

2013

Healthcare-Associated Infections in North Carolina

Quarterly Report – January 2013
Healthcare Consumer Version

N.C. Department of Health and Human Services

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



Introduction

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that 5 percent of all hospital admissions result in a healthcare-associated infection, culminating in approximately 1.7 million infections and 99,000 deaths each year¹ as well as \$28–33 billion in excess costs.² In North Carolina, approximately 33,000 individuals contract healthcare-associated infections in acute care hospitals each year, resulting in approximate direct costs to facilities ranging from \$281 million to \$779 million dollars.³ These numbers likely underestimate the true burden of healthcare-associated infections because they include only a subset of acute care hospitals and healthcare-associated infections.

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 January 2013 Healthcare-Associated Infections Quarterly Report is an important product of this collaboration and represents the first public reporting of healthcare-associated infections statewide, as required by North Carolina General Statute 130A-150 and North Carolina Administrative Code Rule 41A .0106. Included in this report is information about infections occurring in North Carolina acute care hospitals during January 1st –June 30th, 2012. Data included in this report are preliminary and subject to change.

While this report only includes data from acute care hospitals, other facility types including rehabilitation, long term acute care, and state psychiatric will be added to future reports. These reports will be released on a quarterly basis, during the months of January, April, July, and October. The next quarterly report will provide an annual summary of 2012 healthcare-associated infections in acute care hospitals.

This report focuses on three 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). These three types of infections account for a large proportion of illnesses and deaths attributed to healthcare, but they do not represent the full spectrum of healthcare-associated infections. Information about other types of healthcare-associated infections - including those caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and by *Clostridium difficile* - will be included in future reports.

This report was prepared by the North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Team, which is 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 Klevens RM, Edwards JR, Richards CL, Jr., et al. Estimating health care-associated infections and deaths in U.S. hospitals, 2002. *Public Health Rep.* Mar-Apr 2007;122(2):160-166. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hai/burden.html>.

² Scott R. *The Direct Medical Costs of Healthcare-Associated Infections in U.S. Hospitals and the Benefits of Prevention. Internal Report.* Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion, National Center for Preparedness, Detection, and Control of Infectious Diseases, Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; February 2009. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hai/burden.html>.

³ NC-DHHS. Estimates for Cost of Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs) in North Carolina Acute Care Hospitals: Report from the Economic Impact Subgroup of the North Carolina Department of Public Health HAI Advisory Group; 2011.

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 healthcare consumers. Data are intended to provide readers with an understanding of the burden of healthcare-associated infections in N.C. as well as an opportunity to evaluate infection rates across the state. Prevention tips are also provided so readers can take steps to minimize their risk of a healthcare-associated infection. A separate healthcare provider version with additional details 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).

For more information on Healthcare-Associated Infections and the N.C Healthcare-Associated Infection Prevention Team, please visit <http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/diseases/hai>.

Acknowledgements

The North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infection Prevention Team would like to acknowledge and thank hospital infection preventionists across the state who work tirelessly to protect patients from infection. They provided the data used to create this report and worked with their hospital colleagues to identify and reconcile any potential problems with the data. The recent successes in fighting healthcare-associated infections would not have been possible without their continuing efforts, dedication, and collaboration.

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

Finally, the team would like to acknowledge our partners from the North Carolina Hospital Association (NCHA), the North Carolina Statewide Program for Infection Control and Epidemiology (NC SPICE) and the North Carolina Chapter of the Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (APIC) who have been important leaders and strong supporters of surveillance and prevention programs for healthcare-associated infections in North Carolina.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....i

Acknowledgements iii

Definitionsv

Acronyms..... vii

I. Surveillance for Healthcare-Associated Infections in North Carolina 1

II. Overview of the Hospital-Specific Summary Reports..... 2

 Section Overview 2

 Section 1 – General Hospital Information..... 2

 Section 2 – Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) 3

 Section 3 – Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI) 4

 Section 4 – Surgical site infections (SSI) 5

 Section 5 – Commentary from Hospital..... 6

III. Hospital-Specific Summary Reports 7

APPENDIX A. N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Advisory Group

APPENDIX B. Similarly-Sized Hospitals in North Carolina, 2011 National Healthcare Safety Network
Annual Facility Survey

Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ASA Class	Anesthesiologist's pre-operative assessment of the patient's physical condition, using the American Society of Anesthesiologists' (ASA) Classification of Physical Status. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Normally healthy patient2. Patient with mild systemic disease3. Patient with severe systemic disease that is not incapacitating4. Patient with an incapacitating systemic disease, constant threat to life5. Patient not expected to survive for 24 hours with or without the operation
Beds	The number of staffed beds in a facility or patient care location. This may be different from the number of 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 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 (e.g., central line, umbilical catheter, ventilator, or urinary catheter) in the patient care location.
Healthcare-associated infections	Healthcare-associated infections (HAI) are infections caused by a wide variety of common and unusual bacteria, fungi, and viruses during the course of receiving medical care.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Infant	An individual \leq 1 year of age.
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.
Medical affiliation	Affiliation with a medical school. There are four categories. Major – Hospital is an important part of the teaching program of a medical school and the majority of medical students rotate through multiple clinical services. Graduate – Hospital used by the medical school for graduate training programs only (i.e., residency and/or fellowships). Limited – Hospital used in the medical school’s teaching program to a limited extent. No – 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.
Surgical site infection	Infection that occurs after surgery, in the part of the body where the surgery took place.
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 in the real world.

Acronyms

APIC	Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology
ASA	American Society of Anesthesiologists
CAUTI	Catheter-associated urinary tract infection
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
CLABSI	Central line-associated bloodstream infections
CDB	Communicable Disease Branch
CI	Confidence interval
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DPH	Division of Public Health
HAI	Healthcare-associated Infections
ICU	Intensive care unit
NCHA	North Carolina Hospital Association
NC SPICE	North Carolina Statewide Program for Infection Control and Epidemiology
NHSN	National Healthcare Safety Network
NICU	Neonatal critical care unit
SSI	Surgical site infection

I. Surveillance for Healthcare-Associated Infections in North Carolina

Healthcare-associated infections are infections caused by a variety of germs while receiving medical care. Hospitals report specific types of healthcare-associated infections to the North Carolina Division of Public Health via a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) internet-based electronic database. These infections include central line-associated bloodstream infections, catheter-associated urinary tract infections, and surgical site infections occurring after an abdominal hysterectomy or colon surgery. These infections are only reported for patients in the hospital and not for patients in outpatient settings such as clinics, outpatient surgical centers or dialysis facilities.

By North Carolina law, hospital reporting requirements are based on the reporting requirements established by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. The first healthcare-associated infection reporting requirement went into effect on January 1, 2012, when acute care hospitals began reporting central line-associated bloodstream infections, catheter-associated urinary tract infections, and surgical site infections. Additional hospital types – long-term acute care hospitals and rehabilitation hospitals – began reporting central line-associated bloodstream infections and catheter-associated urinary tract infections in October 2012; this information will be included in future quarterly reports. In January 2013, acute care hospitals will begin reporting laboratory confirmed bloodstream infections caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and infections caused by *Clostridium difficile* (*C. diff*). This information will also be included in future quarterly reports.

To learn more about central line-associated bloodstream infections, catheter-associated urinary tract infections, and surgical site infections, please visit the N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections – Facts & Figures website at <http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html>. In addition to information about specific infections, there is a link to the October 2012 Quarterly Report, which contains background information on healthcare-associated infections surveillance in N.C. and detailed information on statistics commonly used to describe and summarize healthcare-associated infections.

II. Overview of the Hospital-Specific Summary Reports

The following pages are the hospital-specific summary reports for healthcare-associated infections that acute care hospitals reported from January to June, 2012. Before reviewing the hospital-specific summary reports, please read this section which contains helpful information and explanations.

Each hospital has a one-page summary that contains five sections: 1) general hospital information, 2) central line-associated bloodstream infections, 3) catheter associated urinary tract infections, 4) surgical site infections, and 5) commentary from the hospital. These sections are described in detail below.

Before elaborating on each section, two clarifications about the data need to be made:

1. The data are preliminary. Although efforts were made by hospitals and the N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program to ensure that the data were accurate and complete, a formal validation of the data has not been performed. Data validation is a process by which data from hospitals are carefully reviewed to ensure that they meet established criteria and standards for reporting. If these criteria and standards are not met, over-reporting or under-reporting can occur giving a distorted presentation of what is occurring in the hospital. Until data validation is completed, data are preliminary and should be interpreted with caution. Collaboration with partners is anticipated in the coming year to discuss data validation options.
2. The rates of infections are not included in some places. Approximately 25% of reporting hospitals in N.C. are small hospitals with less than 100 beds. These hospitals are likely to have low numbers of central line days, catheter days, and surgeries. Calculating rates with small numbers in the denominator can be misleading. Therefore the N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program chose to present only the actual number of infections for units, hospitals, and/or surgeries that did not meet a minimum threshold value for the reporting period; rates are not presented. The minimum threshold numbers for the reporting period 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
 - Surgical site infections: 20 surgeries

Section Overview

Tables and figures from hospital-specific summary reports have been included in the following sections to provide a pictorial representation of data. These tables and figures do not represent one single hospital and are used as examples to highlight key points.

Section 1 – General Hospital Information

This section contains general information about the hospital and includes a map of where the hospital (blue “H” icon) is located in N.C. Data in this section are from the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) 2011 Annual Hospital Survey. The surveys are completed once a year; the 2012 Annual Hospital Survey will be completed by hospitals in 2013.

Section 2 – Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI)

This section of the report includes a table, figure, and general information about central line-associated bloodstream infections. Please note that central line-associated bloodstream infections are only reported from adult, pediatric, and neonatal intensive care units in acute care hospitals.

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	4,669	0.43

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

Table 1 includes the number of central line-associated bloodstream infections (“Infections”), number of central line days (“Line Days”), and rate (“Rate”). A central line day is a daily count of the number of patients with a central line. For example, if there are 12 patients who have a central line on Day 1, then there were 12 central line days on Day 1. The central line days are summed over the period of interest to calculate the total number of central line days in the hospital or unit. In the example shown here, there were a total of 4,669 central line days from January to June 2012 in this hospital.

The rate is the number of central line-associated bloodstream infections divided by the number of central line days multiplied by 1,000 to get “per 1,000 central line days.” In this example, the rate is 0.43 central line-associated bloodstream infections per 1,000 central line days.

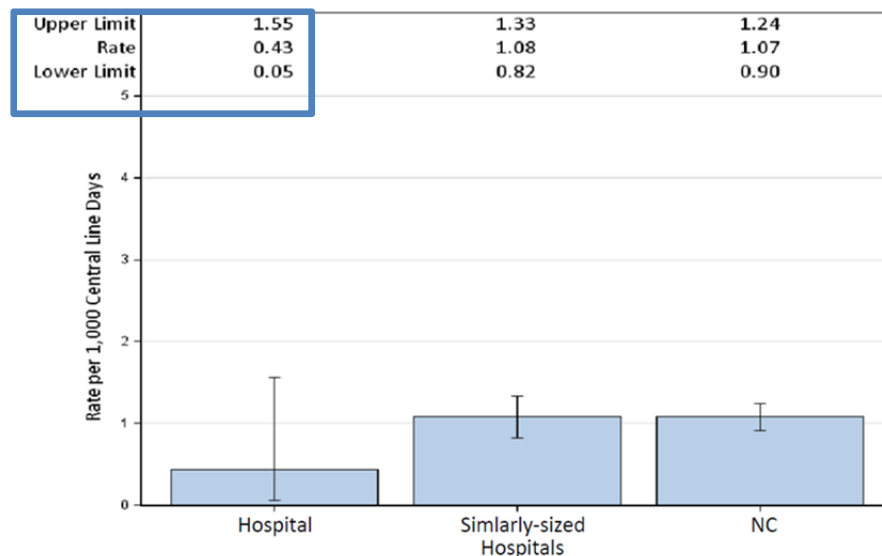


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Figure 1 shows the hospital central line-associated bloodstream infections rate along with the central line-associated bloodstream infections rates of similarly-sized hospitals and all hospitals in N.C. The categories for “Similarly-sized Hospitals” are based on total hospital bed counts: less than 100 beds, 100-199 beds, 200-399 beds, and 400+ beds. Hospitals that serve as the primary location for medical schools are included in a separate category (primary medical school affiliation). A list of the hospitals in each category can be found in Appendix B.

In addition to the rates, the 95% confidence intervals (CI) are also presented as the “Lower Limit” and “Upper Limit” in the figure. The 95% confidence interval is a useful measure because it can be used to assess if the difference between two rates is important statistically, or statistically significant. If the 95% confidence intervals of two rates overlap, then the conclusion would be that the difference in rates is not statistically significant. However, if the 95% confidence intervals of two rates do not overlap, then the rates are said to be statistically significant.

In this example (Figure 1), the hospital rate is 0.43 central line-associated bloodstream infections per 1,000 central line days (95% CI: 0.05-1.55). The rate among similarly-sized hospitals is 1.08 central line-associated bloodstream infections per 1,000 central line days (95% CI: 0.82-1.33) and the rate for all NC hospitals is 1.06 central line-associated bloodstream infections per 1,000 central line days (95% CI: 0.89-1.22). The central line-associated bloodstream infections rate in the hospital appears to be lower than that of similarly-sized hospitals and all hospitals in N.C.

The question is if this difference in central line-associated bloodstream infections rates is a true difference. Looking at the 95% confidence interval of the hospital rate, it overlaps with the 95% confidence interval of the rate for similarly-sized hospitals and the rate for all NC hospitals. Therefore, the conclusion would be that the observed difference in central line-associated bloodstream infections rate in the hospital is not significantly different from the central line-associated bloodstream infections rates of similarly-sized hospitals or all hospitals in NC.

The section on central line-associated bloodstream infections concludes with general information about what a central line-associated bloodstream infection is and what patients can do to reduce their risk of infection.

Section 3 – Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI)

Like the section on central line-associated blood stream infections, this section includes a table, figure, and general information about catheter-associated urinary tract infections. Catheter-associated urinary tract infections are only reported from adult and pediatric intensive care units in acute care hospitals.

The calculations of catheter days and rates as well as interpretation of the 95% confidence intervals are the same as those presented in “Section 2 – Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI)”; please refer to that section for more information.

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	2,314	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

In the example above (Table 2), the hospital rate of catheter-associated urinary tract infections was 0 per 1,000 catheter-days. The accompanying Figure 2 below displays that the 95% confidence interval is not presented when the rate is 0.

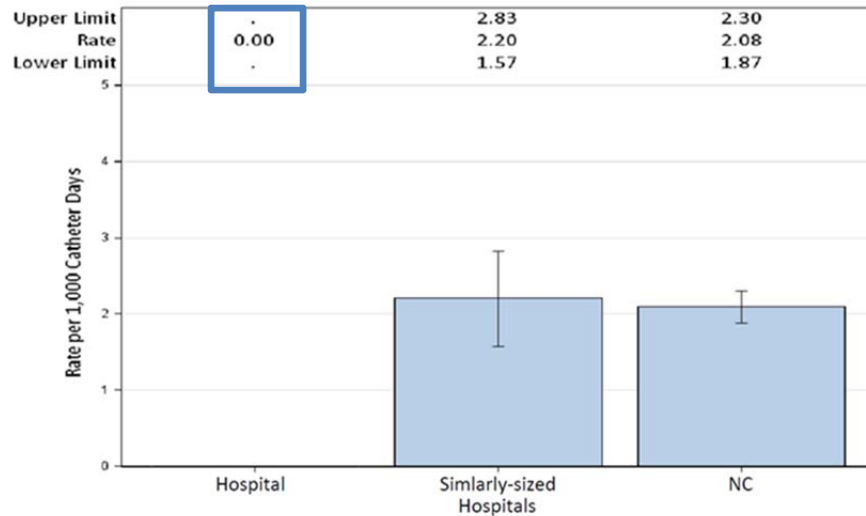


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Section 4 – Surgical site infections (SSI)

This section includes a table and two figures about surgical site infections. Hospitals are required to report surgical site infections that occur among adults 18 years or older following inpatient abdominal hysterectomies and colon surgeries. Only surgical site infections that occur at the primary incision site within 30 days of surgery are included in this report. Infections are not included if they occur later or if they involve only the skin or subcutaneous tissue (the layer of tissue directly under the skin). Finally, if patient age or the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) score is missing for a surgery, it is not included in the final count of surgeries.

The calculation of rates as well as interpretation of the 95% confidence intervals are the same as those presented in “Section 2 – Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI)”; please refer to that section for more information.

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	1	.
Colon surgery	3	69	4.35

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

Recall that if the number of procedures (or central-line days for central-line bloodstream infections or catheter days for catheter-associated urinary tract infections) at a hospital did not meet a minimum threshold number, the number of infections and surgeries would be presented but not the rate. For surgical site infections, the minimum threshold is 20 surgeries for a reporting period. In the example above (Table 3), there were less than 20 abdominal hysterectomies performed. Therefore, the surgical site infections rate for abdominal hysterectomy was not included in the table.

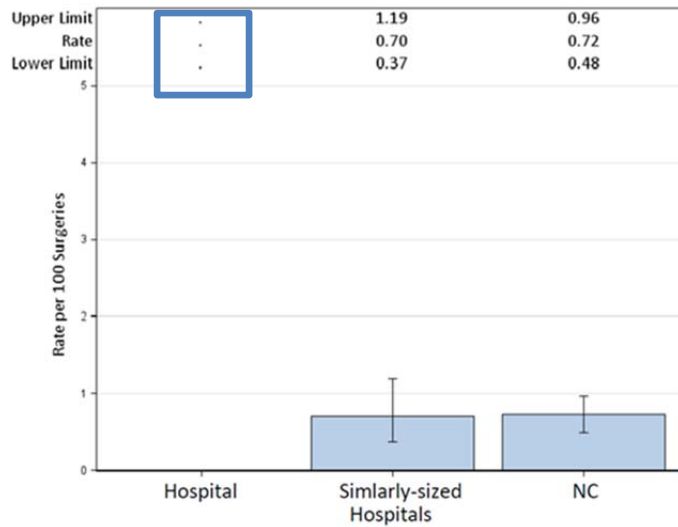


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

In the accompanying Figure 3, the hospital rate and 95% confidence interval were not presented.

Section 5 – Commentary from Hospital

This section is an opportunity for hospitals to comment on healthcare-associated infections and infection control activities in their hospital. There is a 690 character limit (including spaces) therefore hospitals may have chosen to provide a link to their hospital website to provide lengthier comments.

III. Hospital-Specific Summary Reports

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

ARHS-Watauga Medical Center, Boone, Watauga County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Limited
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 4,691
 Patient Days in 2011: 19,027
 Number of Beds: 110
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

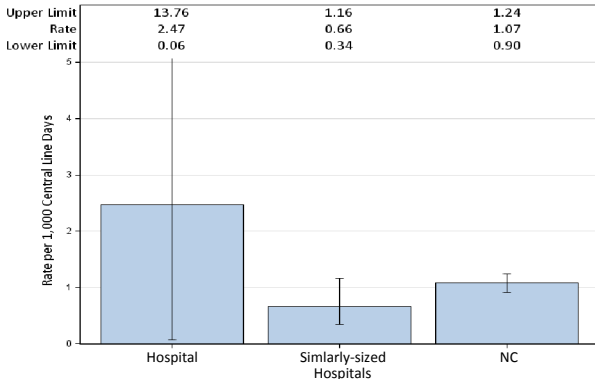


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	405	2.47

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	687	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

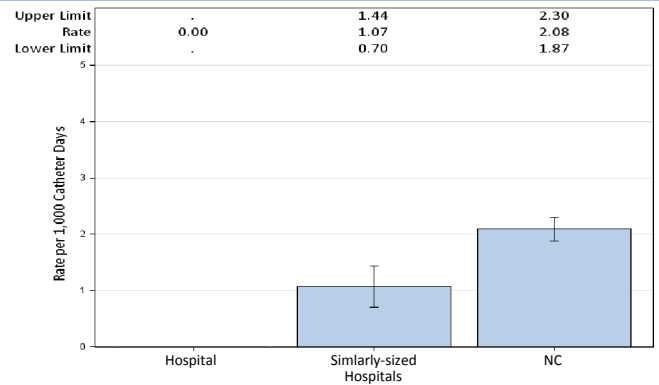


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	5	.
Colon surgery	0	15	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

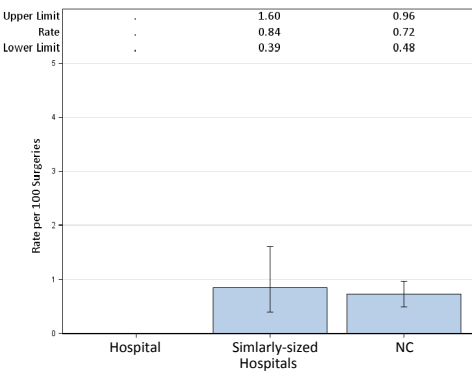


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

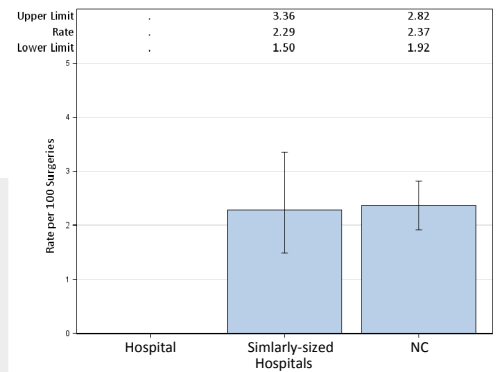


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

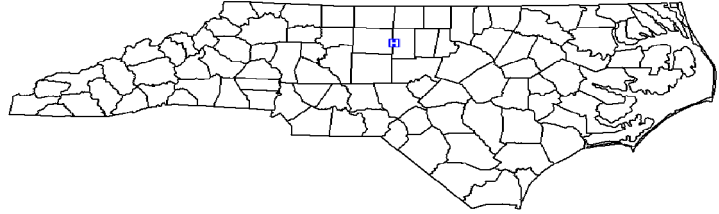
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Alamance Regional Medical Center, Burlington, Alamance County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 2
 Patient Days in 2011: 46,125
 Number of Beds: 238
 Number of ICU Beds: 32
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

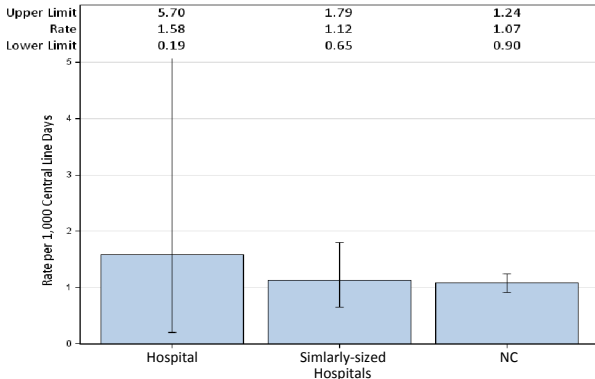


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	1,268	1.58

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	6	1,512	3.97

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

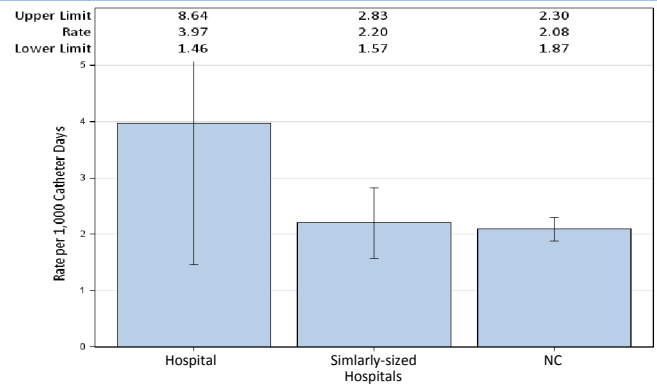


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	98	0
Colon surgery	0	60	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

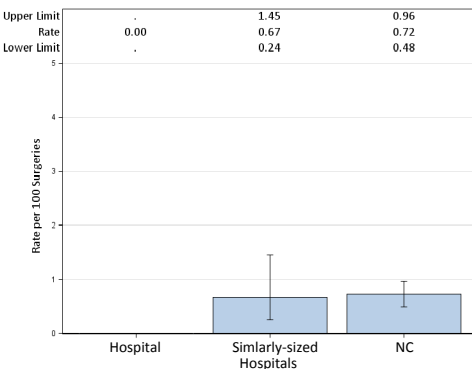


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

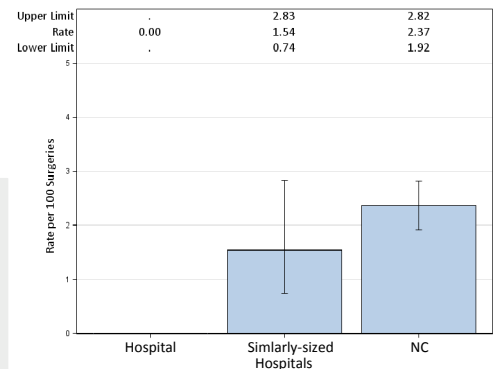


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Albemarle Health Authority, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 5,780
 Patient Days in 2011: 22,562
 Number of Beds: 134
 Number of ICU Beds: 9
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

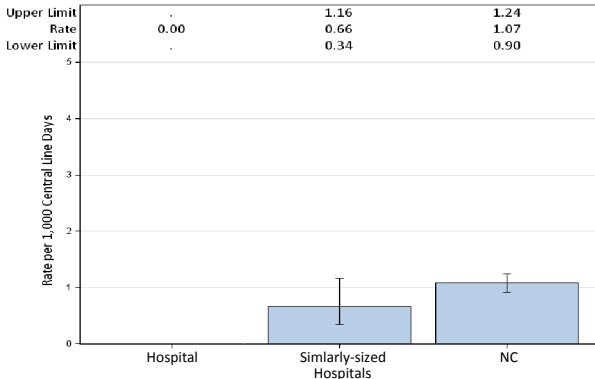


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	384	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	659	1.52

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

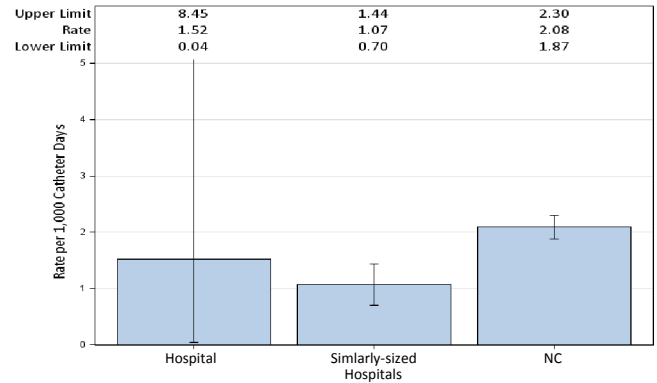


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	36	2.78
Colon surgery	1	40	2.5

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

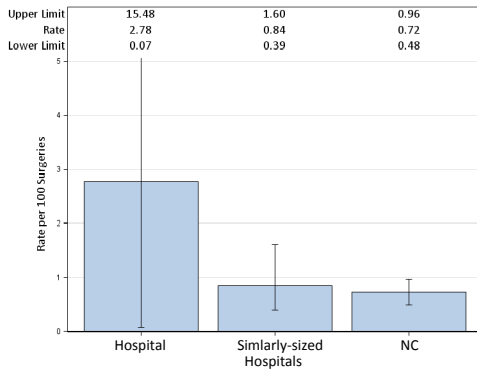


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

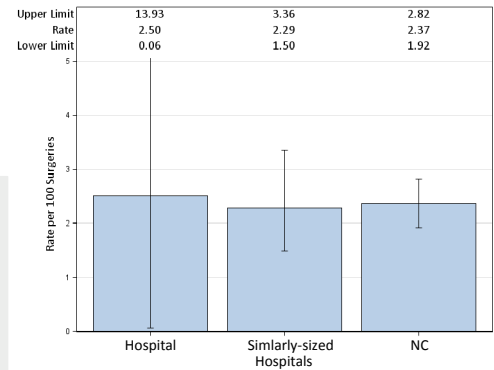


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

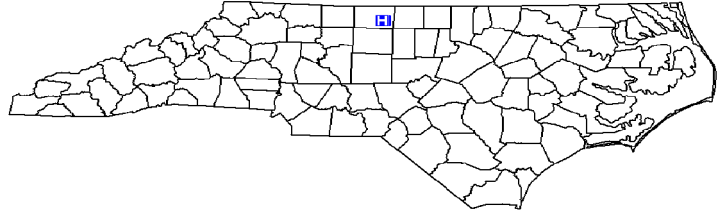
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Annie Penn Hospital, Reidsville, Rockingham County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 3,063
 Patient Days in 2011: 13,704
 Number of Beds: 78
 Number of ICU Beds: 12
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

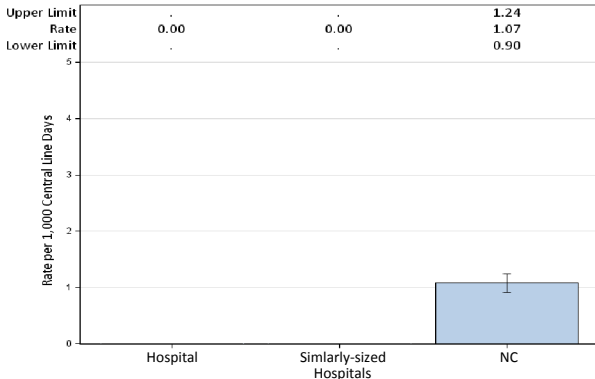


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	197	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	579	1.73

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

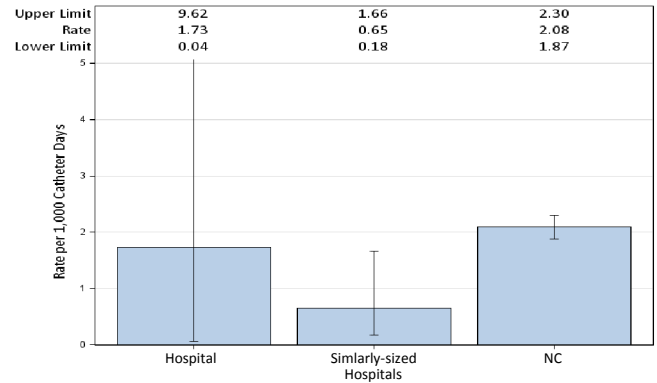


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	7	.
Colon surgery	1	16	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

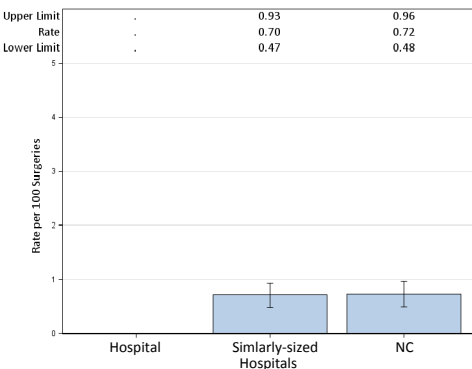


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

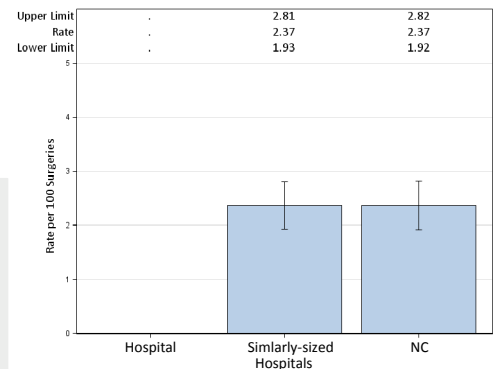


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

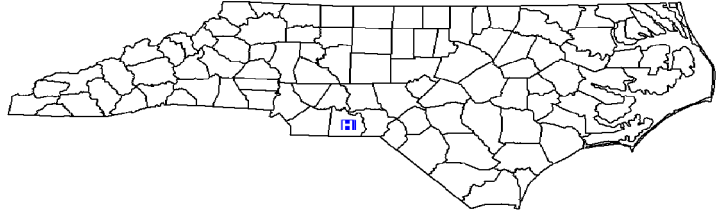
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

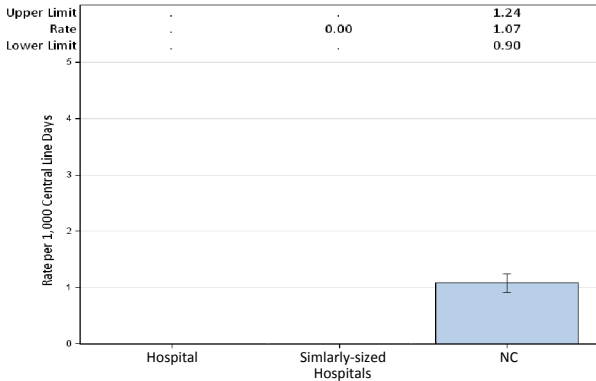
Anson Community Hospital, Wadesboro, Anson County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 721
 Patient Days in 2011: 2,186
 Number of Beds: 30
 Number of ICU Beds: 0
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



This hospital does not have any reporting intensive care units (ICUs).

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

This hospital does not have any reporting intensive care units (ICUs).

