	0.4	12.45	0.08	0.004, 0.396	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Novant Health Thomasville Medical Center, Thomasville, Davidson County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

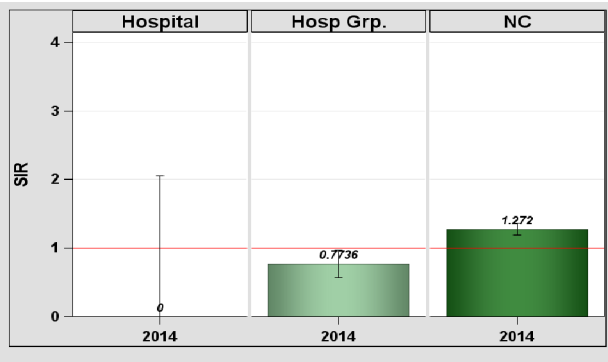


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,124	0	1.46	0	, 2.050	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,124	0	1.46	0	, 2.050	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	15	.	0.1	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

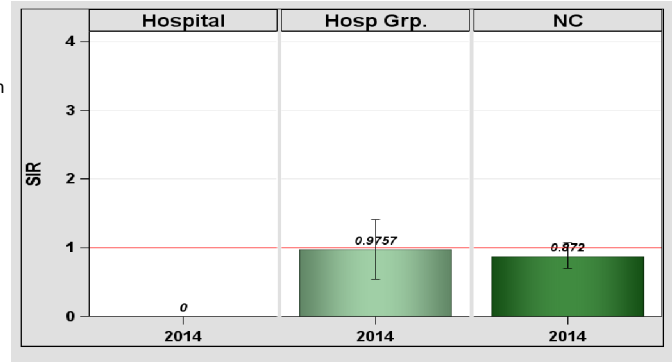


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

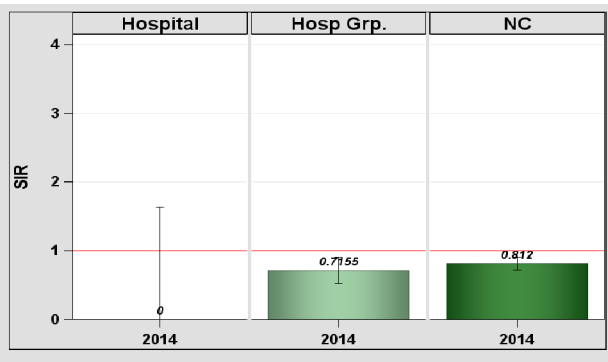


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	61	0	1.84	0	, 1.630	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

At Novant Health, the safety of our patients comes first. Our goal is to have the lowest possible infection rates and we continually monitor infection prevention tactics for improvement opportunities. We support transparency in reporting infection rates and make common infection data available on our website. More information can be found under "quality" on NovantHealth.org.

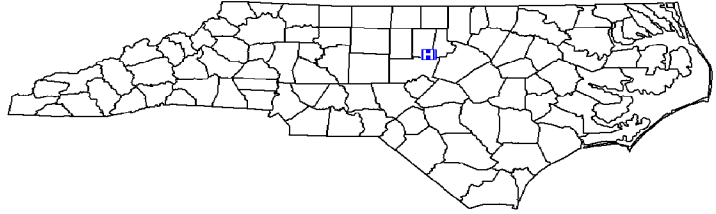
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### UNC Health Care, Chapel Hill, Orange County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Major  
 Admissions in 2014: 41,667  
 Patient Days in 2014: 269,713  
 Total Number of Beds: 860  
 Number of ICU Beds: 171  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 5.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.64



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

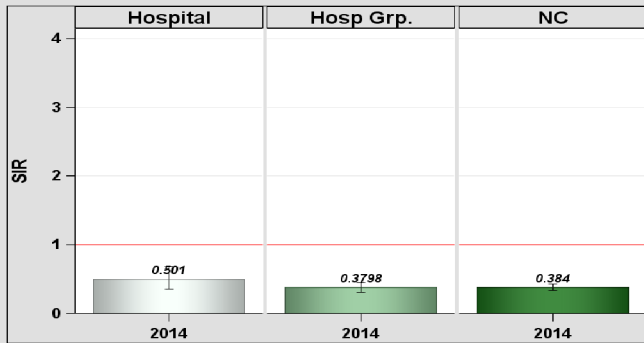


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Burn	5	2,923	1.71	16.08	0.311	0.114, 0.689	Better
Medical	11	5,054	2.18	13.14	0.837	0.440, 1.455	Same
Medical cardiac	6	3,231	1.86	6.46	0.929	0.376, 1.931	Same
Neonatal Level III	2	4,968	0.4	12.16	0.164	0.028, 0.543	Better
Neurosurgical	2	3,402	0.59	8.51	0.235	0.039, 0.777	Better
Pediatric medical/surgical	6	3,059	1.96	9.18	0.654	0.265, 1.360	Same
Surgical	6	3,566	1.68	8.2	0.732	0.297, 1.522	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	1	2,895	0.35	4.05	0.247	0.012, 1.217	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	39	29,098	1.34	77.78	0.501	0.362, 0.679	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	28	269,713	0.1	26.29	1.065	0.722, 1.519	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

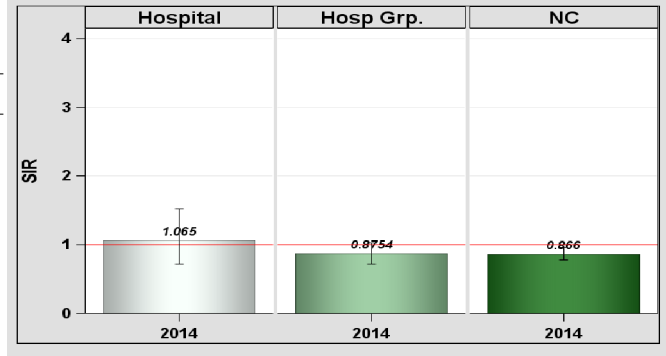


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

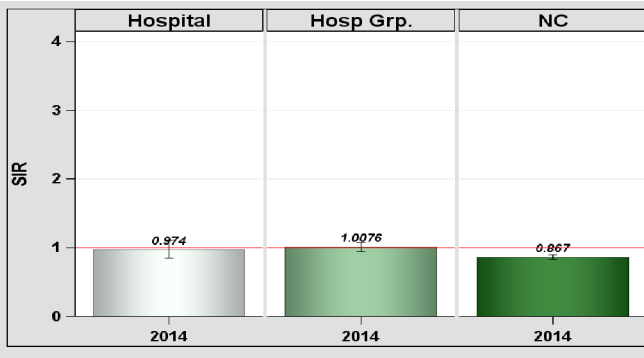


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	222	246,154	9.02	227.82	0.974	0.852, 1.109	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### UNC Health Care, Chapel Hill, Orange County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

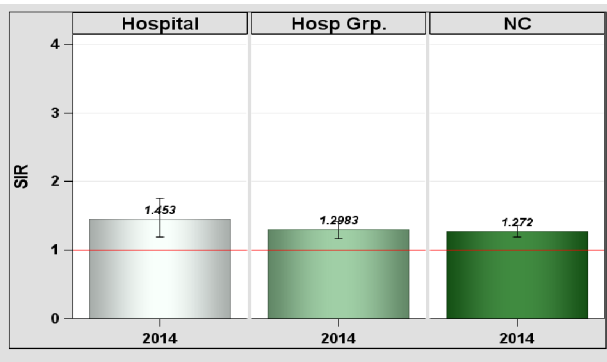


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Burn	22	4,205	5.23	18.5	1.189	0.764, 1.771	Same
Medical	18	4,606	3.91	10.59	1.699	1.039, 2.633	Worse
Medical cardiac	9	2,256	3.99	4.51	1.995	0.973, 3.660	Same
Neurosurgical	32	4,020	7.96	17.69	1.809	1.259, 2.523	Worse
Pediatric medical/surgical	3	1,283	2.34	3.59	0.835	0.212, 2.273	Same
Surgical	12	4,309	2.78	11.2	1.071	0.580, 1.821	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	7	2,807	2.49	4.77	1.467	0.642, 2.902	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	103	23,486	4.39	70.86	1.453	1.192, 1.755	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	10	724	1.38	8.34	1.199	0.609, 2.137	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

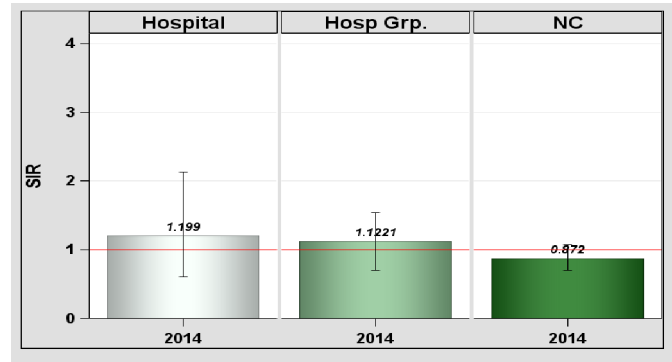


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

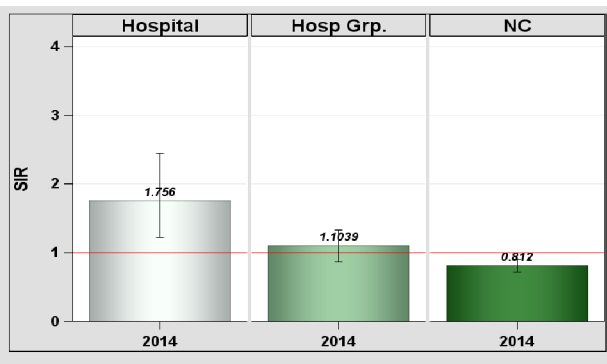


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	32	494	6.48	18.22	1.756	1.222, 2.450	Worse

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

UNC Health Care is pleased that our rates of all reported healthcare-associated infections are statistically similar to similarly-sized hospitals despite care in a tertiary referral hospital for highly vulnerable populations (e.g., organ transplant, HIV infected, cancer, severely burned, and very premature infants). NC residents should be aware that the reported information is NOT corrected for the severity of illness of the hospital's patients. UNC Health Care supports the need for the data presented in this report to be validated (i.e., demonstration by independent monitors that the submitted data is correct).

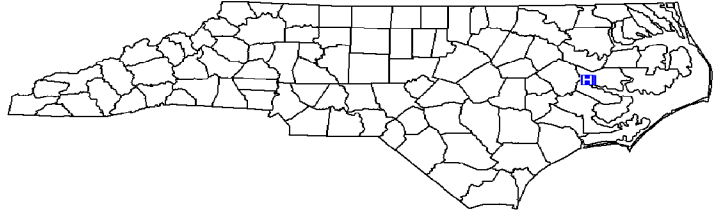
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Vidant Beaufort Hospital, Washington, Beaufort County

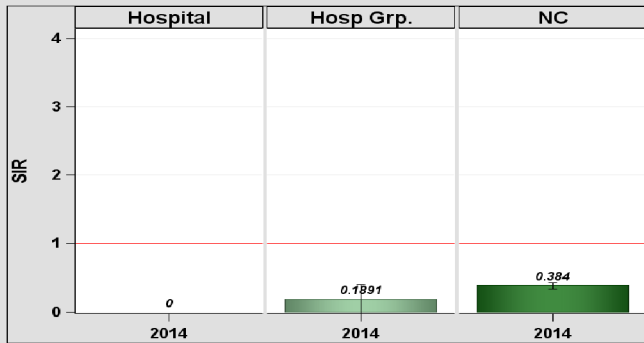
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 3,185  
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,662  
 Total Number of Beds: 83  
 Number of ICU Beds: 8  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.20



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	302	0	0.45	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	302	0	0.45	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

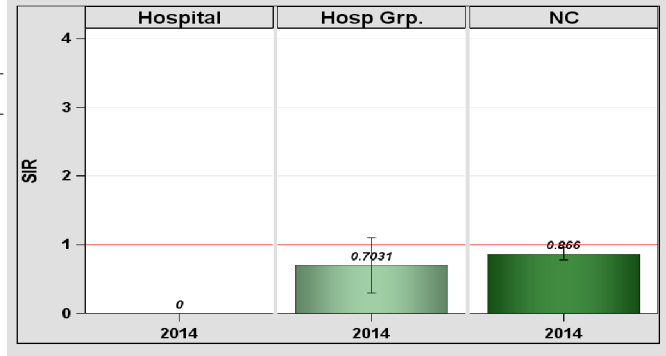
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	2	15,284	0.13	0.99	.		No Conclusion

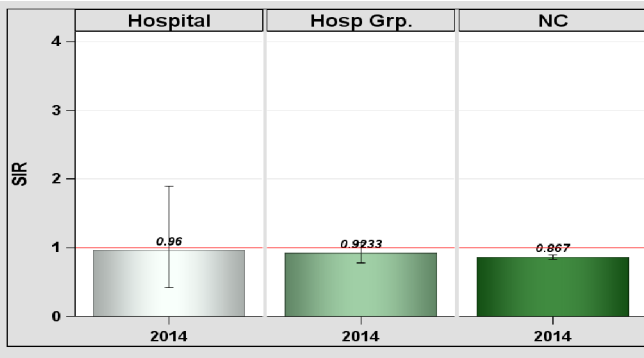
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	7	15,250	4.59	7.29	0.96	0.420, 1.899	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Vidant Beaufort Hospital, Washington, Beaufort County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

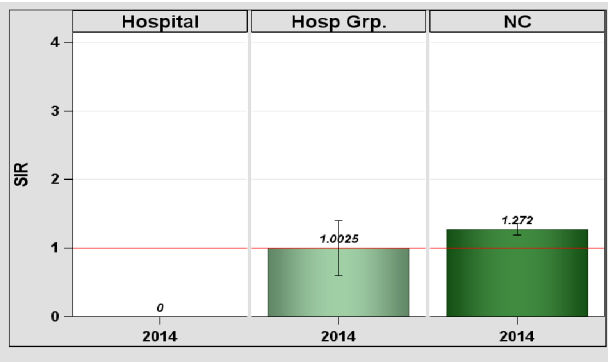


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	373	2.68	0.48	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	373	2.68	0.48	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	24	0	0.38	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

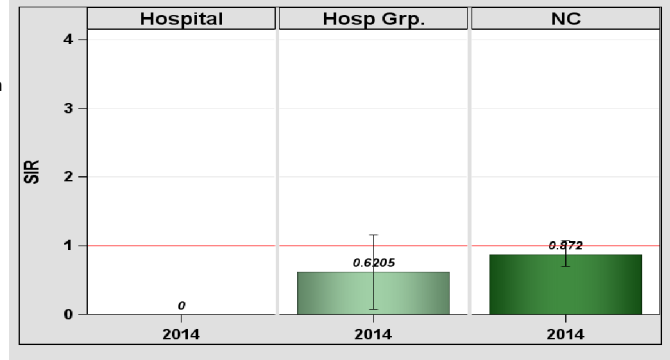


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

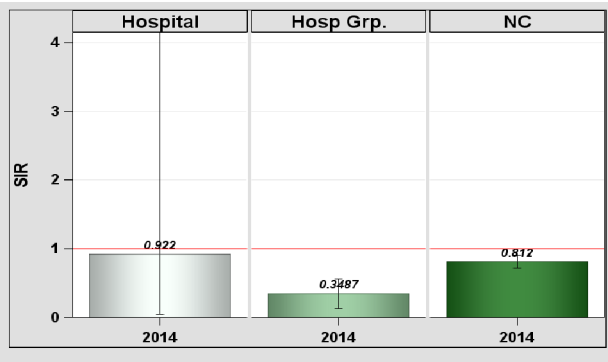


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	34	2.94	1.08	0.922	0.046, 4.548	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.