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

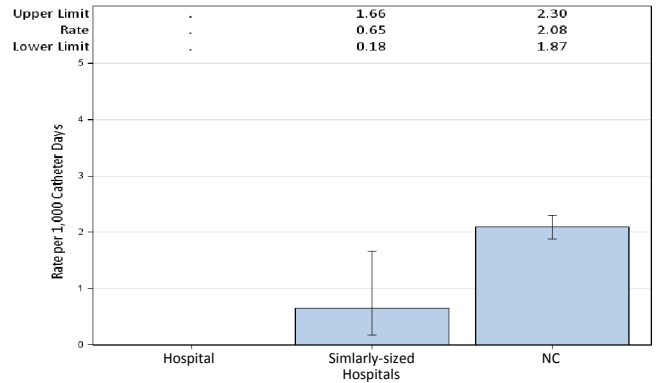


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

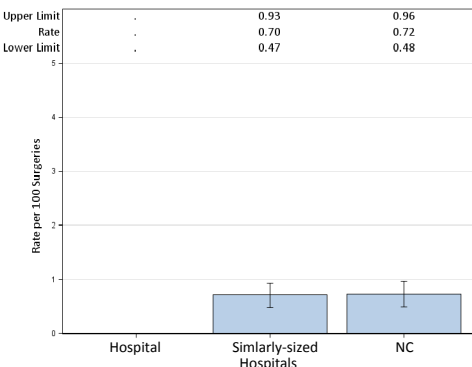


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	.
Colon surgery	0	1	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

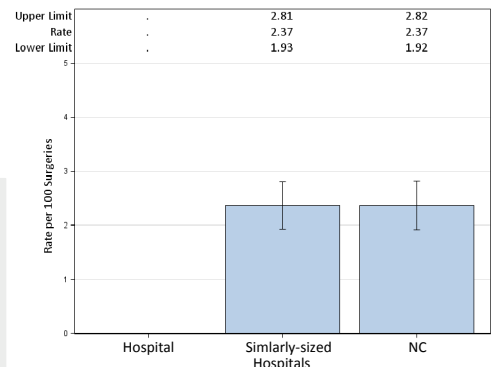


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

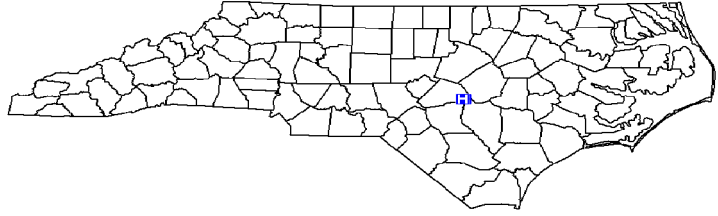
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Betsy Johnson Regional, Dunn, Harnett County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 7,306
 Patient Days in 2011: 27,411
 Number of Beds: 101
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

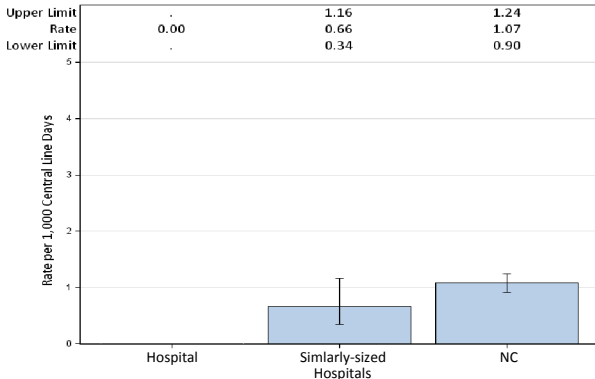


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	321	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	666	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

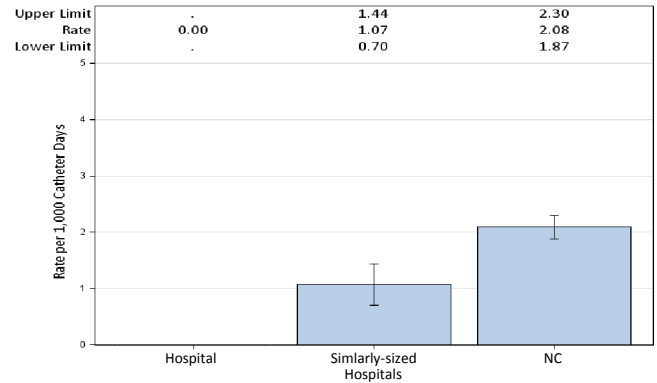


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

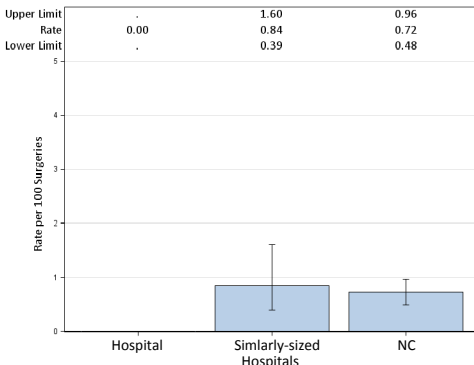


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	29	0
Colon surgery	0	13	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

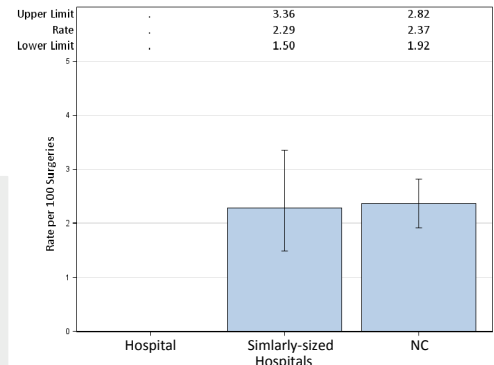


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

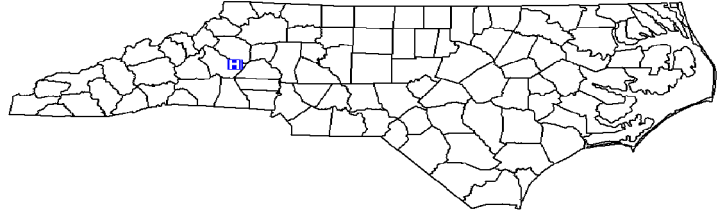
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

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

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Graduate
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 2,057
 Patient Days in 2011: 8,501
 Number of Beds: 131
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

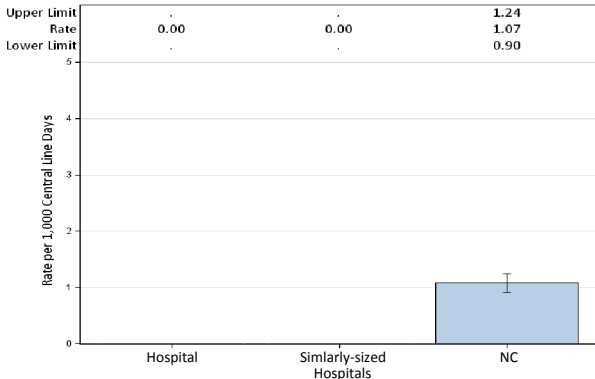


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	127	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	409	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

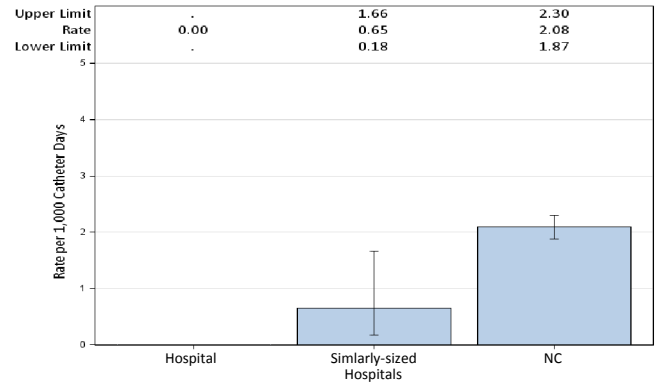


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

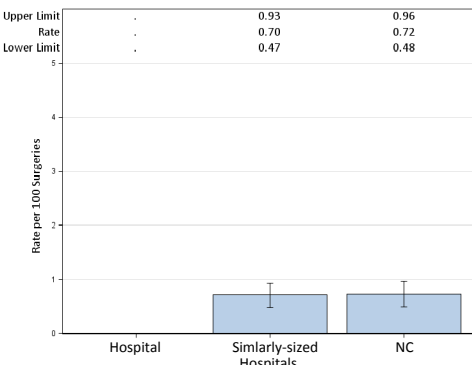


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	-
Colon surgery	0	33	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

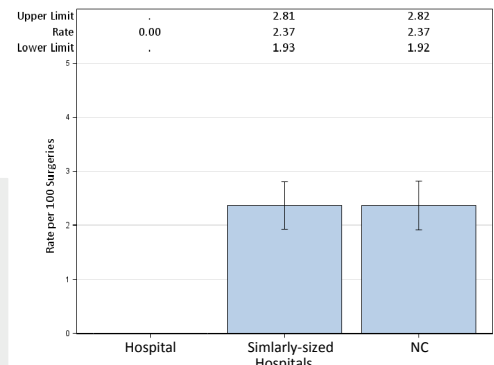


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

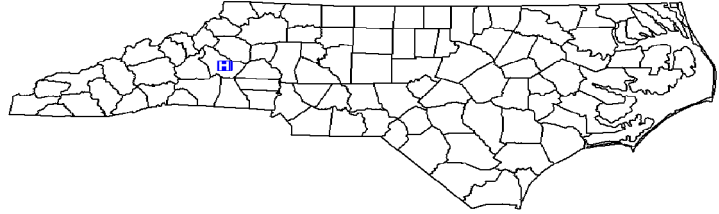
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals, Inc. - Morganton Campus, Morganton, Burke County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Graduate
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 5,931
 Patient Days in 2011: 23,517
 Number of Beds: 184
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

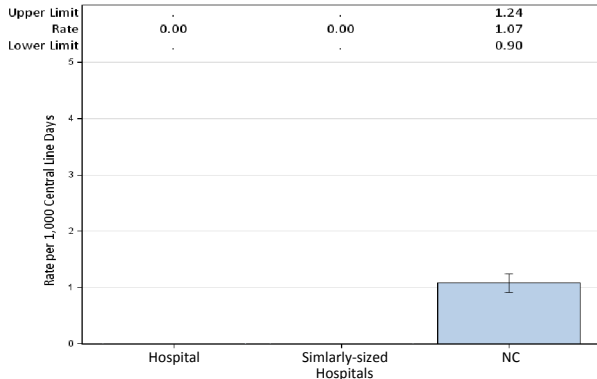


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	197	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	676	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

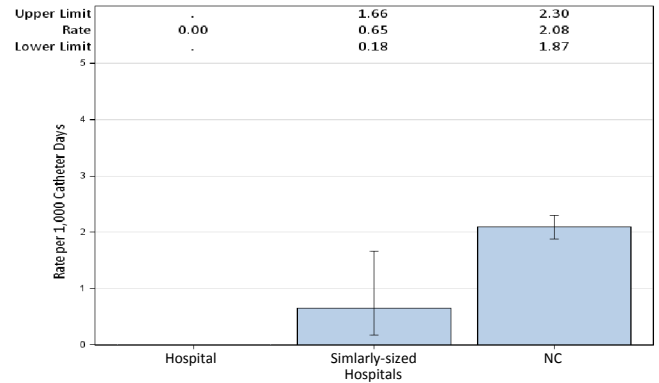


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

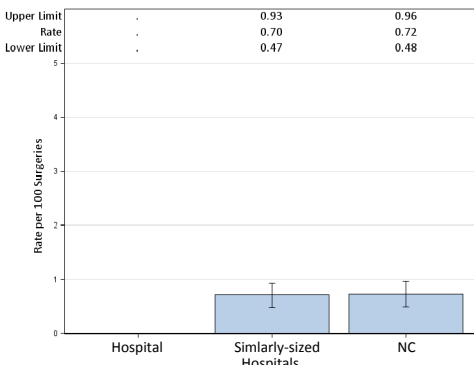


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	10	-
Colon surgery	0	20	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

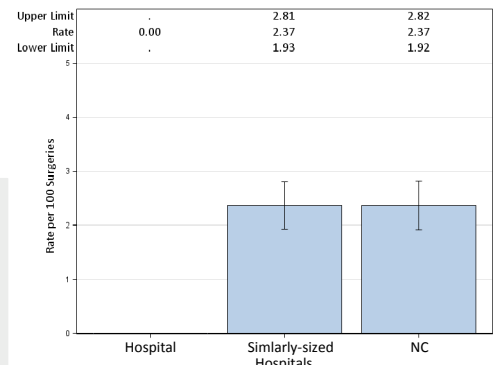


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

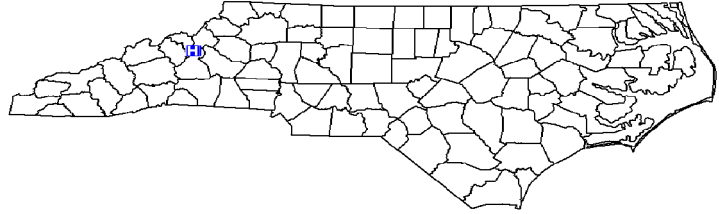
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Blue Ridge Regional Hospital, Spruce Pine, Mitchell County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Profit Status:	Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011:	2,183
Patient Days in 2011:	6,661
Number of Beds:	46
Number of ICU Beds:	8
Infection Preventionists:	1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

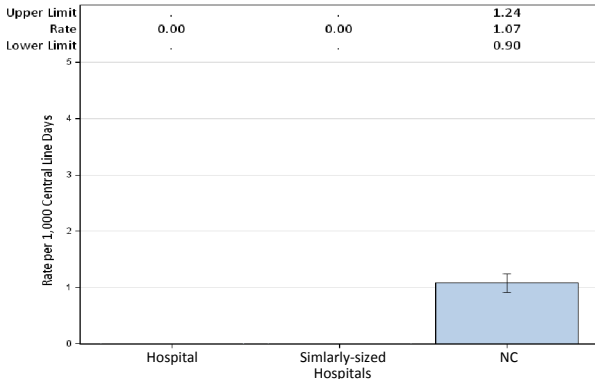


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	61	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	201	4.98

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

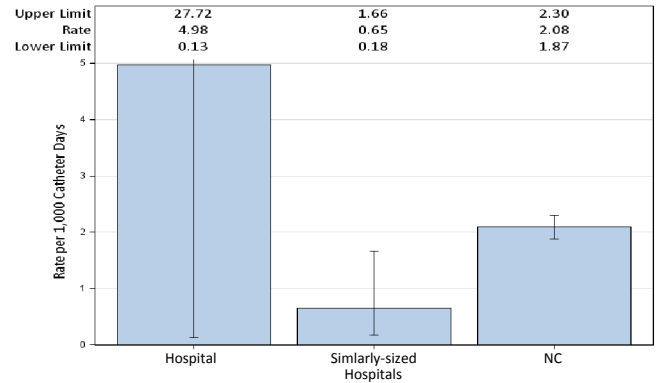


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	2	.
Colon surgery	0	3	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

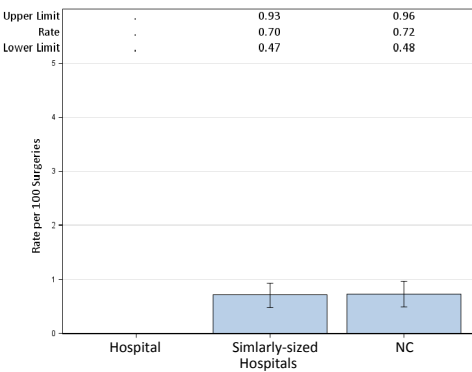


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

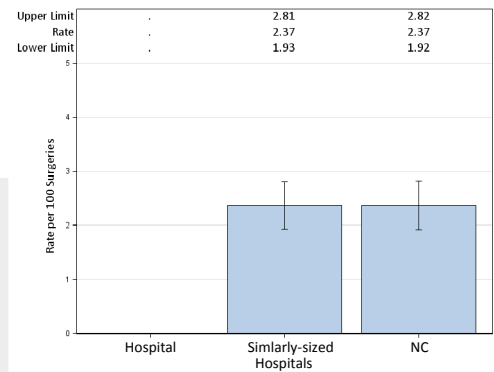


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

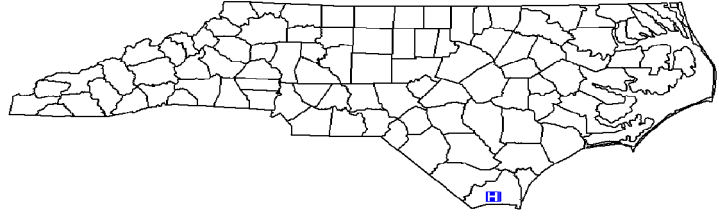
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Brunswick Community Hospital, Supply, Brunswick County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Profit Status:	Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011:	3,640
Patient Days in 2011:	11,920
Number of Beds:	60
Number of ICU Beds:	5
Infection Preventionists:	1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

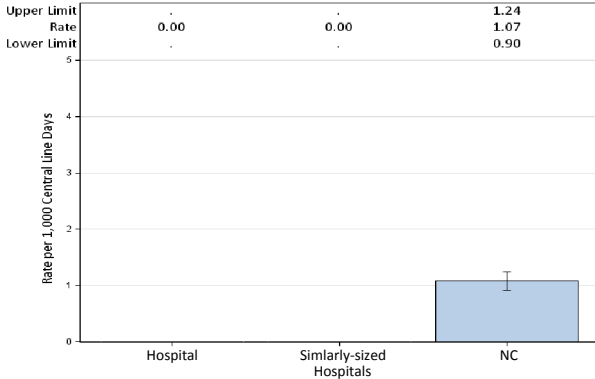


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	167	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	419	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

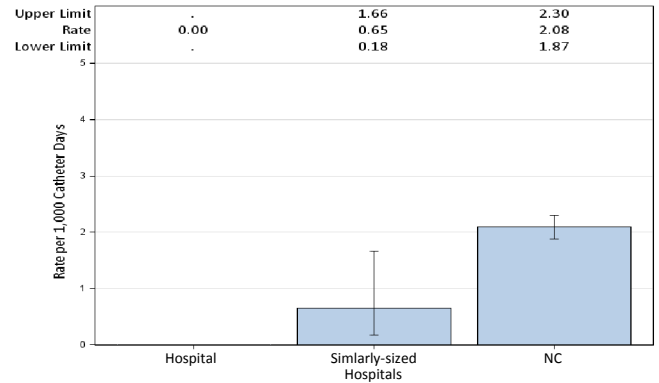


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	11	-
Colon surgery	2	33	6.06

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

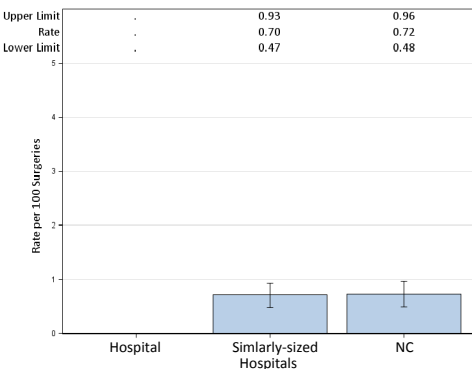


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

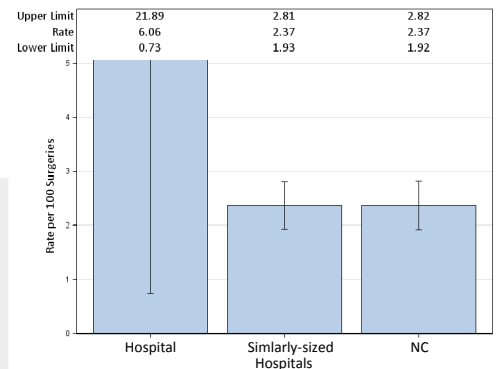


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

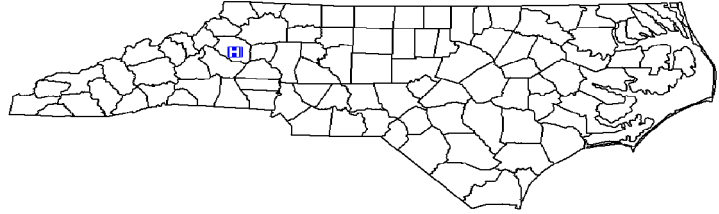
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Caldwell Memorial Hospital, Lenoir, Caldwell County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 4,060
 Patient Days in 2011: 18,281
 Number of Beds: 110
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

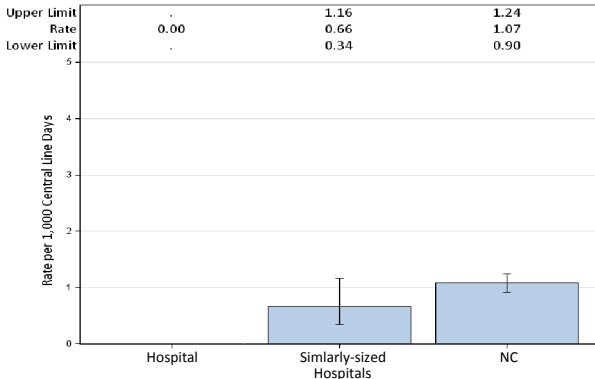


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	830	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	1,107	0.9

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

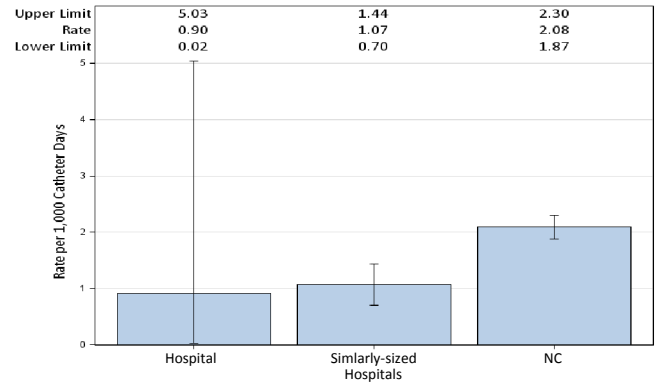


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	1	.
Colon surgery	0	10	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

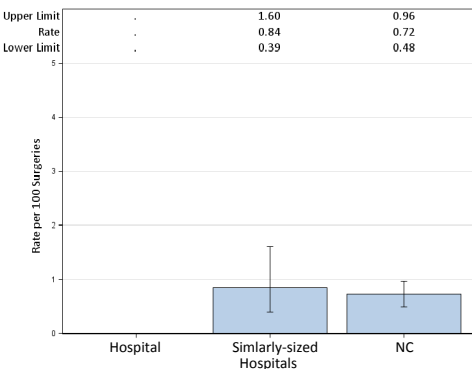


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

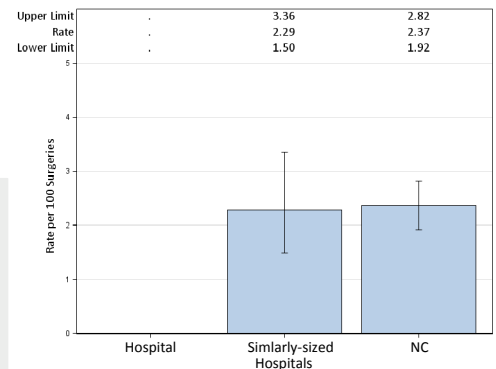


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

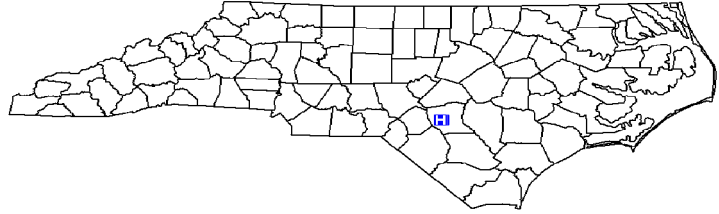
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Cape Fear Valley Health System, Fayetteville, Cumberland County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 29,287
 Patient Days in 2011: 155,939
 Number of Beds: 535
 Number of ICU Beds: 90
 Infection Preventionists: 4



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	2.22	1.33	1.24
Rate	0.87	1.08	1.07
Lower Limit	0.24	0.82	0.90

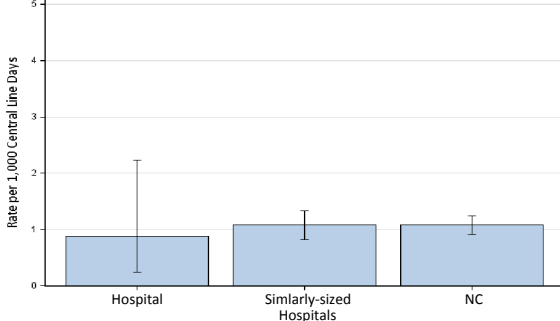


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	4	4,613	0.87

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	8	5,069	1.58

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	3.11	2.54	2.30
Rate	1.58	2.19	2.08
Lower Limit	0.68	1.84	1.87

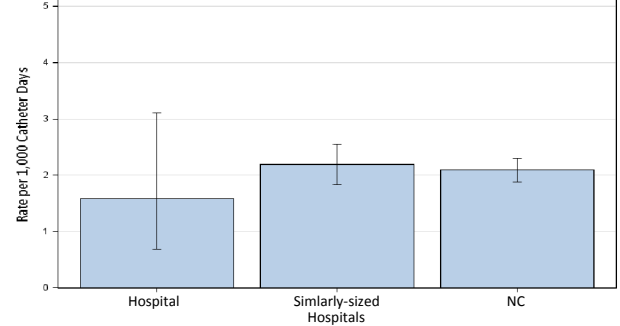


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Upper Limit	4.53	1.19	0.96
Rate	0.81	0.70	0.72
Lower Limit	0.02	0.37	0.48

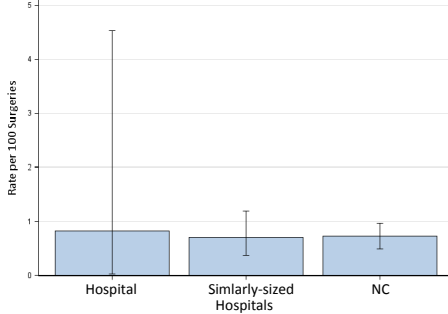


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	123	0.81
Colon surgery	1	140	0.71

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	3.98	3.14	2.82
Rate	0.71	2.41	2.37
Lower Limit	0.02	1.67	1.92

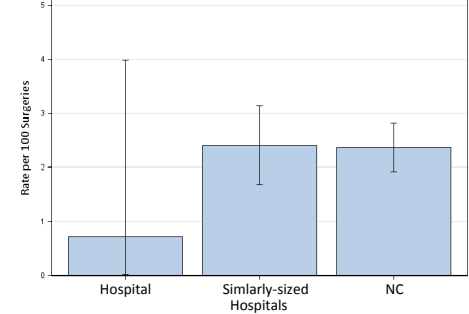


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

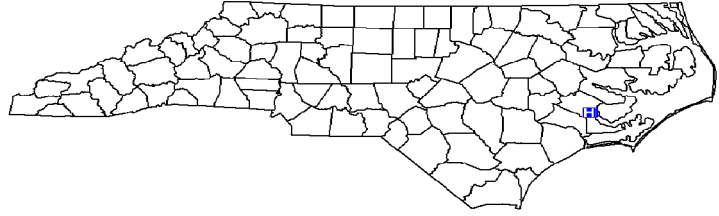
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

CarolinaEast Medical Center, New Bern, Craven County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Profit Status:	Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011:	15,504
Patient Days in 2011:	66,443
Number of Beds:	350
Number of ICU Beds:	33
Infection Preventionists:	3



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

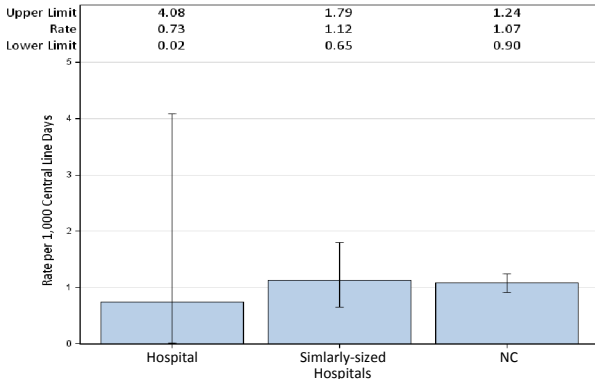


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	1,364	0.73

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	9	1,947	4.62

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

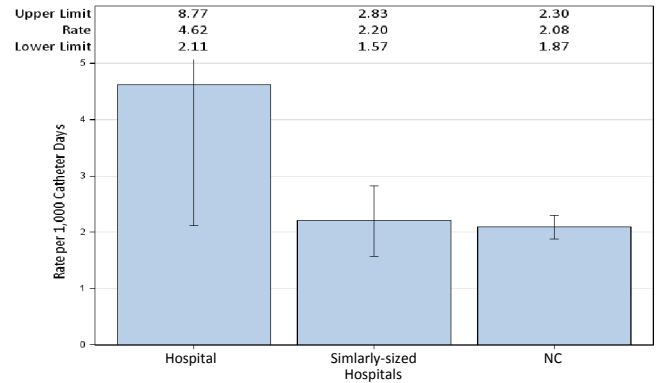


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	59	1.69
Colon surgery	1	58	1.72

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

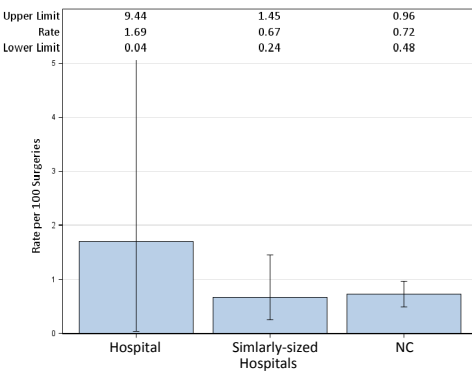


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

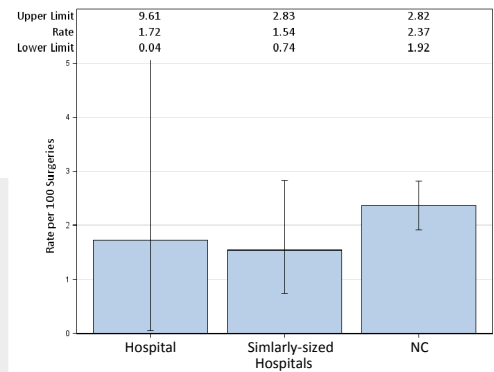


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

The overall healthcare associated infection rates for CarolinaEast are very low. The data for catheter associated urinary tract infections for this time period is not reflective of the overall Infection Prevention practices for our organization.

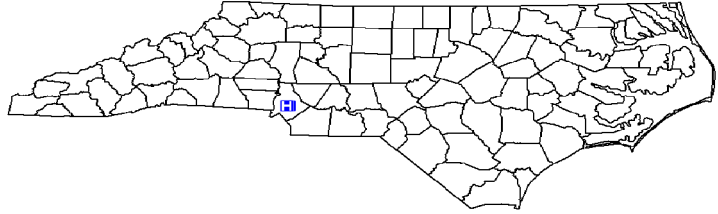
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Carolinas Medical Center, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 52,282
 Patient Days in 2011: 271,498
 Number of Beds: 880
 Number of ICU Beds: 290
 Infection Preventionists: 5



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	1.91	1.33	1.24
Rate	1.19	1.08	1.07
Lower Limit	0.69	0.82	0.90

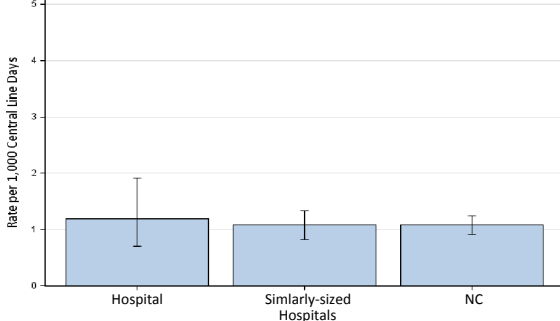


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	17	14,286	1.19

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	52	13,613	3.82

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	4.86	2.54	2.30
Rate	3.82	2.19	2.08
Lower Limit	2.78	1.84	1.87

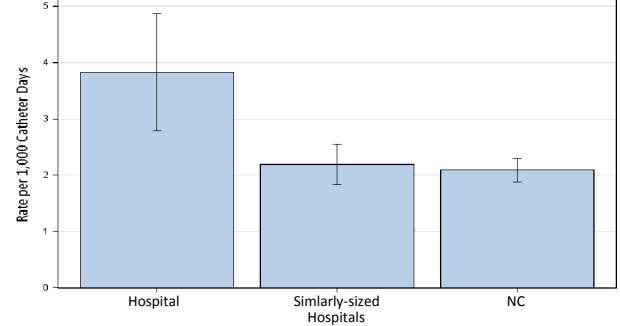


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	378	0.26
Colon surgery	5	240	2.08

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	1.47	1.19	0.96
Rate	0.26	0.70	0.72
Lower Limit	0.01	0.37	0.48

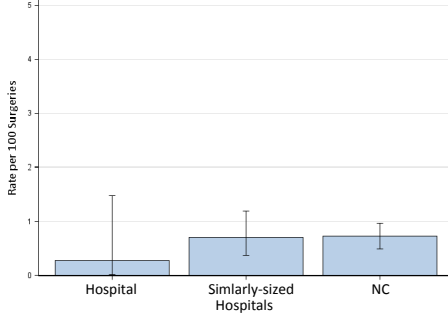


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Upper Limit	4.86	3.14	2.82
Rate	2.08	2.41	2.37
Lower Limit	0.68	1.67	1.92

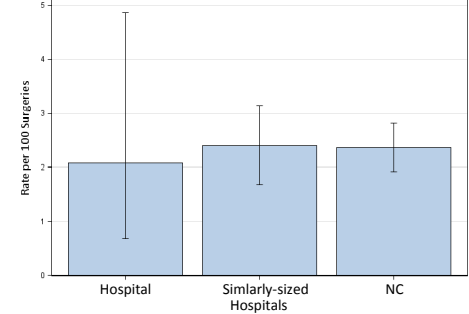


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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 Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

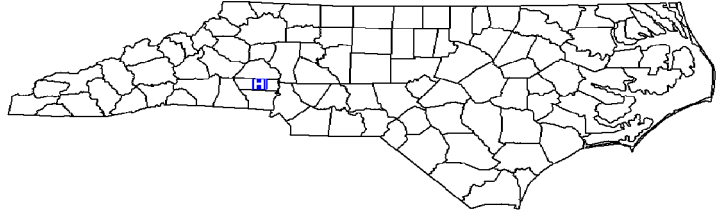
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Carolinas Medical Center - Lincoln, Lincolnton, Lincoln County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 4,105
 Patient Days in 2011: 17,248
 Number of Beds: 101
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

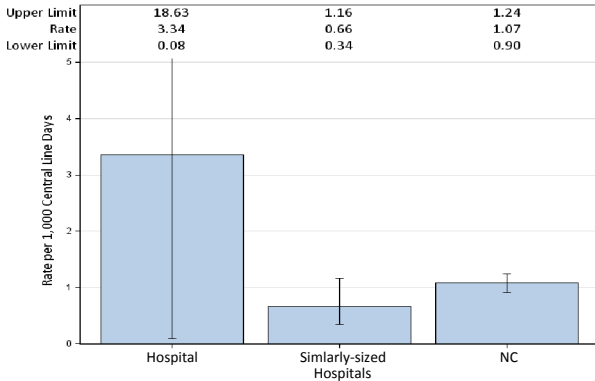


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	299	3.34

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	778	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

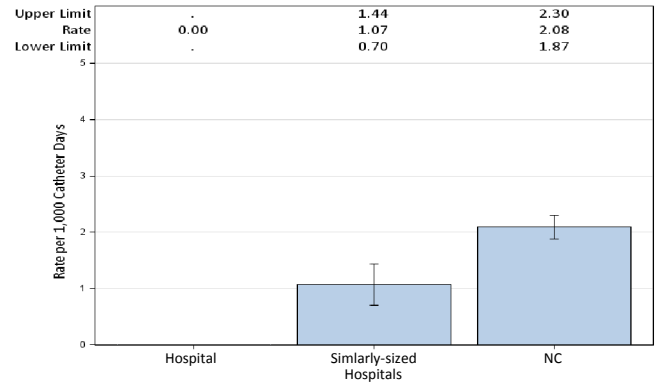


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	23	0
Colon surgery	1	6	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

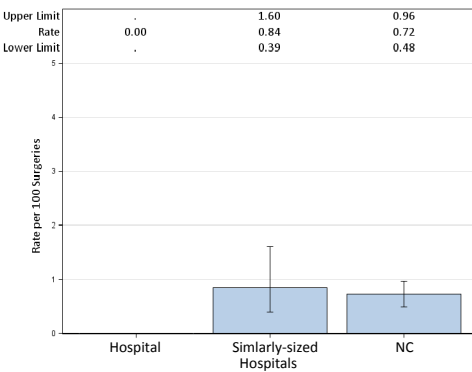


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

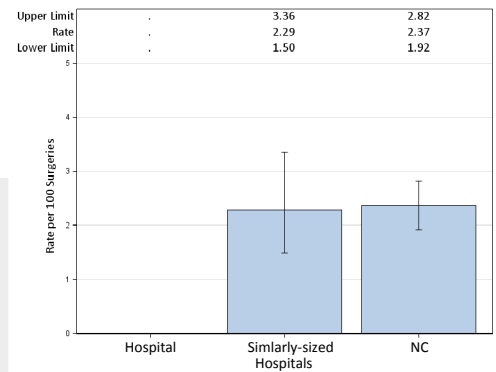


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

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NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

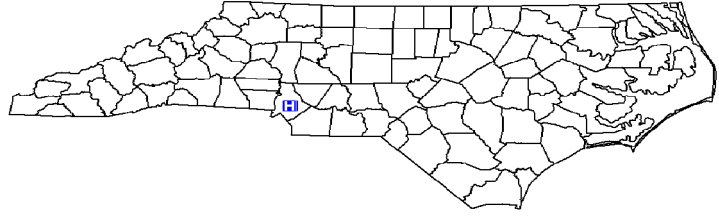
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Carolinas Medical Center- Mercy, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Limited
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 9,264
 Patient Days in 2011: 40,462
 Number of Beds: 170
 Number of ICU Beds: 30
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

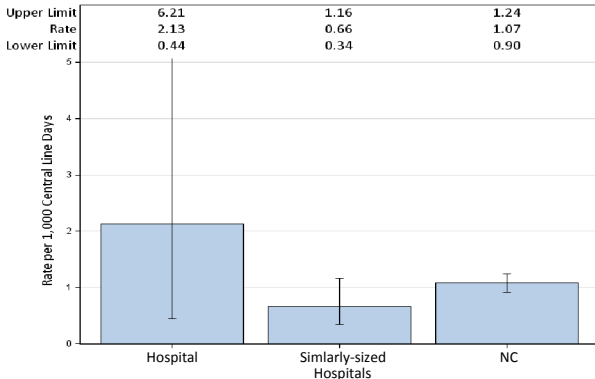


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	3	1,411	2.13

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	3	1,881	1.59

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

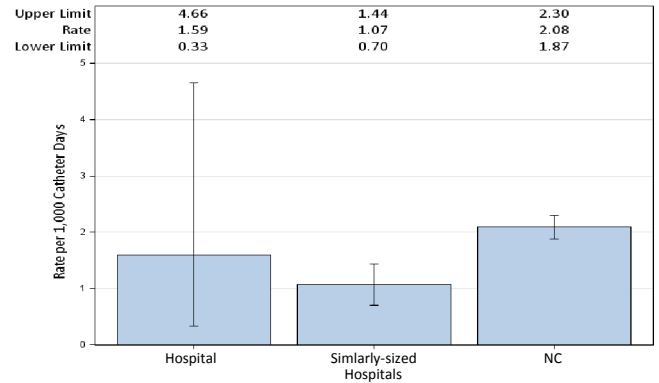


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

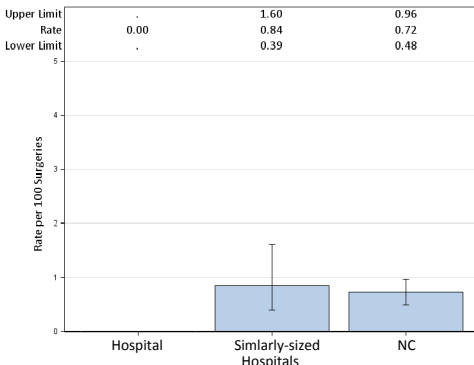


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	31	0
Colon surgery	2	57	3.51

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

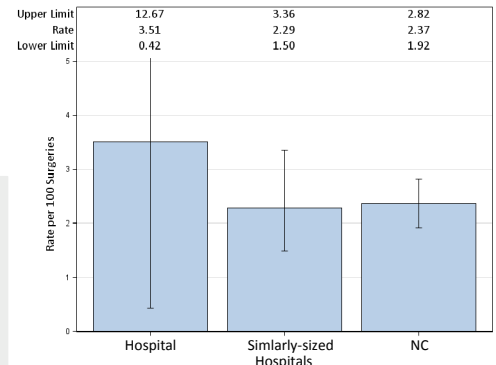


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

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NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

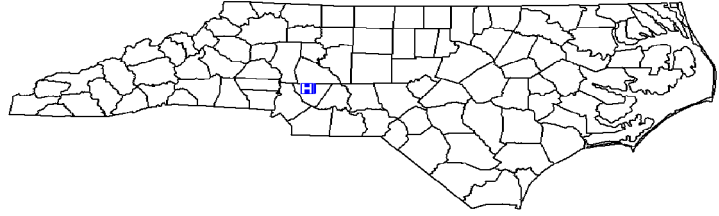
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Carolinas Medical Center - Northeast, Concord, Cabarrus County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Profit Status:	Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011:	24,746
Patient Days in 2011:	106,692
Number of Beds:	435
Number of ICU Beds:	54
Infection Preventionists:	3



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

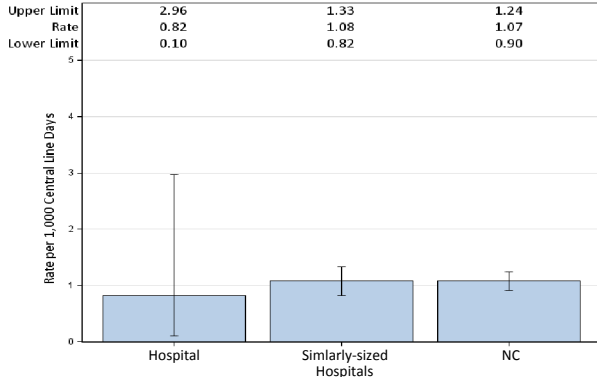


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	2,437	0.82

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	6	2,894	2.07

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

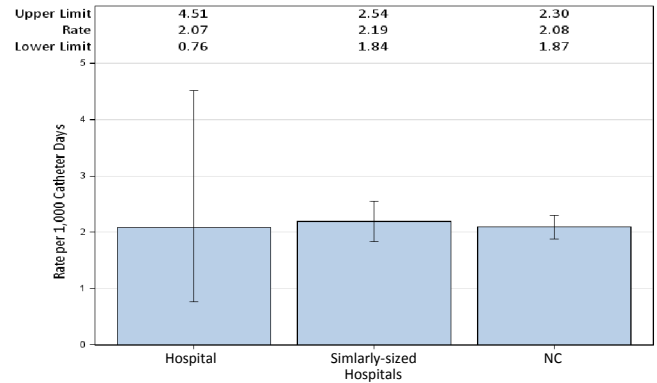


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

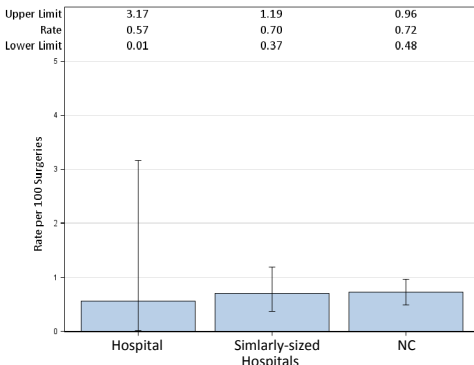


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	176	0.57
Colon surgery	0	116	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

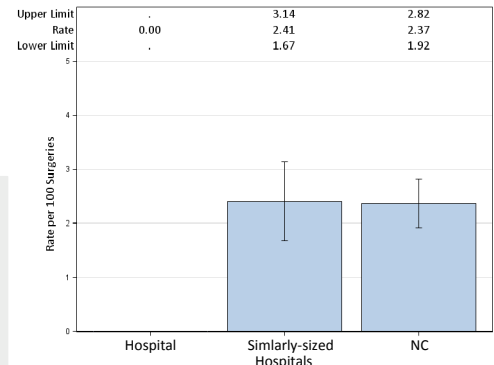


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

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NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

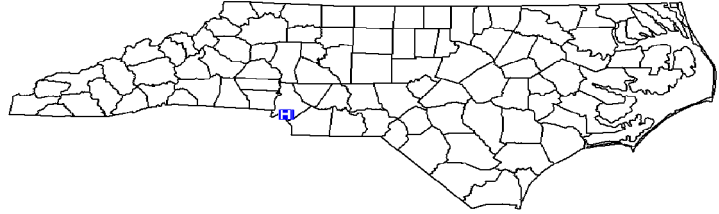
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Carolinas Medical Center- Pineville, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Limited
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 10,863
 Patient Days in 2011: 39,353
 Number of Beds: 109
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

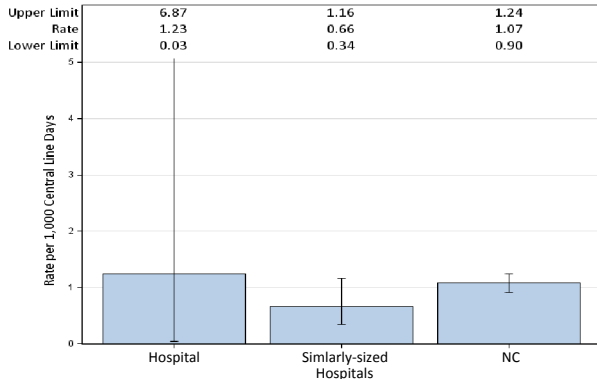


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	811	1.23

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	1,214	1.65

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

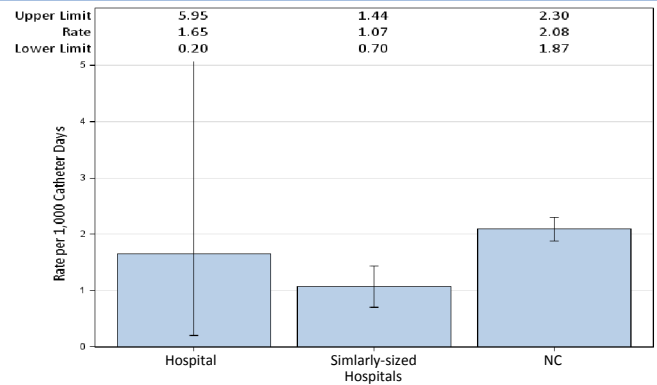


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

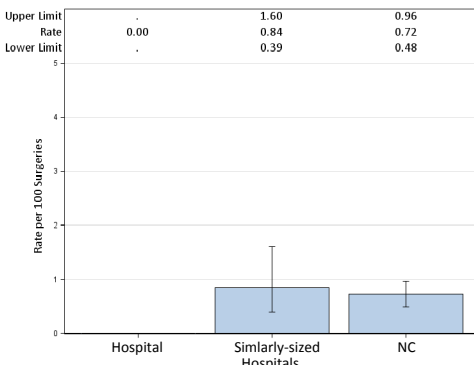


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	139	0
Colon surgery	3	58	5.17

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

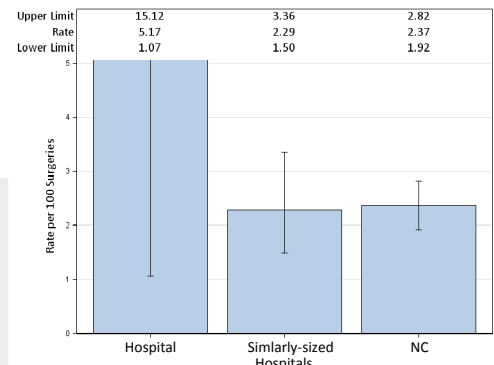


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

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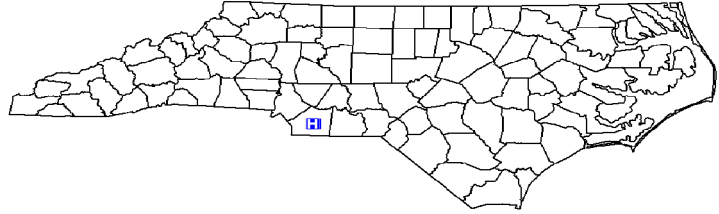
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Carolinas Medical Center - Union, Monroe, Union County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Limited
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 9,602
 Patient Days in 2011: 40,252
 Number of Beds: 165
 Number of ICU Beds: 14
 Infection Preventionists: 2



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

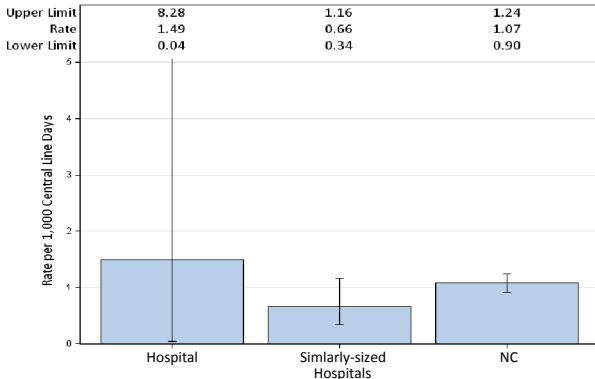


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	673	1.49

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	1,165	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

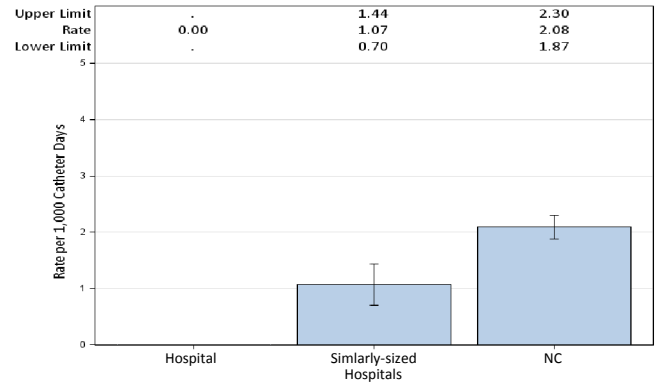


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	39	2.56
Colon surgery	0	29	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

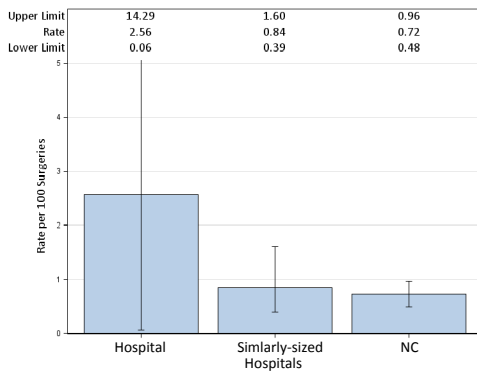


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

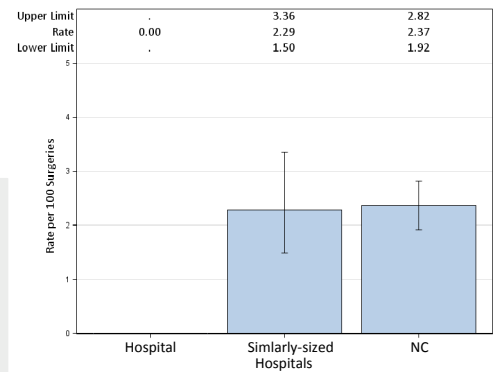


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

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NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

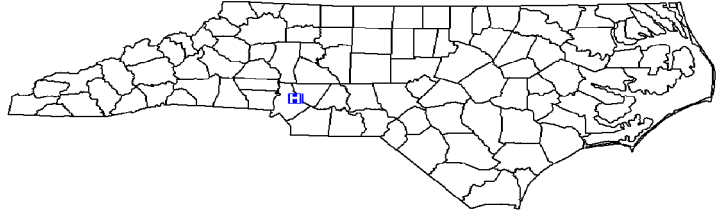
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Carolinas Medical Center- University, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Limited
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 7,399
 Patient Days in 2011: 23,883
 Number of Beds: 130
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

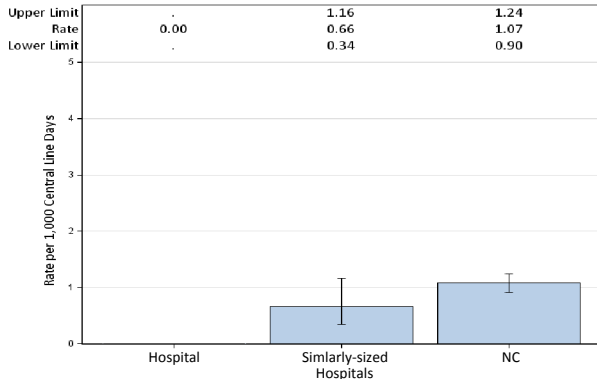


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	580	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	4	756	5.29

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

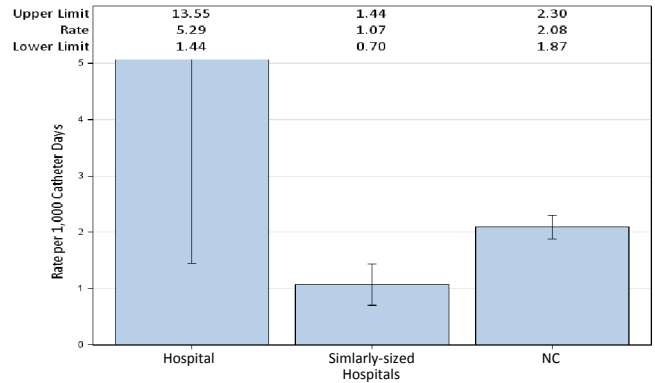


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

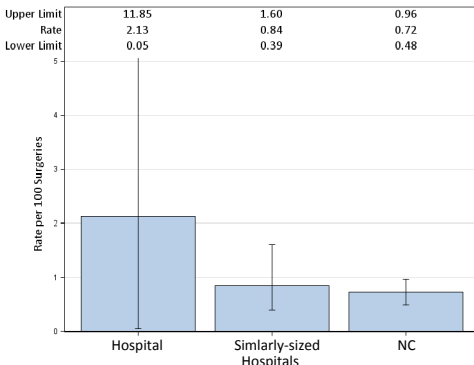


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	47	2.13
Colon surgery	0	33	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

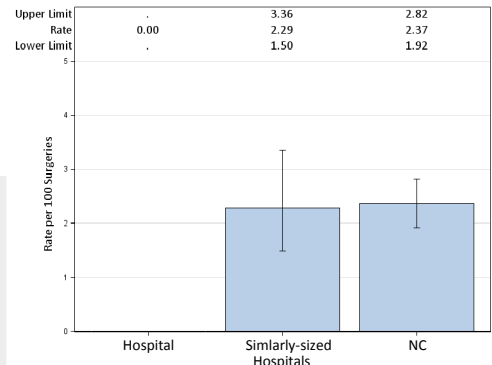


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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 Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

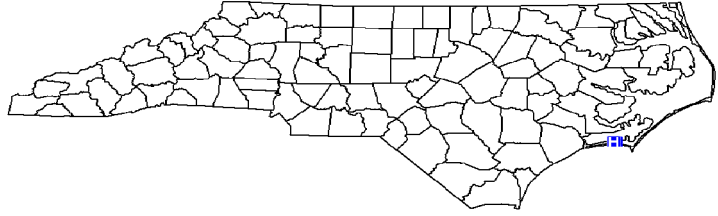
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Carteret General Hospital, Morehead City, Carteret County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 6,980
 Patient Days in 2011: 24,561
 Number of Beds: 135
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 2



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

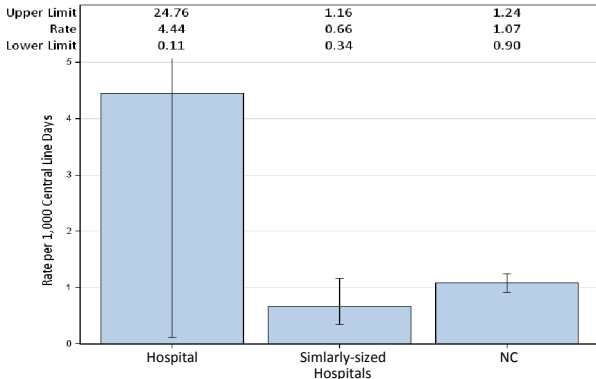


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	225	4.44

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	601	1.66

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

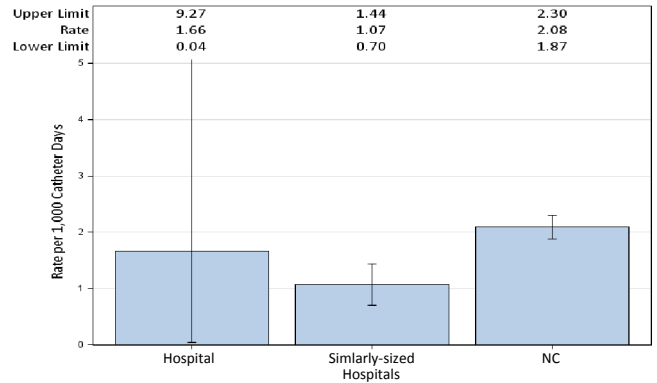


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	18	.
Colon surgery	1	36	2.78

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

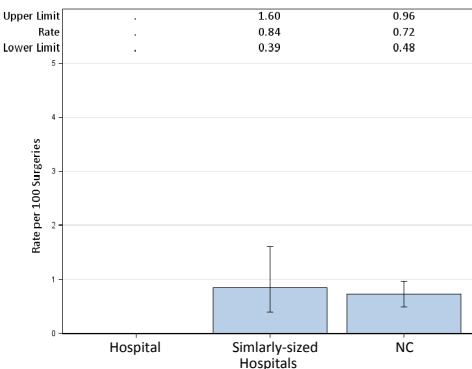


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

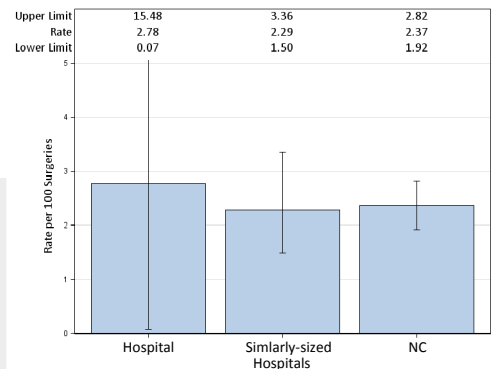


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

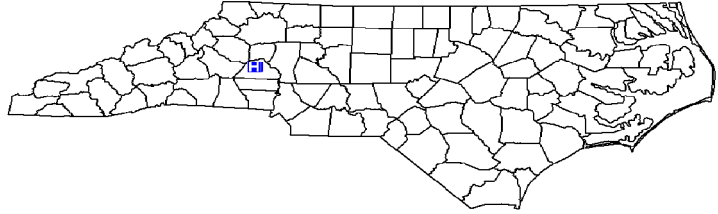
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Catawba Valley Medical Center, Hickory, Catawba County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 11,668
 Patient Days in 2011: 48,263
 Number of Beds: 200
 Number of ICU Beds: 28
 Infection Preventionists: 2



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

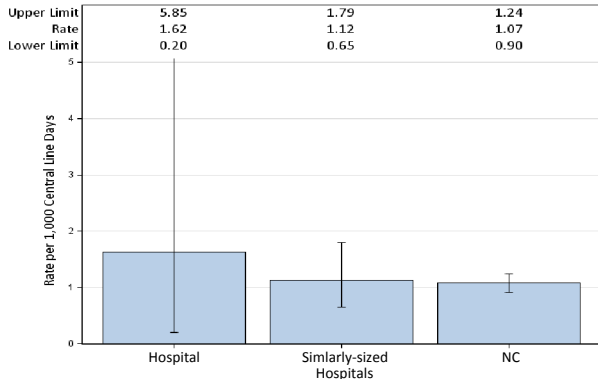


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	1,234	1.62

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	1,412	1.42

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

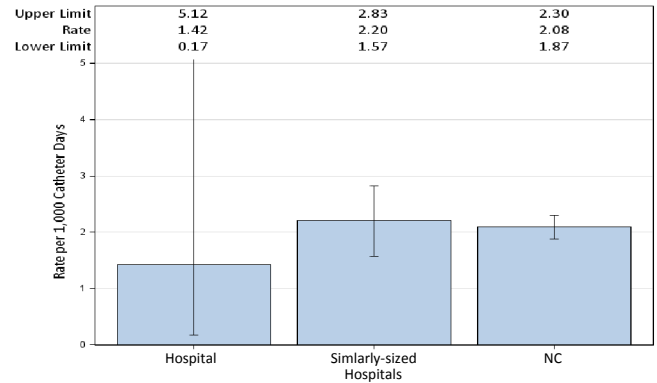


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

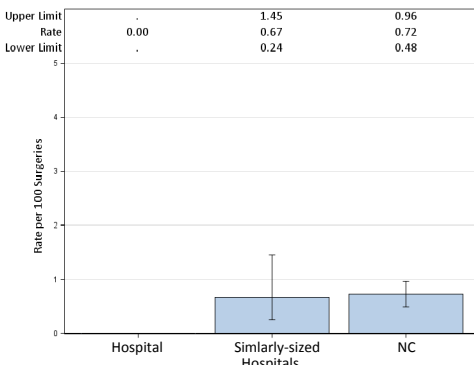


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	42	0
Colon surgery	2	53	3.77

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

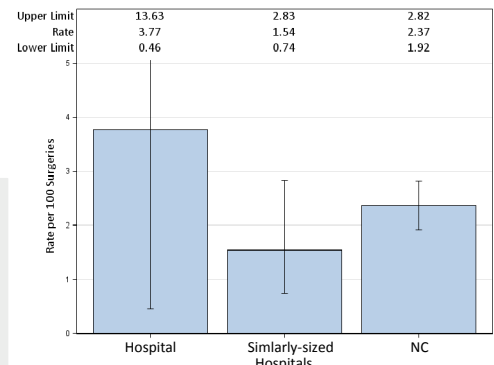


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

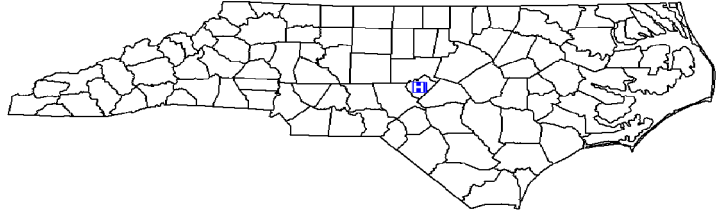
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Central Carolina Hospital, Sanford, Lee County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: For Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 465
 Patient Days in 2011: 1,654
 Number of Beds: 112
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

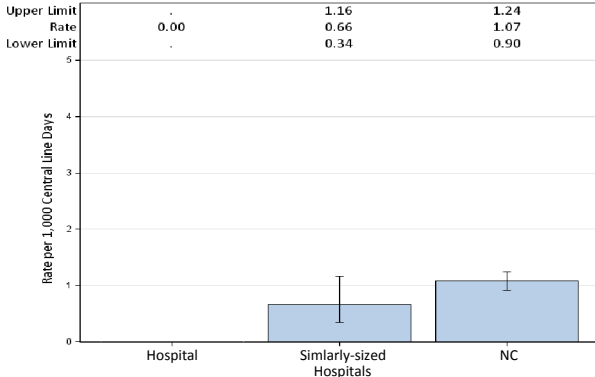


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	484	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	557	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

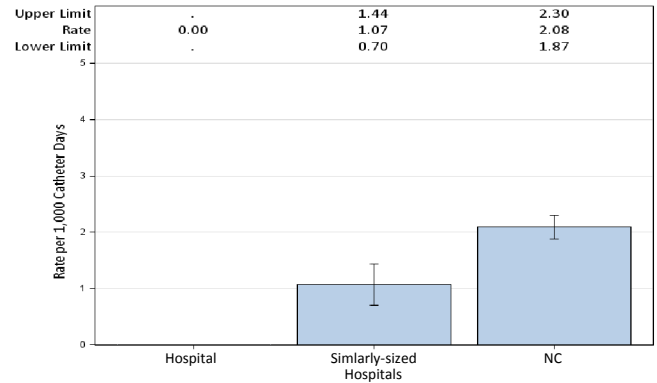


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	24	0
Colon surgery	0	33	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

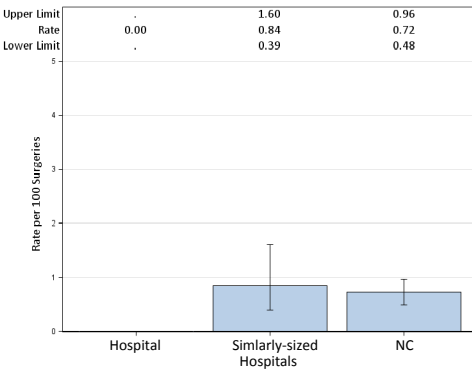


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

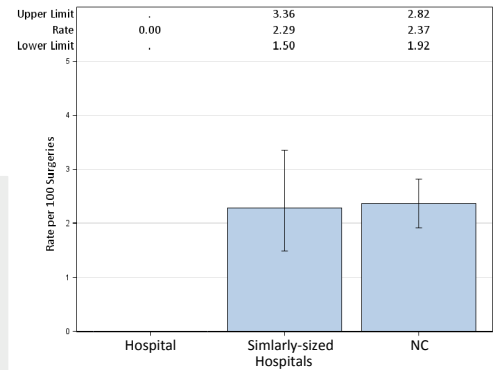


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

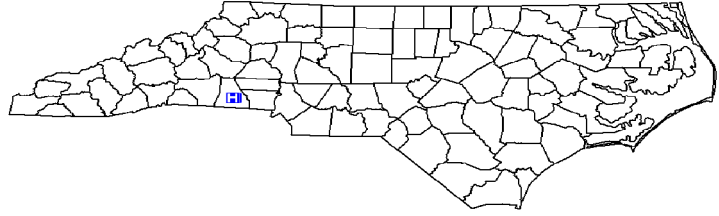
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Cleveland Regional Medical Center, Shelby, Cleveland County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 9,772
 Patient Days in 2011: 35,345
 Number of Beds: 241
 Number of ICU Beds: 18
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

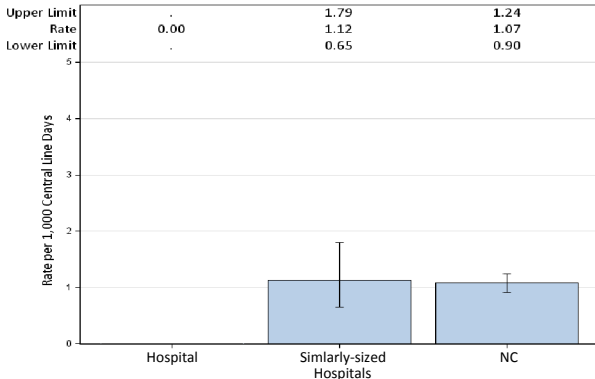


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	1,064	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	1,863	1.07

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

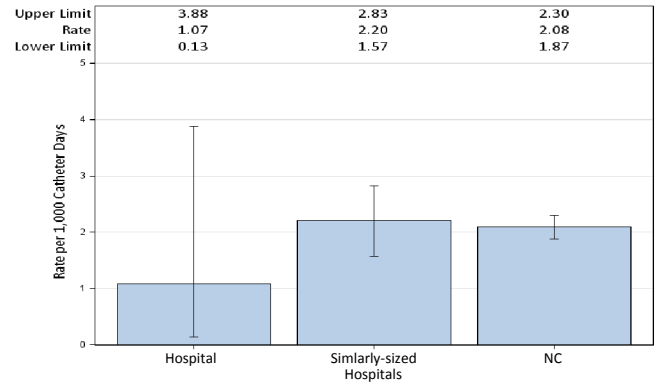


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	37	2.7
Colon surgery	0	40	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

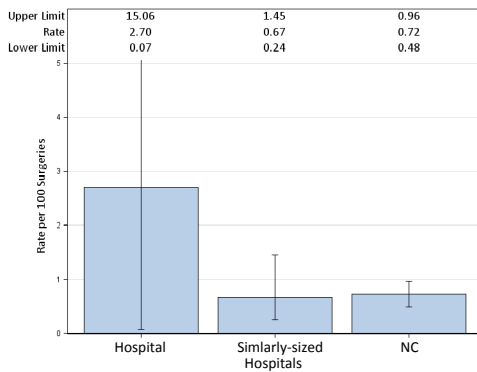


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

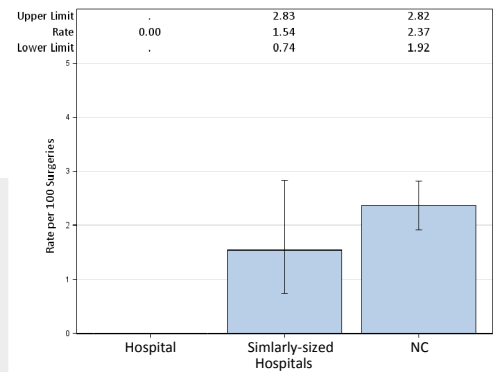


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

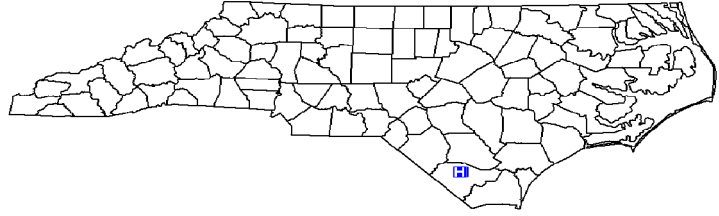
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Columbus Regional Healthcare System, Whiteville, Columbus County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 5,759
 Patient Days in 2011: 23,894
 Number of Beds: 107
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

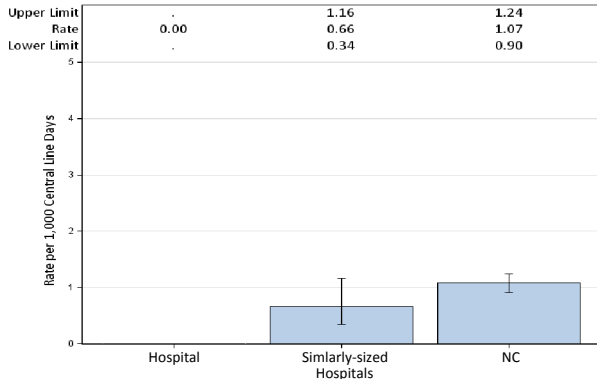


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	225	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	470	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

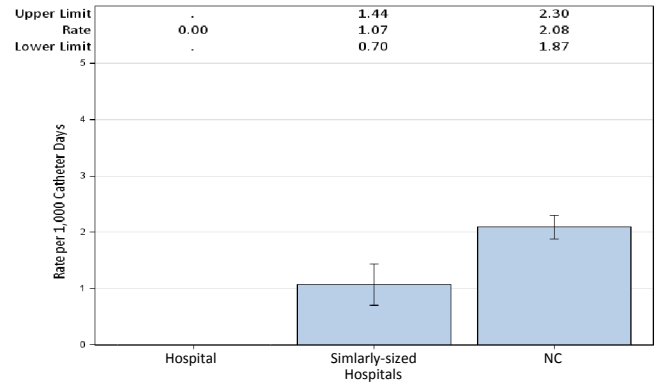


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

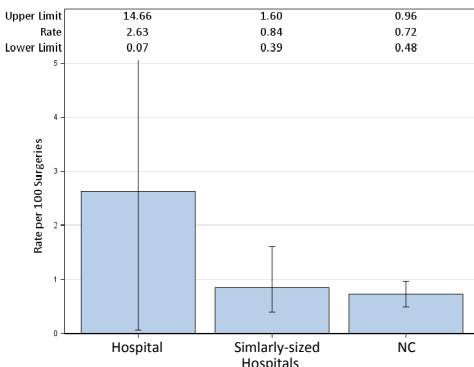


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	38	2.63
Colon surgery	0	28	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

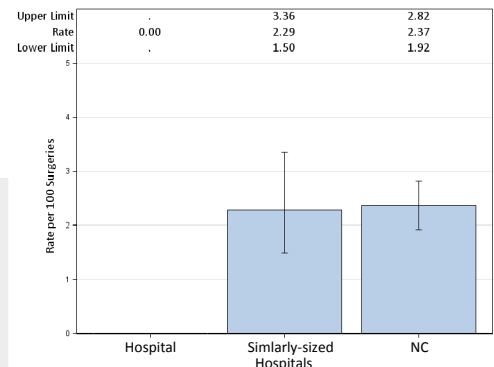


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

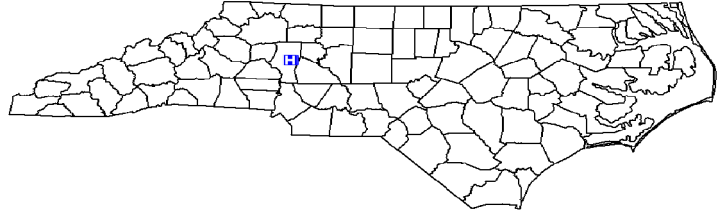
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Davis Regional Medical Center, Statesville, Iredell County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: For Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 4,453
 Patient Days in 2011: 22,936
 Number of Beds: 143
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

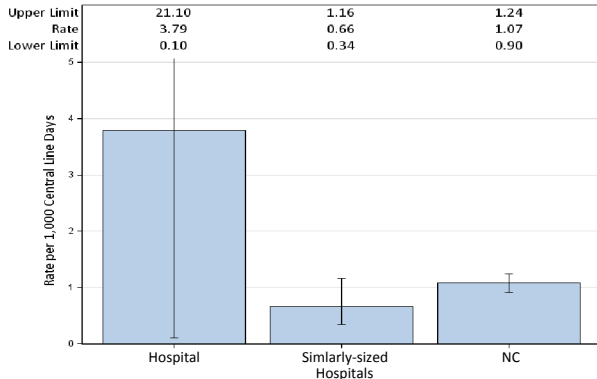


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	264	3.79

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	549	1.82

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

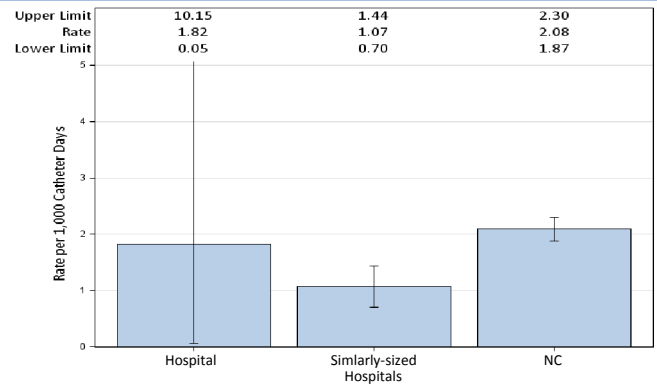


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

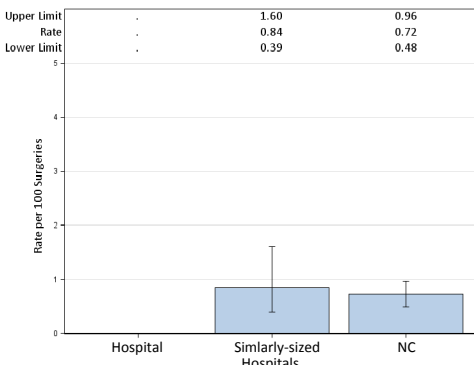


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	4	.
Colon surgery	1	9	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

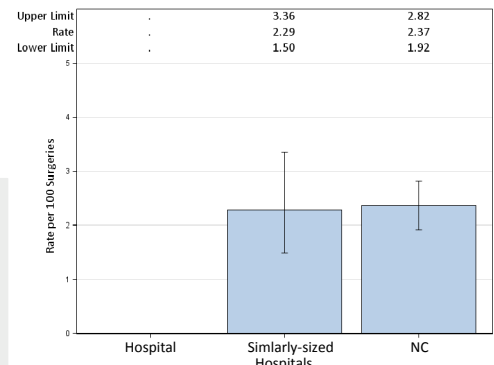


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

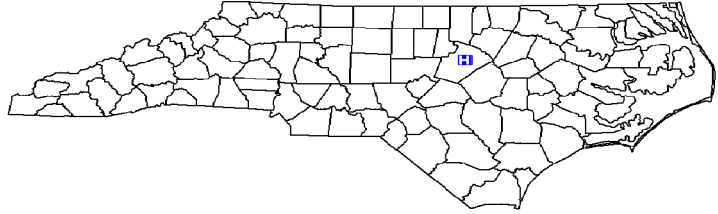
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Duke Raleigh Hospital, Raleigh, Wake County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 7,238
 Patient Days in 2011: 36,751
 Number of Beds: 148
 Number of ICU Beds: 15
 Infection Preventionists: 2



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

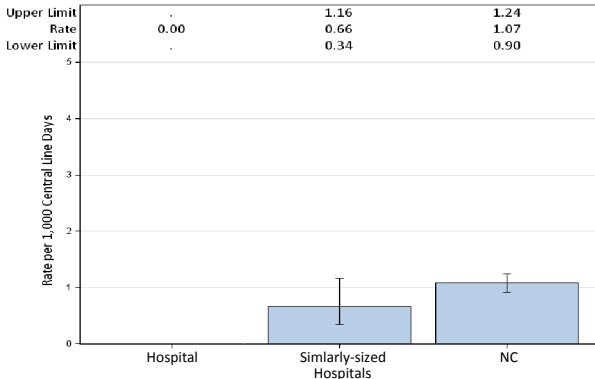


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	736	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	3	1,237	2.43

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

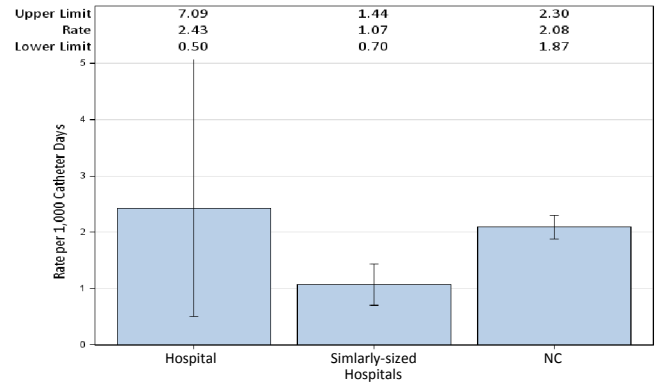


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	47	0
Colon surgery	2	77	2.6

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

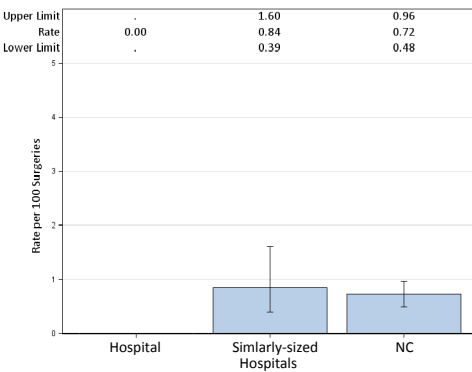


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

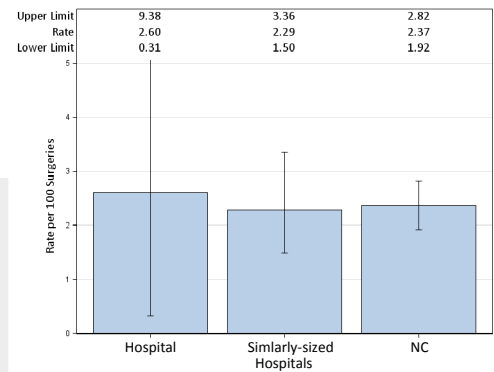


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

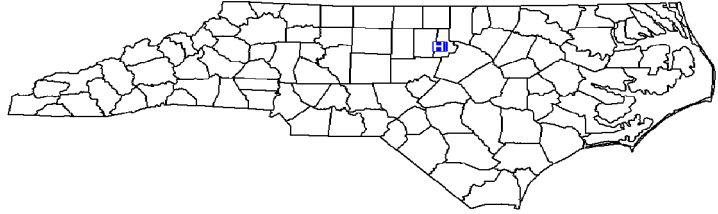
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Duke University Hospital, Durham, Durham County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 31,508
 Patient Days in 2011: 246,858
 Number of Beds: 812
 Number of ICU Beds: 196
 Infection Preventionists: 6