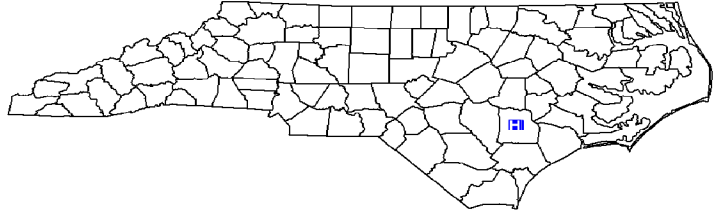
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Vidant Duplin Hospital, Kenansville, Duplin County

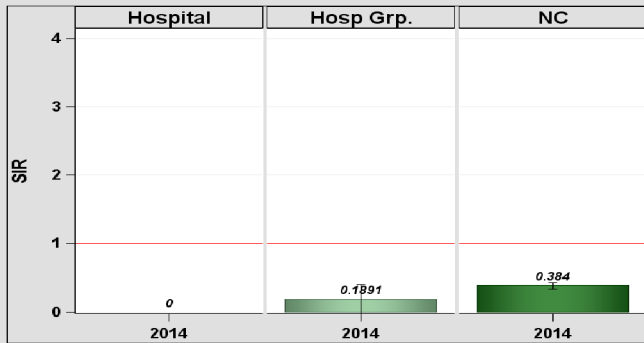
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 4,550  
 Patient Days in 2014: 17,822  
 Total Number of Beds: 72  
 Number of ICU Beds: 9  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.39



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	313	0	0.47	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	313	0	0.47	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

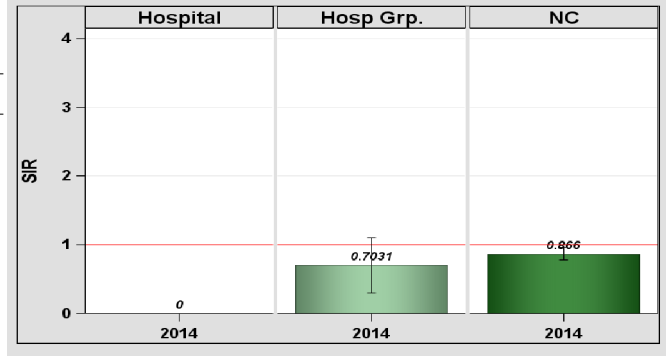
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	18,370	0	0.87	.		No Conclusion

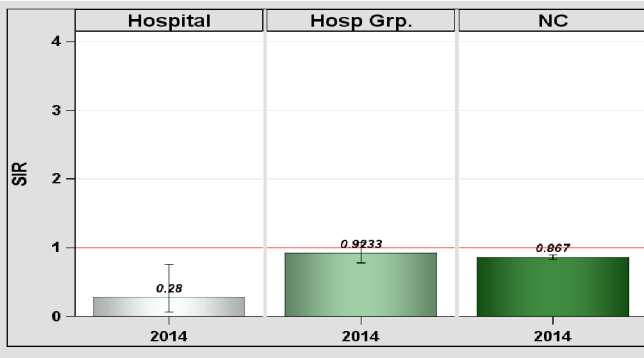
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	3	17,669	1.7	10.71	0.28	0.071, 0.762	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Vidant Duplin Hospital, Kenansville, Duplin County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

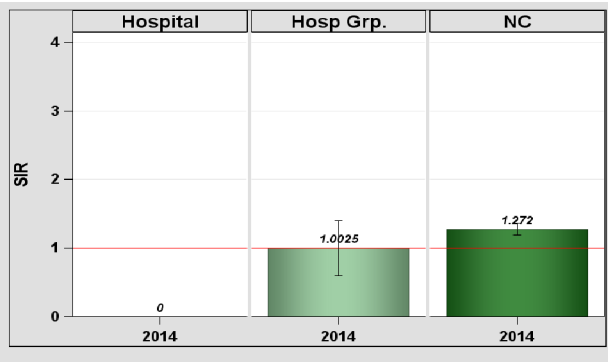


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	384	5.21	0.5	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	384	5.21	0.5	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	13	.	0.13	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

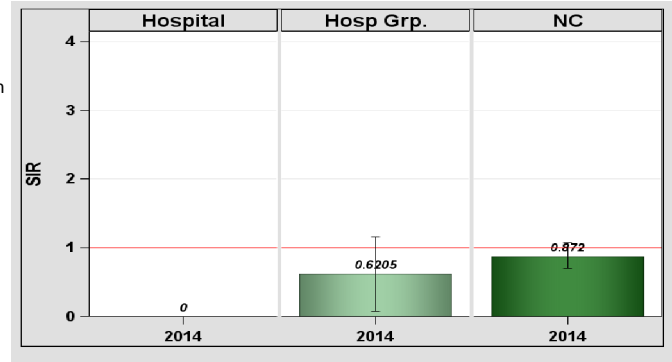


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

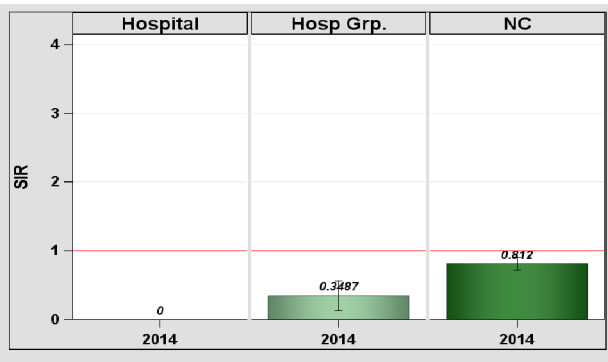


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	3	.	0.11	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

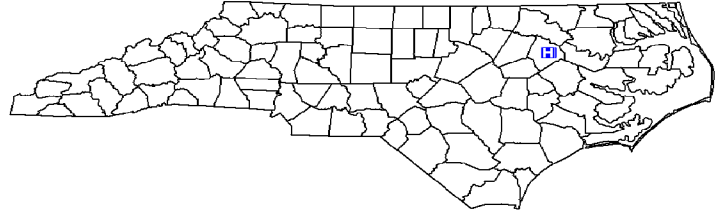
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Vidant Edgecombe Hospital, Tarboro, Edgecombe County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Major  
 Admissions in 2014: 4,101  
 Patient Days in 2014: 16,575  
 Total Number of Beds: 117  
 Number of ICU Beds: 8  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.85



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

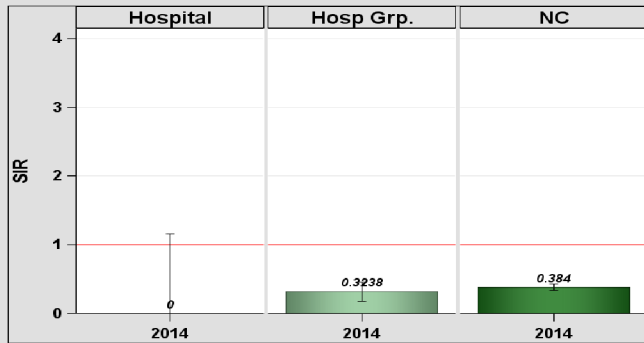


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,226	0	2.57	0	, 1.164	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,226	0	2.57	0	, 1.164	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	16,575	0.06	1.24	0.805	0.040, 3.971	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

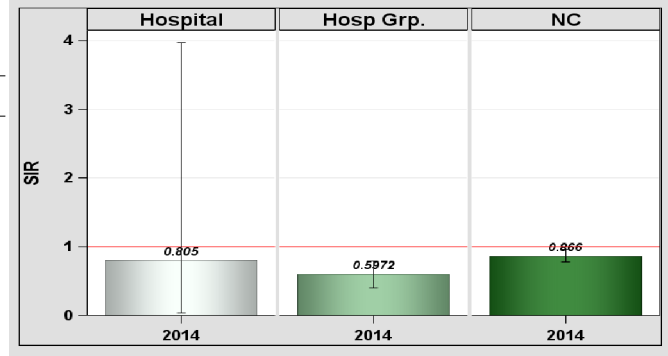


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

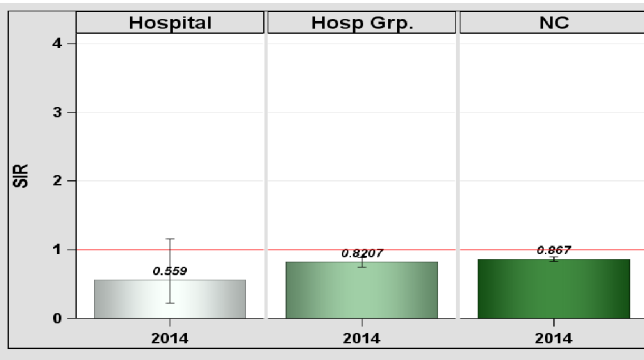


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	15,151	3.96	10.73	0.559	0.227, 1.164	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Vidant Edgecombe Hospital, Tarboro, Edgecombe County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

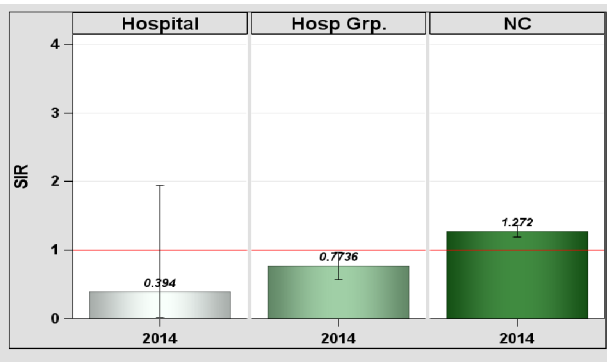


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	1,104	0.91	2.54	0.394	0.020, 1.942	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	1,104	0.91	2.54	0.394	0.020, 1.942	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	27	0	0.3	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

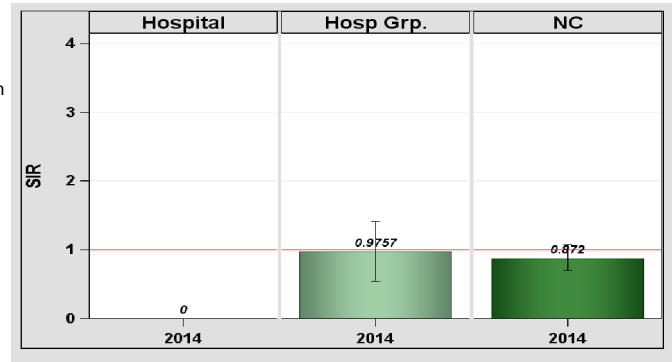


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

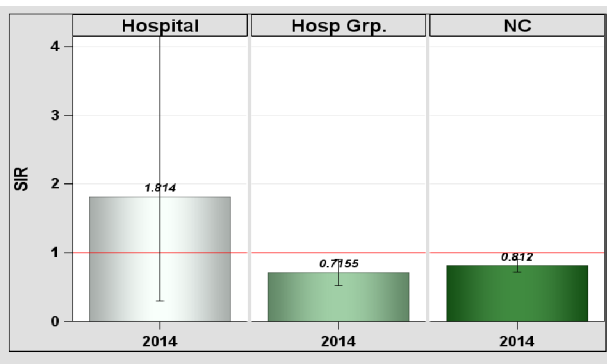


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	2	35	5.71	1.1	1.814	0.304, 5.994	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

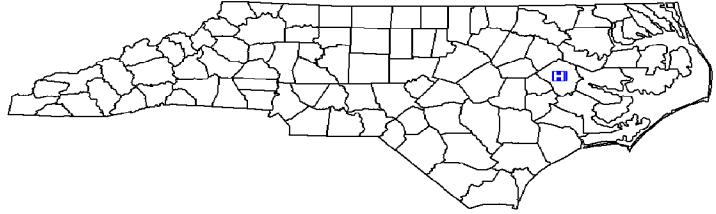
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Vidant Medical Center, Greenville, Pitt County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Major  
 Admissions in 2014: 42,399  
 Patient Days in 2014: 258,875  
 Total Number of Beds: 909  
 Number of ICU Beds: 164  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 5.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.55



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

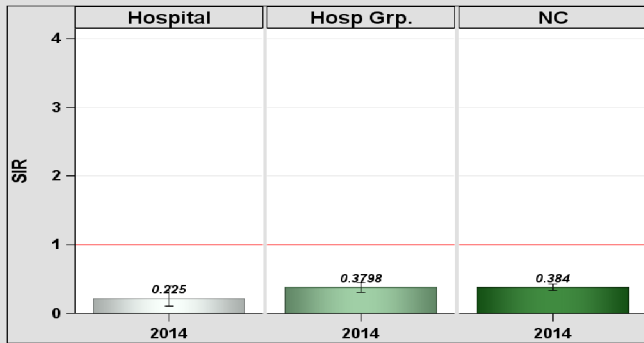


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	1	4,490	0.22	11.67	0.086	0.004, 0.422	Better
Medical cardiac	2	2,938	0.68	5.88	0.34	0.057, 1.125	Better
Neonatal Level III	2	2,614	0.77	6.74	0.297	0.050, 0.981	Better
Neurosurgical	0	610	0	1.53	0	, 1.964	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	4	1,596	2.51	4.79	0.835	0.265, 2.015	Same
Surgical	1	3,044	0.33	7	0.143	0.007, 0.704	Better
Surgical cardiothoracic	0	4,842	0	6.78	0	, 0.442	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	10	20,134	0.5	44.38	0.225	0.114, 0.402	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	15	257,078	0.06	25.59	0.586	0.341, 0.945	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

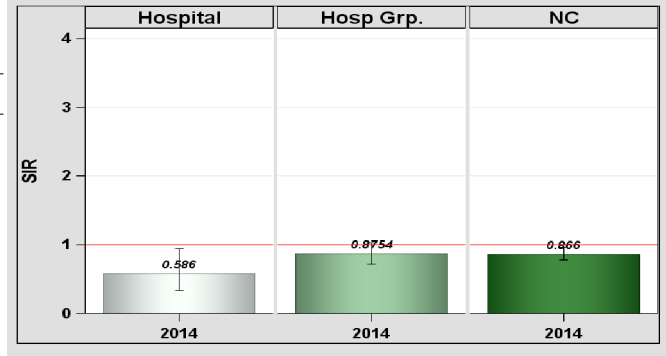


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

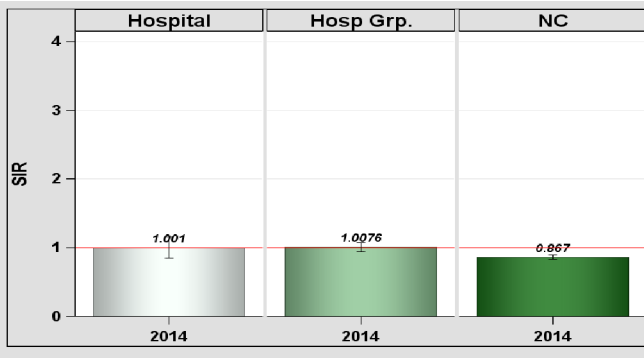


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	161	225,370	7.14	160.8	1.001	0.855, 1.165	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Vidant Medical Center, Greenville, Pitt County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

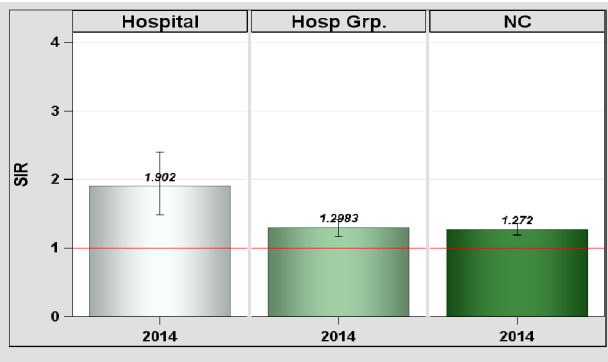


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	26	4,474	5.81	10.29	2.527	1.686, 3.649	Worse
Medical cardiac	9	3,085	2.92	6.17	1.459	0.711, 2.677	Same
Neurosurgical	11	751	14.65	3.3	3.329	1.750, 5.786	Worse
Pediatric medical/surgical	1	655	1.53	1.83	0.545	0.027, 2.689	Same
Surgical	16	3,320	4.82	8.63	1.854	1.097, 2.946	Worse
Surgical cardiothoracic	3	2,628	1.14	4.47	0.672	0.171, 1.828	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	66	14,913	4.43	34.7	1.902	1.483, 2.405	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	3	285	1.05	2.92	1.029	0.262, 2.800	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

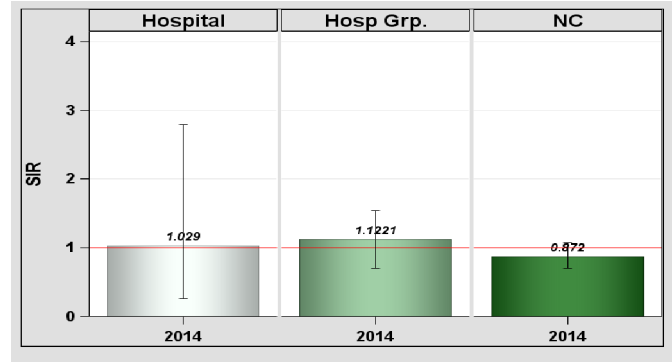


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

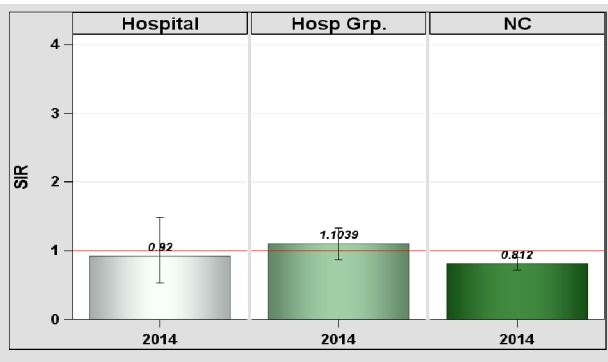


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	15	491	3.05	16.3	0.92	0.535, 1.484	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The infection rates above reflect our initiatives to make patient care at Vidant Medical Center safe for all of our patients, and those efforts are ongoing.