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	2.09	1.56	1.24
Rate	1.35	1.25	1.07
Lower Limit	0.83	0.94	0.90

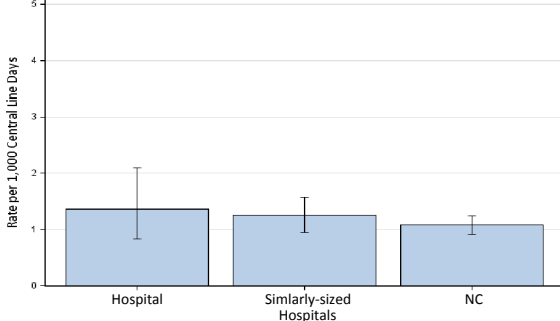


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	20	14,765	1.35

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	33	10,731	3.08

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	4.12	3.26	2.30
Rate	3.08	2.77	2.08
Lower Limit	2.03	2.29	1.87

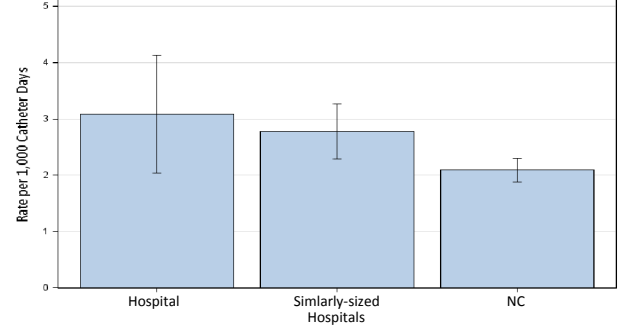


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	179	0
Colon surgery	2	120	1.67

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	-	1.81	0.96
Rate	0.00	0.83	0.72
Lower Limit	-	0.30	0.48

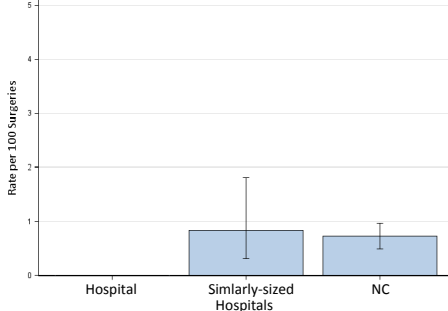


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Upper Limit	6.02	5.11	2.82
Rate	1.67	3.40	2.37
Lower Limit	0.20	2.16	1.92

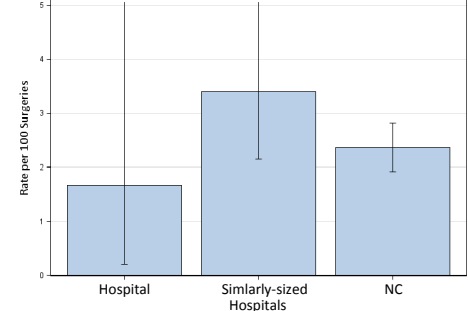


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

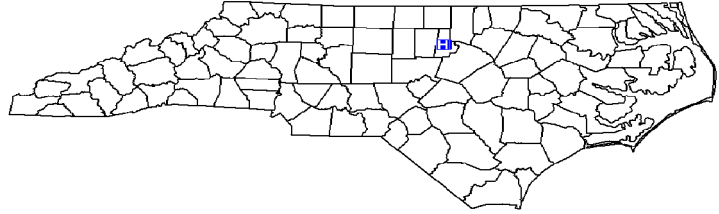
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Durham Regional Hospital, Durham, Durham County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 13,891
 Patient Days in 2011: 73,575
 Number of Beds: 202
 Number of ICU Beds: 23
 Infection Preventionists: 3



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

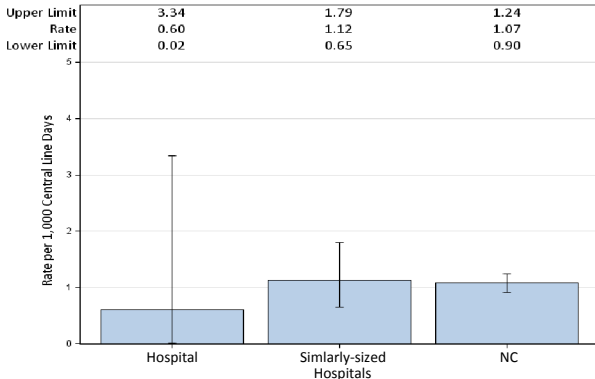


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	1,667	0.6

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	8	1,843	4.34

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

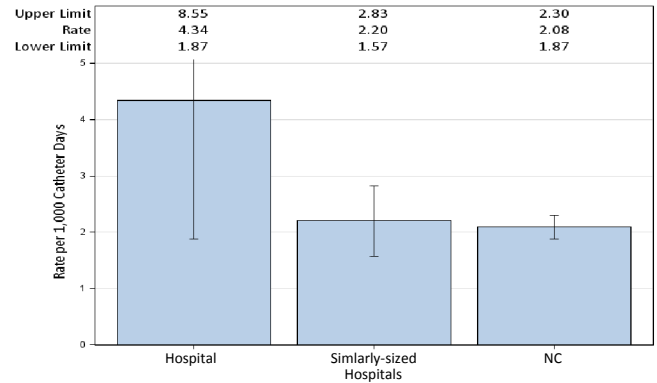


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	151	1.32
Colon surgery	1	61	1.64

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

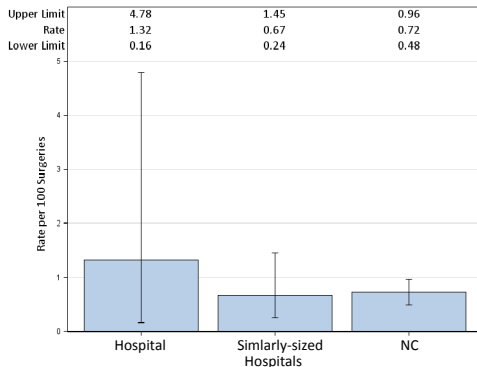


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

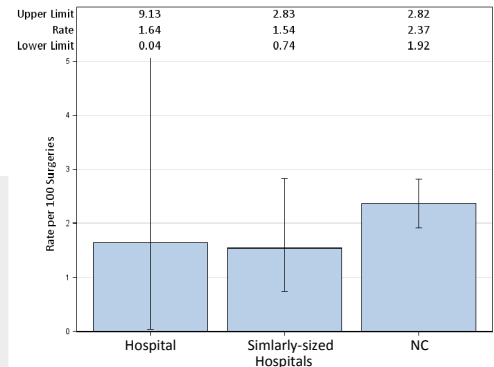


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

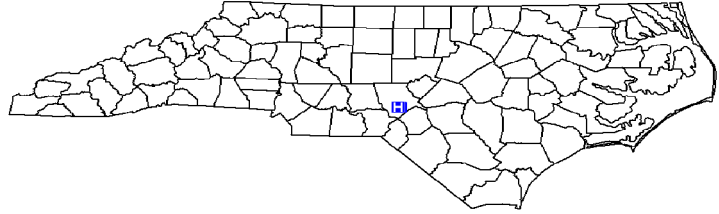
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

FirstHealth Moore Regional Hospital, Pinehurst, Moore County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 26,995
 Patient Days in 2011: 108,631
 Number of Beds: 528
 Number of ICU Beds: 69
 Infection Preventionists: 4



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

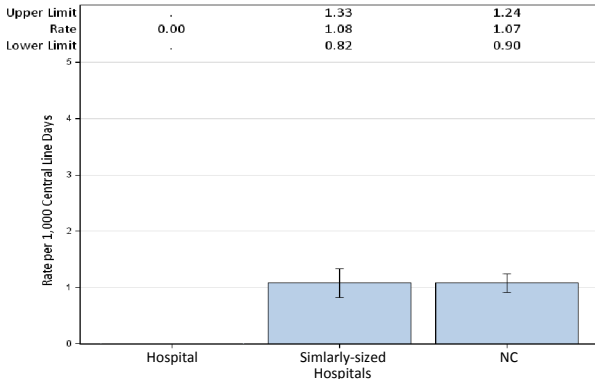


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	2,367	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	4	3,337	1.2

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

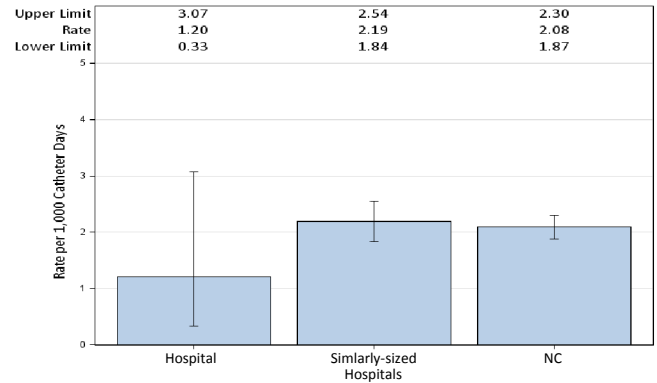


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	35	2.86
Colon surgery	1	75	1.33

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

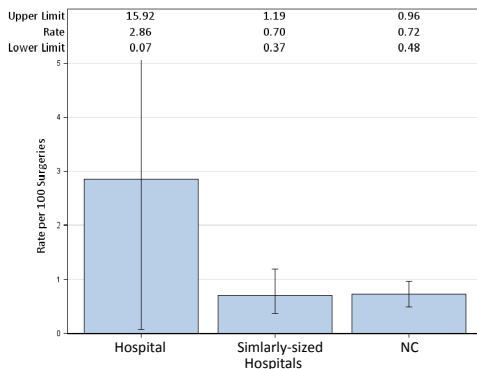


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

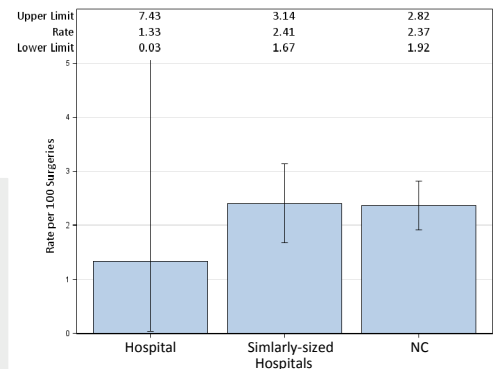


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

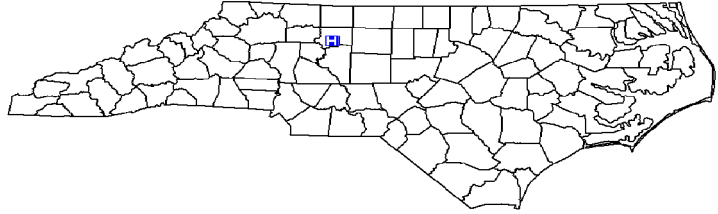
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Forsyth Medical Center, Winston Salem, Forsyth County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 45,261
 Patient Days in 2011: 232,937
 Number of Beds: 906
 Number of ICU Beds: 130
 Infection Preventionists: 6



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	2.24	1.33	1.24
Rate	1.14	1.08	1.07
Lower Limit	0.49	0.82	0.90

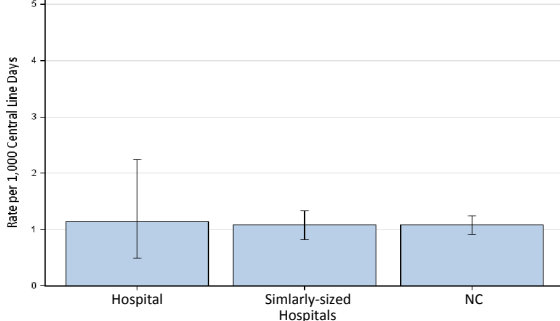


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	8	7,035	1.14

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	15	7,228	2.08

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	3.42	2.54	2.30
Rate	2.08	2.19	2.08
Lower Limit	1.16	1.84	1.87

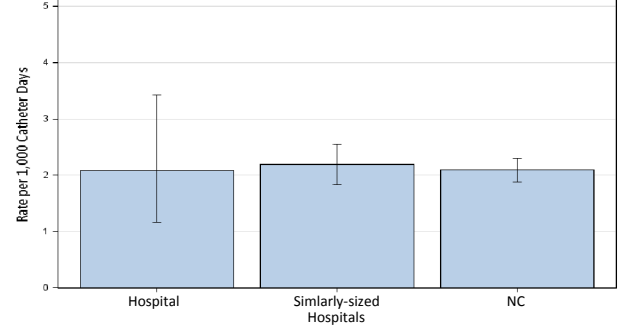


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Upper Limit	6.63	1.19	0.96
Rate	1.19	0.70	0.72
Lower Limit	0.03	0.37	0.48

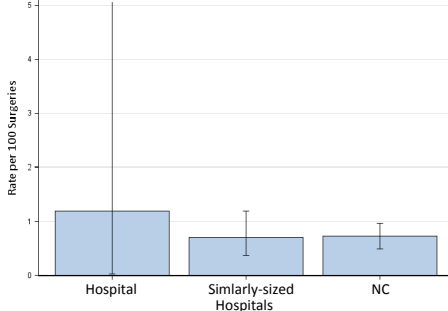


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	84	1.19
Colon surgery	4	127	3.15

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	8.06	3.14	2.82
Rate	3.15	2.41	2.37
Lower Limit	0.86	1.67	1.92

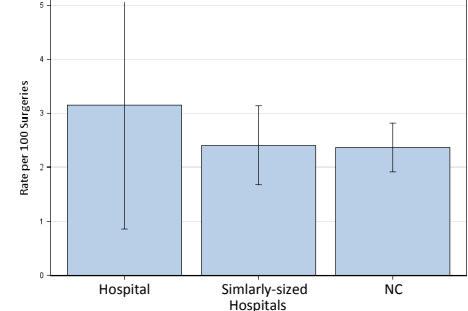


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

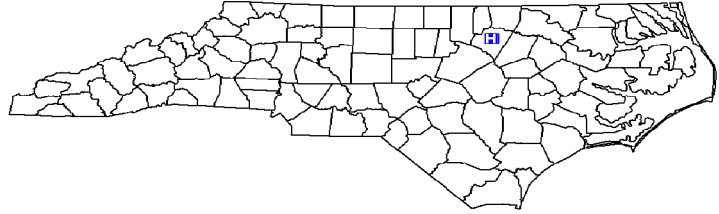
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Franklin Regional Medical Center, Louisburg, Franklin County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 1,198
 Patient Days in 2011: 3,786
 Number of Beds: 70
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

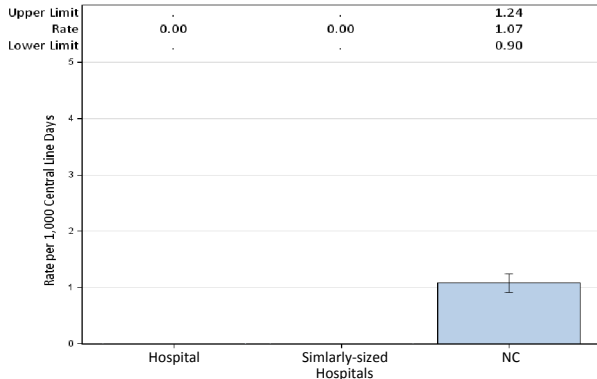


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	74	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	168	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

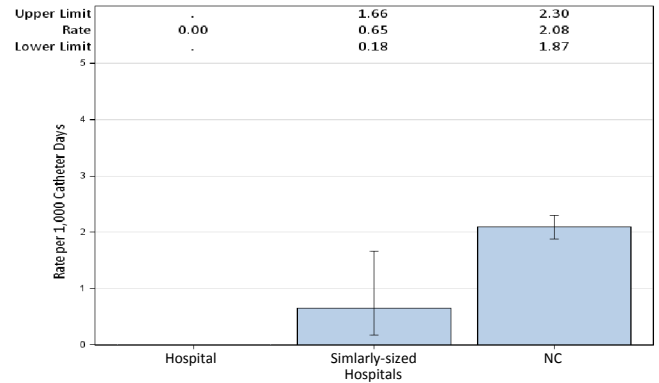


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

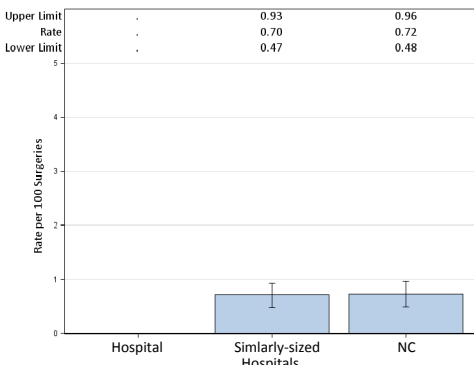


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	.
Colon surgery	0	0	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

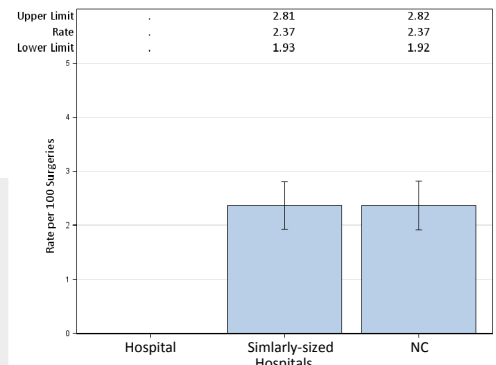


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

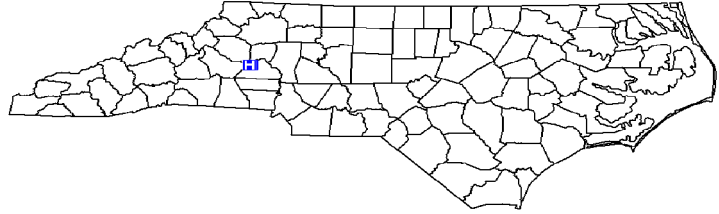
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Frye Regional Medical Center, Hickory, Catawba County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: For Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 10,103
 Patient Days in 2011: 39,037
 Number of Beds: 355
 Number of ICU Beds: 30
 Infection Preventionists: 2



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

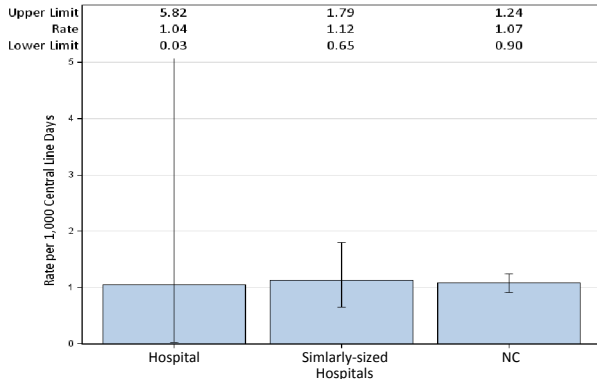


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	958	1.04

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	7	1,672	4.19

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

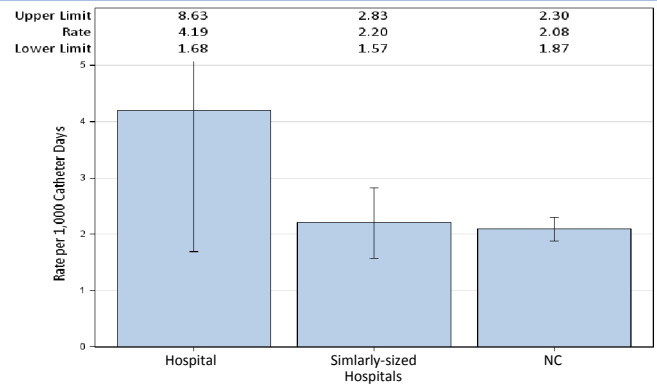


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

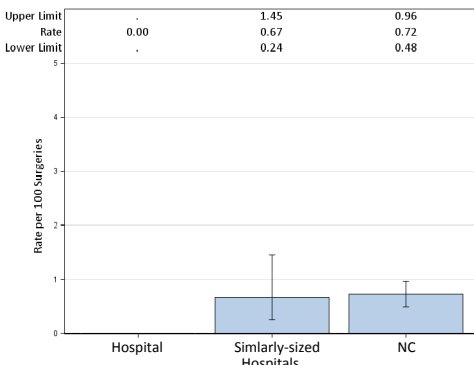


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	33	0
Colon surgery	0	61	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

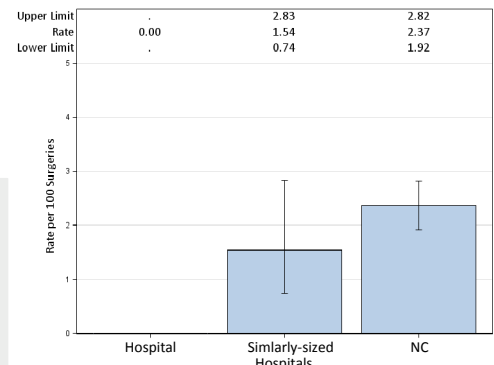


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

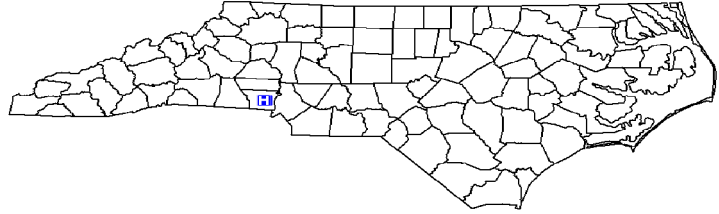
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Gaston Memorial Hospital, Gastonia, Gaston County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 22,730
 Patient Days in 2011: 97,533
 Number of Beds: 435
 Number of ICU Beds: 44
 Infection Preventionists: 4



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	4.52	1.33	1.24
Rate	2.07	1.08	1.07
Lower Limit	0.76	0.82	0.90

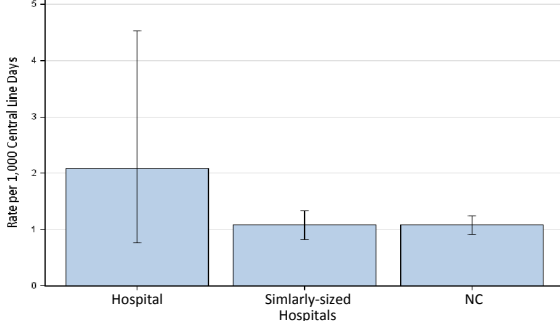


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	6	2,892	2.07

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	6	3,173	1.89

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	4.12	2.54	2.30
Rate	1.89	2.19	2.08
Lower Limit	0.69	1.84	1.87

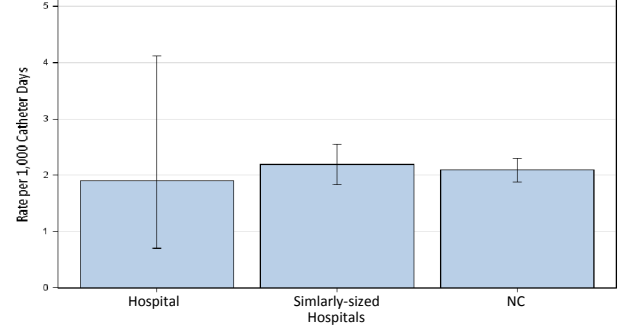


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	76	0
Colon surgery	1	94	1.06

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	-	1.19	0.96
Rate	0.00	0.70	0.72
Lower Limit	-	0.37	0.48

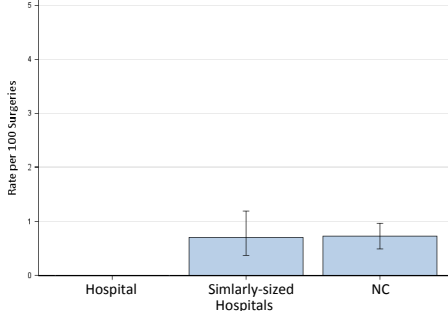


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Upper Limit	5.93	3.14	2.82
Rate	1.06	2.41	2.37
Lower Limit	0.03	1.67	1.92

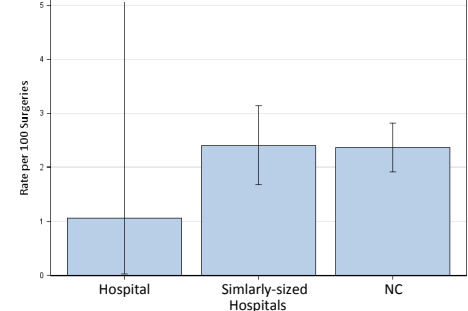


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

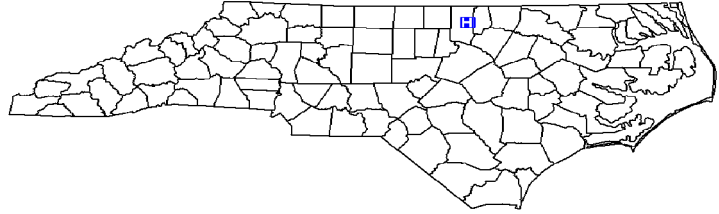
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Granville Medical Center, Oxford, Granville County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Government
 Admissions in 2011: 2,724
 Patient Days in 2011: 10,182
 Number of Beds: 62
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

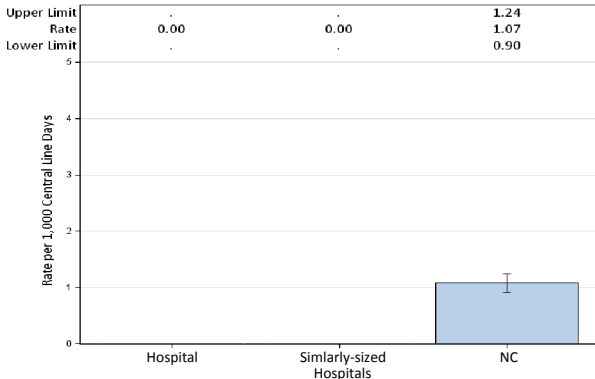


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	252	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	524	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

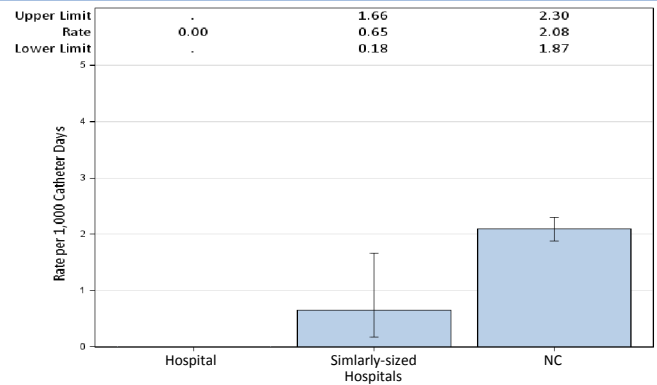


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	15	.
Colon surgery	0	11	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

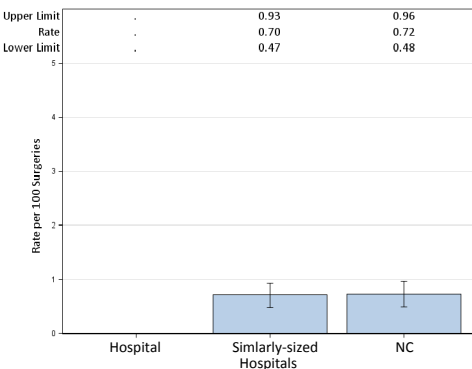


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

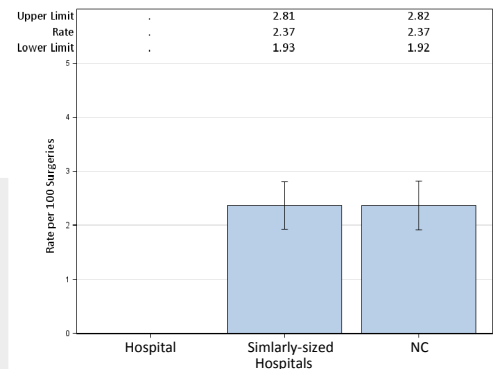


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

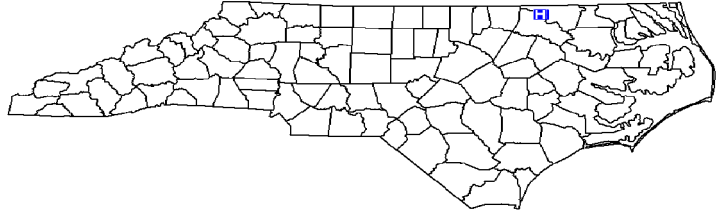
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Halifax Regional Medical Center, Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 6,108
 Patient Days in 2011: 27,527
 Number of Beds: 128
 Number of ICU Beds: 12
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

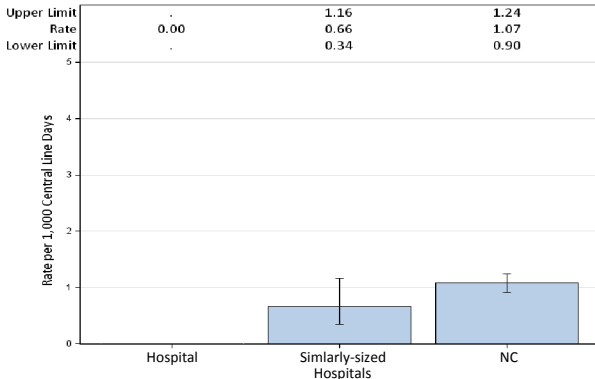


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	305	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	791	1.26

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

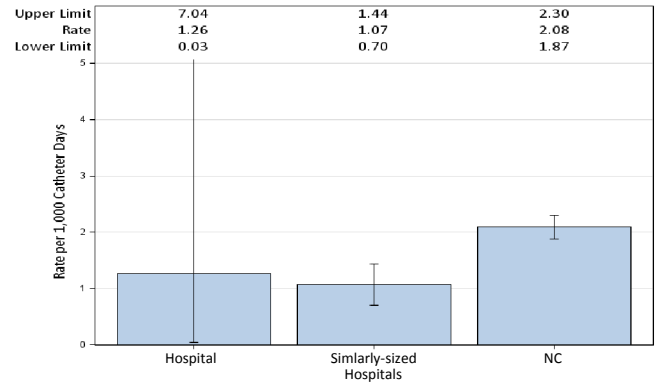


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	22	0
Colon surgery	4	17	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

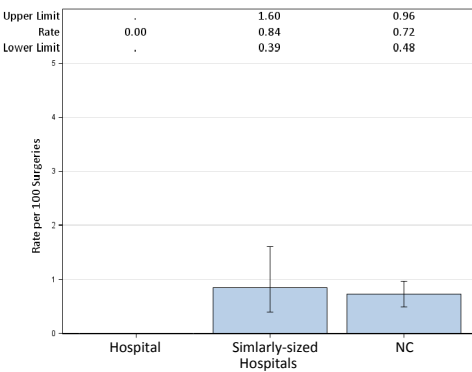


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

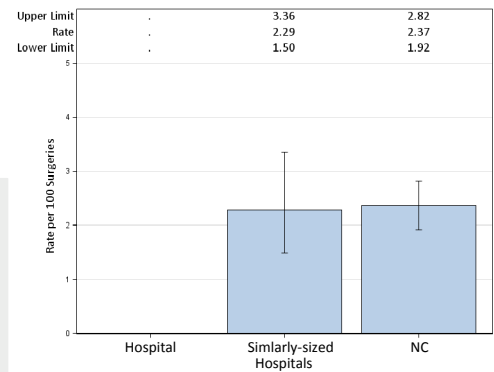


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Haywood Regional Medical Center, Clyde, Haywood County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 6,030
 Patient Days in 2011: 18,568
 Number of Beds: 100
 Number of ICU Beds: 12
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

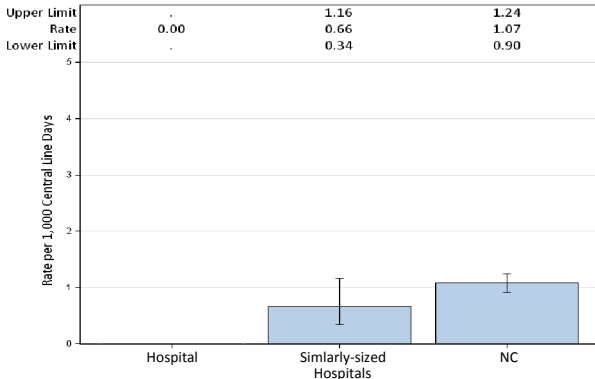


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	93	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	302	3.31

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

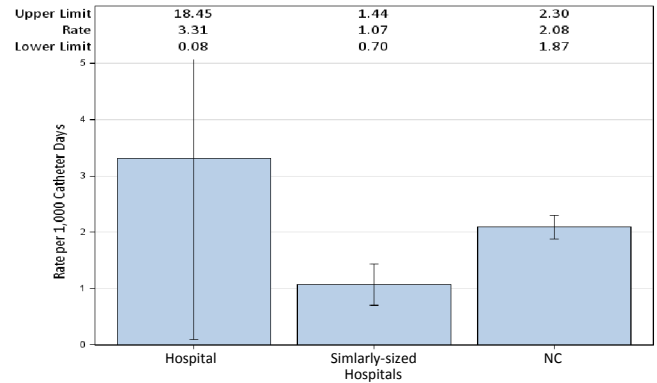


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	29	0
Colon surgery	0	17	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

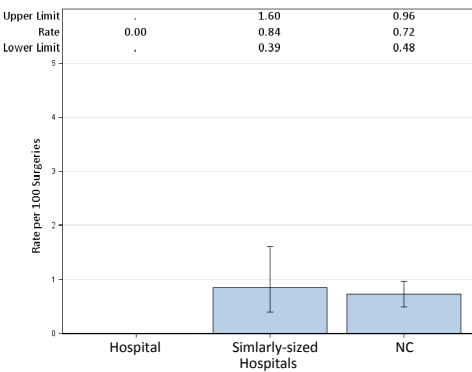


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

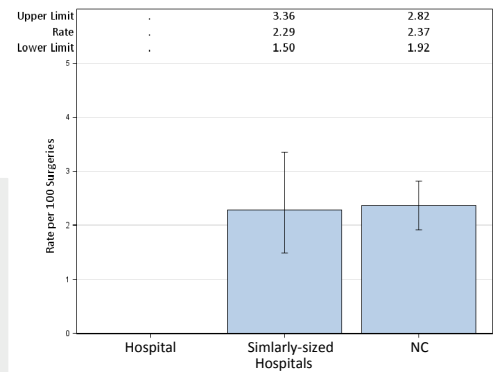


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at MedWest-Haywood, an affiliation of Carolinas 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.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

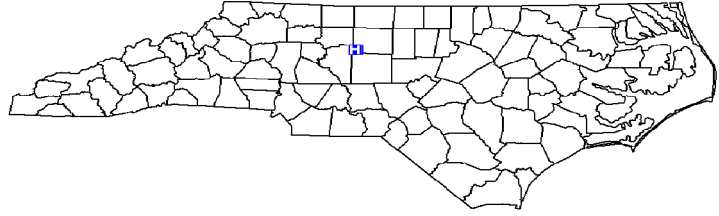
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

High Point Regional Health System, High Point, Guilford County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 18,059
 Patient Days in 2011: 72,679
 Number of Beds: 363
 Number of ICU Beds: 32
 Infection Preventionists: 2



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

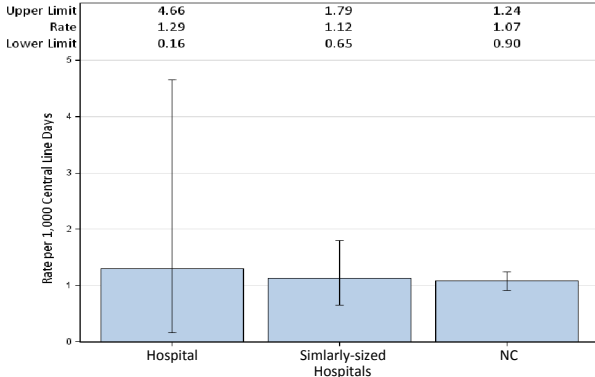


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	1,551	1.29

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	2,314	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

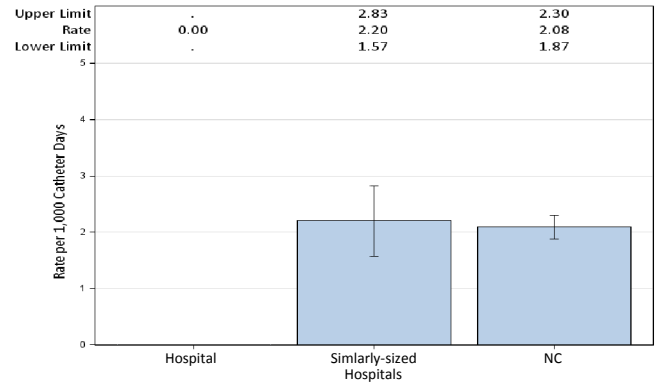


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

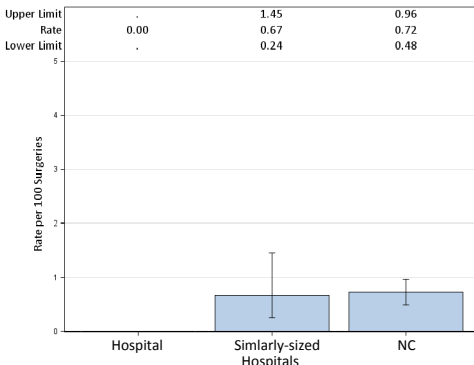


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	64	0
Colon surgery	0	64	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

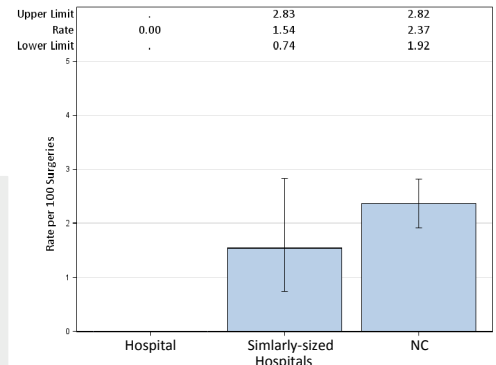


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

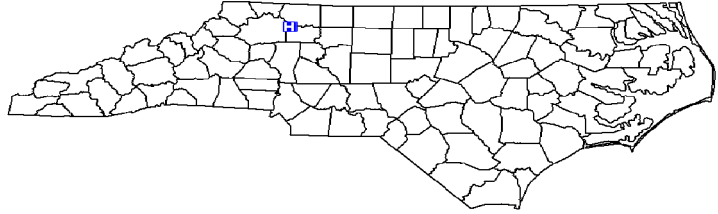
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

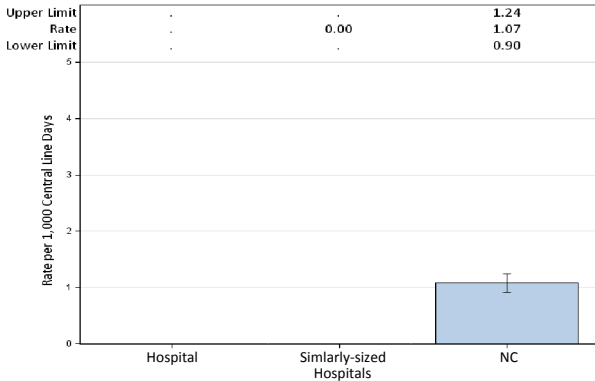
Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital, Elkin, Surry County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 4,136
 Patient Days in 2011: 15,145
 Number of Beds: 81
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



This hospital does not have any reporting intensive care units (ICUs).

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

This hospital does not have any reporting intensive care units (ICUs).

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

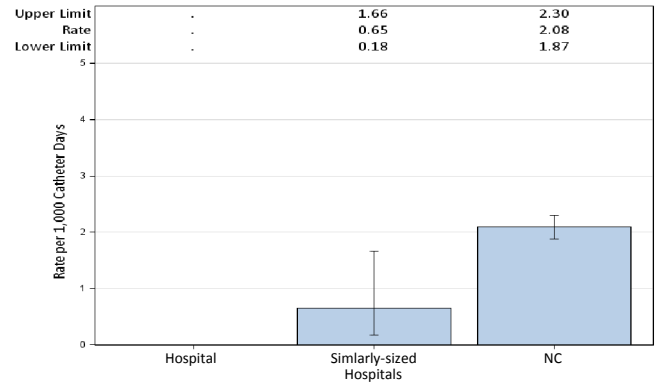


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

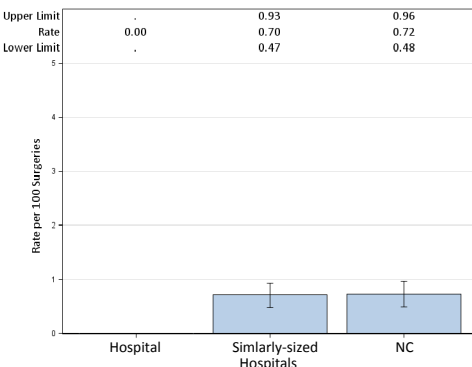


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	43	0
Colon surgery	0	18	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

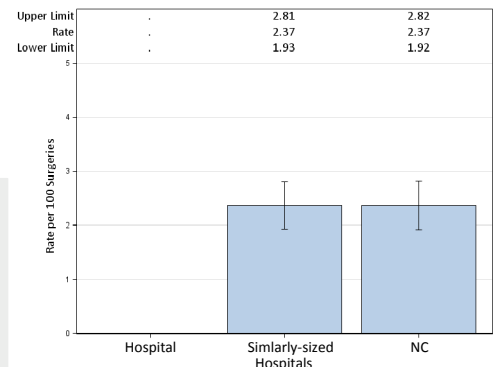


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

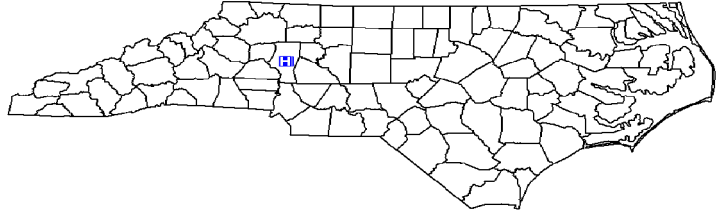
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Iredell Memorial Hospital, Statesville, Iredell County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 9,513
 Patient Days in 2011: 44,214
 Number of Beds: 199
 Number of ICU Beds: 16
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

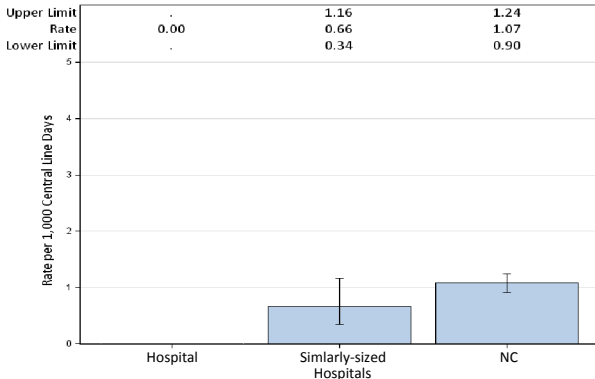


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	696	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	1,398	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

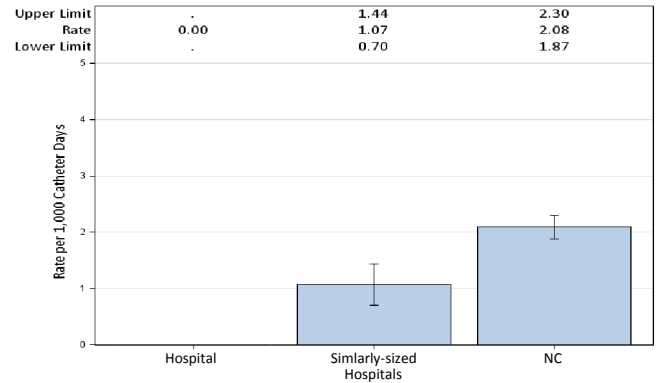


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	41	0
Colon surgery	1	40	2.5

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

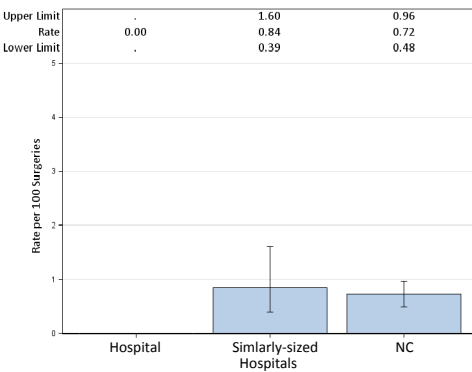


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

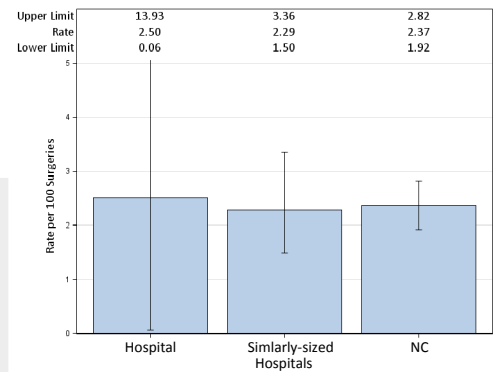


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

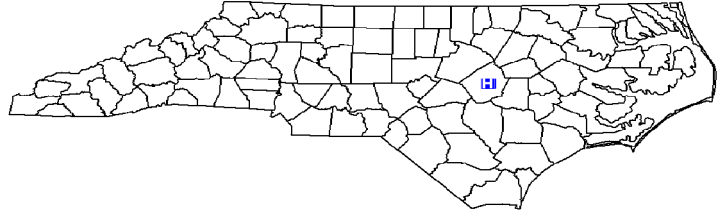
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Johnston Health, Smithfield, Johnston County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 19,806
 Patient Days in 2011: 47,930
 Number of Beds: 199
 Number of ICU Beds: 16
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

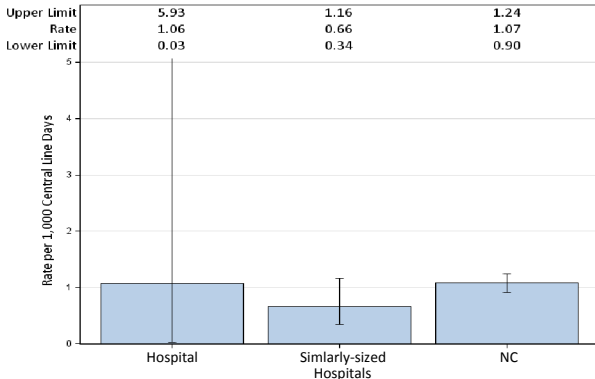


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	940	1.06

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	1,144	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

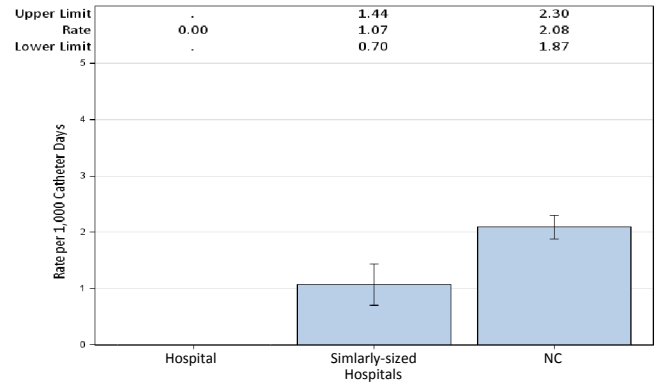


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

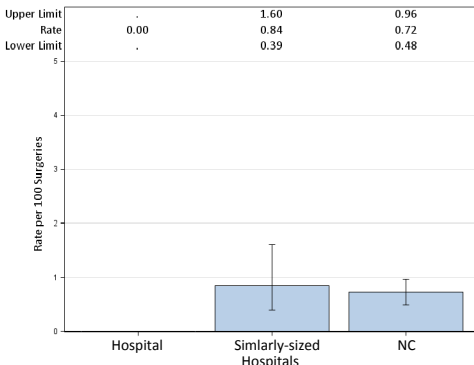


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	33	0
Colon surgery	0	28	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

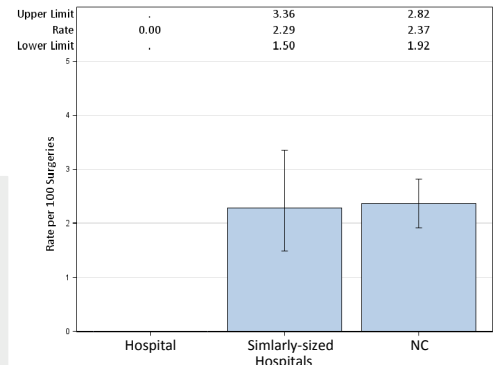


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

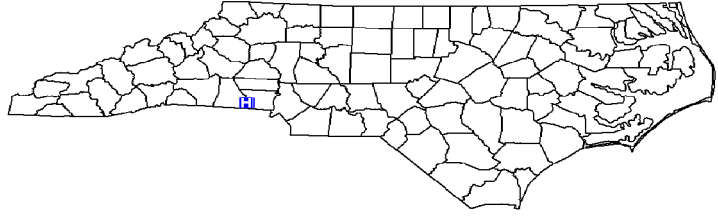
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Kings Mountain Hospital, Kings Mountain, Cleveland County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 2,786
 Patient Days in 2011: 14,380
 Number of Beds: 102
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

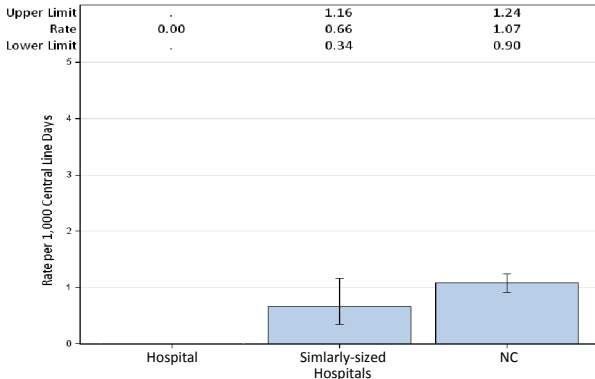


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	78	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	387	2.58

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

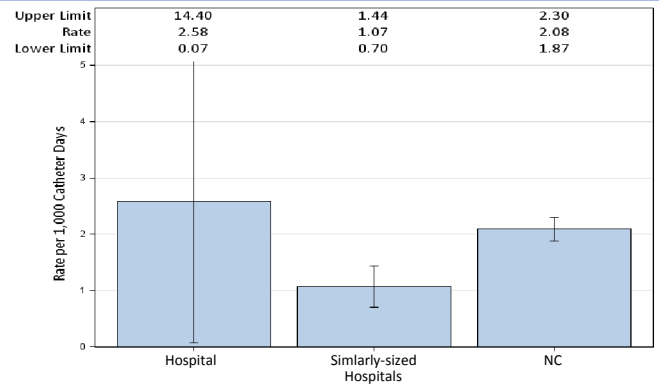


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	.
Colon surgery	0	8	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

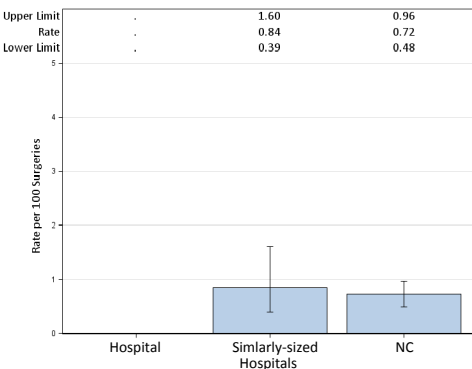


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

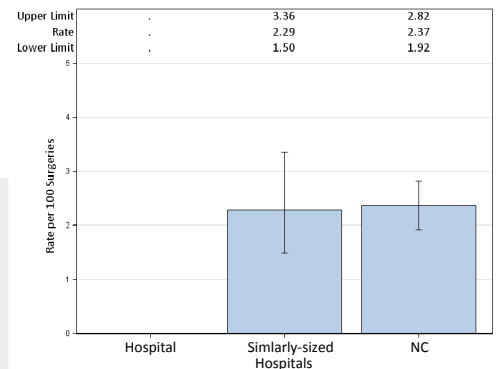


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

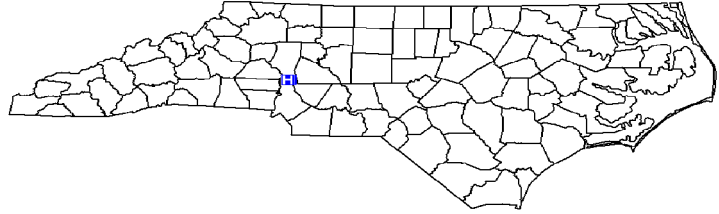
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Lake Norman Regional Medical Center, Mooresville, Iredell County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: For Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 5,567
 Patient Days in 2011: 21,917
 Number of Beds: 123
 Number of ICU Beds: 12
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

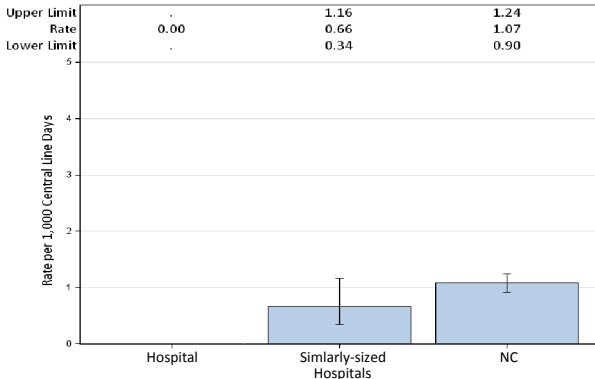


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	456	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	651	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

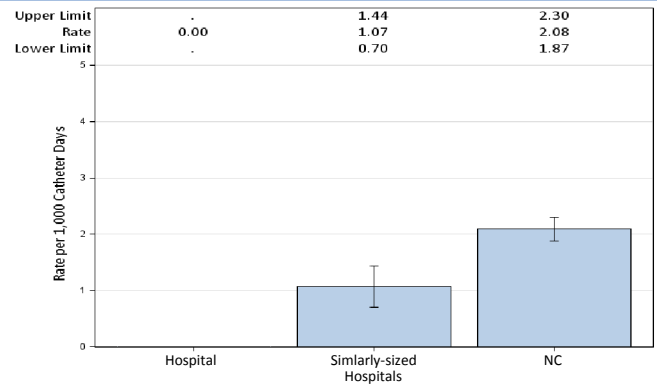


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

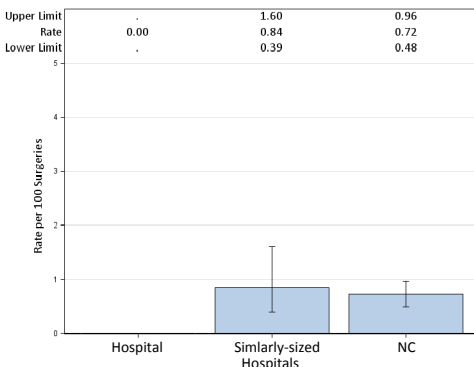


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	21	0
Colon surgery	0	17	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

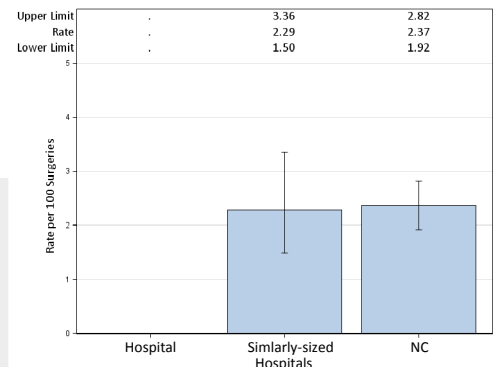


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

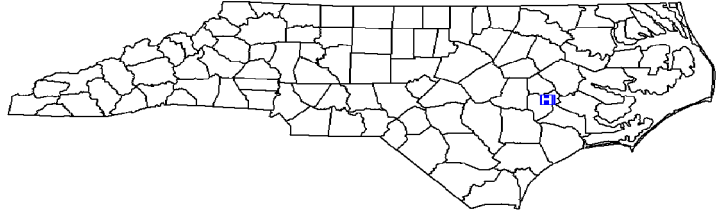
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Lenoir Memorial Hospital, Inc, Kinston, Lenoir County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 8,311
 Patient Days in 2011: 44,349
 Number of Beds: 216
 Number of ICU Beds: 14
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

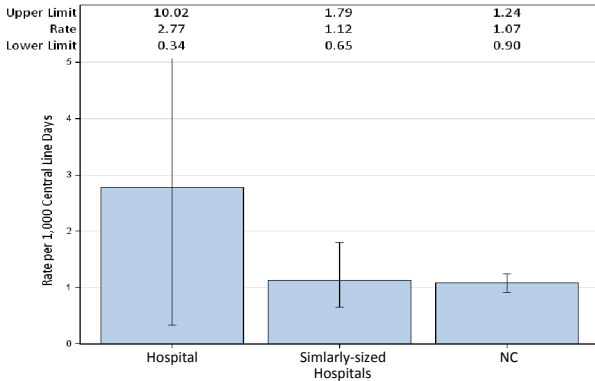


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	721	2.77

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	1,216	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

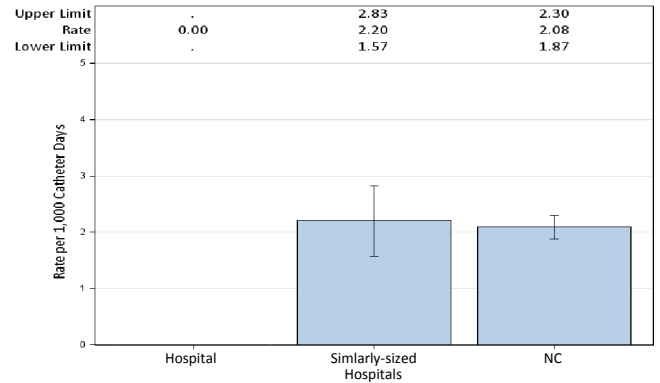


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

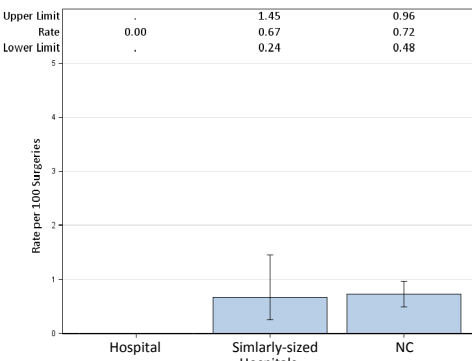


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	34	0
Colon surgery	1	32	3.13

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

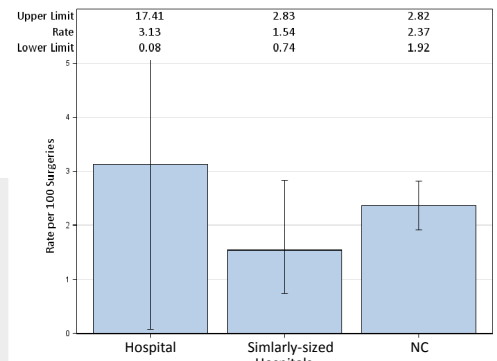


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

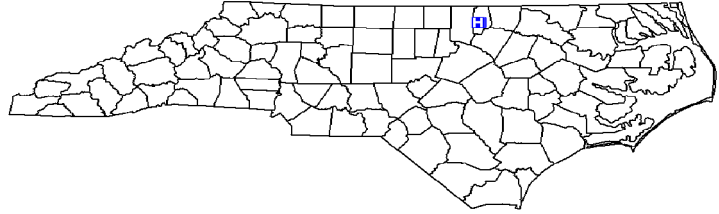
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Maria Parham Medical Center, Henderson, Vance County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: For Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 5,340
 Patient Days in 2011: 19,576
 Number of Beds: 102
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

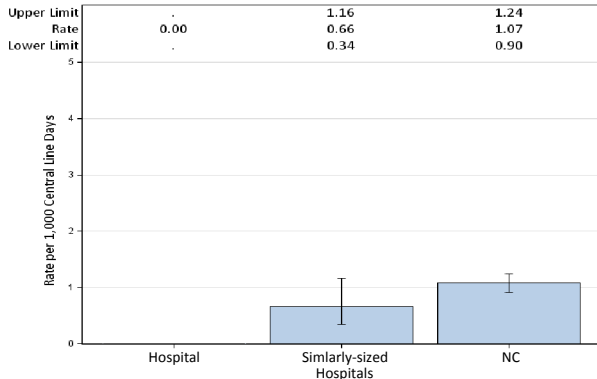


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	776	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	904	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

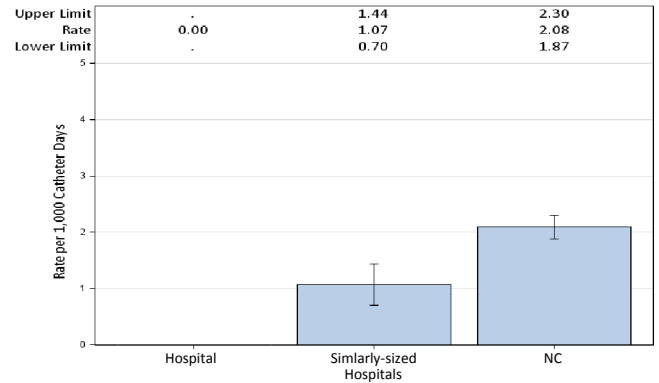


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

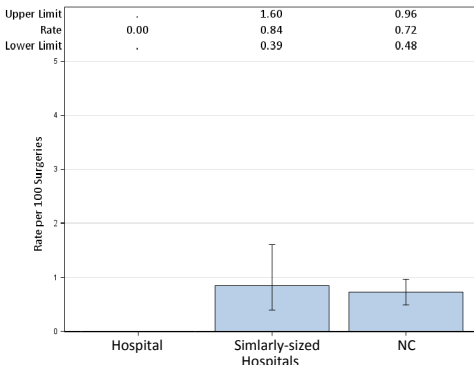


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	31	0
Colon surgery	1	22	4.55

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

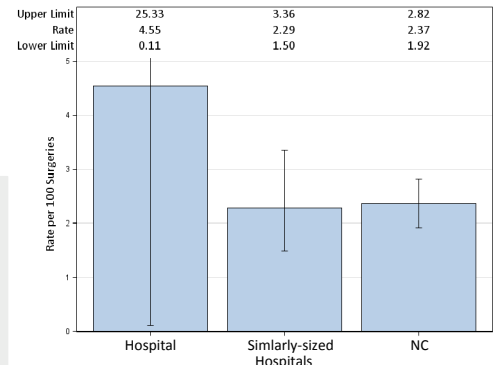


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

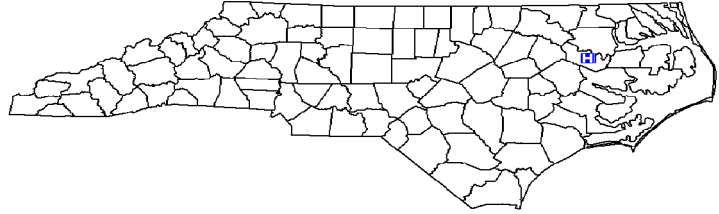
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Martin General Hospital, Williamston, Martin County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Profit Status:	For Profit
Admissions in 2011:	2,222
Patient Days in 2011:	7,343
Number of Beds:	49
Number of ICU Beds:	6
Infection Preventionists:	1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

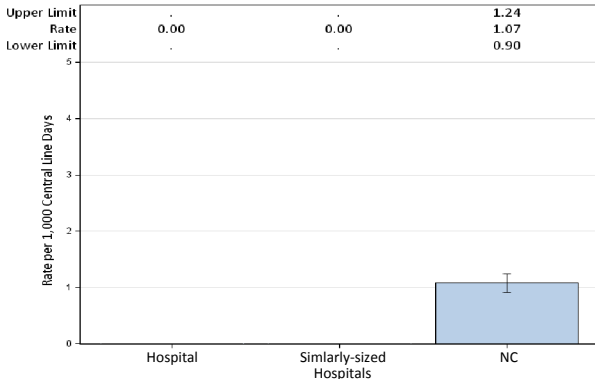


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	158	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	444	2.25

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

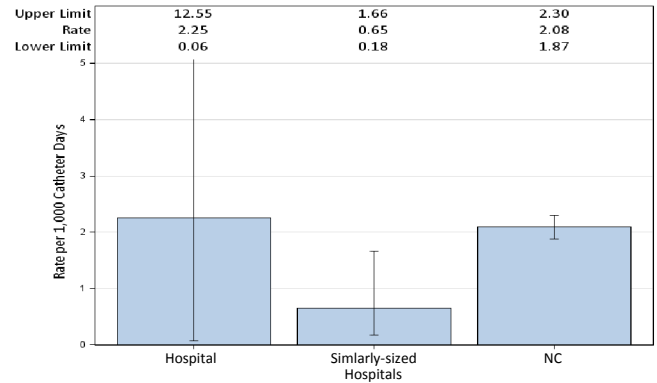


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	5	.
Colon surgery	1	2	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

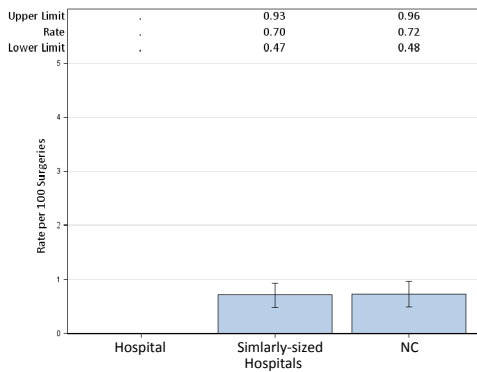


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

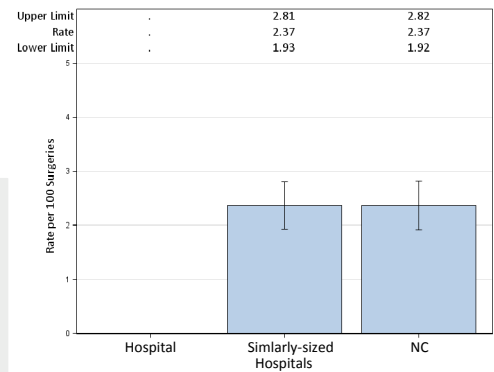


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

MedWest - Harris Regional Hospital, Sylva, Jackson County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Limited
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 4,426
 Patient Days in 2011: 13,977
 Number of Beds: 94
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

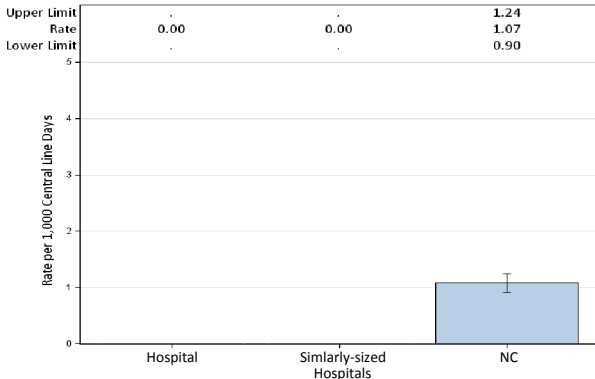


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	195	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	515	1.94

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

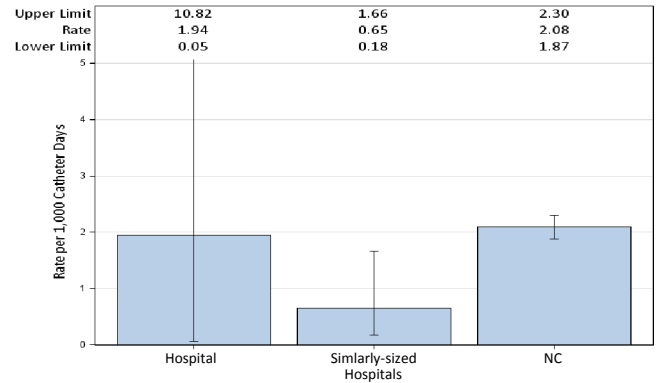


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	13	.
Colon surgery	0	1	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

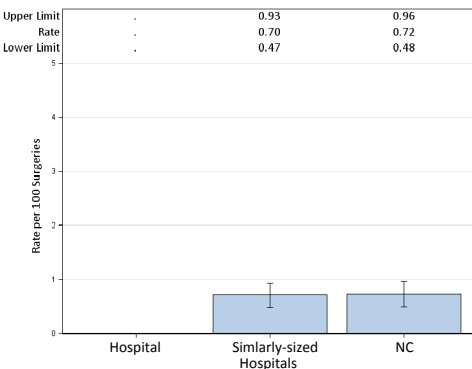


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

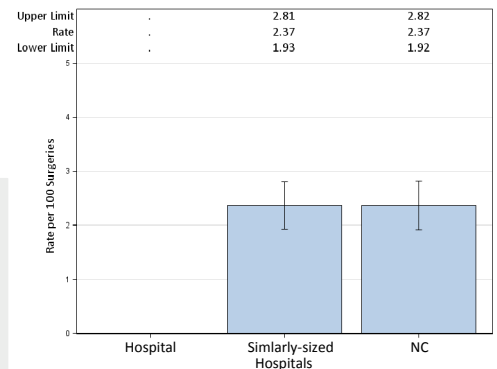


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

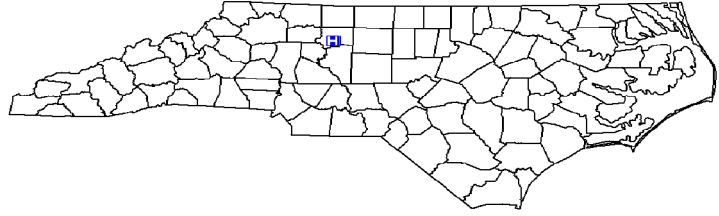
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

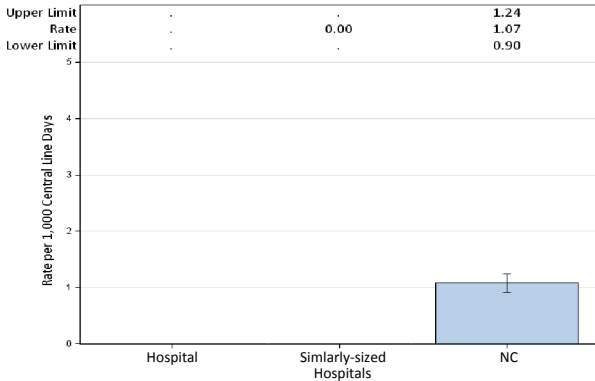
Medical Park Hospital, Winston Salem, Forsyth County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 773
 Patient Days in 2011: 2,853
 Number of Beds: 50
 Number of ICU Beds: 0
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)



This hospital does not have any reporting intensive care units (ICUs).

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

This hospital does not have any reporting intensive care units (ICUs).

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

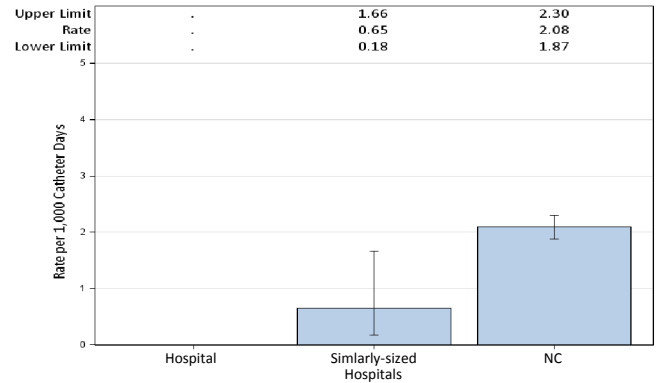


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

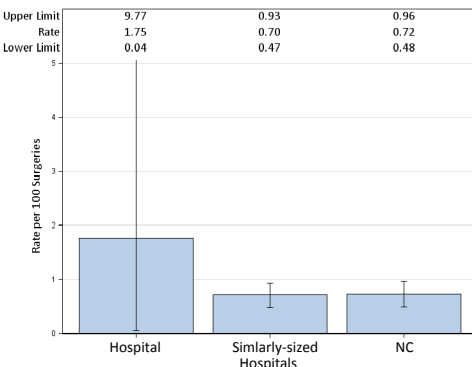


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	57	1.75
Colon surgery	1	95	1.05

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

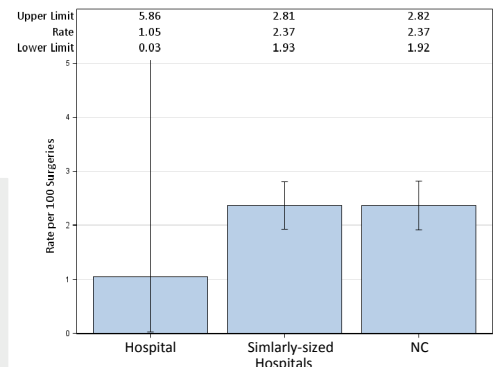


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

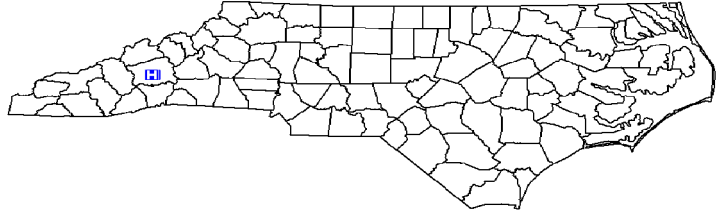
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Mission Hospitals, Inc, Asheville, Buncombe County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Limited
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 43,652
 Patient Days in 2011: 212,503
 Number of Beds: 739
 Number of ICU Beds: 131
 Infection Preventionists: 5



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	1.55	1.33	1.24
Rate	0.60	1.08	1.07
Lower Limit	0.16	0.82	0.90

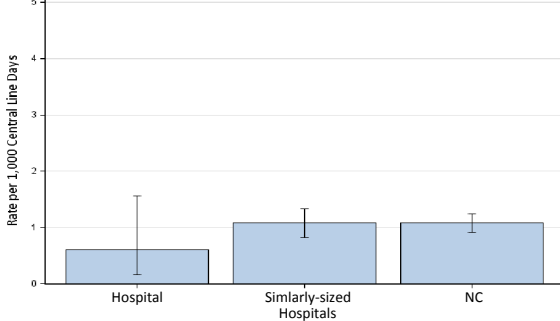


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	4	6,616	0.6

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	13	7,429	1.75

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	2.99	2.54	2.30
Rate	1.75	2.19	2.08
Lower Limit	0.93	1.84	1.87

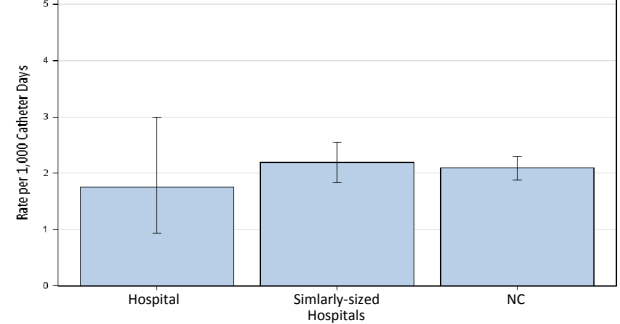


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Upper Limit	4.06	1.19	0.96
Rate	1.39	0.70	0.72
Lower Limit	0.29	0.37	0.48

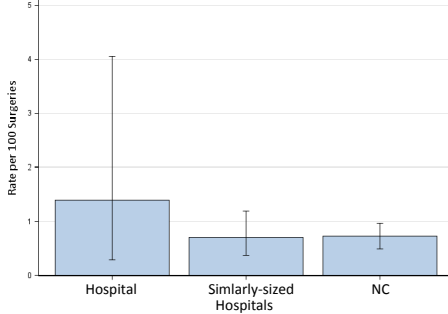


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	3	216	1.39
Colon surgery	6	192	3.13

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	6.80	3.14	2.82
Rate	3.13	2.41	2.37
Lower Limit	1.15	1.67	1.92

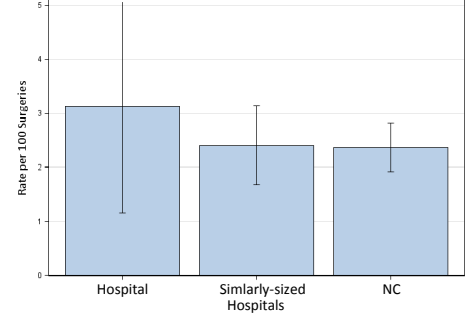


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

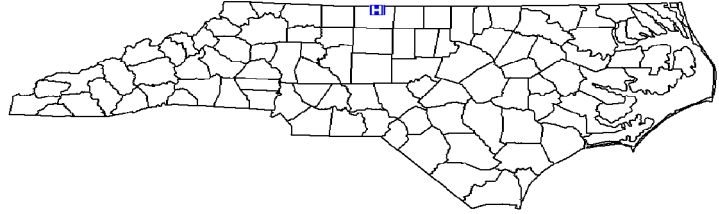
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Morehead Memorial Hospital, Eden, Rockingham County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 6,228
 Patient Days in 2011: 22,583
 Number of Beds: 108
 Number of ICU Beds: 9
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

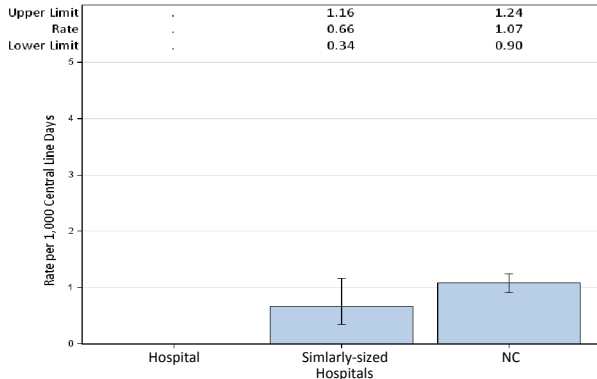


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	49	.