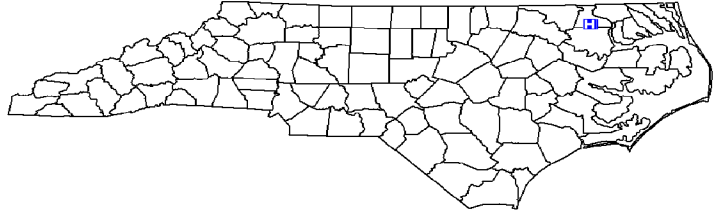
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Vidant Roanoke Chowan Hospital, Ahoskie, Hertford County

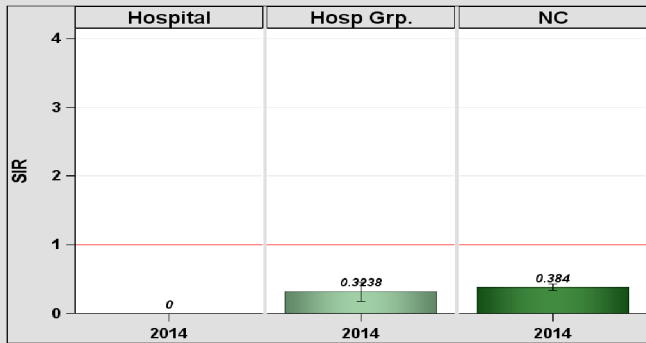
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 4,264  
 Patient Days in 2014: 20,681  
 Total Number of Beds: 90  
 Number of ICU Beds: 10  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.11



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	496	0	0.74	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	496	0	0.74	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

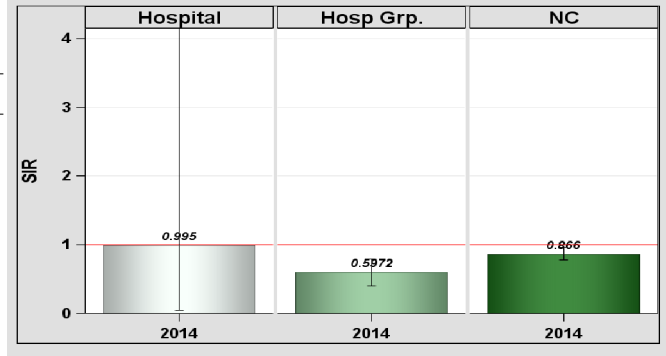
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	19,105	0.05	1	0.995	0.050, 4.909	Same

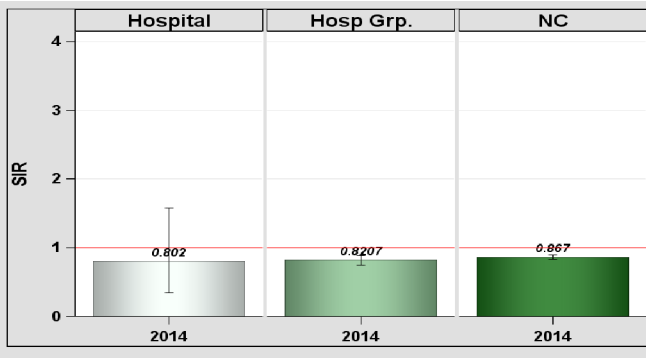
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	7	18,324	3.82	8.72	0.802	0.351, 1.587	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Vidant Roanoke Chowan Hospital, Ahoskie, Hertford County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

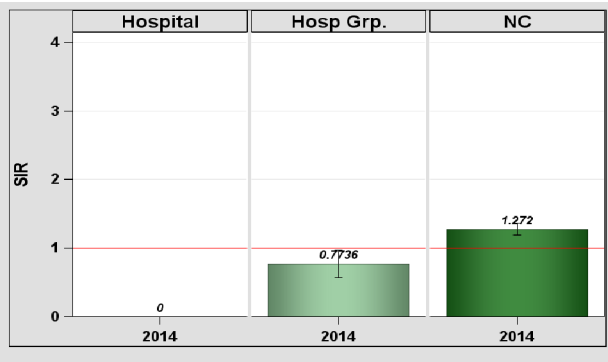


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	4	763	5.24	0.99	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	4	763	5.24	0.99	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	27	0	0.28	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

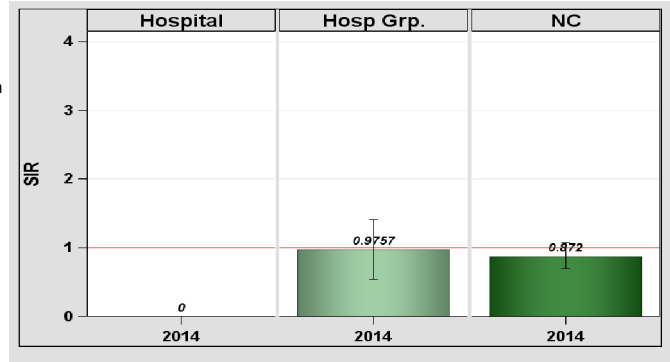


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

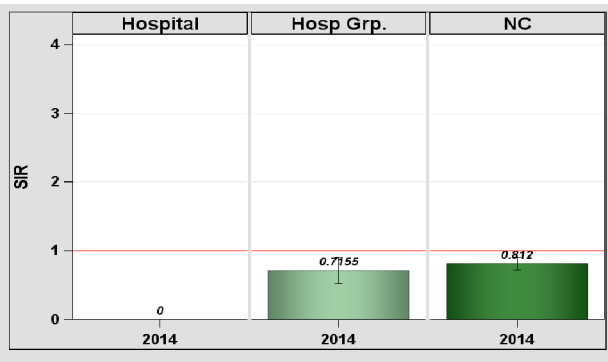


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	27	3.7	0.82	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.



**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Wake Forest Baptist Health-Davie Medical Center, Mocksville, Davie County**

**2014 Hospital Survey Information**

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 178  
 Patient Days in 2014: 4,361  
 Total Number of Beds: 20  
 Number of ICU Beds: 0  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.40  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 2.00



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

**Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID Bacteremia)**

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

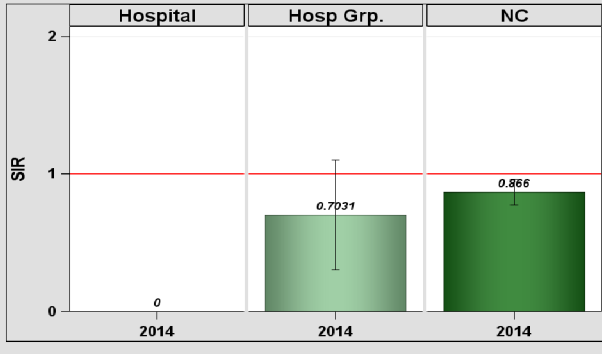


Figure 1. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	2,509	0	0.09	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)**

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	2,509	0	1.37	0	, 2.188	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

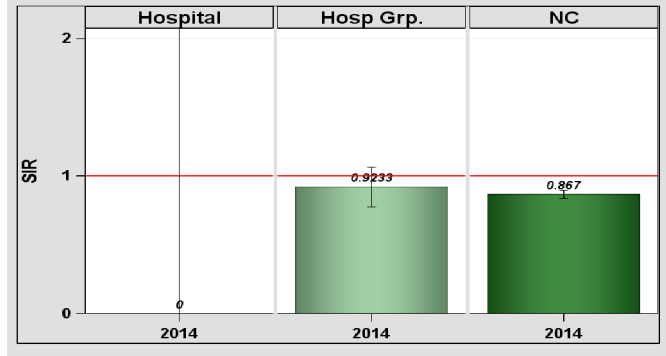


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Other Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)**

Davie Medical Center does not report CLABSI, CAUTI, or SSI to the N.C. Division of Public Health.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

No comments provided.

\*NOTE FROM DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH: Davie Medical Center began reporting data to NHSN in July 2014.

Refer to the HAI in N.C. Reference Report - October 2012 (rev June 2013) for further explanation of presented statistics ([epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html)).

Data as of March 12, 2015.

N.C. Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

N.C. HAI Quarterly Report (Provider Version) - April 2015

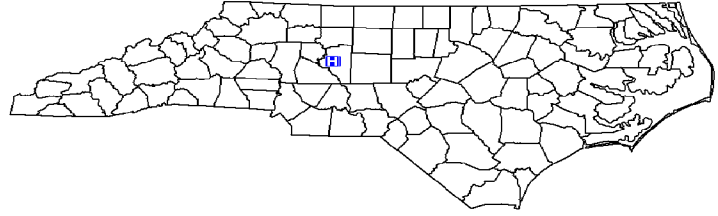
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Wake Forest Baptist Health-Lexington Medical Center, Lexington, Davidson County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 3,802  
 Patient Days in 2014: 10,688  
 Total Number of Beds: 85  
 Number of ICU Beds: 21  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.60  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.71



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

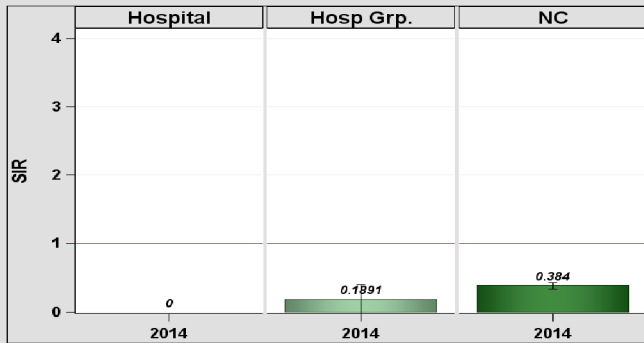


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	352	0	0.53	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	352	0	0.53	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	10,089	0.1	0.52	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

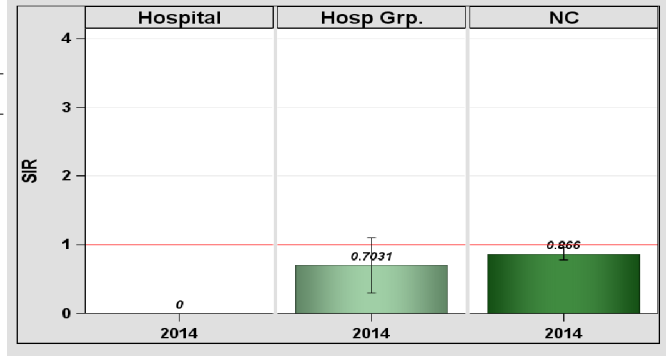


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

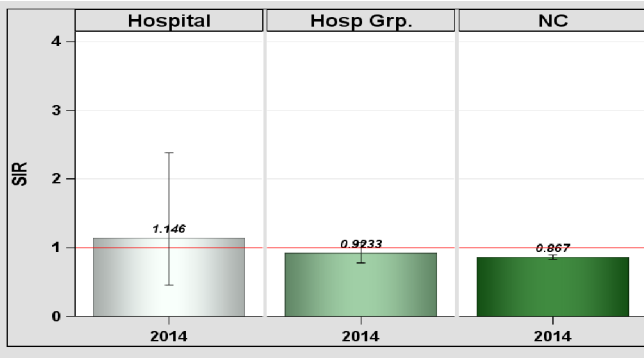


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	6	9,392	6.39	5.24	1.146	0.464, 2.383	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Wake Forest Baptist Health-Lexington Medical Center, Lexington, Davidson County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

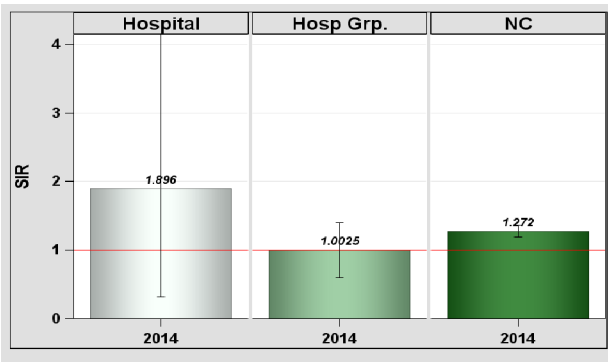


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	879	2.28	1.05	1.896	0.318, 6.264	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	879	2.28	1.05	1.896	0.318, 6.264	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	18	.	0.15	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

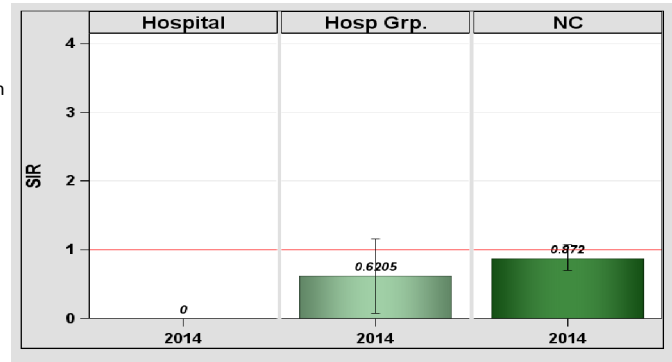


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

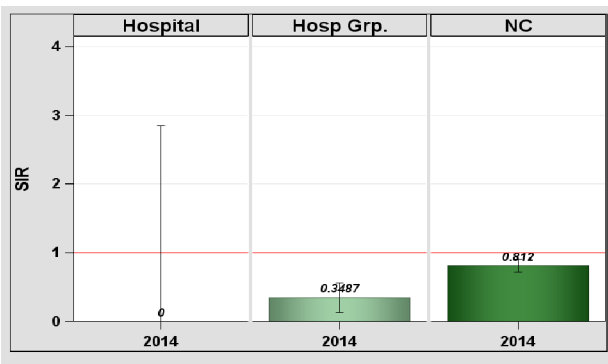


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	34	0	1.05	0	, 2.846	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