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	543	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

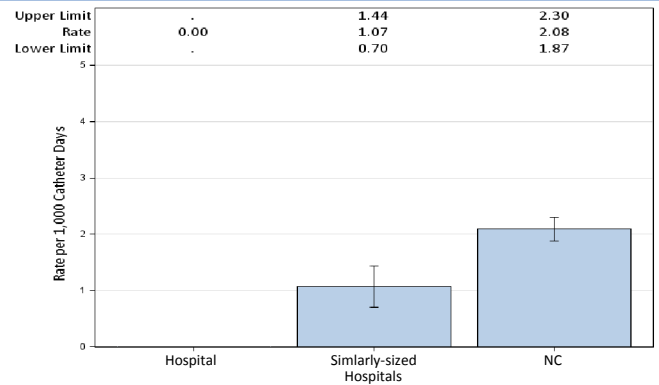


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

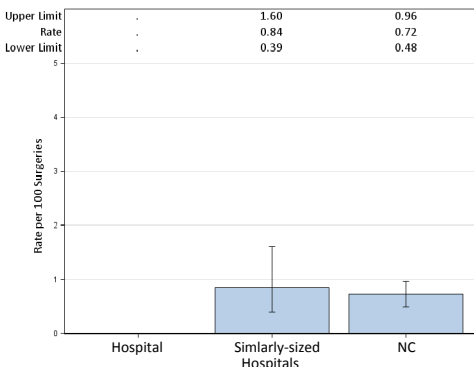


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	15	.
Colon surgery	0	16	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

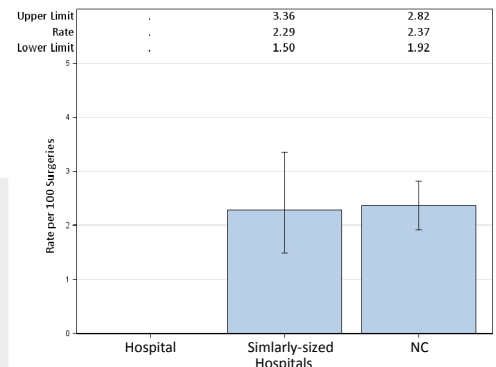


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

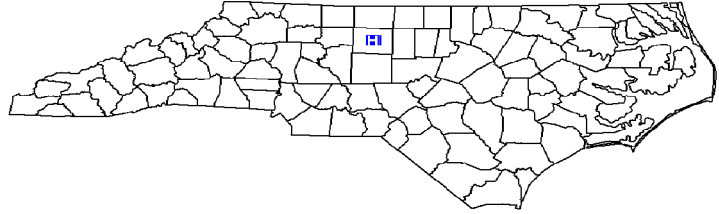
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Moses Cone Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 25,172
 Patient Days in 2011: 124,066
 Number of Beds: 534
 Number of ICU Beds: 66
 Infection Preventionists: 3



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	1.21	1.33	1.24
Rate	0.22	1.08	1.07
Lower Limit	0.01	0.82	0.90

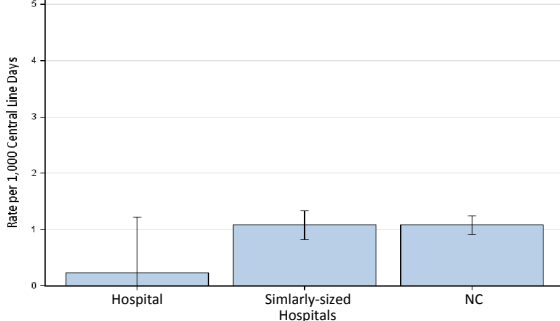


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	4,618	0.22

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	10	5,485	1.82

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	3.35	2.54	2.30
Rate	1.82	2.19	2.08
Lower Limit	0.87	1.84	1.87

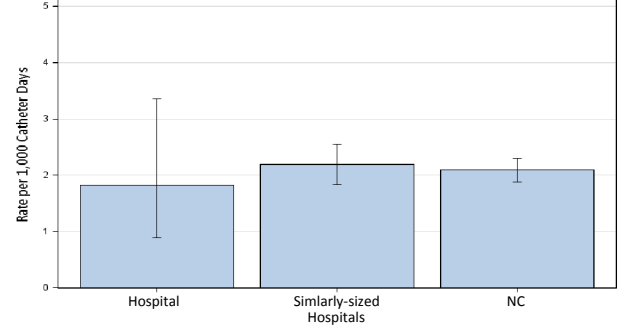


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	1	.
Colon surgery	3	69	4.35

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	.	1.19	0.96
Rate	.	0.70	0.72
Lower Limit	.	0.37	0.48

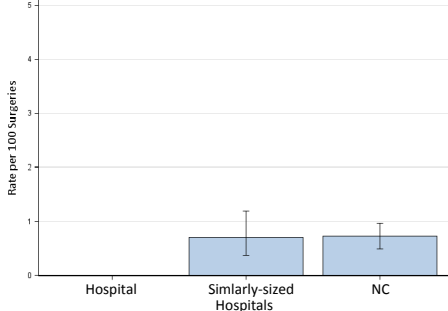


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Upper Limit	12.71	3.14	2.82
Rate	4.35	2.41	2.37
Lower Limit	0.90	1.67	1.92

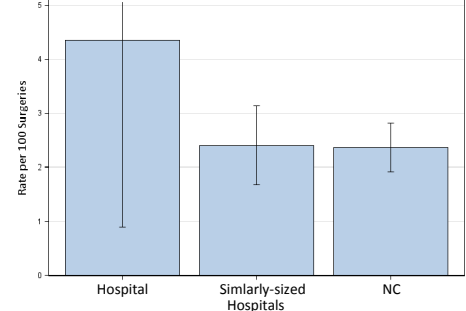


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

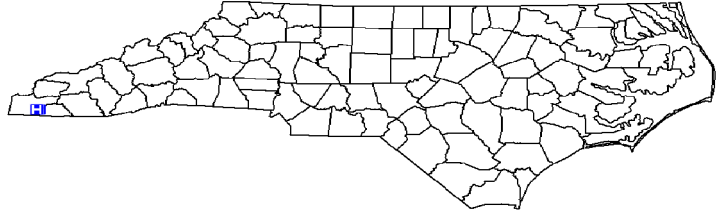
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Murphy Medical Center, Murphy, Cherokee County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 2,475
 Patient Days in 2011: 9,271
 Number of Beds: 57
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

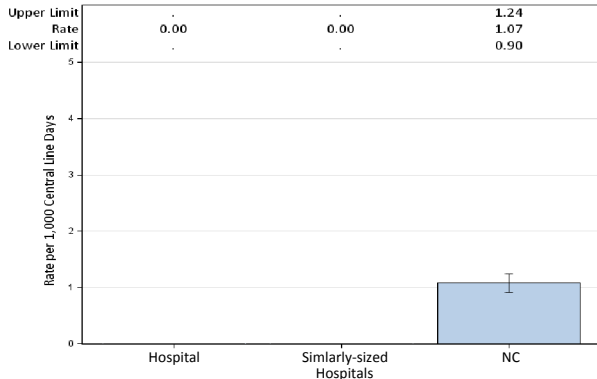


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	72	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	373	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

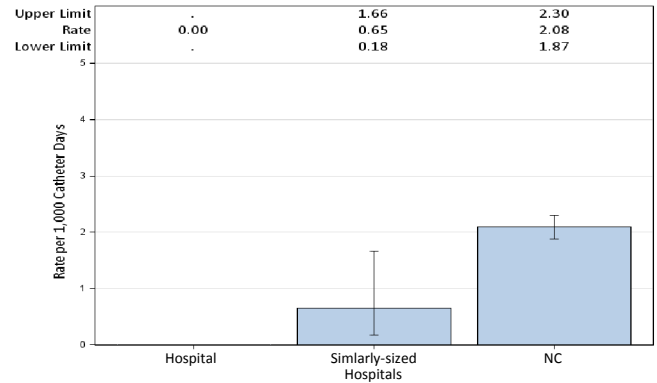


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

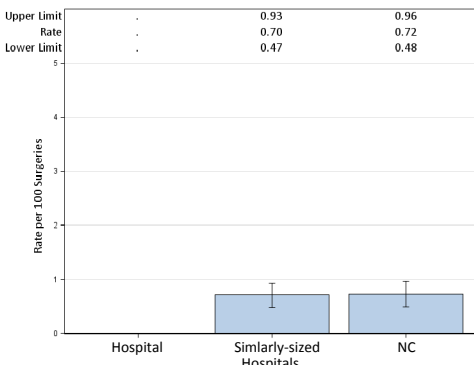


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	5	.
Colon surgery	0	3	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

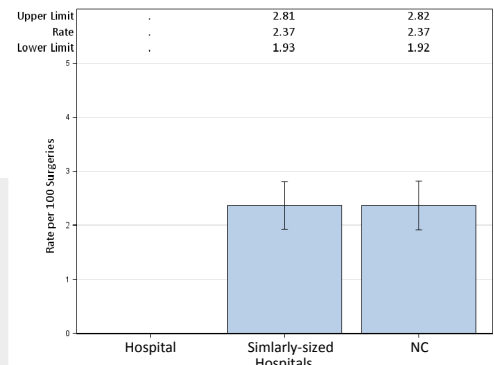


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

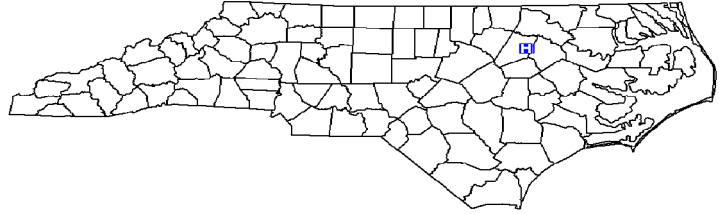
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Nash Health Care Systems, Rocky Mount, Nash County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 12,013
 Patient Days in 2011: 49,385
 Number of Beds: 286
 Number of ICU Beds: 25
 Infection Preventionists: 2



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

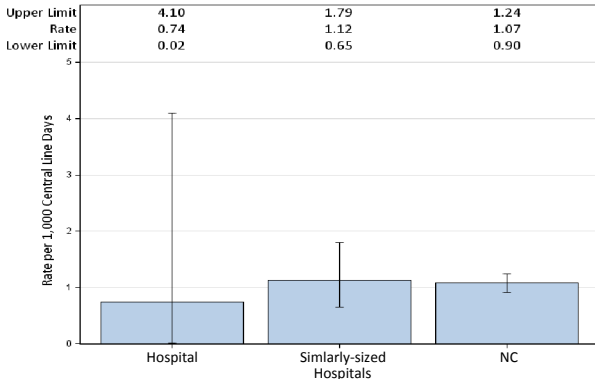


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	1,360	0.74

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	3	1,860	1.61

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

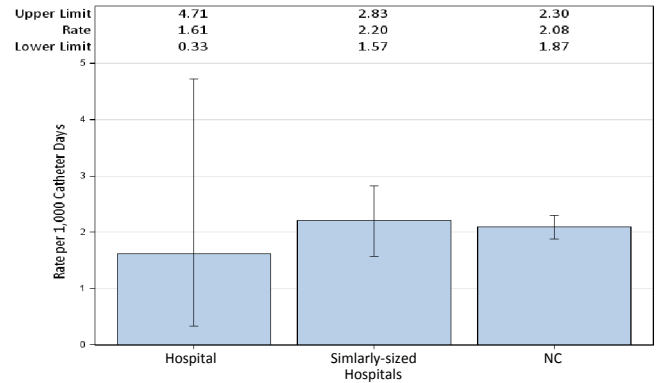


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	109	0.92
Colon surgery	2	50	4

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

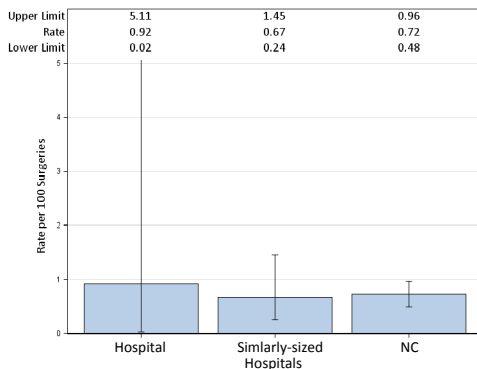


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

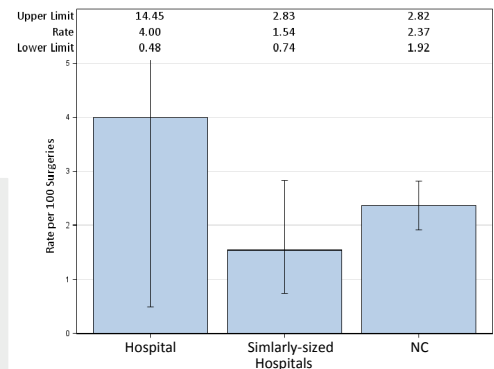


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

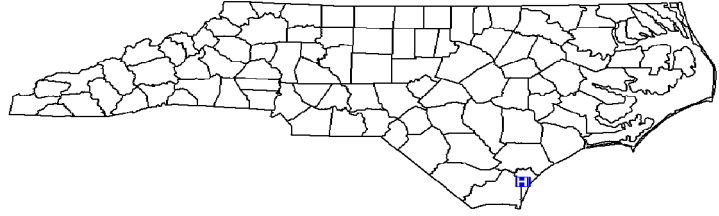
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

New Hanover Regional Medical Center, Wilmington, New Hanover County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 36,026
 Patient Days in 2011: 176,832
 Number of Beds: 588
 Number of ICU Beds: 112
 Infection Preventionists: 4



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

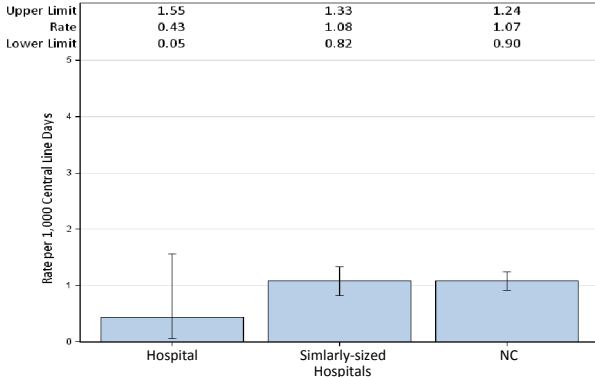


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	4,669	0.43

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	5,426	0.37

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

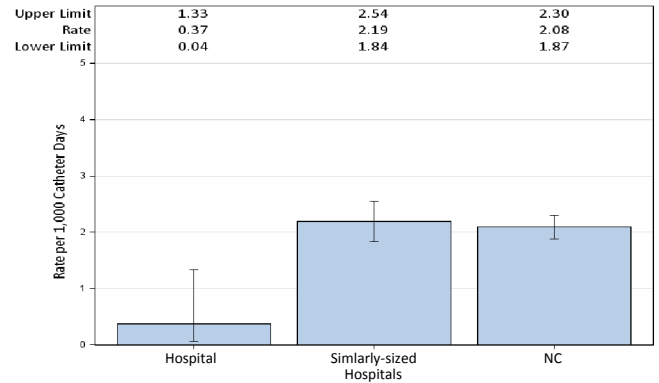


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	202	0.5
Colon surgery	3	200	1.5

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

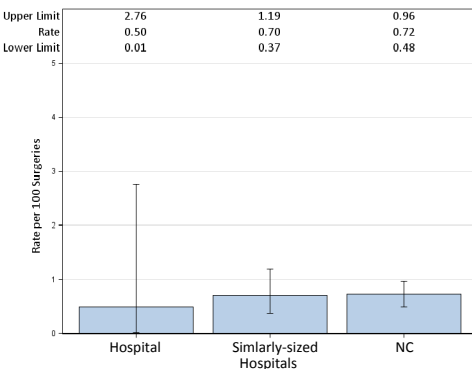


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

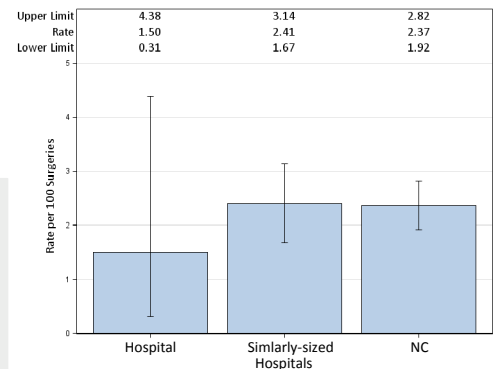


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

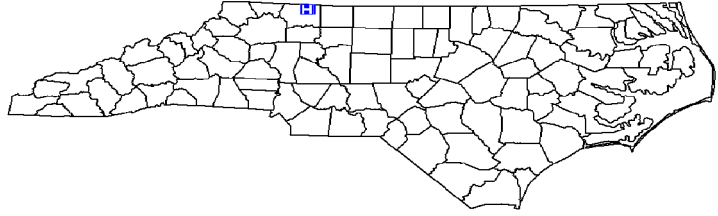
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Northern Hospital Of Surry County, Mount Airy, Surry County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 4,677
 Patient Days in 2011: 15,898
 Number of Beds: 100
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

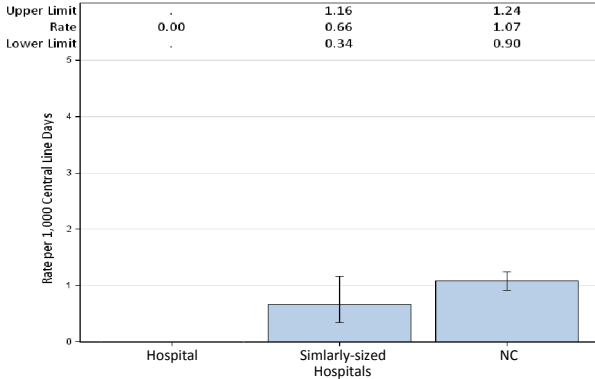


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	150	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	615	1.63

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

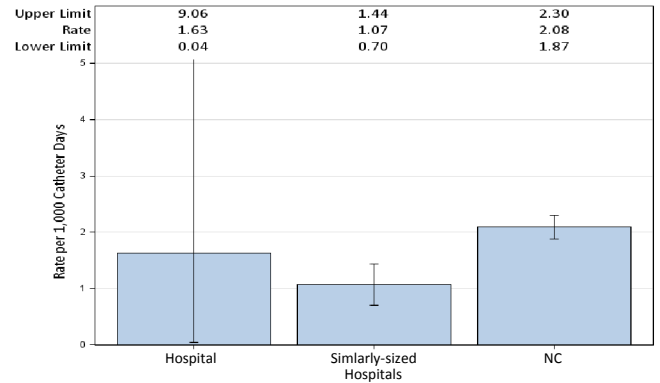


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	6	0
Colon surgery	0	21	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

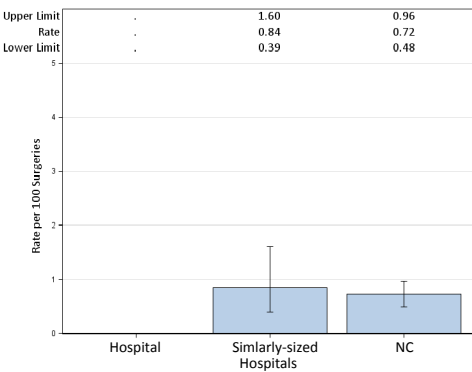


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

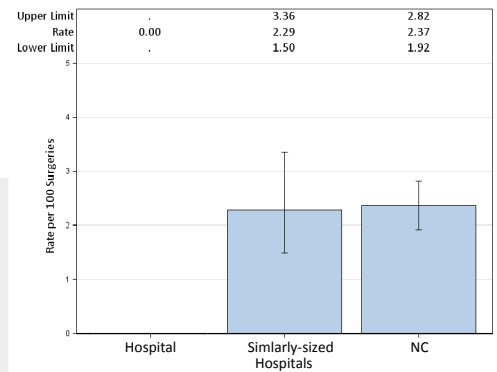


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

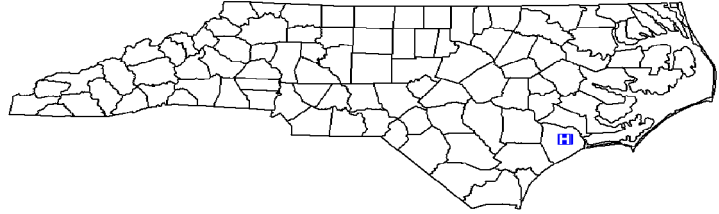
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Onslow Memorial Hospital, Jacksonville, Onslow County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 10,466
 Patient Days in 2011: 38,741
 Number of Beds: 162
 Number of ICU Beds: 30
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

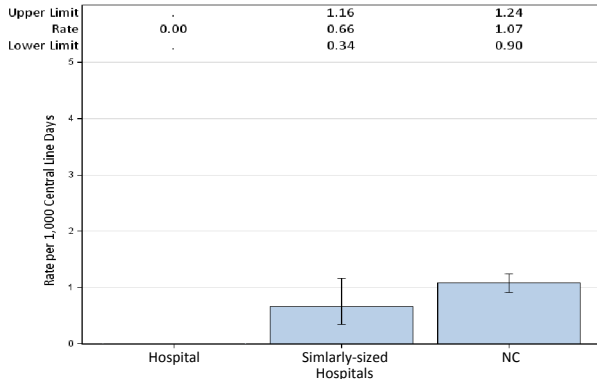


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	579	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	1,433	0.7

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

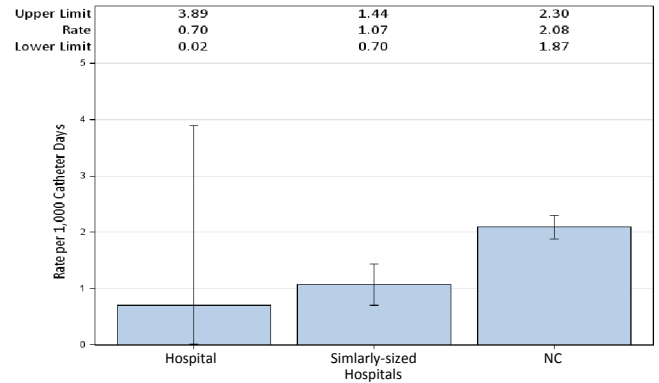


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

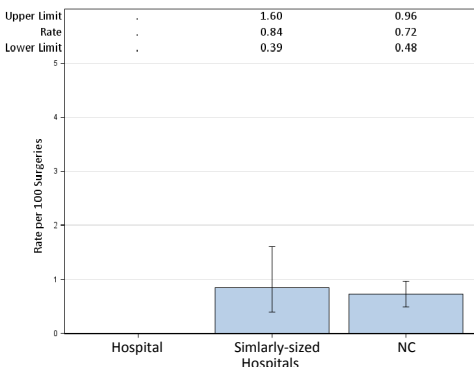


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	17	
Colon surgery	1	30	3.33

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

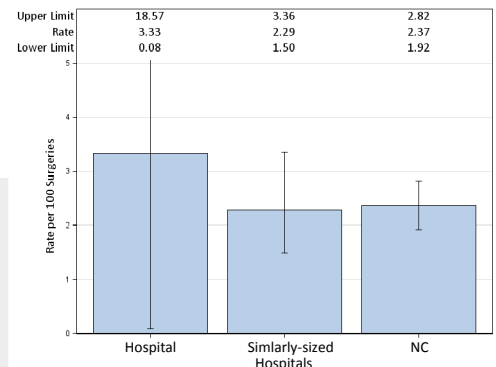


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

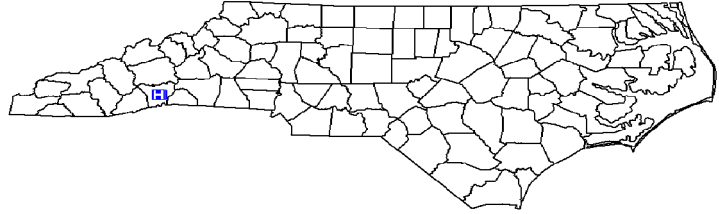
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Pardee Hospital, Hendersonville, Henderson County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Graduate
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 7,331
 Patient Days in 2011: 31,319
 Number of Beds: 145
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

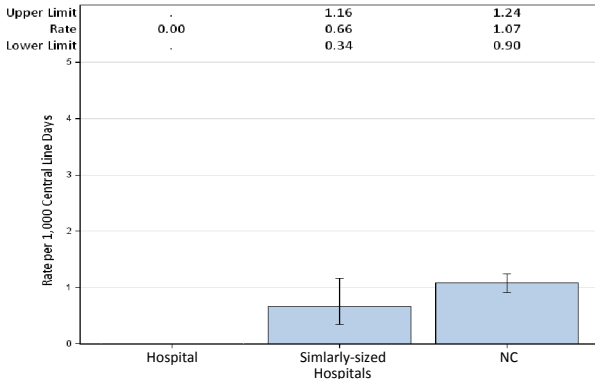


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	256	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	650	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

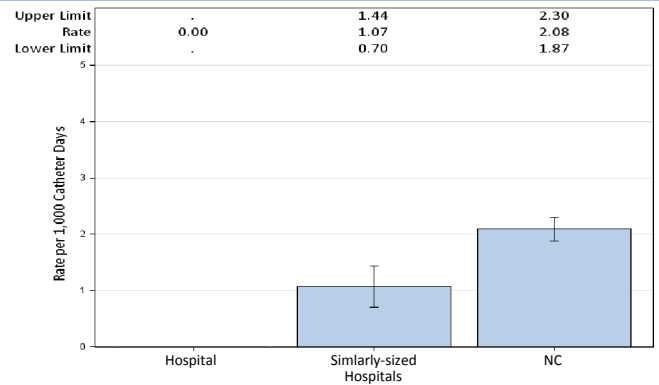


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	26	0
Colon surgery	0	31	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

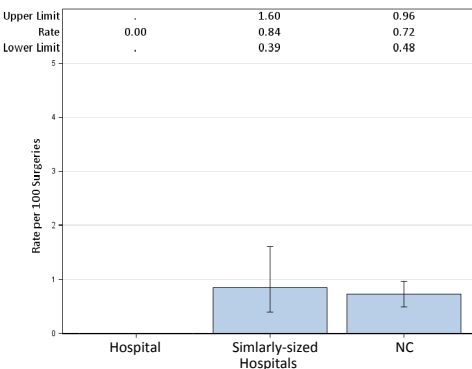


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

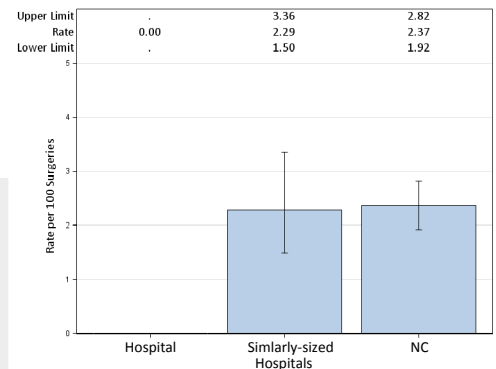


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Park Ridge Health, Hendersonville, Henderson County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 5,275
 Patient Days in 2011: 26,662
 Number of Beds: 103
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

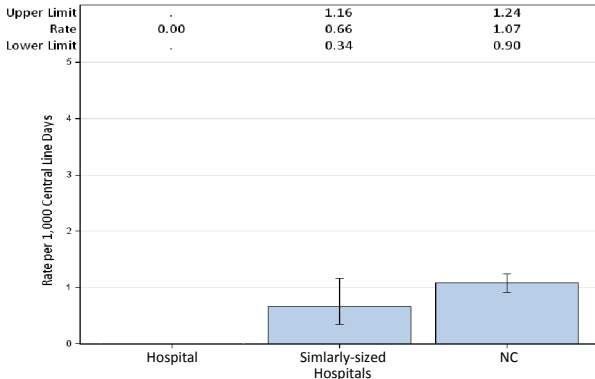


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	110	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	276	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

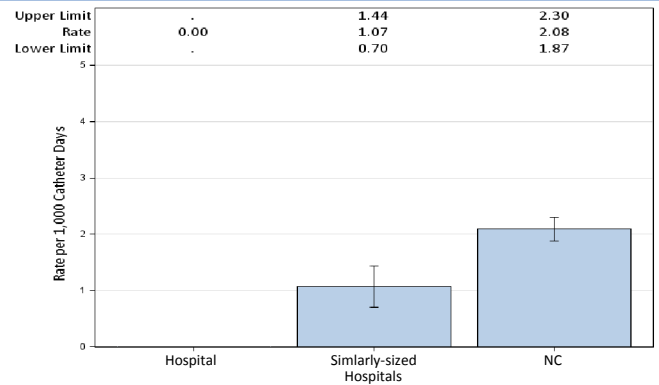


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	12	.
Colon surgery	1	18	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

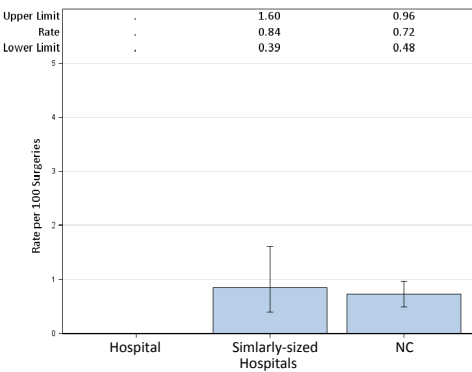


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

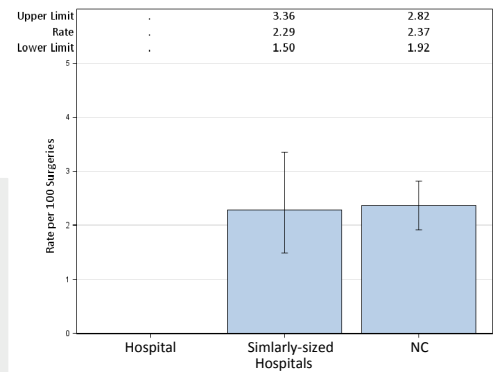


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

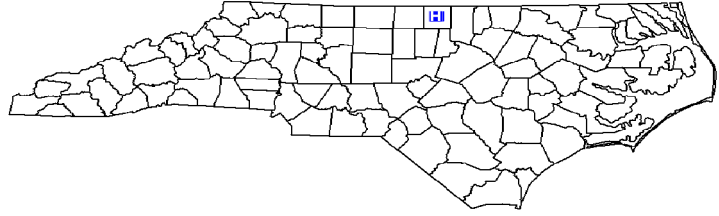
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Person Memorial Hospital, Roxboro, Person County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Profit Status:	For Profit
Admissions in 2011:	1,842
Patient Days in 2011:	6,158
Number of Beds:	110
Number of ICU Beds:	6
Infection Preventionists:	1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

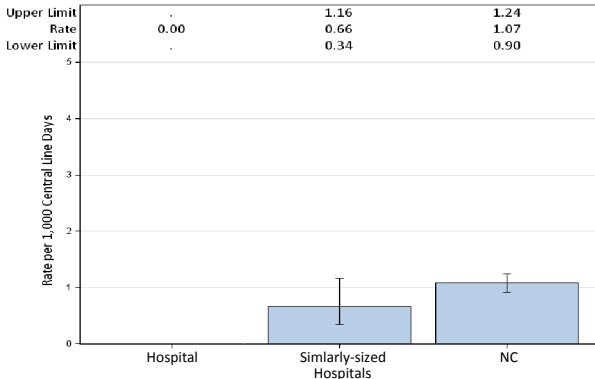


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	101	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	354	2.82

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

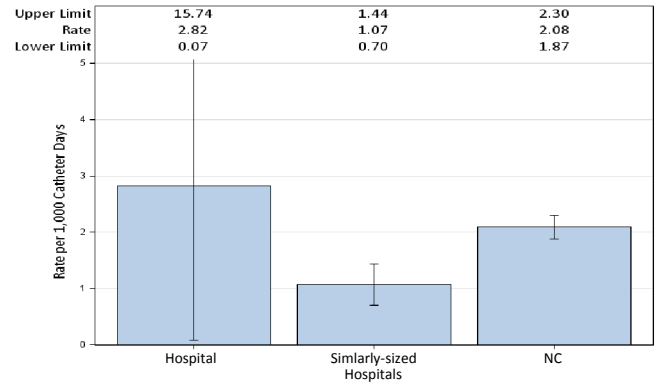


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	.
Colon surgery	0	10	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

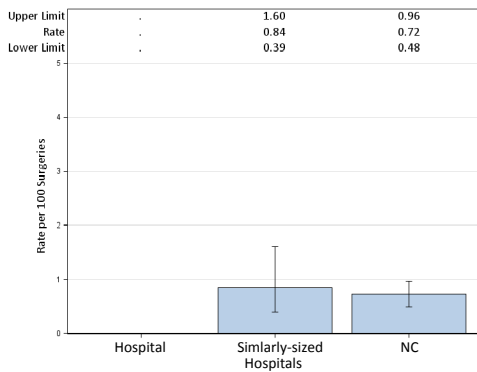


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

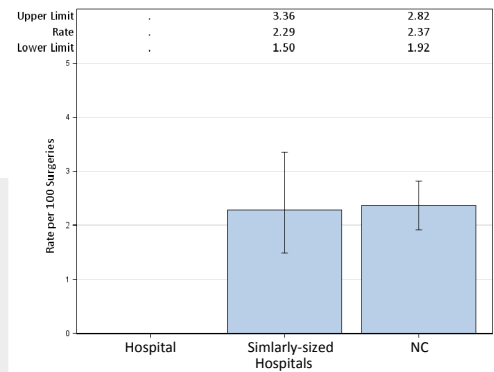


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

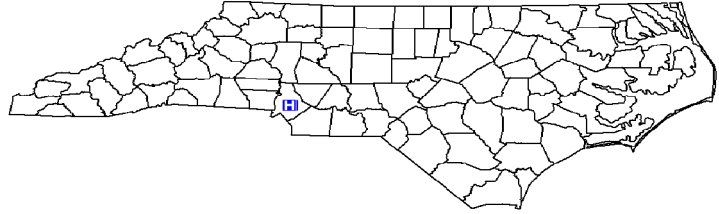
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Presbyterian Hospital Charlotte, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 30,399
 Patient Days in 2011: 169,031
 Number of Beds: 531
 Number of ICU Beds: 81
 Infection Preventionists: 6



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	2.21	1.33	1.24
Rate	1.02	1.08	1.07
Lower Limit	0.37	0.82	0.90

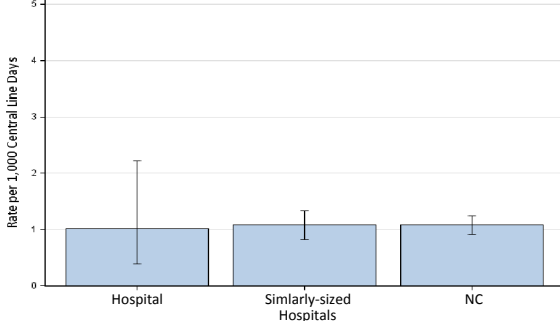


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	6	5,899	1.02

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	4,154	0.24

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	1.34	2.54	2.30
Rate	0.24	2.19	2.08
Lower Limit	0.01	1.84	1.87

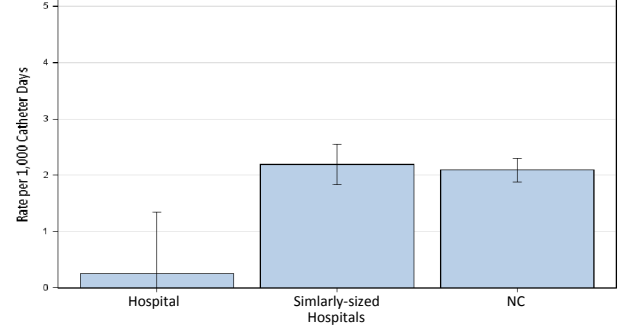


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Upper Limit	2.80	1.19	0.96
Rate	0.78	0.70	0.72
Lower Limit	0.09	0.37	0.48

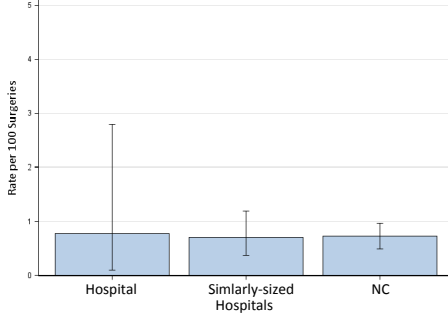


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	2	258	0.78
Colon surgery	8	126	6.35

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	12.51	3.14	2.82
Rate	6.35	2.41	2.37
Lower Limit	2.74	1.67	1.92

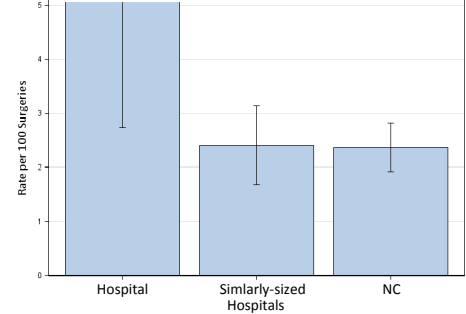


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

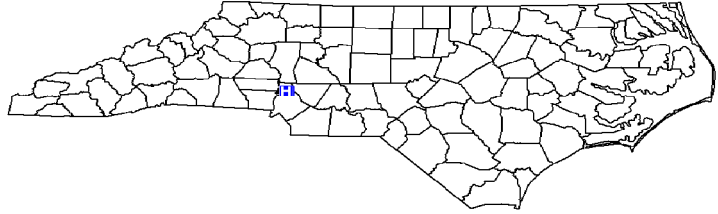
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Presbyterian Hospital Huntersville, Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 5,297
 Patient Days in 2011: 20,193
 Number of Beds: 60
 Number of ICU Beds: 4
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

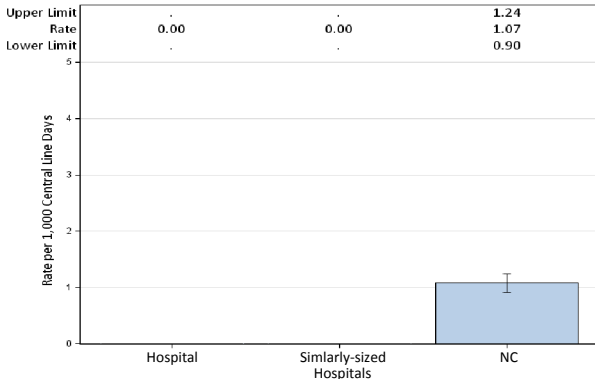


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	222	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	452	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

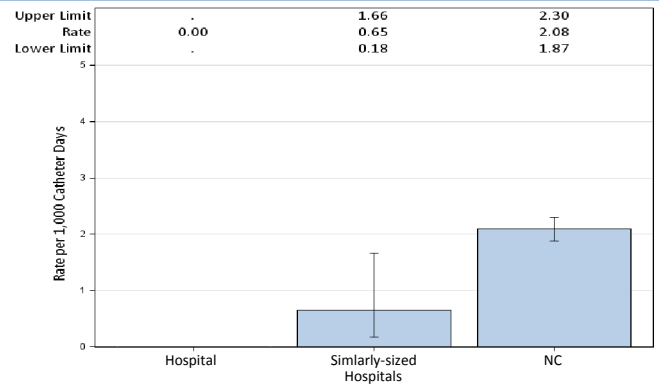


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	26	0
Colon surgery	0	27	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

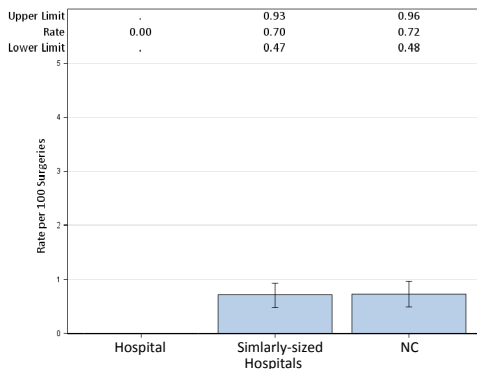


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

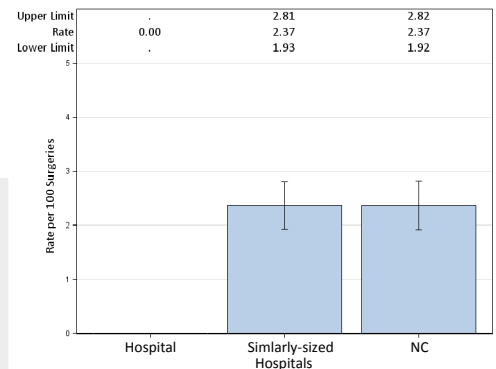


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

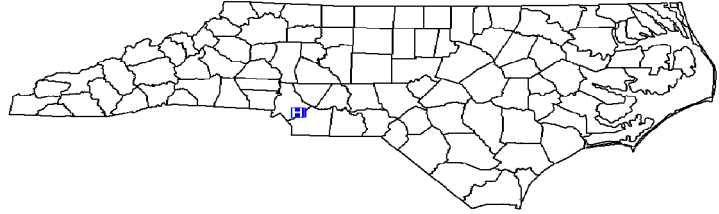
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Presbyterian Hospital Matthews, Matthews, Mecklenburg County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 8,142
 Patient Days in 2011: 33,028
 Number of Beds: 114
 Number of ICU Beds: 14
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

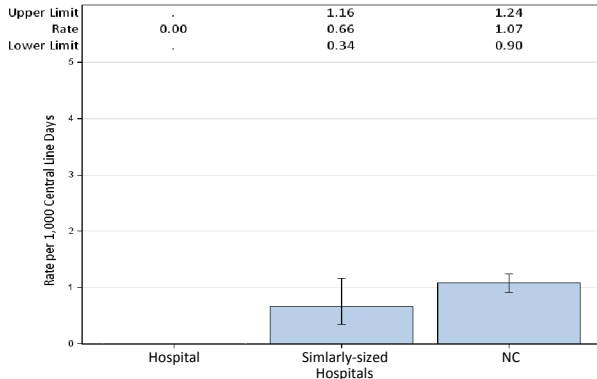


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	469	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	360	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

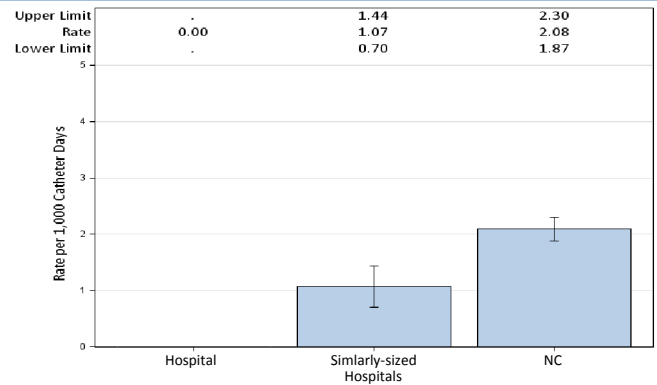


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

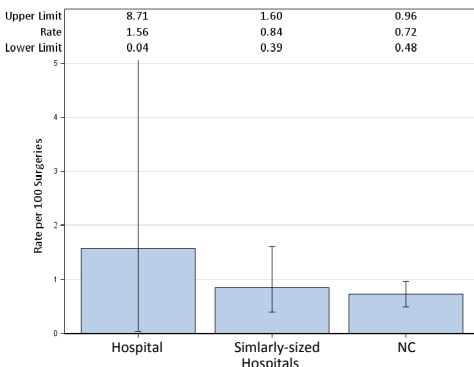


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	64	1.56
Colon surgery	1	19	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

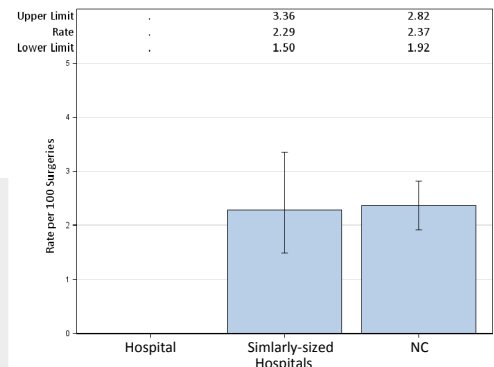


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

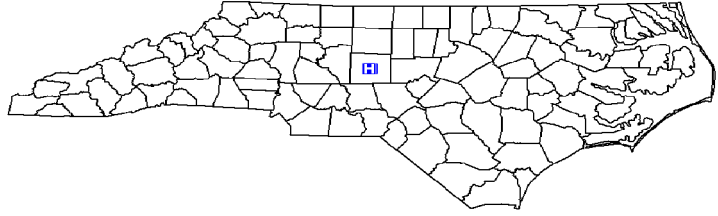
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Randolph Hospital, Asheboro, Randolph County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 7,004
 Patient Days in 2011: 26,195
 Number of Beds: 119
 Number of ICU Beds: 7
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

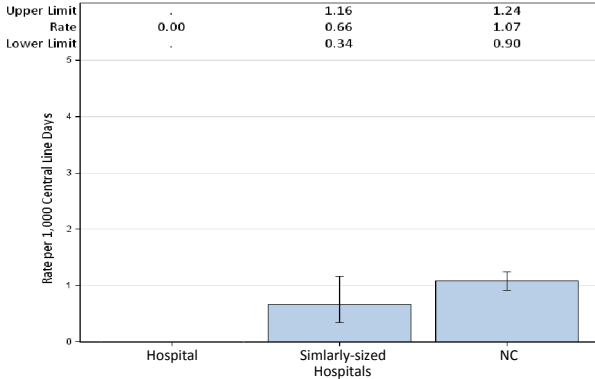


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	416	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	772	1.3

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

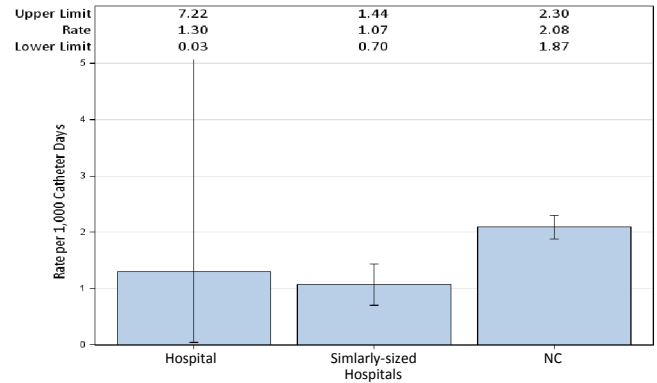


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	32	0
Colon surgery	0	48	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

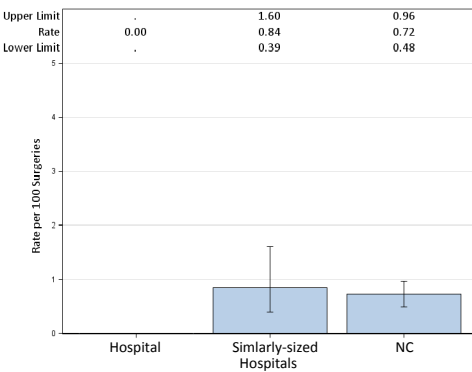


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

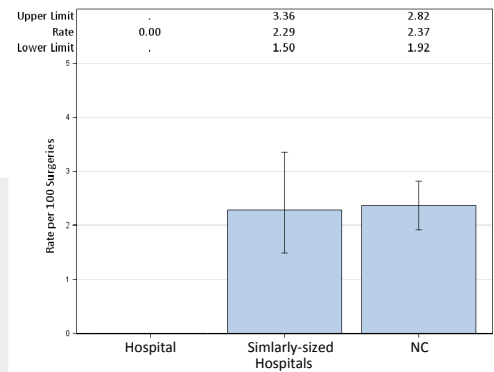


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

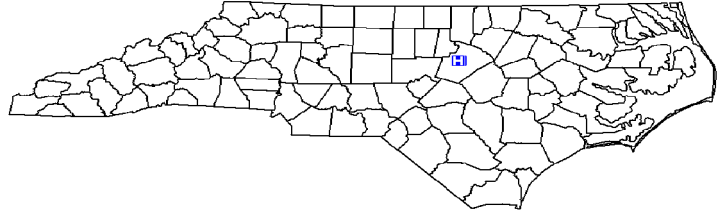
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Rex Healthcare, Raleigh, Wake County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 31,046
 Patient Days in 2011: 115,374
 Number of Beds: 433
 Number of ICU Beds: 38
 Infection Preventionists: 4



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	3.47	1.33	1.24
Rate	0.96	1.08	1.07
Lower Limit	0.12	0.82	0.90

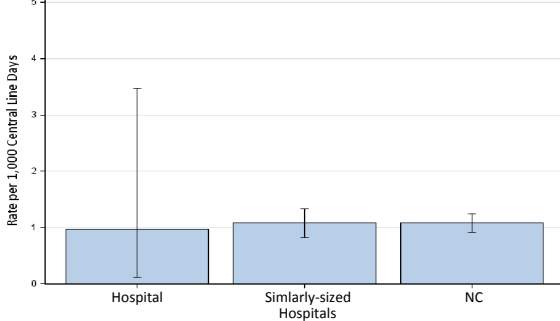


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	2,082	0.96

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	5	3,168	1.58

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	3.68	2.54	2.30
Rate	1.58	2.19	2.08
Lower Limit	0.51	1.84	1.87

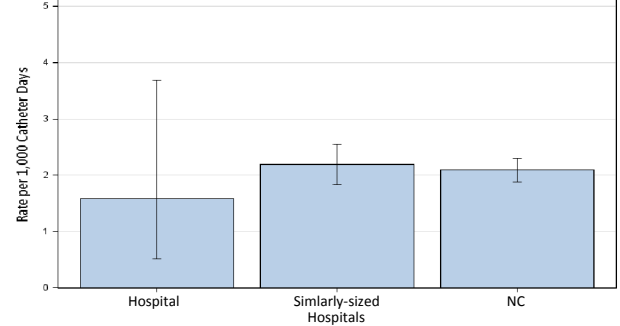


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Upper Limit	2.48	1.19	0.96
Rate	0.44	0.70	0.72
Lower Limit	0.01	0.37	0.48

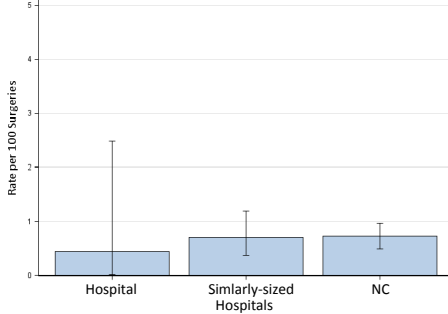


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	225	0.44
Colon surgery	7	231	3.03

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	6.24	3.14	2.82
Rate	3.03	2.41	2.37
Lower Limit	1.22	1.67	1.92

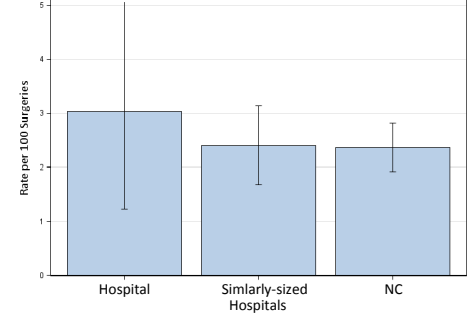


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

Our current colon surgery rates are well below national benchmarks.

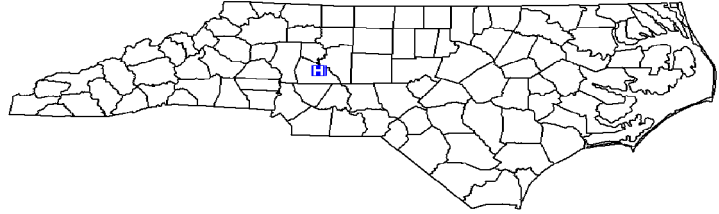
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Rowan Regional Medical Center, Salisbury, Rowan County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 9,137
 Patient Days in 2011: 41,401
 Number of Beds: 268
 Number of ICU Beds: 20
 Infection Preventionists: 2



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	.	1.79	1.24
Rate	0.00	1.12	1.07
Lower Limit	.	0.65	0.90

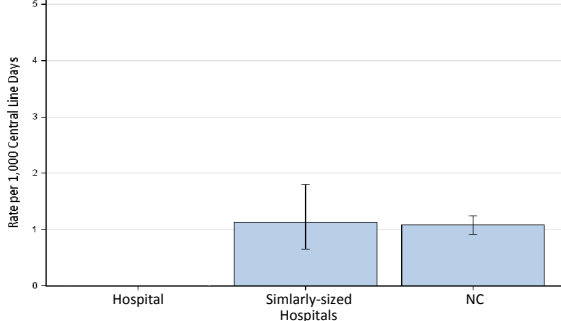


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	935	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	4	2,001	2

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	5.12	2.83	2.30
Rate	2.00	2.20	2.08
Lower Limit	0.54	1.57	1.87

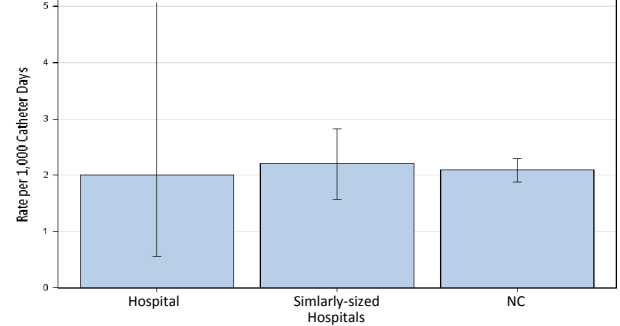


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Upper Limit	.	1.45	0.96
Rate	.	0.67	0.72
Lower Limit	.	0.24	0.48

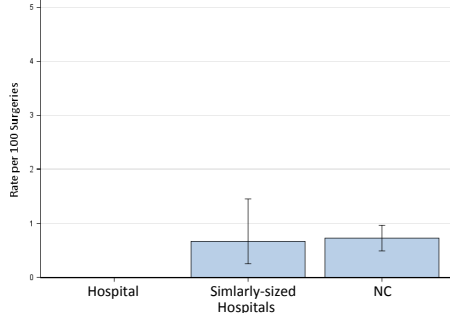


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	13	.
Colon surgery	0	29	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	.	2.83	2.82
Rate	0.00	1.54	2.37
Lower Limit	.	0.74	1.92

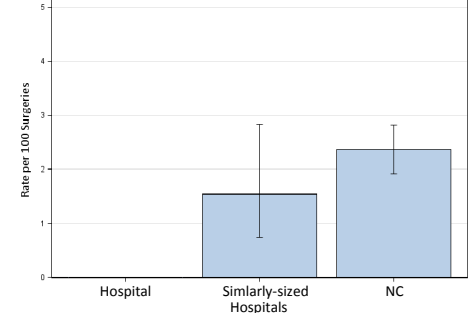


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

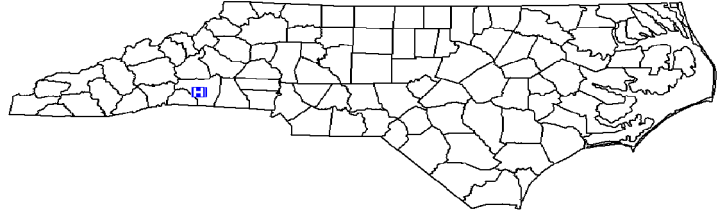
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Rutherford Regional Medical Center, Rutherfordton, Rutherford County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 5,977
 Patient Days in 2011: 22,450
 Number of Beds: 130
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

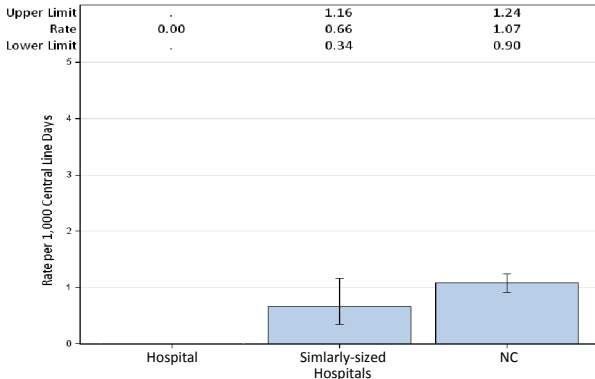


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	153	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	393	5.09

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

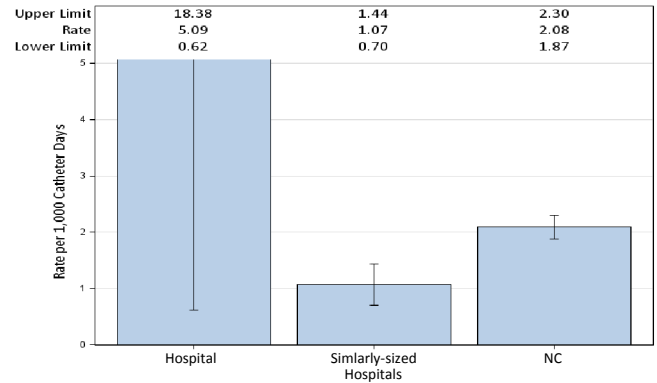


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	25	0
Colon surgery	3	37	8.11

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

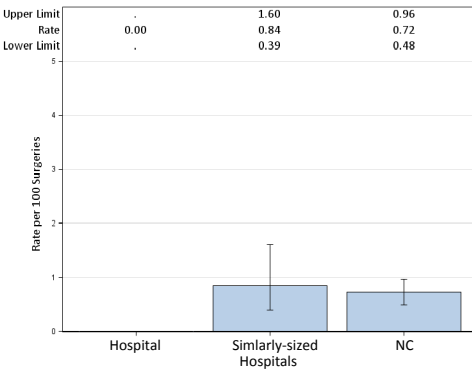


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

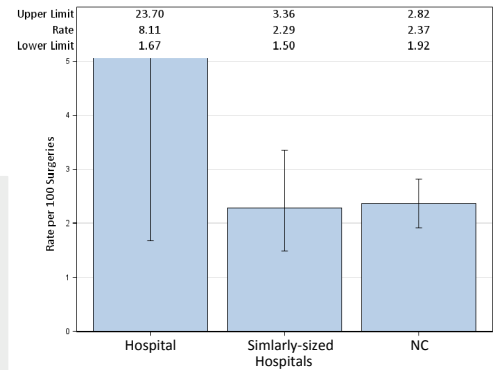


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Sampson Regional Medical Center, Clinton, Sampson County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 3,361
 Patient Days in 2011: 13,569
 Number of Beds: 68
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

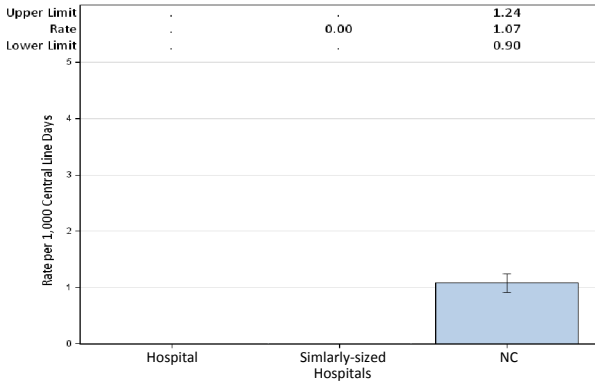


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	37	.

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	356	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

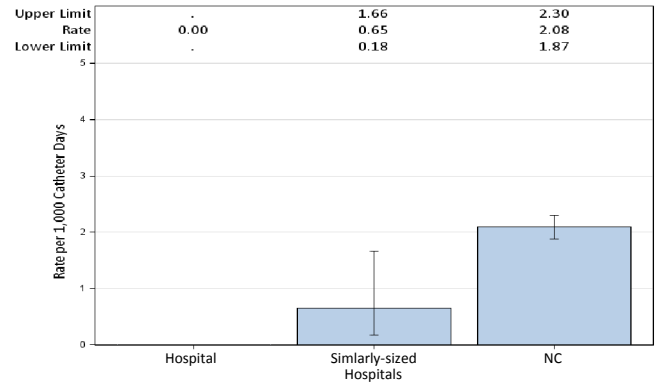


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

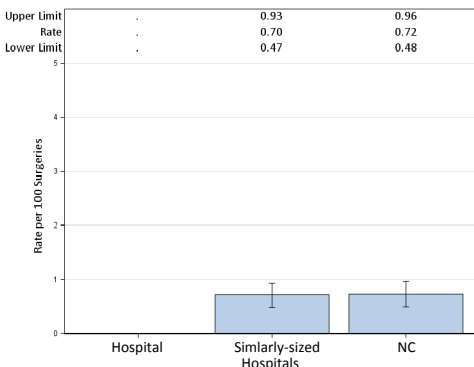


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	5	.
Colon surgery	0	10	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

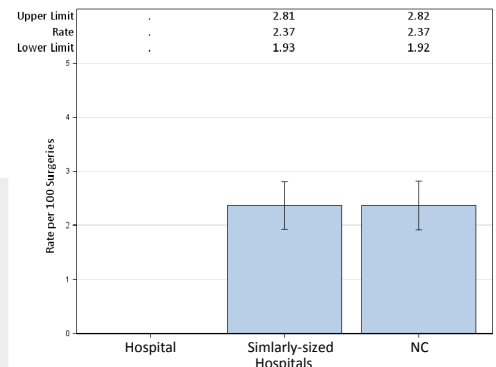


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

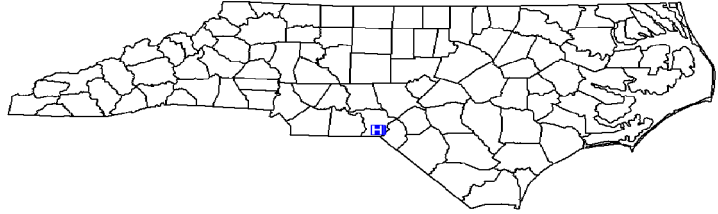
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Sandhills Regional Medical Center, Hamlet, Richmond County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: For Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 3,277
 Patient Days in 2011: 13,449
 Number of Beds: 64
 Number of ICU Beds: 6
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

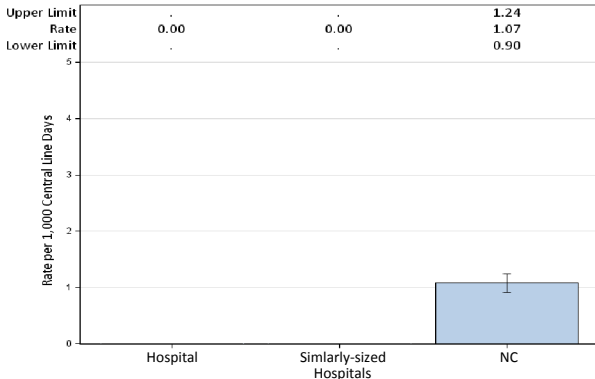


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	148	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	288	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

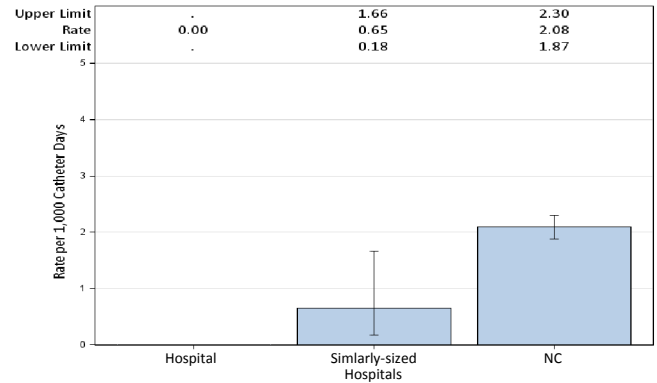


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	16	.
Colon surgery	0	1	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

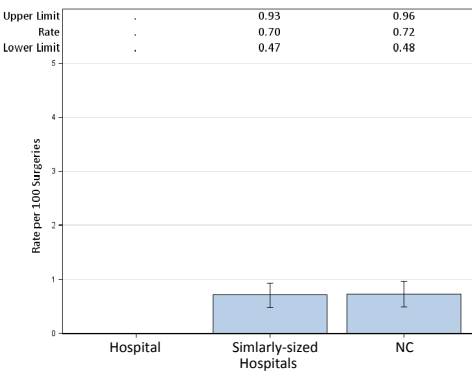


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

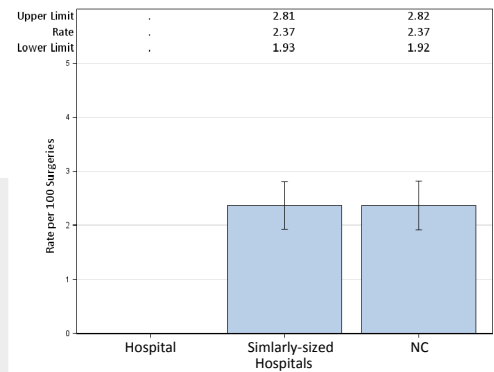


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

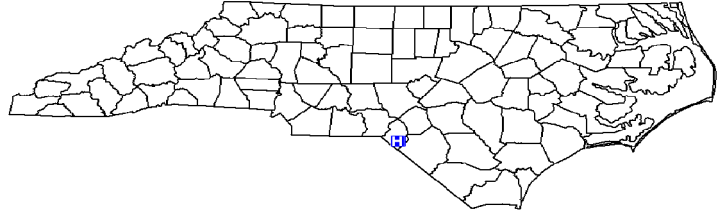
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Scotland Memorial Hospital, Laurinburg, Scotland County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 6,682
 Patient Days in 2011: 23,045
 Number of Beds: 104
 Number of ICU Beds: 7
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

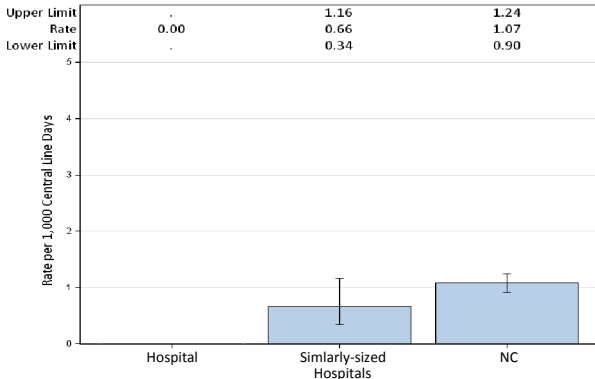


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	313	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	515	3.88

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

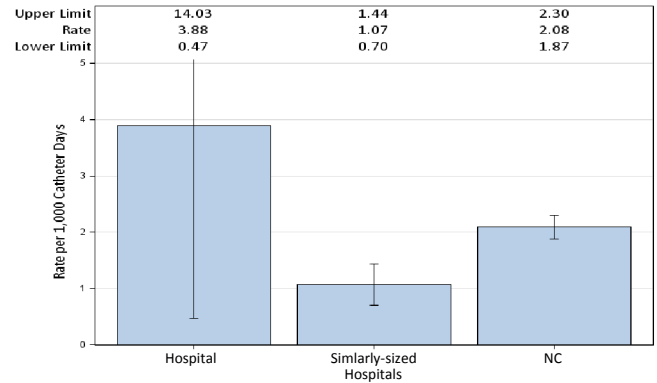


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	26	3.85
Colon surgery	0	12	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

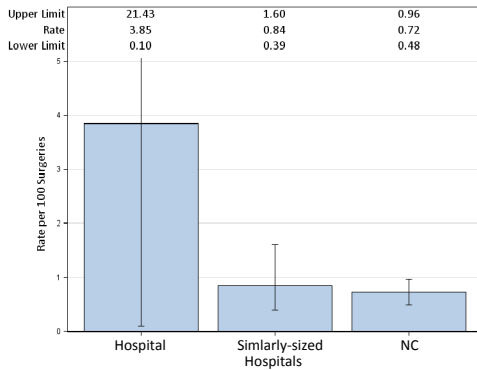


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

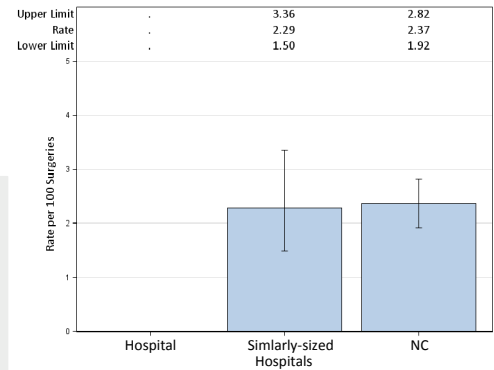


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

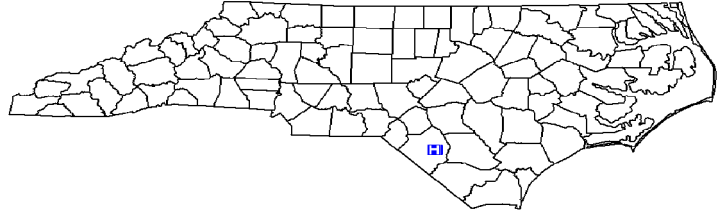
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Southeastern Regional Medical Center, Lumberton, Robeson County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 15,556
 Patient Days in 2011: 62,985
 Number of Beds: 299
 Number of ICU Beds: 19
 Infection Preventionists: 2



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

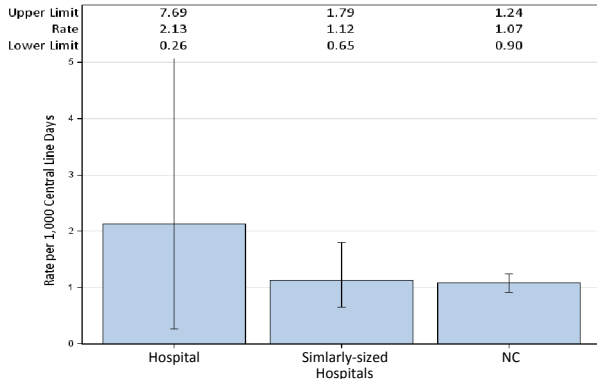


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	940	2.13

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	1,322	0.76

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

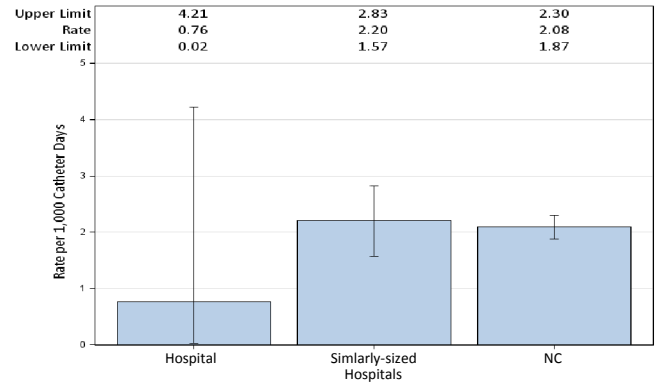


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

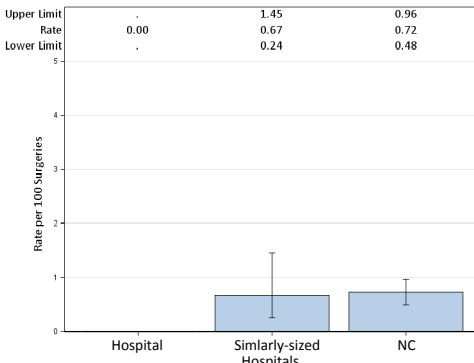


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	114	0
Colon surgery	2	51	3.92

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

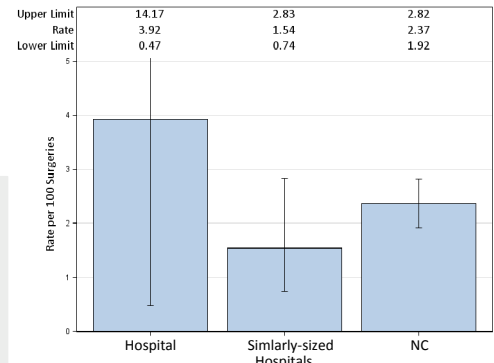


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

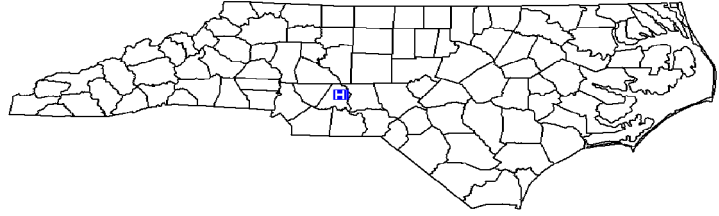
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Stanly Regional Medical Center, Albemarle, Stanly County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Profit Status:	Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011:	5,676
Patient Days in 2011:	20,909
Number of Beds:	119
Number of ICU Beds:	10
Infection Preventionists:	1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

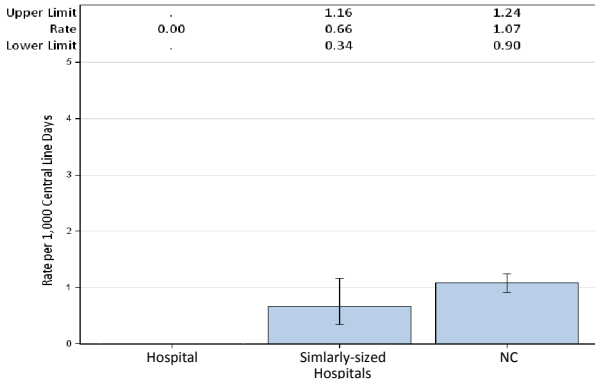


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	169	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	602	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

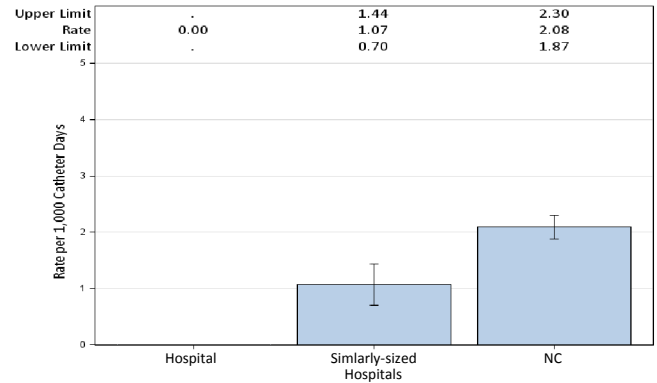


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	4	.
Colon surgery	0	11	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