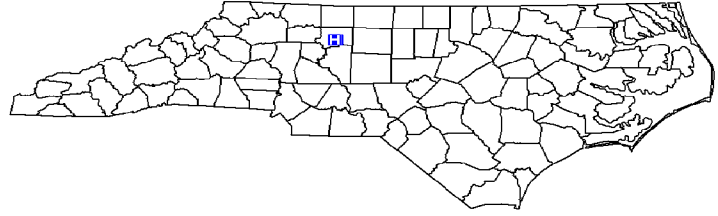
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Major  
 Admissions in 2014: 36,363  
 Patient Days in 2014: 228,293  
 Total Number of Beds: 885  
 Number of ICU Beds: 176  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 5.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.56



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

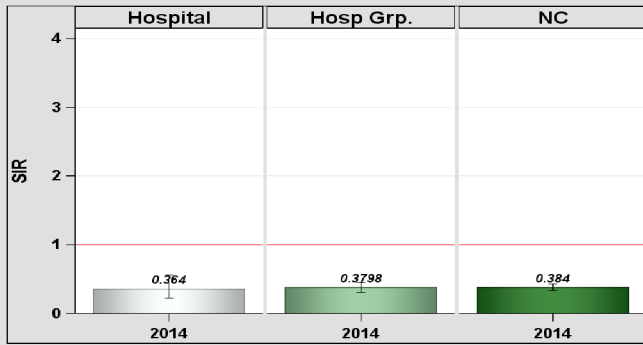


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Burn	3	663	4.52	3.65	0.823	0.209, 2.239	Same
Medical	2	5,216	0.38	13.56	0.147	0.025, 0.487	Better
Medical cardiac	3	1,739	1.73	3.48	0.863	0.219, 2.348	Same
Medical/surgical	2	1,360	1.47	2.86	0.7	0.117, 2.314	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	1	4,311	0.23	11.79	0.085	0.004, 0.418	Better
Neurosurgical	0	1,382	0	3.46	0	, 0.867	Better
Pediatric medical/surgical	1	1,197	0.84	3.59	0.278	0.014, 1.373	Same
Surgical	2	1,098	1.82	2.53	0.792	0.133, 2.617	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	1	2,651	0.38	3.71	0.269	0.013, 1.329	Same
Trauma	4	988	4.05	3.56	1.125	0.357, 2.713	Same
<b>Total for Reporting Units</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20,605</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>52.17</b>	<b>0.384</b>	<b>0.228, 0.558</b>	<b>Better</b>

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	25	210,525	0.12	31.35	0.797	0.528, 1.160	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

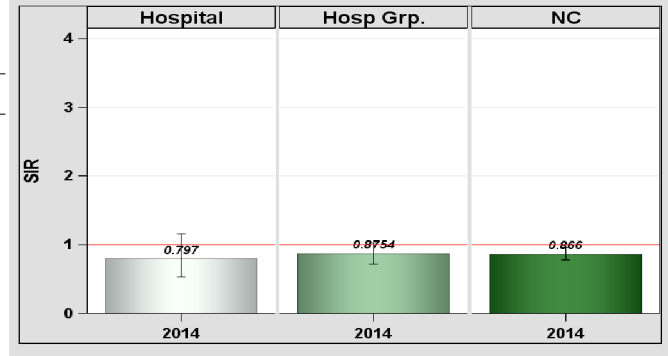


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

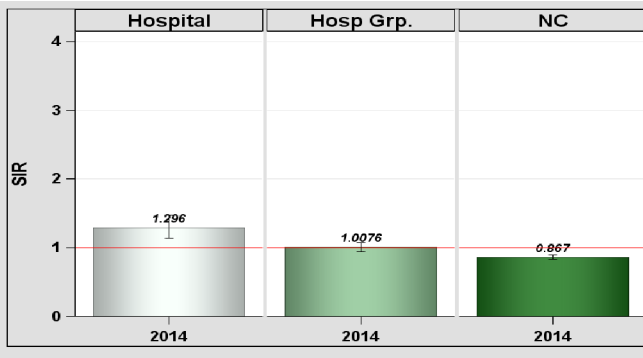


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	238	165,061	14.42	183.6	1.296	1.139, 1.469	Worse
Facility-wide inpatient	27	19,430	13.9	13.9	1.000	0.867, 1.160	No Conclusion
Facility-wide inpatient	17	17,694	9.61	9.61	1.000	0.867, 1.160	No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

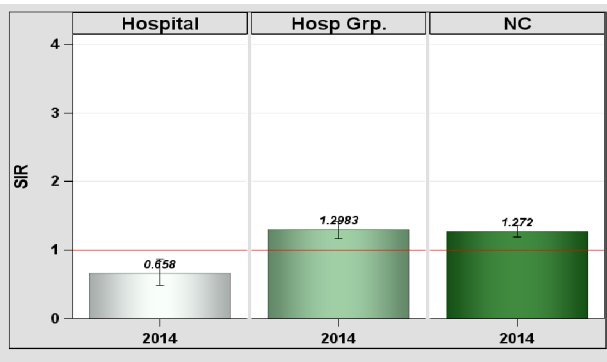


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Burn	1	1,111	0.9	4.89	0.205	0.010, 1.009	Same
Medical	7	9,007	0.78	20.72	0.338	0.148, 0.668	Better
Medical cardiac	7	1,896	3.69	3.79	1.846	0.807, 3.652	Same
Medical/surgical	0	1,954	0	4.49	0	, 0.667	Better
Neurosurgical	17	3,268	5.2	14.38	1.182	0.712, 1.854	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	7	717	9.76	2.01	3.487	1.525, 6.897	Worse
Surgical	0	2,293	0	5.96	0	, 0.502	Better
Surgical cardiothoracic	6	2,678	2.24	4.55	1.318	0.534, 2.741	Same
Trauma	2	3,122	0.64	10.61	0.188	0.032, 0.623	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	47	26,046	1.8	71.41	0.658	0.489, 0.868	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	210	0.95	2.49	0.804	0.135, 2.656	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

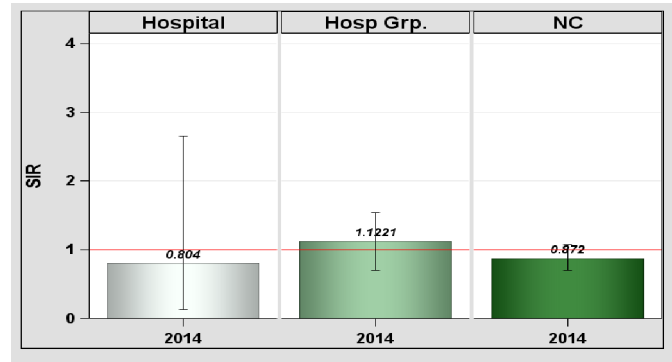


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

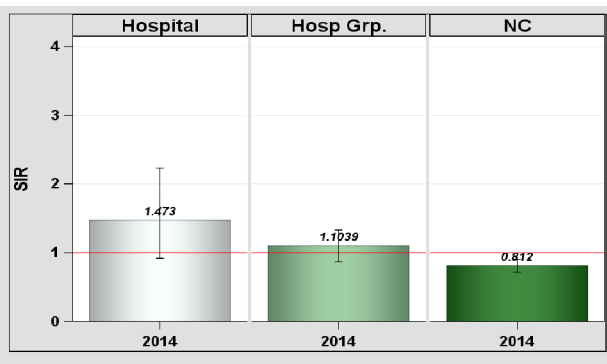


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	20	373	5.36	13.58	1.473	0.925, 2.235	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.

Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

Wake Forest Baptist Health continually strives to provide a safe environment for patients, their families and our community. In response to the C. difficile rate (CDI LabID), Wake Forest Baptist Health is reinforcing appropriate infection prevention measures (e.g., proper hand hygiene, environmental cleaning, and appropriate isolation of patients), and has launched several comprehensive pilot programs in high risk patients (e.g. medical ICU) to address this issue.

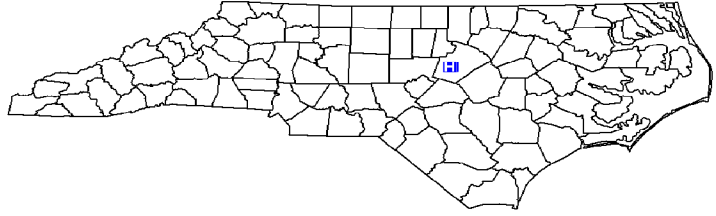
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### WakeMed Cary Hospital, Cary, Wake County

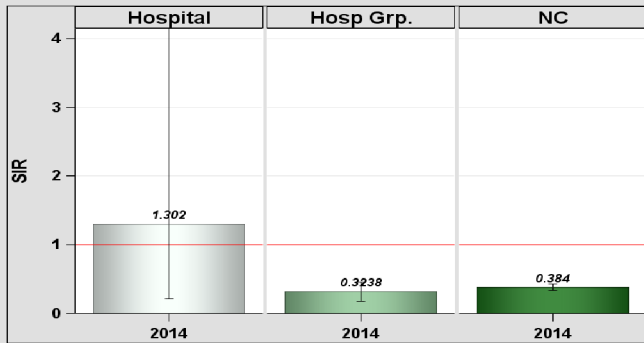
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 12,150  
 Patient Days in 2014: 46,024  
 Total Number of Beds: 176  
 Number of ICU Beds: 12  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.57



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	1,024	1.95	1.54	1.302	0.218, 4.302	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,024	1.95	1.54	1.302	0.218, 4.302	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

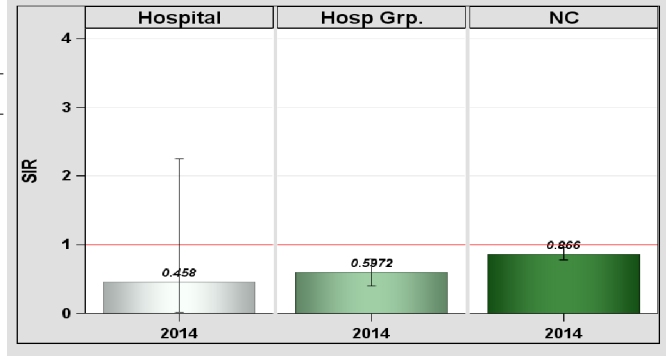
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	44,480	0.02	2.18	0.458	0.023, 2.259	Same

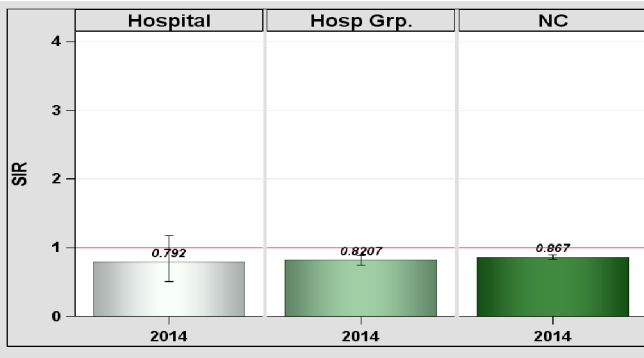
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	22	38,112	5.77	27.77	0.792	0.509, 1.180	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### WakeMed Cary Hospital, Cary, Wake County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

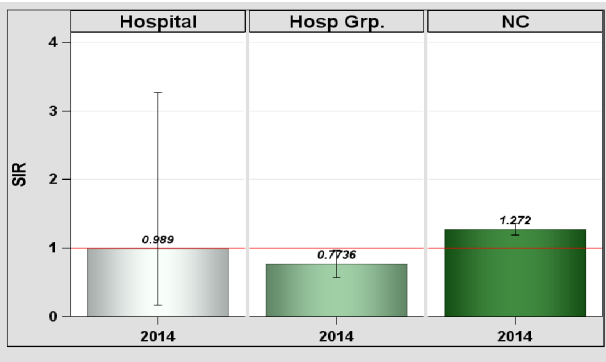


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	1,556	1.29	2.02	0.989	0.166, 3.267	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,556	1.29	2.02	0.989	0.166, 3.267	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	126	0	1.23	0	, 2.433	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

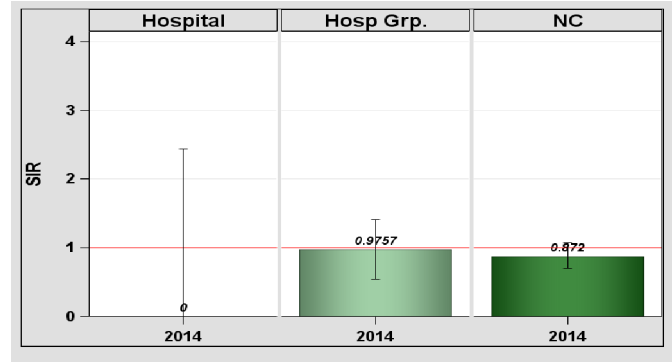


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

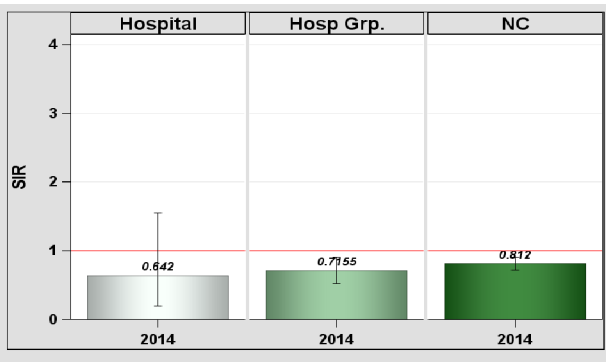


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	4	198	2.02	6.23	0.642	0.204, 1.549	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

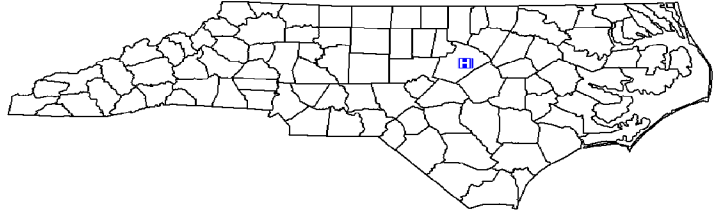
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### WakeMed, Raleigh, Wake County

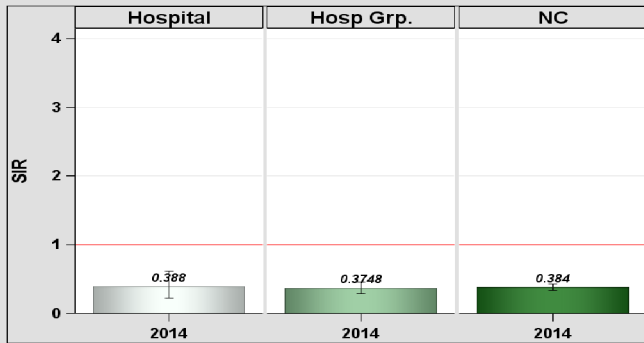
#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: Graduate  
 Admissions in 2014: 36,001  
 Patient Days in 2014: 167,356  
 Total Number of Beds: 626  
 Number of ICU Beds: 134  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 7.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.12



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



**Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.**

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	2	1,925	1.04	3.66	0.547	0.092, 1.807	Same
Medical cardiac	5	4,997	1	9.99	0.5	0.183, 1.109	Same
Neonatal Level II/III	4	3,062	1.31	6.9	0.58	0.184, 1.399	Same
Pediatric medical/surgical	2	632	3.16	1.9	1.055	0.177, 3.485	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	1	2,165	0.46	3.03	0.33	0.017, 1.627	Same
Trauma	1	3,659	0.27	13.17	0.076	0.004, 0.374	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	15	16,440	0.91	38.65	0.388	0.226, 0.626	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

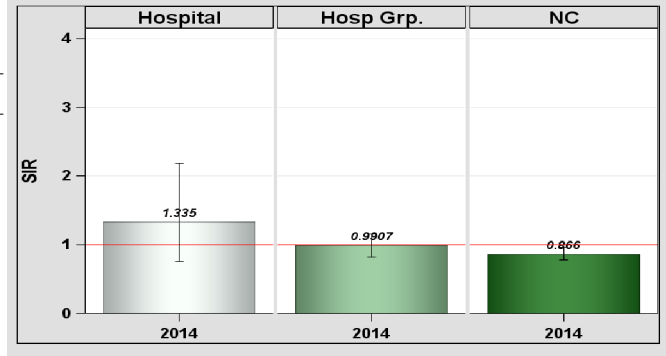
#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

**Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	14	167,357	0.08	10.49	1.335	0.760, 2.187	Same

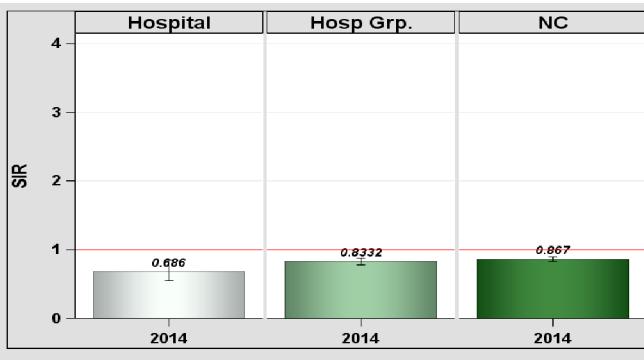
Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.



**Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*



**Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.**

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	80	144,013	5.56	116.54	0.686	0.548, 0.850	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.**



# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### WakeMed, Raleigh, Wake County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

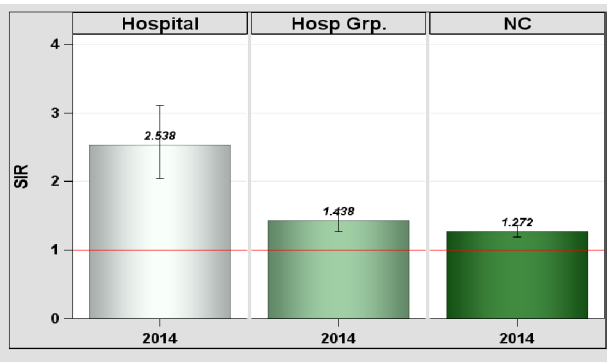


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical	10	2,102	4.76	4.2	2.379	1.208, 4.240	Worse
Medical cardiac	45	5,887	7.64	11.77	3.822	2.821, 5.069	Worse
Pediatric medical/surgical	0	477	0	1.34	0	, 2.243	Same
Surgical cardiothoracic	5	2,285	2.19	3.88	1.287	0.472, 2.853	Same
Trauma	28	3,964	7.06	13.48	2.078	1.408, 2.962	Worse
YTD Total for Reporting Units	88	14,715	5.98	34.68	2.538	2.048, 3.112	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	268	0.75	2.71	0.738	0.124, 2.437	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

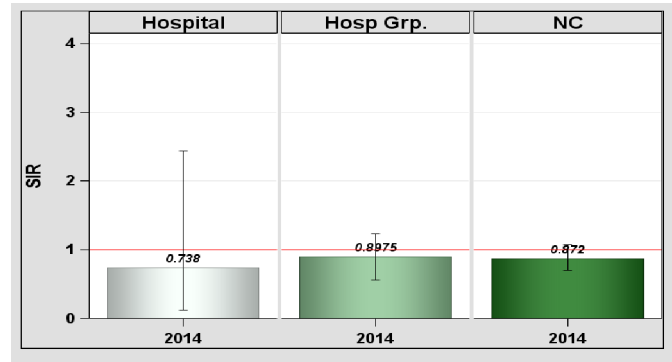


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

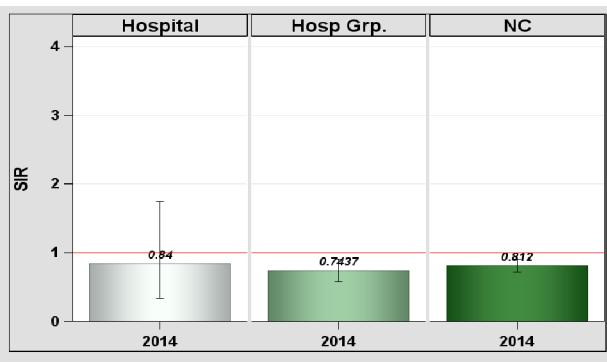


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	6	202	2.97	7.15	0.84	0.340, 1.747	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

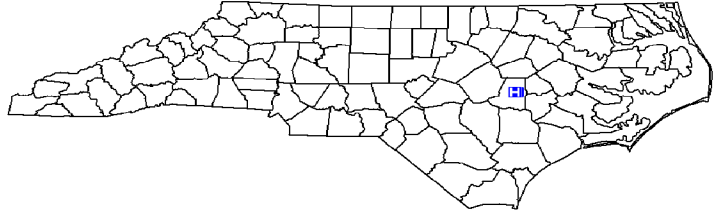
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Wayne Memorial Hospital, Goldsboro, Wayne County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 12,016  
 Patient Days in 2014: 52,285  
 Total Number of Beds: 284  
 Number of ICU Beds: 16  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 2.13  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.75



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

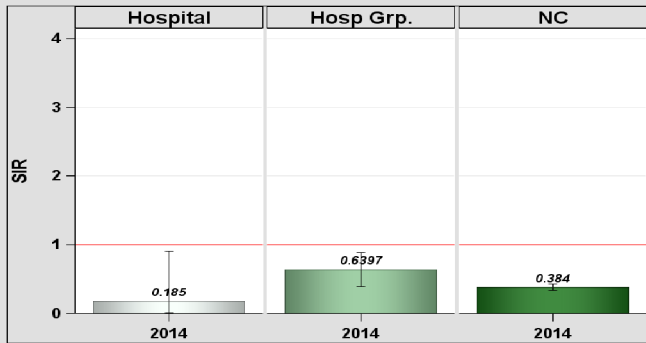


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	1	3,597	0.28	5.4	0.185	0.009, 0.914	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	1	3,597	0.28	5.4	0.185	0.009, 0.914	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	5	52,285	0.1	3.36	1.49	0.546, 3.302	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

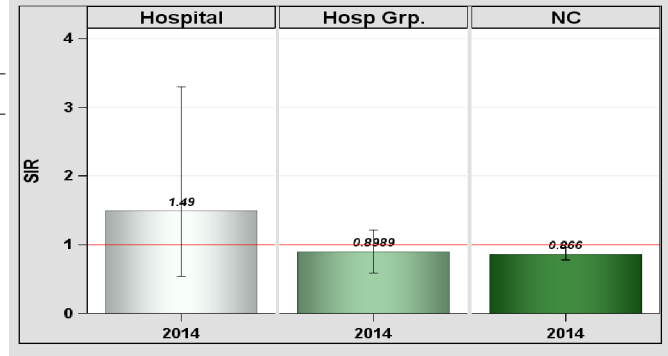


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

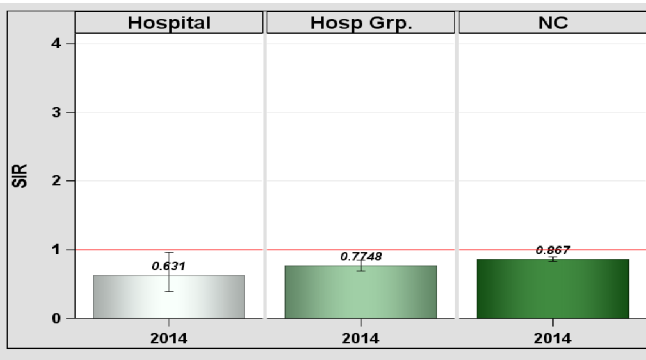


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	19	49,110	3.87	30.12	0.631	0.391, 0.967	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Wayne Memorial Hospital, Goldsboro, Wayne County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

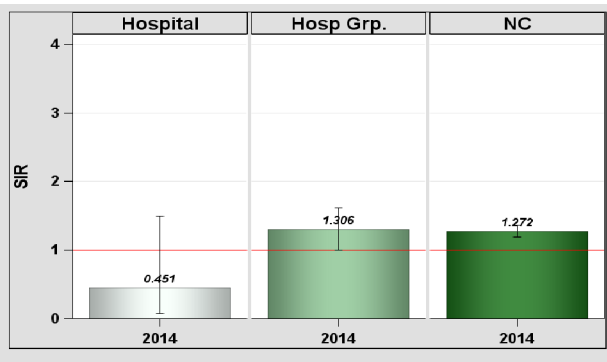


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	3,696	0.54	4.44	0.451	0.076, 1.490	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	3,696	0.54	4.44	0.451	0.076, 1.490	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	171	0	1.8	0	, 1.662	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

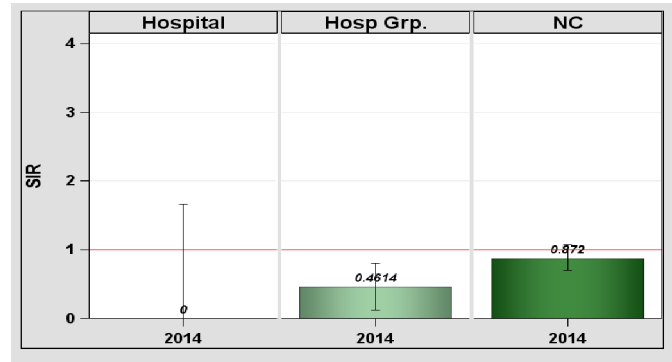


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

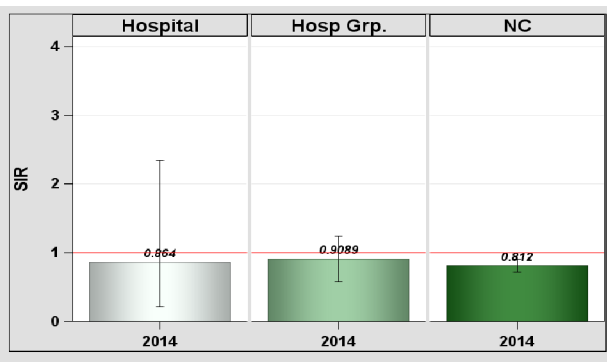


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	3	105	2.86	3.47	0.864	0.220, 2.350	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**  
 No comments provided.

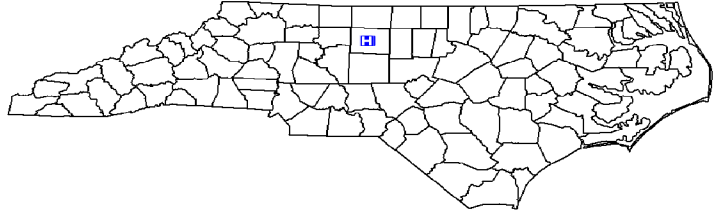
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Wesley Long Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 9,563  
 Patient Days in 2014: 40,786  
 Total Number of Beds: 175  
 Number of ICU Beds: 20  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.57



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

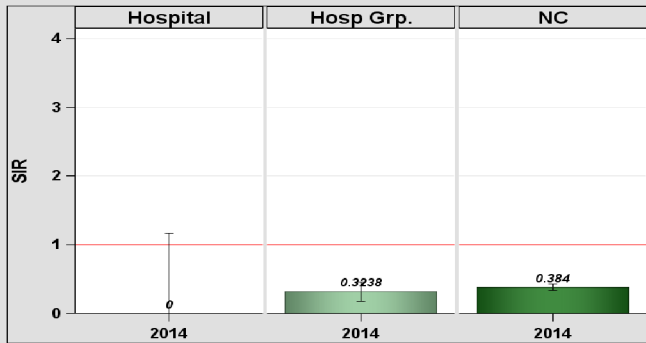


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,699	0	2.55	0	, 1.175	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,699	0	2.55	0	, 1.175	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	38,668	0.03	2.14	0.468	0.023, 2.307	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

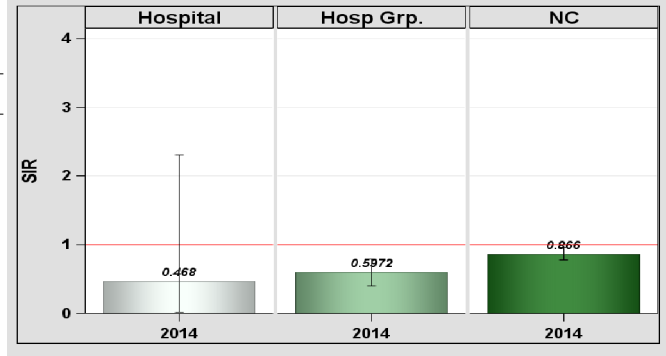


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

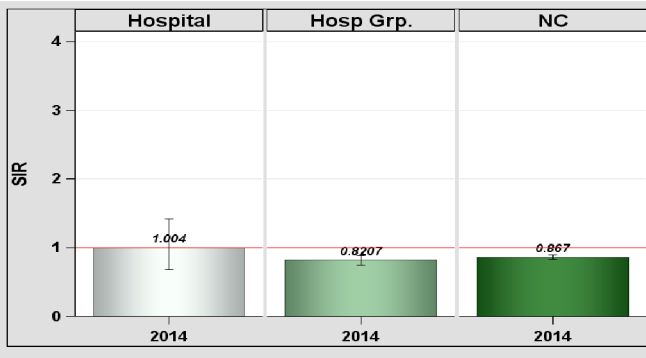


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	29	38,668	7.5	28.88	1.004	0.685, 1.423	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Wesley Long Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

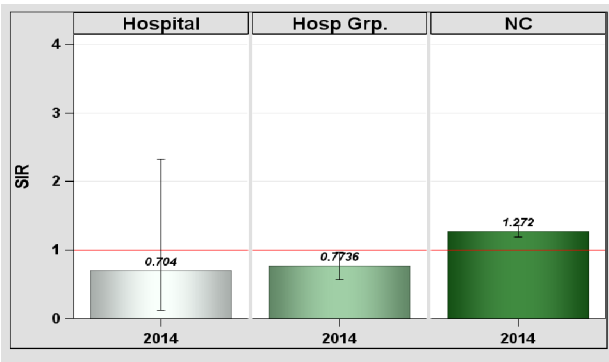


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	2,369	0.84	2.84	0.704	0.118, 2.324	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	2,369	0.84	2.84	0.704	0.118, 2.324	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	59	1.69	0.54	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

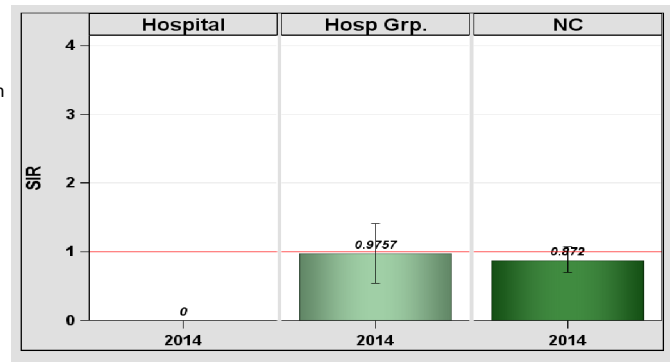


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

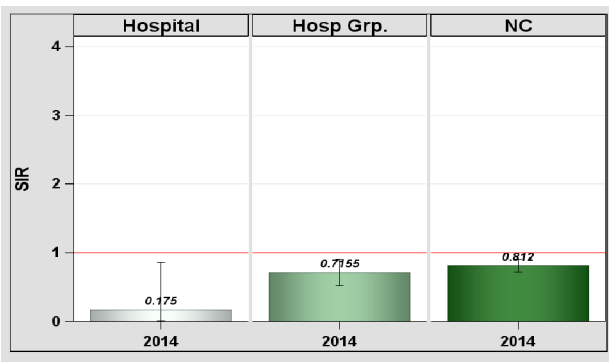


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	1	188	0.53	5.71	0.175	0.009, 0.864	Better

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

Cone Health is committed to preventing Healthcare Associated Infections. We have dedicated teams of experts focused on process improvements to improve our patient outcomes. Please contact Cone Health Infection Prevention if you would like further information.

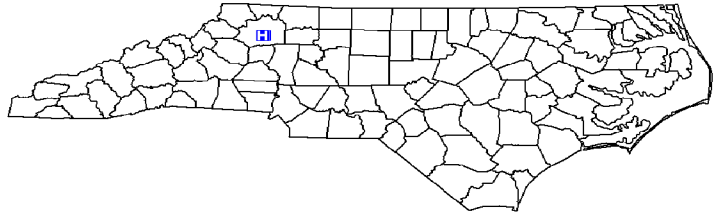
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Wilkes Regional Medical Center, North Wilkesboro, Wilkes County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 5,617  
 Patient Days in 2014: 20,327  
 Total Number of Beds: 130  
 Number of ICU Beds: 8  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 0.38  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.29



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

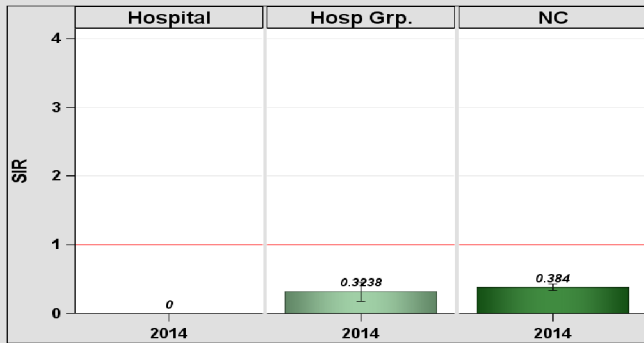


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	364	0	0.55	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	364	0	0.55	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	20,442	0.05	1.16	0.861	0.043, 4.248	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

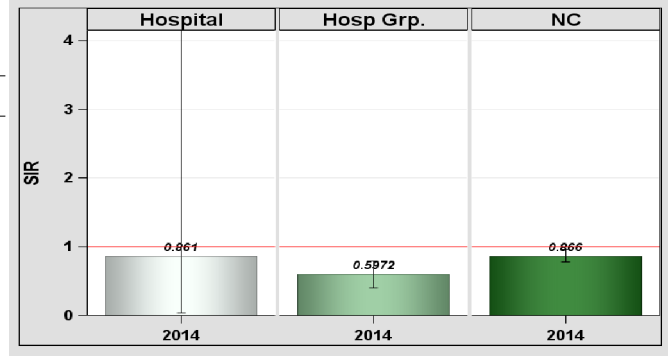


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.

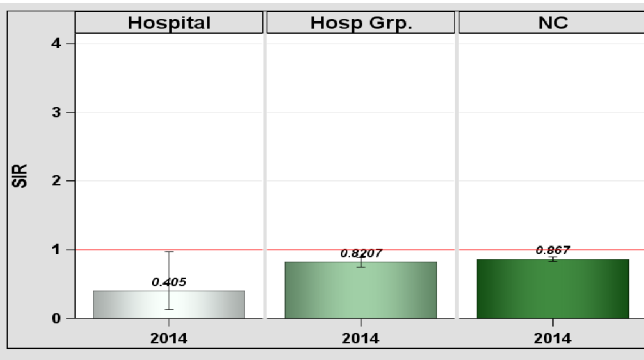


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	4	19,264	2.08	9.88	0.405	0.129, 0.976	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
 Wilkes Regional Medical Center, North Wilkesboro, Wilkes County

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

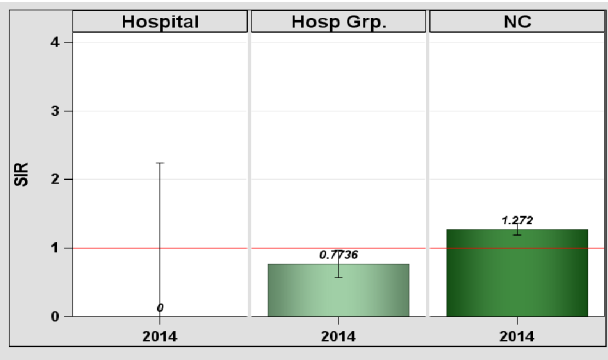


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	1,026	0	1.33	0	, 2.246	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,026	0	1.33	0	, 2.246	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	.	0	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

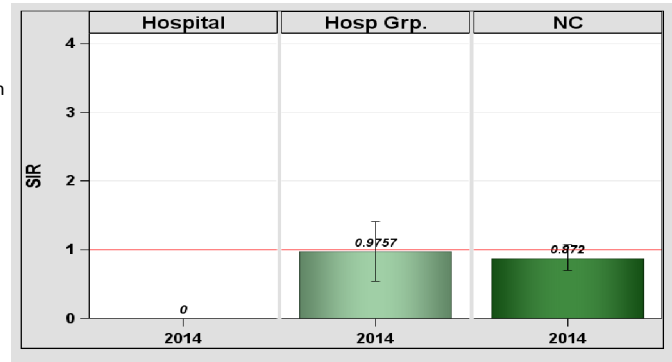


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

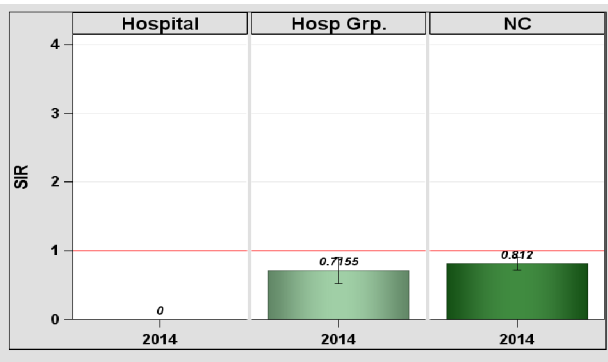


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	13	.	0.41	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Wilkes Regional Medical Center. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

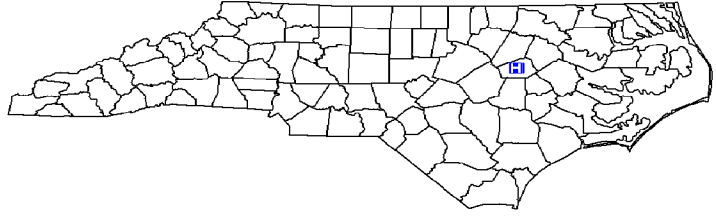
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Wilson Medical Center, Wilson, Wilson County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 6,572  
 Patient Days in 2014: 27,460  
 Total Number of Beds: 145  
 Number of ICU Beds: 14  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.50  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 1.03



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

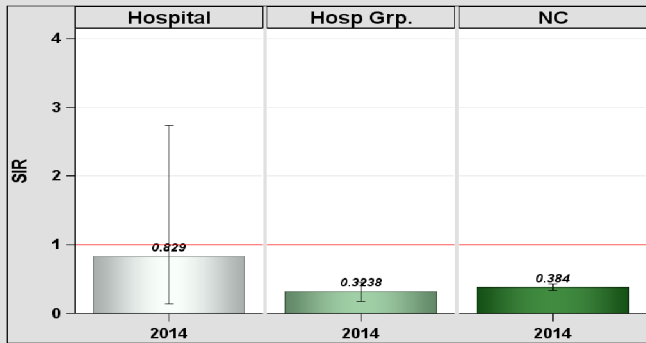


Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	1,609	1.24	2.41	0.829	0.139, 2.738	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,609	1.24	2.41	0.829	0.139, 2.738	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	1	33,190	0.03	2	0.5	0.025, 2.467	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

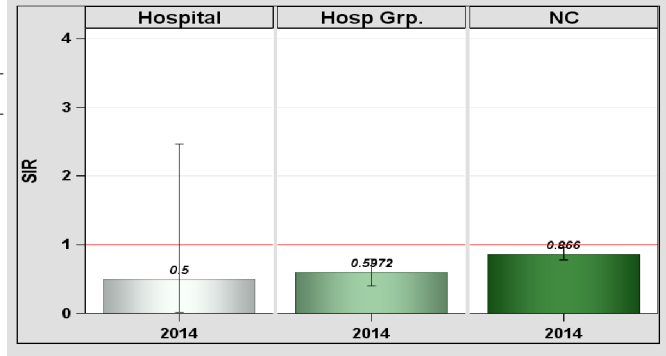


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

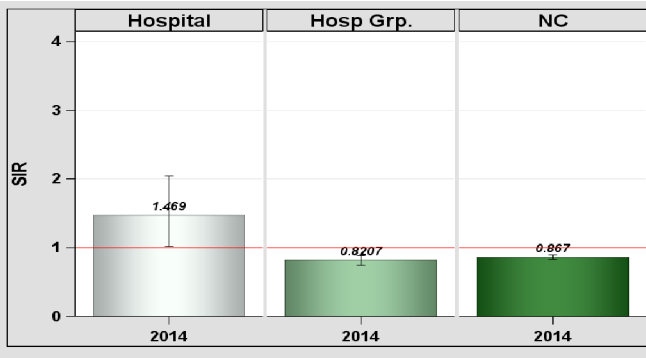


Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	32	31,246	10.24	21.78	1.469	1.022, 2.049	Worse

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.



# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Wilson Medical Center, Wilson, Wilson County

#### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

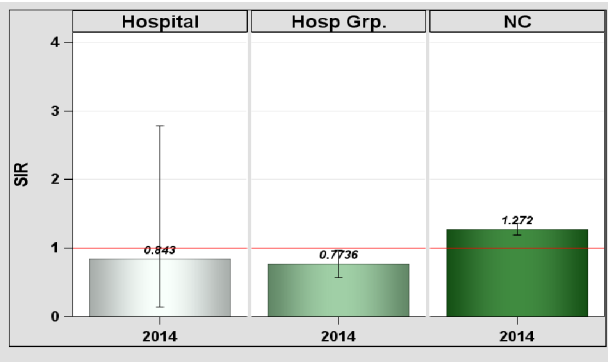


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	2	1,825	1.1	2.37	0.843	0.141, 2.785	Same
YTD Total for Reporting Units	2	1,825	1.1	2.37	0.843	0.141, 2.785	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	106	0.94	0.87	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

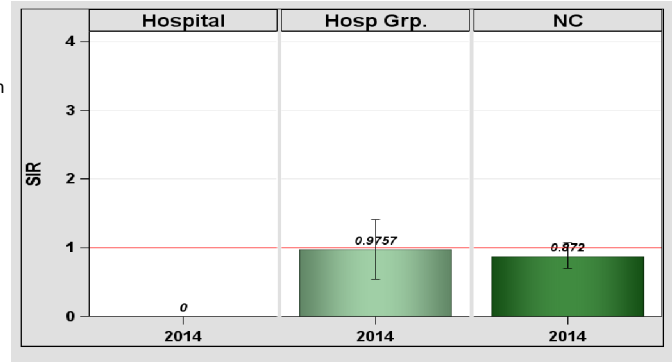


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries

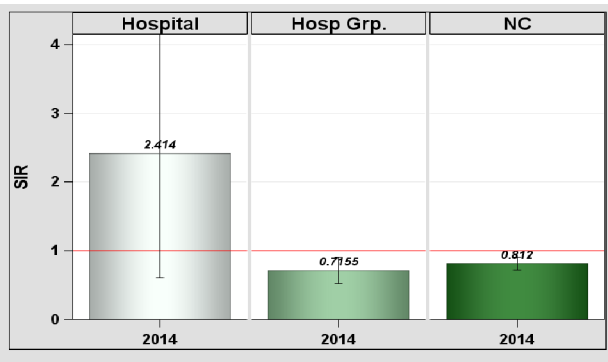


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	3	41	7.32	1.24	2.414	0.614, 6.570	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

In 2013, Wilson Medical Center changed the laboratory method for testing *C. difficile* to a more sensitive molecular test. As expected, the increase in sensitivity of this test resulted in more positive *C. difficile* reported in 2013. Not all hospitals have converted to this advanced testing method.

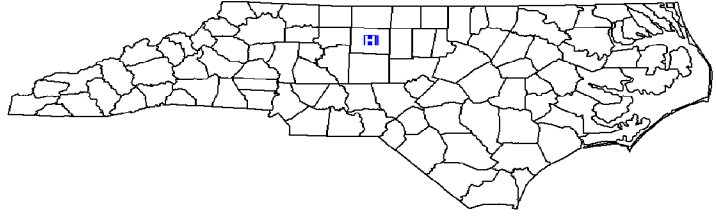
# North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

## Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014

### Women's Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County

#### 2014 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital - Women's  
 Medical Affiliation: No  
 Admissions in 2014: 11,809  
 Patient Days in 2014: 44,011  
 Total Number of Beds: 134  
 Number of ICU Beds: 40  
 FTE\* Infection Preventionists: 1.00  
 Number of FTEs\* per 100 beds: 0.75



\*FTE = Full-time equivalent

#### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

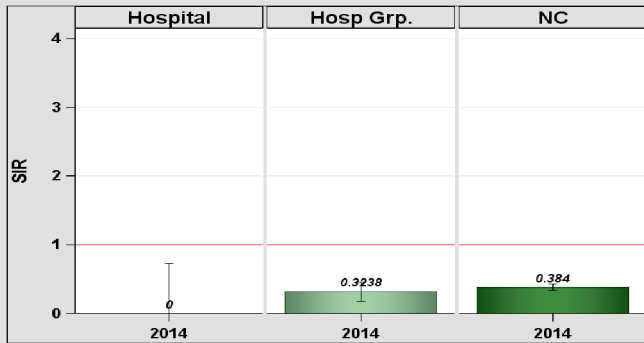


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 1. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Line Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	8	.	0.01	.		No Conclusion
Neonatal Level II/III	0	1,752	0	4.08	0	, 0.734	Better
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	1,760	0	4.1	0	, 0.731	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

#### Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Laboratory-Identified Bacteremia (MRSA LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

Table 2. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	43,562	0	1.56	0	, 1.919	Same

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

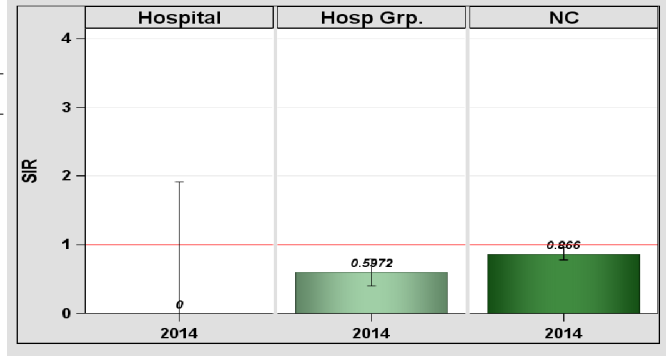


Figure 2. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

#### Clostridium difficile Laboratory-Identified Infections (CDI LabID)

*Note: LabID events are based on positive laboratory results only; not all LabID events represent true illnesses. Rates reported here may be higher than rates based on clinically-defined illness.*

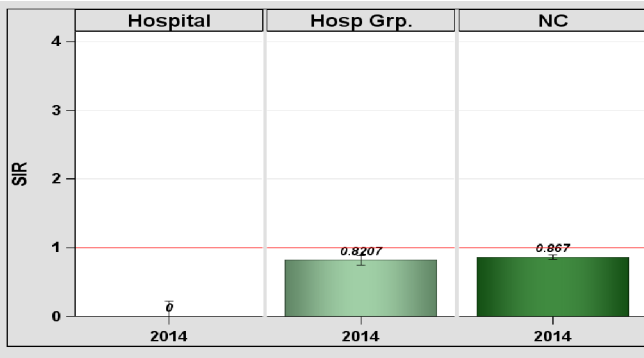


Figure 3. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 3. Rate and SIR, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2010-2011.

Location	# Obs	# Pat Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Facility-wide inpatient	0	21,402	0	12.89	0	, 0.232	Better

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 10,000 patient days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2010-2011.

**North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report**  
**Data from January 1 – December 31, 2014**  
**Women's Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County**

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

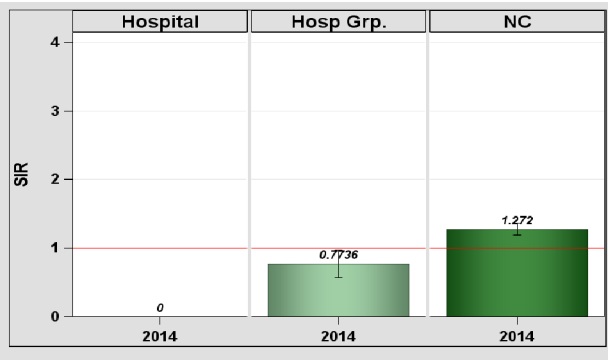


Figure 4. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 4. Rates and SIRs by ICU Type, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2009.

Type of Unit	# Obs	Cath Days	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Medical/surgical	0	196	0	0.25	.		No Conclusion
YTD Total for Reporting Units	0	196	0	0.25	.		No Conclusion

Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2009.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Abdominal Hysterectomies**

Table 5. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	147	1.36	1.65	1.213	0.203, 4.006	Same

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

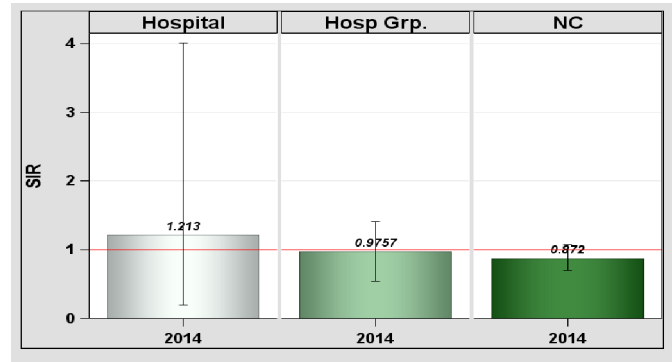


Figure 5. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-Dec 2014.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI) after Colon Surgeries**

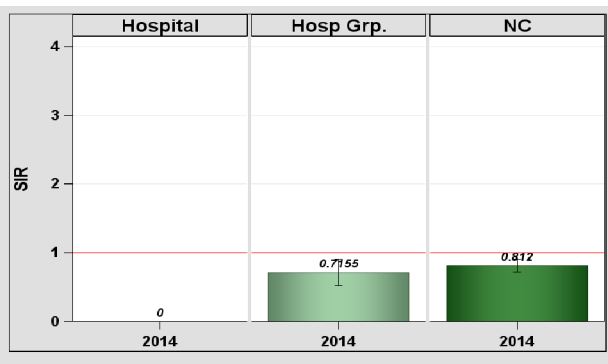


Figure 6. SIRs and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-Dec 2014.

Table 6. Rates and SIRs, Jan-Dec 2014 in Comparison to National Baseline Data from 2006-2008.

Procedure Type	# Obs	Procedures	Rate	# Pred	SIR	95% CI	Compared to ntl baseline
Colon surgery	0	1	.	0.05	.		No Conclusion

Note: Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
 Note: SIR, 95%CI = Standardized Infection Ratio and corresponding 95% Confidence Interval.  
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries.  
 Note: Red line represents the NHSN baseline experience, 2006-2008.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

Cone Health is committed to preventing Healthcare Associated Infections. We have dedicated teams of experts focused on process improvements to improve our patient outcomes. Please contact Cone Health Infection Prevention if you would like further information.

## **APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX A. Definitions

<b><u>Term</u></b>	<b><u>Definition</u></b>
Acute care hospital	A hospital that provides acute medical care due to illness, injury or following surgery to patients hospitalized for a brief period of time.
ASA Class	Anesthesiologist's pre-operative assessment of the patient's physical condition, using the American Society of Anesthesiologists' (ASA) Classification of Physical Status. 1. Normally healthy patient 2. Patient with mild systemic disease 3. Patient with severe systemic disease that is not incapacitating 4. Patient with an incapacitating systemic disease, constant threat to life 5. Patient not expected to survive for 24 hours with or without the operation
Bacteremia	Bloodstream infection (BSI).
Beds	The number of staffed beds in a facility or patient care location. This may be different from licensed beds.
Catheter days	A daily count of the number of patients with an indwelling urinary catheter. For example, one patient with an indwelling catheter in place for two days or two patients with indwelling catheters in place for one day each would both result in two catheter days. This number is used when presenting rates of catheter-associated urinary tract infections.
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection	Urinary tract infection (UTI) that occurs in a patient who had an indwelling urinary catheter in place within the 48-hour period before the onset of the UTI.
Central line	A catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin that ends near the heart. It is used to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests. Also known as a central venous catheter.
Central line-associated bloodstream infection	A bloodstream infection (BSI) that occurs in a patient who had a central line within the 48-hour period before the onset of the BSI and is not related to an infection at another site.
Central line days	A daily count of the number of patients with a central line. For example, one patient with a central line in place for two days or two patients with central lines in place for one day each would both result in two central line days. This number is used when presenting rates of central line-associated bloodstream infections.
Device days	A daily count of the number of patients with a specific device ( <i>e.g.</i> , central line, umbilical catheter, ventilator, or urinary catheter) in the patient care location. For example, one patient with a device in place for two days or two patients with devices in place for one day each would both result in two device days. This number is used when presenting rates of infections associated with devices.
Full-time equivalent	The equivalent of one person working full time for one year: 8 hour per day at 5 days per week for 52 weeks per year = 2080 hours per year
Hand hygiene	A general term that applies to routine hand washing, antiseptic hand wash, antiseptic hand rub, or surgical hand antisepsis.  <i>Routine hand washing</i> is the use of clean water and non-antimicrobial soap to remove germs, soil and other debris from the hands.  <i>Antiseptic hand washing</i> is the use of water and antimicrobial soap to remove or kill germs on the hands.
Hand hygiene (cont)	<i>Antiseptic hand rub</i> is the use of alcohol-based hand rubs to remove or destroy susceptible

<b><u>Term</u></b>	<b><u>Definition</u></b>
	germs from the hands. Antiseptic hand rubs are less effective when hands are visibly dirty and against some viruses.
	<i>Surgical hand antisepsis</i> is the use of water, antimicrobial soap, and a brush to remove or kill germs and takes 2-6 minutes to complete as both hands and forearms are cleaned. Water and non-antimicrobial soap can also be used but must be followed with an alcohol-based surgical hand scrub.
Healthcare-associated infections	Healthcare-associated infections (HAI) are infections caused by a wide variety of common and unusual bacteria, fungi, and viruses that occur during the course of receiving medical care.
Inpatient rehabilitation facility	A facility that provides rehabilitation services after injury, illness, or surgery. These may be free-standing facilities or specialized units within a hospital.
Intensive care unit	A nursing care area that provides intensive observation, diagnosis, and therapeutic procedures for adults and/or children who are critically ill. Also referred to as critical care unit.
Laboratory-identified <i>Clostridium difficile</i>	A positive laboratory test result for <i>Clostridium difficile</i> .
Laboratory-identified Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) bacteremia	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> cultured from blood specimens that is oxacillin-resistant, ceftazidime-resistant, or methicillin-resistant by standard susceptibility testing methods, or by a laboratory test that is FDA-approved for MRSA detection from isolated colonies.
Long term acute care hospital	A hospital that provides acute medical care due to illness, injury or following surgery but the average length of patient stay is greater than 25 days.
Medical affiliation	Affiliation with a medical school. There are four categories:  <i>Major</i> - Facility has a program for medical students and post-graduate medical training.  <i>Graduate</i> - Facility has a program for post-graduate medical training (i.e., residency and/or fellowships).  <i>Undergraduate</i> - Facility has a program for medical students only.  <i>No</i> - Hospital not affiliated with a medical school.
Patient days	A daily count of the number of patients in the patient care location during a specified time period.
Rate	Describes the speed with which disease or events occur. The number of diseases or events per unit of time.
Standardized infection ratio	A ratio of observed to expected (or predicted) numbers of events that is adjusted for selected risk factors.
Surgical site infection	Infection that occurs after surgery, in the part of the body where the surgery took place.
Umbilical catheter	Long, thin plastic tubes that travel from the stump of a newborn baby's umbilical cord into the large vessels near the heart.
Urinary catheter	A drainage tube that is inserted into the urinary bladder through the urethra, is left in place, and is connected to a closed collection system.
Validity (data)	The extent to which reported cases of a disease or event correspond accurately to cases of a disease or event that actually occurred.

## APPENDIX B. Acronyms

ACH	Acute care hospital (short-term)
ASA	American Society of Anesthesiologists
CAUTI	Catheter-associated urinary tract infection
CCME	Carolinas Center for Medical Excellence
CCU	Critical care unit
CDB	Communicable Disease Branch
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDI, <i>C. diff</i>	<i>Clostridium difficile</i>
CI	Confidence interval
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
CLABSI	Central line-associated bloodstream infection
CRE	Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DPH	Division of Public Health
HAI	Healthcare-associated Infections
ICU	Intensive care unit
IPs	Infection preventionists
IRF	Inpatient rehabilitation facility
LTAC	Long-term acute care hospital
MRSA	Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
NCHA	North Carolina Hospital Association
NHSN	National Healthcare Safety Network
NICU	Neonatal intensive (critical) care unit
SIR	Standardized infection ratio
SSI	Surgical site infection
VRE	Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus</i>

## **APPENDIX C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Tips**

**Appendix C1. Catheter (Central Line)-Associated Bloodstream Infections**

**Appendix C2. Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections**

**Appendix C3. Surgical Site Infections**

**Appendix C4. Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus***

**Appendix C5. *Clostridium difficile***



# FAQs

(frequently asked questions)

about

## “Catheter-Associated Bloodstream Infections”

(also known as “Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections”)

### *What is a catheter-associated bloodstream infection?*

A “central line” or “central catheter” is a tube that is placed into a patient’s large vein, usually in the neck, chest, arm, or groin. The catheter is often used to draw blood, or give fluids or medications. It may be left in place for several weeks. A bloodstream infection can occur when bacteria or other germs travel down a “central line” and enter the blood. If you develop a catheter-associated bloodstream infection you may become ill with fevers and chills or the skin around the catheter may become sore and red.

### *Can a catheter-related bloodstream infection be treated?*

A catheter-associated bloodstream infection is serious, but often can be successfully treated with antibiotics. The catheter might need to be removed if you develop an infection.

### *What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent catheter-associated bloodstream infections?*

To prevent catheter-associated bloodstream infections doctors and nurses will:

- Choose a vein where the catheter can be safely inserted and where the risk for infection is small.
- Clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before putting in the catheter.
- Wear a mask, cap, sterile gown, and sterile gloves when putting in the catheter to keep it sterile. The patient will be covered with a sterile sheet.
- Clean the patient’s skin with an antiseptic cleanser before putting in the catheter.
- Clean their hands, wear gloves, and clean the catheter opening with an antiseptic solution before using the catheter to draw blood or give medications. Healthcare providers also clean their hands and wear gloves when changing the bandage that covers the area where the catheter enters the skin.
- Decide every day if the patient still needs to have the catheter. The catheter will be removed as soon as it is no longer needed.
- Carefully handle medications and fluids that are given through the catheter.

### *What can I do to help prevent a catheter-associated bloodstream infection?*

- Ask your doctors and nurses to explain why you need the catheter and how long you will have it.

- Ask your doctors and nurses if they will be using all of the prevention methods discussed above.
- Make sure that all doctors and nurses caring for you clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for you.

If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.

- If the bandage comes off or becomes wet or dirty, tell your nurse or doctor immediately.
- Inform your nurse or doctor if the area around your catheter is sore or red.
- Do not let family and friends who visit touch the catheter or the tubing.
- Make sure family and friends clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after visiting you.

### *What do I need to do when I go home from the hospital?*

Some patients are sent home from the hospital with a catheter in order to continue their treatment. If you go home with a catheter, your doctors and nurses will explain everything you need to know about taking care of your catheter.

- Make sure you understand how to care for the catheter before leaving the hospital. For example, ask for instructions on showering or bathing with the catheter and how to change the catheter dressing.
- Make sure you know who to contact if you have questions or problems after you get home.
- Make sure you wash your hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before handling your catheter.
- Watch for the signs and symptoms of catheter-associated bloodstream infection, such as soreness or redness at the catheter site or fever, and call your healthcare provider immediately if any occur.

If you have additional questions, please ask your doctor or nurse.

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# FAQs

(frequently asked questions)

## about “Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection”

### *What is “catheter-associated urinary tract infection”?*

A urinary tract infection (also called “UTI”) is an infection in the urinary system, which includes the bladder (which stores the urine) and the kidneys (which filter the blood to make urine). Germs (for example, bacteria or yeasts) do not normally live in these areas; but if germs are introduced, an infection can occur.

If you have a urinary catheter, germs can travel along the catheter and cause an infection in your bladder or your kidney; in that case it is called a catheter-associated urinary tract infection (or “CA-UTI”).

### *What is a urinary catheter?*

A urinary catheter is a thin tube placed in the bladder to drain urine. Urine drains through the tube into a bag that collects the urine. A urinary catheter may be used:

- If you are not able to urinate on your own
- To measure the amount of urine that you make, for example, during intensive care
- During and after some types of surgery
- During some tests of the kidneys and bladder

People with urinary catheters have a much higher chance of getting a urinary tract infection than people who don’t have a catheter.

### *How do I get a catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CA-UTI)?*

If germs enter the urinary tract, they may cause an infection. Many of the germs that cause a catheter-associated urinary tract infection are common germs found in your intestines that do not usually cause an infection there. Germs can enter the urinary tract when the catheter is being put in or while the catheter remains in the bladder.

### *What are the symptoms of a urinary tract infection?*

Some of the common symptoms of a urinary tract infection are:

- Burning or pain in the lower abdomen (that is, below the stomach)
- Fever
- Bloody urine may be a sign of infection, but is also caused by other problems
- Burning during urination or an increase in the frequency of urination after the catheter is removed.

Sometimes people with catheter-associated urinary tract infections do not have these symptoms of infection.

### *Can catheter-associated urinary tract infections be treated?*

Yes, most catheter-associated urinary tract infections can be treated with antibiotics and removal or change of the catheter. Your doctor will determine which antibiotic is best for you.

### *What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent catheter-associated urinary tract infections?*

To prevent urinary tract infections, doctors and nurses take the following actions.

### **Catheter insertion**

- o Catheters are put in only when necessary and they are removed as soon as possible.
- o Only properly trained persons insert catheters using sterile (“clean”) technique.
- o The skin in the area where the catheter will be inserted is cleaned before inserting the catheter.
- o Other methods to drain the urine are sometimes used, such as
- External catheters in men (these look like condoms and are placed over the penis rather than into the penis)
- Putting a temporary catheter in to drain the urine and removing it right away. This is called intermittent urethral catheterization.

### **Catheter care**

- o Healthcare providers clean their hands by washing them with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand rub before and after touching your catheter.

**If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.**

- o Avoid disconnecting the catheter and drain tube. This helps to prevent germs from getting into the catheter tube.
- o The catheter is secured to the leg to prevent pulling on the catheter.
- o Avoid twisting or kinking the catheter.
- o Keep the bag lower than the bladder to prevent urine from backflowing to the bladder.
- o Empty the bag regularly. The drainage spout should not touch anything while emptying the bag.

### *What can I do to help prevent catheter-associated urinary tract infections if I have a catheter?*

- Always clean your hands before and after doing catheter care.
- Always keep your urine bag below the level of your bladder.
- Do not tug or pull on the tubing.
- Do not twist or kink the catheter tubing.
- Ask your healthcare provider each day if you still need the catheter.

### *What do I need to do when I go home from the hospital?*

- If you will be going home with a catheter, your doctor or nurse should explain everything you need to know about taking care of the catheter. Make sure you understand how to care for it before you leave the hospital.
- If you develop any of the symptoms of a urinary tract infection, such as burning or pain in the lower abdomen, fever, or an increase in the frequency of urination, contact your doctor or nurse immediately.
- Before you go home, make sure you know who to contact if you have questions or problems after you get home.

If you have questions, please ask your doctor or nurse.

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# FAQs

(frequently asked questions)

## about “Surgical Site Infections”

### *What is a Surgical Site Infection (SSI)?*

A surgical site infection is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place. Most patients who have surgery do not develop an infection. However, infections develop in about 1 to 3 out of every 100 patients who have surgery.

Some of the common symptoms of a surgical site infection are:

- Redness and pain around the area where you had surgery
- Drainage of cloudy fluid from your surgical wound
- Fever

### *Can SSIs be treated?*

Yes. Most surgical site infections can be treated with antibiotics. The antibiotic given to you depends on the bacteria (germs) causing the infection. Sometimes patients with SSIs also need another surgery to treat the infection.

### *What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent SSIs?*

To prevent SSIs, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- Clean their hands and arms up to their elbows with an antiseptic agent just before the surgery.
- Clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for each patient.
- May remove some of your hair immediately before your surgery using electric clippers if the hair is in the same area where the procedure will occur. They should not shave you with a razor.
- Wear special hair covers, masks, gowns, and gloves during surgery to keep the surgery area clean.
- Give you antibiotics before your surgery starts. In most cases, you should get antibiotics within 60 minutes before the surgery starts and the antibiotics should be stopped within 24 hours after surgery.
- Clean the skin at the site of your surgery with a special soap that kills germs.

### *What can I do to help prevent SSIs?*

#### **Before your surgery:**

- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you may have. Health problems such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity could affect your surgery and your treatment.

- Quit smoking. Patients who smoke get more infections. Talk to your doctor about how you can quit before your surgery.
- Do not shave near where you will have surgery. Shaving with a razor can irritate your skin and make it easier to develop an infection.

#### **At the time of your surgery:**

- Speak up if someone tries to shave you with a razor before surgery. Ask why you need to be shaved and talk with your surgeon if you have any concerns.
- Ask if you will get antibiotics before surgery.

#### **After your surgery:**

- Make sure that your healthcare providers clean their hands before examining you, either with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub.

If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.

- Family and friends who visit you should not touch the surgical wound or dressings.
- Family and friends should clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after visiting you. If you do not see them clean their hands, ask them to clean their hands.

### *What do I need to do when I go home from the hospital?*

- Before you go home, your doctor or nurse should explain everything you need to know about taking care of your wound. Make sure you understand how to care for your wound before you leave the hospital.
- Always clean your hands before and after caring for your wound.
- Before you go home, make sure you know who to contact if you have questions or problems after you get home.
- If you have any symptoms of an infection, such as redness and pain at the surgery site, drainage, or fever, call your doctor immediately.

If you have additional questions, please ask your doctor or nurse.

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# FAQs

(frequently asked questions)

## about "MRSA"

(Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*)

### What is MRSA?

*Staphylococcus aureus* (pronounced staff-ill-oh-KOK-us AW-ree-us), or "Staph" is a very common germ that about 1 out of every 3 people have on their skin or in their nose. This germ does not cause any problems for most people who have it on their skin. But sometimes it can cause serious infections such as skin or wound infections, pneumonia, or infections of the blood.

Antibiotics are given to kill Staph germs when they cause infections. Some Staph are resistant, meaning they cannot be killed by some antibiotics. "Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*" or "MRSA" is a type of Staph that is resistant to some of the antibiotics that are often used to treat Staph infections.

### Who is most likely to get an MRSA infection?

In the hospital, people who are more likely to get an MRSA infection are people who:

- have other health conditions making them sick
- have been in the hospital or a nursing home
- have been treated with antibiotics.

People who are healthy and who have not been in the hospital or a nursing home can also get MRSA infections. These infections usually involve the skin. More information about this type of MRSA infection, known as "community-associated MRSA" infection, is available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). <http://www.cdc.gov/mrsa>

### How do I get an MRSA infection?

People who have MRSA germs on their skin or who are infected with MRSA may be able to spread the germ to other people. MRSA can be passed on to bed linens, bed rails, bathroom fixtures, and medical equipment. It can spread to other people on contaminated equipment and on the hands of doctors, nurses, other healthcare providers and visitors.

### Can MRSA infections be treated?

Yes, there are antibiotics that can kill MRSA germs. Some patients with MRSA abscesses may need surgery to drain the infection. Your healthcare provider will determine which treatments are best for you.

### What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent MRSA infections?

To prevent MRSA infections, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- **Clean their hands** with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for every patient.
- Carefully **clean hospital rooms and medical equipment**.
- Use **Contact Precautions** when caring for patients with MRSA. Contact Precautions mean:
  - o Whenever possible, patients with MRSA will have a single room or will share a room only with someone else who also has MRSA.
  - o Healthcare providers will put on gloves and wear a gown over their clothing while taking care of patients with MRSA.

- o Visitors may also be asked to wear a gown and gloves.
- o When leaving the room, hospital providers and visitors remove their gown and gloves and clean their hands.
- o Patients on Contact Precautions are asked to stay in their hospital rooms as much as possible. They should not go to common areas, such as the gift shop or cafeteria. They may go to other areas of the hospital for treatments and tests.

- **May test** some patients to see if they have MRSA on their skin. This test involves rubbing a cotton-tipped swab in the patient's nostrils or on the skin.

### What can I do to help prevent MRSA infections?

#### In the hospital

- Make sure that all doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for you.

If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.

#### When you go home

- If you have wounds or an intravascular device (such as a catheter or dialysis port) make sure that you know how to take care of them.

### Can my friends and family get MRSA when they visit me?

The chance of getting MRSA while visiting a person who has MRSA is very low. To decrease the chance of getting MRSA your family and friends should:

- Clean their hands before they enter your room and when they leave.
- Ask a healthcare provider if they need to wear protective gowns and gloves when they visit you.

### What do I need to do when I go home from the hospital?

To prevent another MRSA infection and to prevent spreading MRSA to others:

- Keep taking any antibiotics prescribed by your doctor. Don't take half-doses or stop before you complete your prescribed course.
- Clean your hands often, especially before and after changing your wound dressing or bandage.
- People who live with you should clean their hands often as well.
- Keep any wounds clean and change bandages as instructed until healed.
- Avoid sharing personal items such as towels or razors.
- Wash and dry your clothes and bed linens in the warmest temperatures recommended on the labels.
- Tell your healthcare providers that you have MRSA. This includes home health nurses and aides, therapists, and personnel in doctors' offices.
- Your doctor may have more instructions for you.

If you have questions, please ask your doctor or nurse.

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# FAQs

(frequently asked questions)

## about “Clostridium Difficile”

### What is Clostridium difficile infection?

*Clostridium difficile* [pronounced Klo-STRID-ee-um dif-uh-SEEL], also known as “*C. diff*” [See-dif], is a germ that can cause diarrhea. Most cases of *C. diff* infection occur in patients taking antibiotics. The most common symptoms of a *C. diff* infection include:

- Watery diarrhea
- Fever
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Belly pain and tenderness

### Who is most likely to get C. diff infection?

The elderly and people with certain medical problems have the greatest chance of getting *C. diff*. *C. diff* spores can live outside the human body for a very long time and may be found on things in the environment such as bed linens, bed rails, bathroom fixtures, and medical equipment. *C. diff* infection can spread from person-to-person on contaminated equipment and on the hands of doctors, nurses, other healthcare providers and visitors.

### Can C. diff infection be treated?

Yes, there are antibiotics that can be used to treat *C. diff*. In some severe cases, a person might have to have surgery to remove the infected part of the intestines. This surgery is needed in only 1 or 2 out of every 100 persons with *C. diff*.

### What are some of the things that hospitals are doing to prevent C. diff infections?

To prevent *C. diff* infections, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- Clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for every patient. This can prevent *C. diff* and other germs from being passed from one patient to another on their hands.
- Carefully clean hospital rooms and medical equipment that have been used for patients with *C. diff*.
- Use Contact Precautions to prevent *C. diff* from spreading to other patients. Contact Precautions mean:
  - o Whenever possible, patients with *C. diff* will have a single room or share a room only with someone else who also has *C. diff*.
  - o Healthcare providers will put on gloves and wear a gown over their clothing while taking care of patients with *C. diff*.
  - o Visitors may also be asked to wear a gown and gloves.
  - o When leaving the room, hospital providers and visitors remove their gown and gloves and clean their hands.

- o Patients on Contact Precautions are asked to stay in their hospital rooms as much as possible. They should not go to common areas, such as the gift shop or cafeteria. They can go to other areas of the hospital for treatments and tests.
- Only give patients antibiotics when it is necessary.

### What can I do to help prevent C. diff infections?

- Make sure that all doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for you.

If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.

- Only take antibiotics as prescribed by your doctor.
- Be sure to clean your own hands often, especially after using the bathroom and before eating.

### Can my friends and family get C. diff when they visit me?

*C. diff* infection usually does not occur in persons who are not taking antibiotics. Visitors are not likely to get *C. diff*. Still, to make it safer for visitors, they should:

- Clean their hands before they enter your room and as they leave your room
- Ask the nurse if they need to wear protective gowns and gloves when they visit you.

### What do I need to do when I go home from the hospital?

Once you are back at home, you can return to your normal routine. Often, the diarrhea will be better or completely gone before you go home. This makes giving *C. diff* to other people much less likely. There are a few things you should do, however, to lower the chances of developing *C. diff* infection again or of spreading it to others.

- If you are given a prescription to treat *C. diff*, take the medicine exactly as prescribed by your doctor and pharmacist. Do not take half-doses or stop before you run out.
- Wash your hands often, especially after going to the bathroom and before preparing food.
- People who live with you should wash their hands often as well.
- If you develop more diarrhea after you get home, tell your doctor immediately.
- Your doctor may give you additional instructions.

If you have questions, please ask your doctor or nurse.

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## APPENDIX D. Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Advisory Group, January 2015

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**APPENDIX E. Healthcare Facility Groupings, 2014 National Healthcare Safety Network Annual Hospital Survey**

**Appendix E1. Healthcare Facility Group: Short-term Acute Care Hospitals**

Hospital Groups	Hospital Name	Number of Beds	
1-99 beds	Angel Medical Center	25	
	Angel Medical Center	25	
	Angel Medical Center	25	
	Blue Ridge Regional Hospital	25	
	Caldwell Memorial Hospital	85	
	Carolinas Healthcare System Anson	30	
	Carolinas Medical Center-University	94	
	Cherokee Indian Hospital	18	
	Columbus Regional Healthcare System	81	
	Dlp - Harris Regional Hospital	86	
	Dlp - Swain County Hospital	25	
	Dosher Memorial Hospital	25	
	Granville Medical Center	62	
	Highlands Cashiers Hospital	24	
	Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital	81	
	Kings Mountain Hospital	59	
	Martin General Hospital	50	
	Mcdowell Hospital	45	
	Murphy Medical Center	43	
	North Carolina Specialty Hospital	18	
	Novant Health Brunswick Medical Center	74	
	Novant Health Charlotte Orthopedic Hospital	80	
	Novant Health Franklin Medical Center	64	
	Novant Health Huntersville Medical Center	73	
	Novant Health Medical Park Hospital	22	
	Park Ridge Health	98	
	Person Memorial Hospital	38	
	Sandhills Regional Medical Center	64	
	Sentara Albemarle Medical Center	88	
	St Lukes Hospital	35	
	The Outer Banks Hospital	21	
	Transylvania Regional Hospital	38	
	Vidant Beaufort Hospital	83	
	Vidant Bertie Hospital	6	
	Vidant Chowan Hospital	25	
	Vidant Chowan Hospital	25	
	Vidant Duplin Hospital	72	
	Vidant Roanoke Chowan Hospital	90	
	Wake Forest Baptist Health-Davie Medical Center	20	
	Wake Forest Baptist Health-Lexington Medical Center	85	
	100-199 beds	ARHS-Watauga Medical Center	117
		Annie Penn Hospital	110
Betsy Johnson Regional		135	
Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals-Valdese		131	
Carolinas Healthcare System Blue Ridge		184	

**APPENDIX E. Healthcare Facility Groupings, 2014 National Healthcare Safety Network Annual Hospital Survey**

**Appendix E1. Healthcare Facility Group: Short-term Acute Care Hospitals**

Hospital Groups	Hospital Name	Number of Beds
	Carolinas Medical Center-Lincoln	101
	Carolinas Medical Center-Mercy	160
	Carolinas Medical Center-Union	182
	Carteret General Hospital	135
	Catawba Valley Medical Center	190
	Central Carolina Hospital	116
	Cherry Hospital	197
	Davis Regional Medical Center	130
	Duke Raleigh Hospital	148
	Halifax Regional Medical Center	114
	Haywood Regional Medical Center	100
	Iredell Memorial Hospital	199
	Johnston Health	199
	Lake Norman Regional Medical Center	123
	Lenoir Memorial Hospital	167
	Maria Parham Medical Center	102
	Morehead Memorial Hospital	108
	Nash Health Care Systems	177
	Northern Hospital Of Surry County	100
	Novant Health Matthews Medical Center	137
	Novant Health Thomasville Medical Center	149
	Onslow Memorial Hospital	162
	Pardee Hospital	138
	Randolph Hospital	102
	Rutherford Regional Medical Center	120
	Sampson Regional Medical Center	116
	Scotland Memorial Hospital	104
	Stanly Regional Medical Center	109
	Vidant Edgecombe Hospital	117
	WakeMed Cary Hospital	176
	Wesley Long Hospital	175
	Wilkes Regional Medical Center	130
	Wilson Medical Center	145
	Women's Hospital	134
200-399 beds	Alamance Regional Medical Center	238
	Broughton Hospital	297
	CarolinaEast Medical Center	350
	Carolinas Healthcare System Cleveland	241
	Carolinas Medical Center-Pineville	206
	Duke Regional Hospital	219
	Frye Regional Medical Center	355
	High Point Regional Health System	348
	Novant Health Rowan Medical Center	268
	Southeastern Regional Medical Center	319
	Wayne Memorial Hospital	284
400+ beds	Cape Fear Valley Health System	602



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**Appendix E1. Healthcare Facility Group: Short-term Acute Care Hospitals**

<u>Hospital Groups</u>	<u>Hospital Name</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>
	Carolinas Medical Center- Northeast	457
	Central Regional Hospital	405
	FirstHealth Moore Regional Hospital	457
	Gaston Memorial Hospital	402
	Mission Hospital	716
	Moses Cone Hospital	536
	New Hanover Regional Medical Center	652
	Novant Health Forsyth Medical Center	972
	Novant Health Presbyterian Medical Center	702
	Rex Healthcare	660
	WakeMed	626
Primary Medical School Affiliation	Carolinas Medical Center	880
	Duke University Hospital	850
	UNC Health Care	860
	Vidant Medical Center	909
	Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center	885
	Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center	885
	Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center	885

**APPENDIX E. Healthcare Facility Groupings, 2014 National Healthcare Safety Network Annual Hospital Survey**

**Appendix E2. Healthcare Facility Group: Long-term Acute Care Hospitals**

Hospital Name

Asheville Specialty Hospital

Carolinas Specialty Hospital

Crawley Memorial Hospital

Highsmith Rainey Specialty Hospital

Kindred Hospital-Greensboro

Lifecare Hospitals Of North Carolina

Select Specialty Hospital-Durham

Select Specialty Hospital-Greensboro

Select Specialty Hospital-Winston Salem