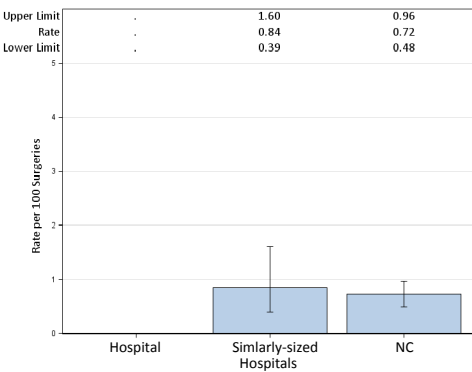


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

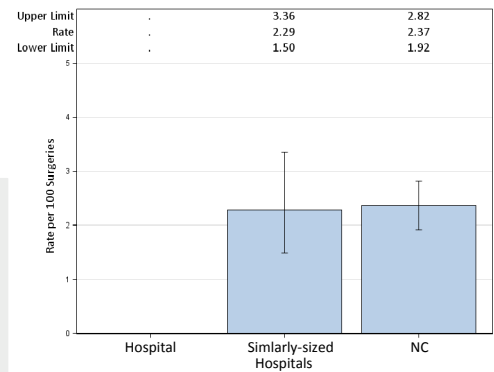


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Stanly 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.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

The McDowell Hospital, Marion, McDowell County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Profit Status:	Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011:	1,884
Patient Days in 2011:	6,685
Number of Beds:	37
Number of ICU Beds:	9
Infection Preventionists:	1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

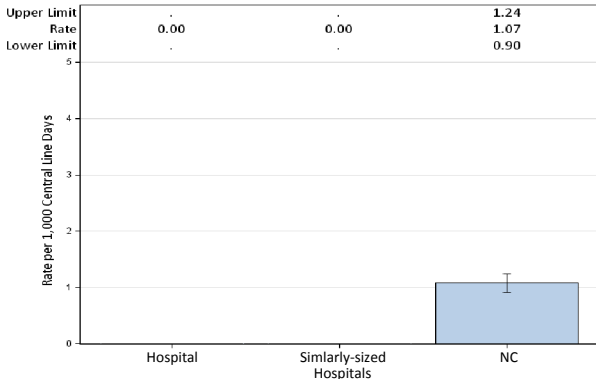


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	96	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	494	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

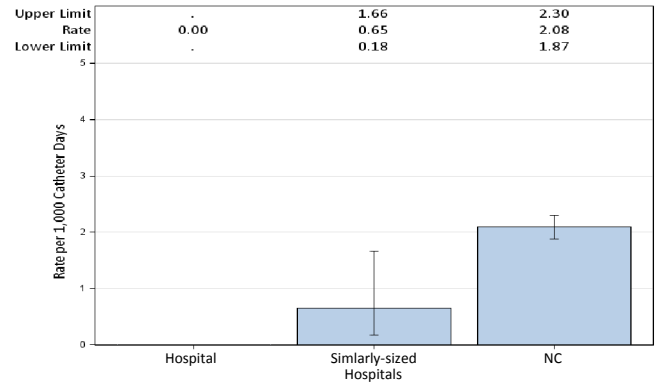


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	0	-
Colon surgery	1	13	-

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

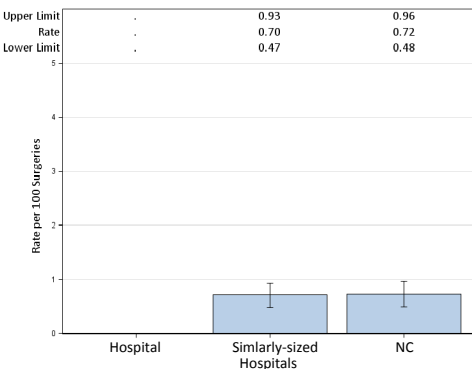


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

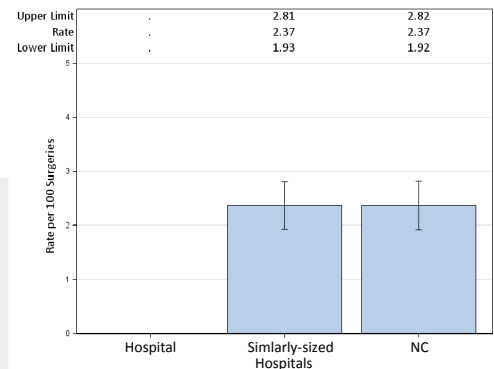


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

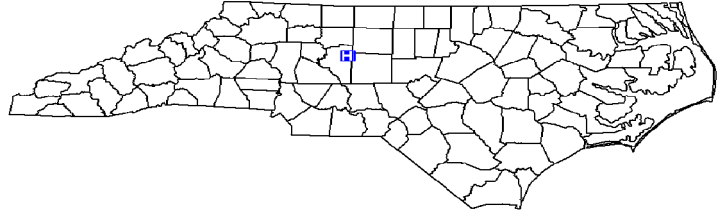
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Thomasville Medical Center, Thomasville, Davidson County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 4,137
 Patient Days in 2011: 21,592
 Number of Beds: 149
 Number of ICU Beds: 11
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

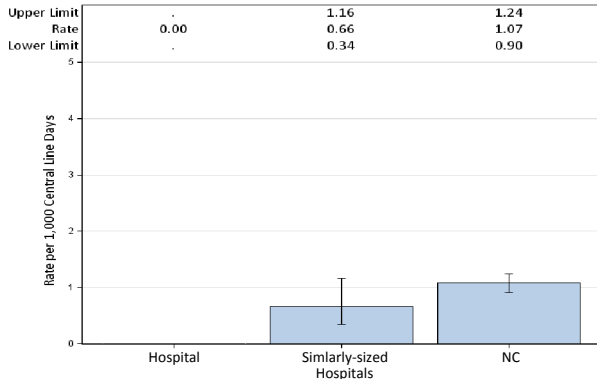


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	147	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	512	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

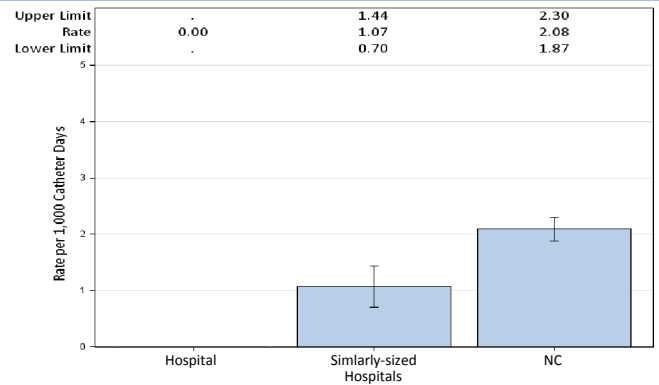


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

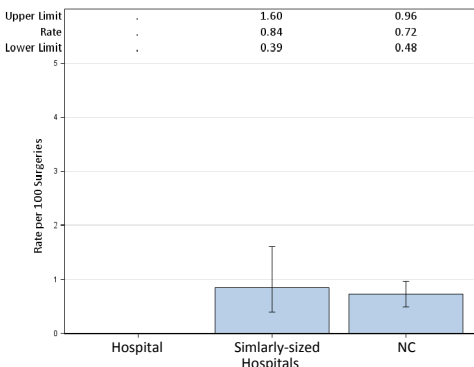


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	14	0
Colon surgery	0	35	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

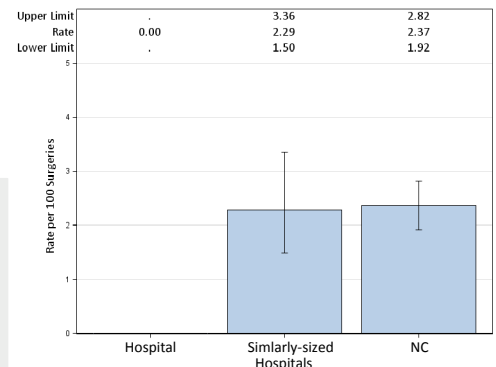


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

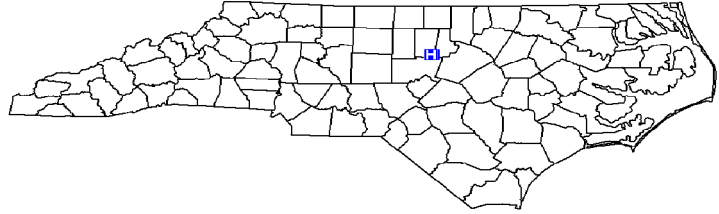
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

UNC Health Care, Chapel Hill, Orange County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Profit Status: Government
 Admissions in 2011: 43,666
 Patient Days in 2011: 244,308
 Number of Beds: 838
 Number of ICU Beds: 171
 Infection Preventionists: 6



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	2.98	1.56	1.24
Rate	1.99	1.25	1.07
Lower Limit	1.26	0.94	0.90

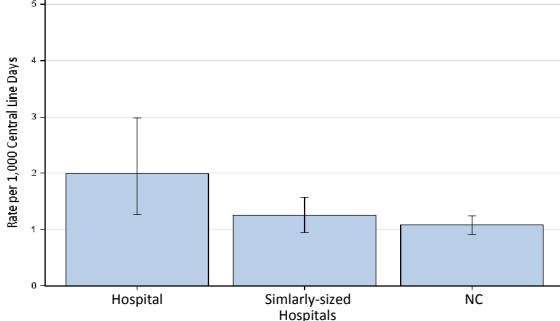


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	23	11,567	1.99

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	18	8,828	2.04

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	3.22	3.26	2.30
Rate	2.04	2.77	2.08
Lower Limit	1.21	2.29	1.87

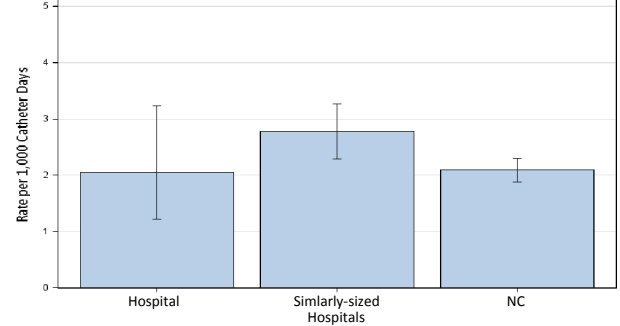


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Upper Limit	4.82	1.81	0.96
Rate	2.21	0.83	0.72
Lower Limit	0.81	0.30	0.48

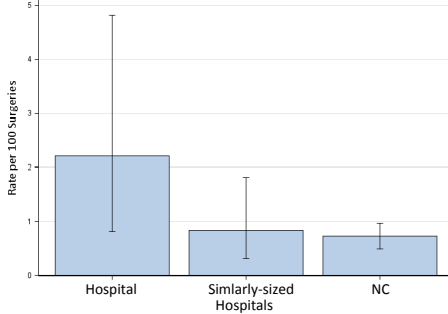


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	6	271	2.21
Colon surgery	11	173	6.36

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	11.38	5.11	2.82
Rate	6.36	3.40	2.37
Lower Limit	3.17	2.16	1.92

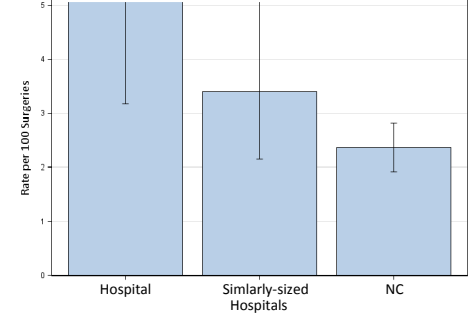


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

UNC Health Care is pleased that our rates of all reported healthcare-associated infections are statistically similar to similarly-sized hospitals and NC 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).

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

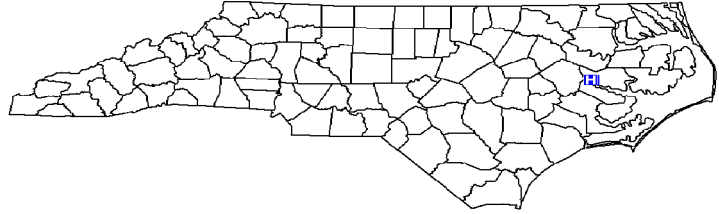
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Vidant Beaufort Hospital, Washington, Beaufort County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 1,251
 Patient Days in 2011: 4,621
 Number of Beds: 99
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

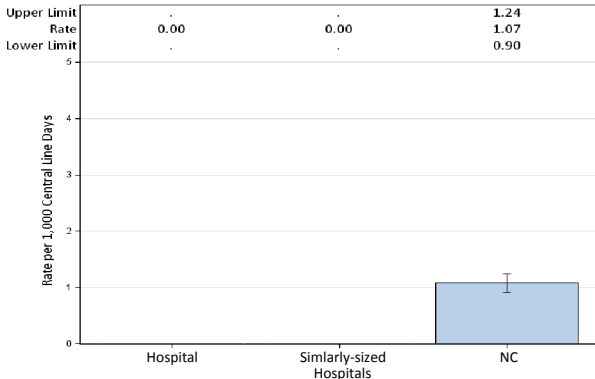


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	52	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	207	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

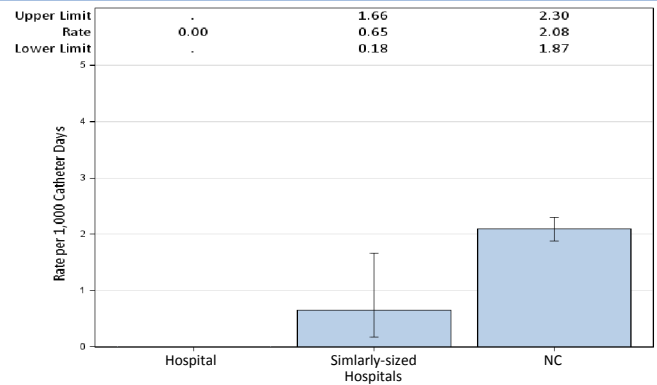


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	9	.
Colon surgery	0	9	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

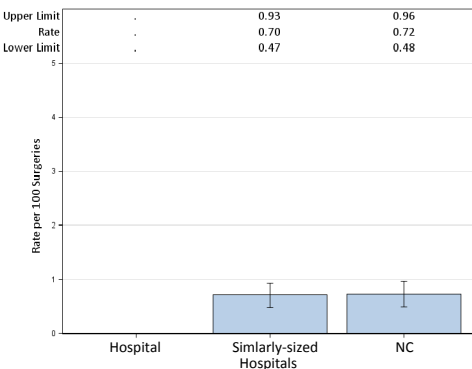


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

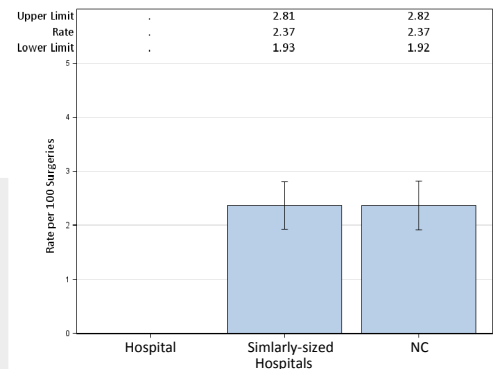


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

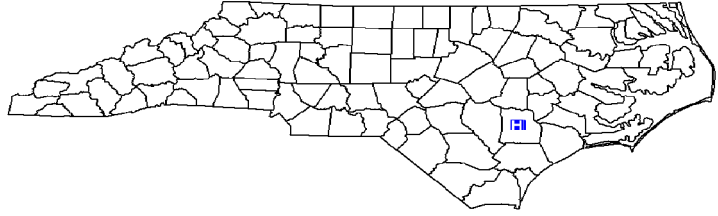
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Vidant Duplin Hospital, Kenansville, Duplin County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 3,321
 Patient Days in 2011: 16,537
 Number of Beds: 79
 Number of ICU Beds: 9
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

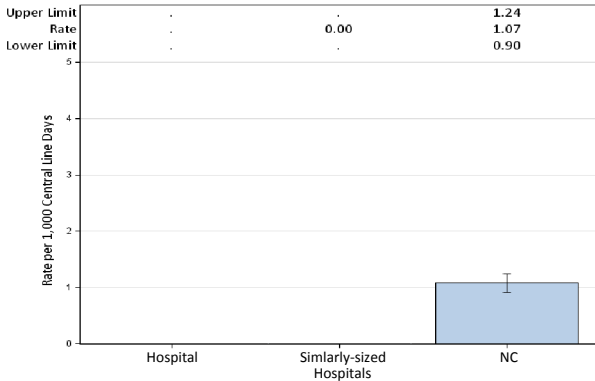


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	31	.

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	225	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

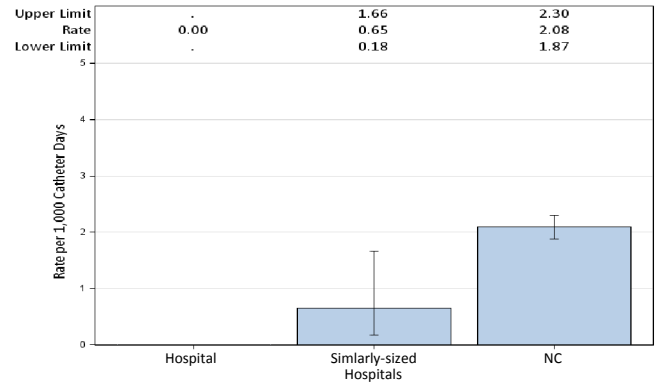


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	17	.
Colon surgery	0	3	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

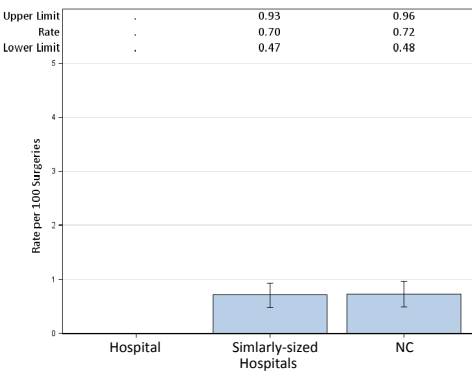


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

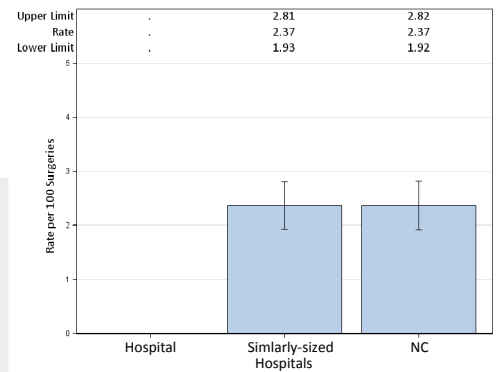


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

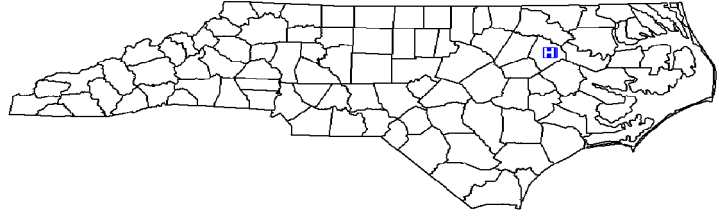
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Vidant Edgecombe Hospital, Tarboro, Edgecombe County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 5,033
 Patient Days in 2011: 18,064
 Number of Beds: 117
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

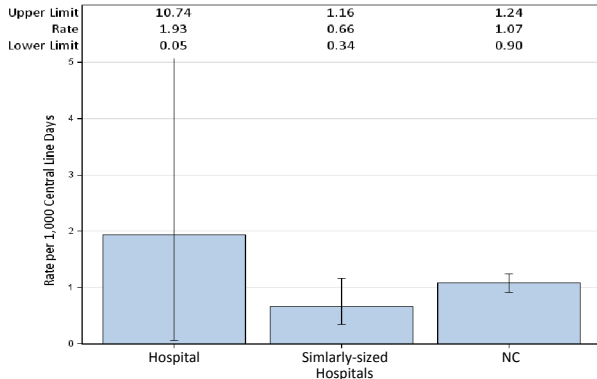


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	519	1.93

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	631	3.17

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

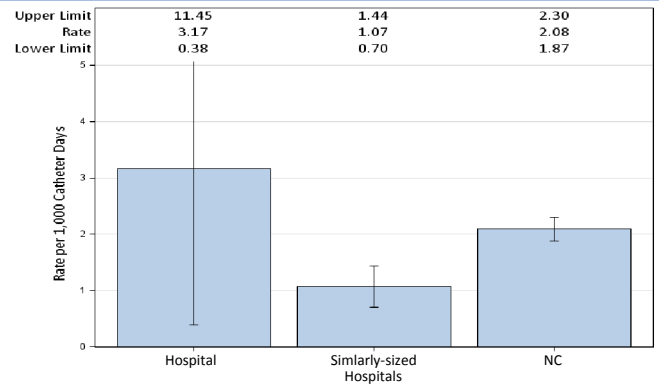


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

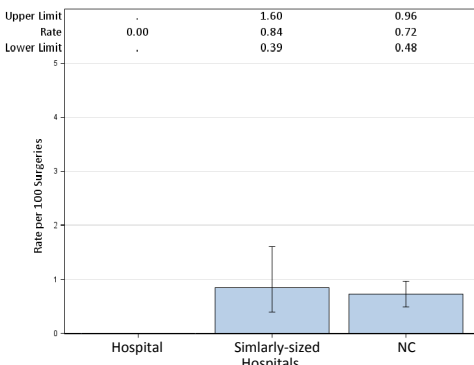


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	22	0
Colon surgery	0	13	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

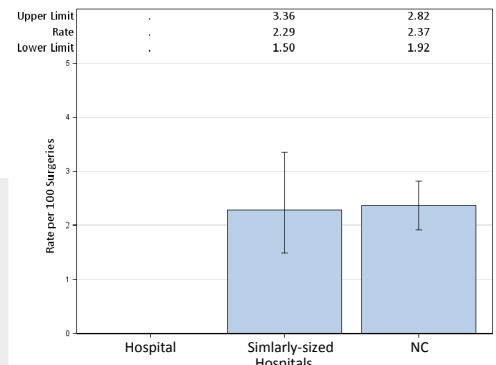


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

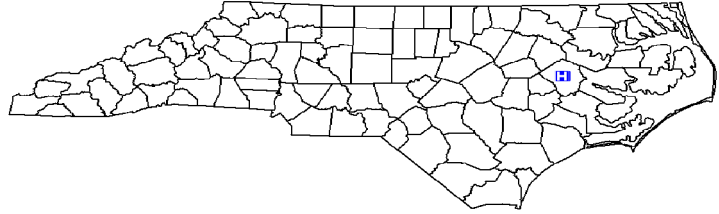
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Vidant Medical Center, Greenville, Pitt County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 57,661
 Patient Days in 2011: 310,339
 Number of Beds: 861
 Number of ICU Beds: 162
 Infection Preventionists: 8



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

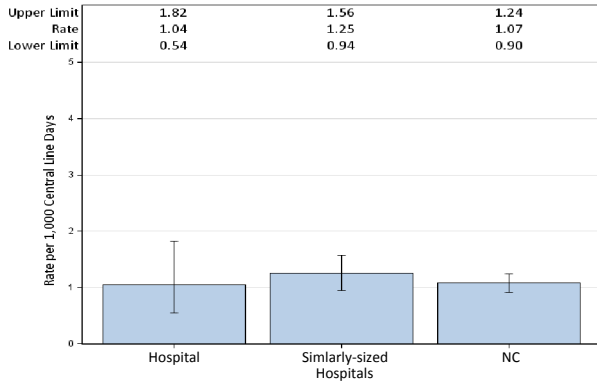


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	12	11,535	1.04

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	48	10,986	4.37

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

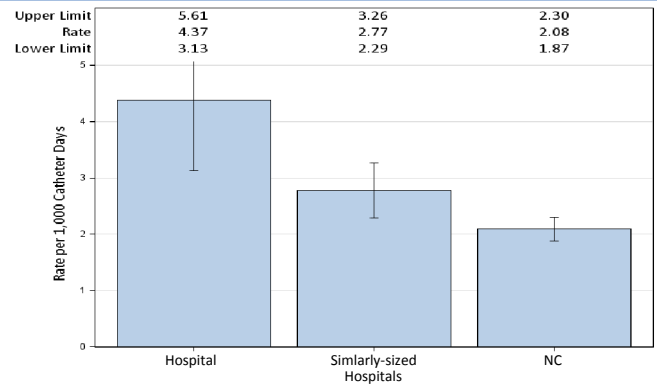


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

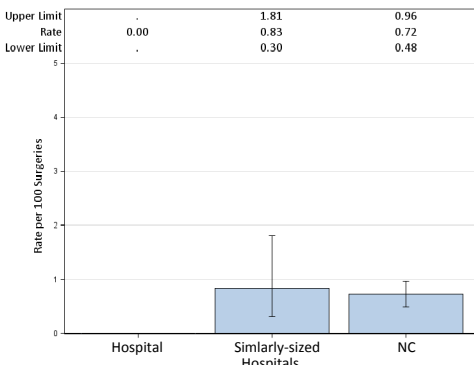


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	152	0
Colon surgery	6	216	2.78

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

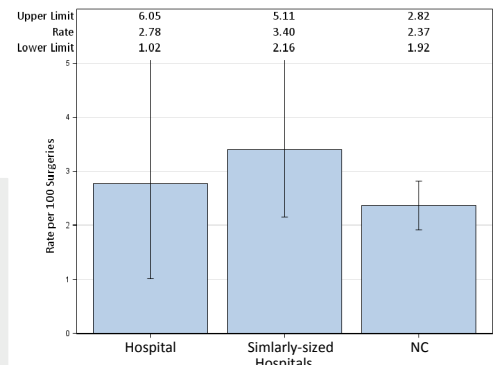


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

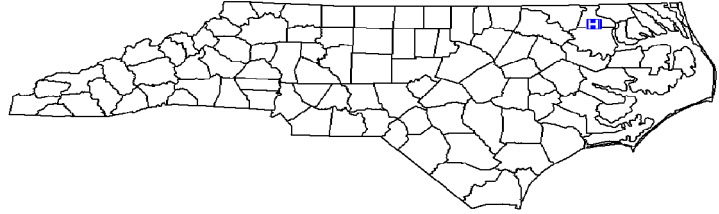
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Vidant Roanoke Chowan Hospital, Ahoskie, Hertford County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 245
 Patient Days in 2011: 1,257
 Number of Beds: 144
 Number of ICU Beds: 10
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

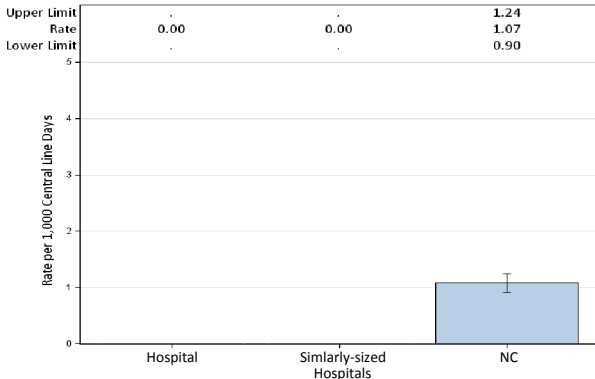


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	548	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	344	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

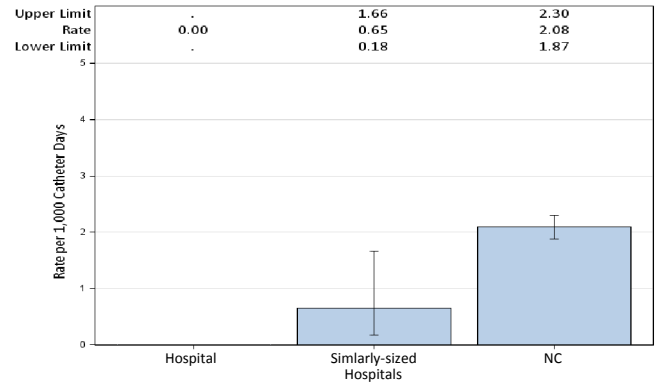


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	15	.
Colon surgery	0	14	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

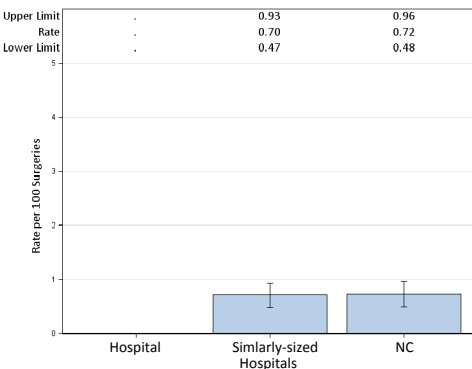


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

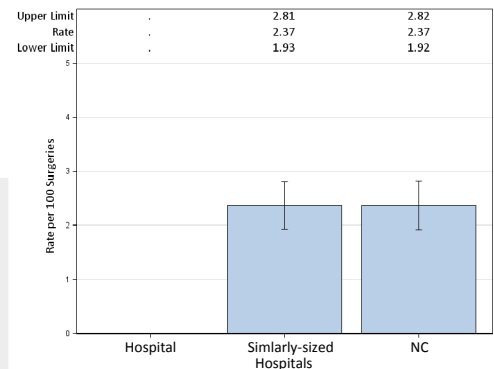


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

Physician and staff engagement has been the critical factor for our success.

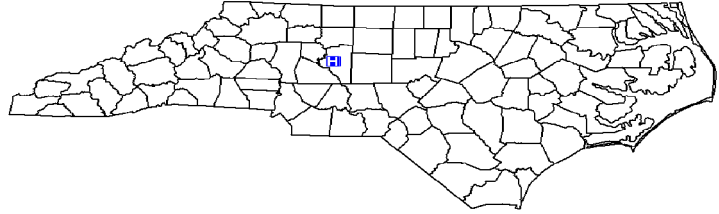
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Wake Forest Baptist Health-Lexington Medical Center, Lexington, Davidson County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Limited
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 4,121
 Patient Days in 2011: 10,939
 Number of Beds: 85
 Number of ICU Beds: 21
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

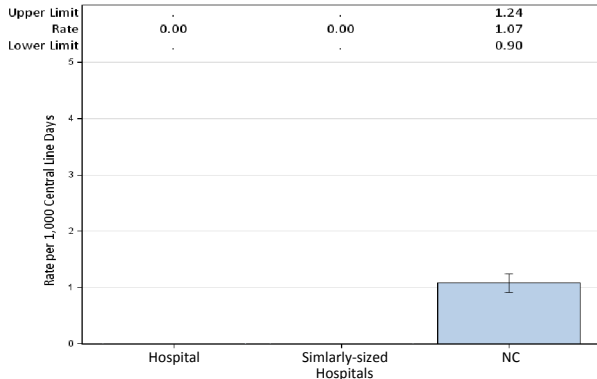


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	208	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	912	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

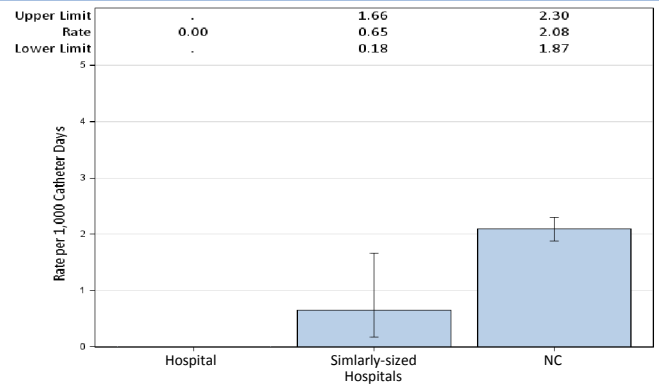


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

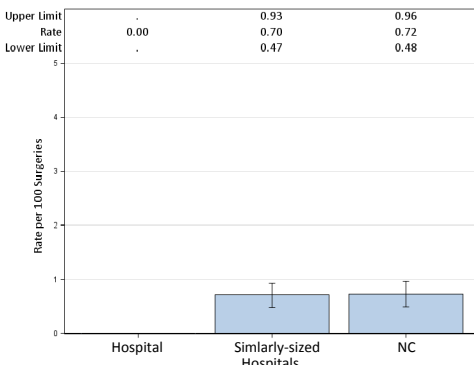


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	40	0
Colon surgery	0	19	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

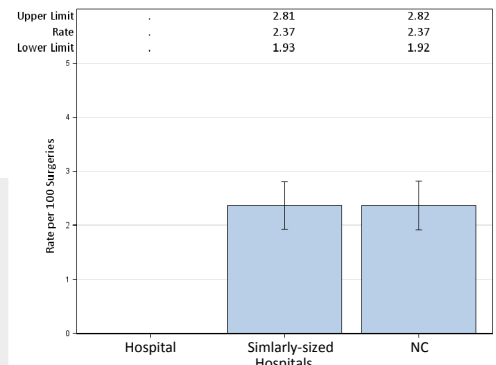


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

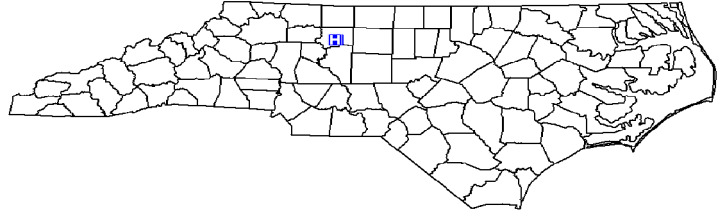
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Major
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 38,762
 Patient Days in 2011: 240,880
 Number of Beds: 885
 Number of ICU Beds: 176
 Infection Preventionists: 6



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	1.19	1.56	1.24
Rate	0.55	1.25	1.07
Lower Limit	0.20	0.94	0.90

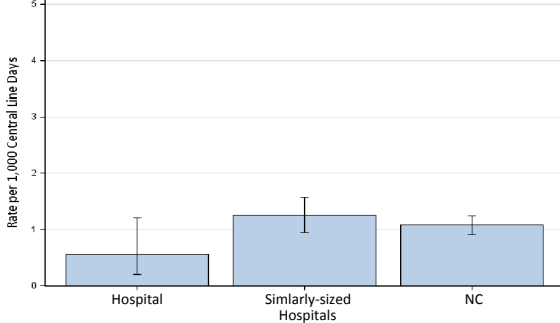


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	6	10,937	0.55

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	25	14,160	1.77

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	2.61	3.26	2.30
Rate	1.77	2.77	2.08
Lower Limit	1.14	2.29	1.87

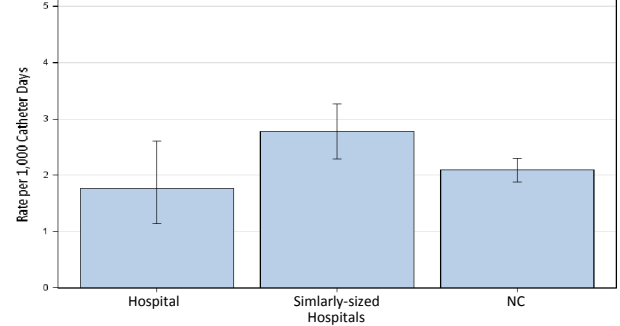


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Upper Limit	-	1.81	0.96
Rate	0.00	0.83	0.72
Lower Limit	-	0.30	0.48

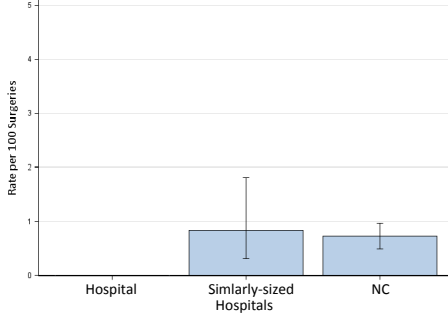


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	121	0
Colon surgery	4	167	2.4

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	6.13	5.11	2.82
Rate	2.40	3.40	2.37
Lower Limit	0.65	2.16	1.92

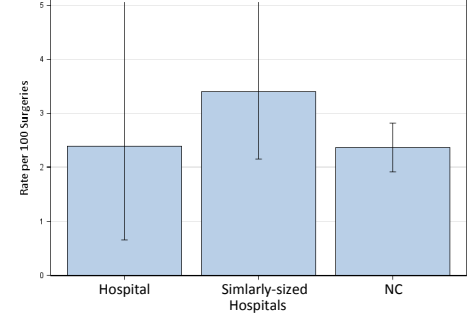


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

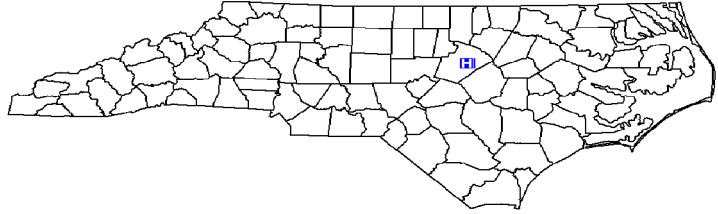
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

WakeMed, Raleigh, Wake County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: Graduate
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 38,571
 Patient Days in 2011: 177,111
 Number of Beds: 589
 Number of ICU Beds: 120
 Infection Preventionists: 7



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Upper Limit	3.74	1.33	1.24
Rate	2.37	1.08	1.07
Lower Limit	1.40	0.82	0.90

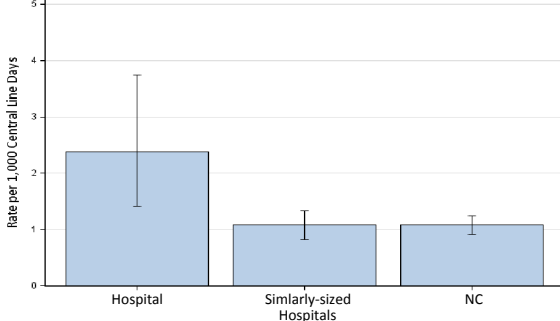


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	18	7,601	2.37

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	27	7,138	3.78

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Upper Limit	5.50	2.54	2.30
Rate	3.78	2.19	2.08
Lower Limit	2.49	1.84	1.87

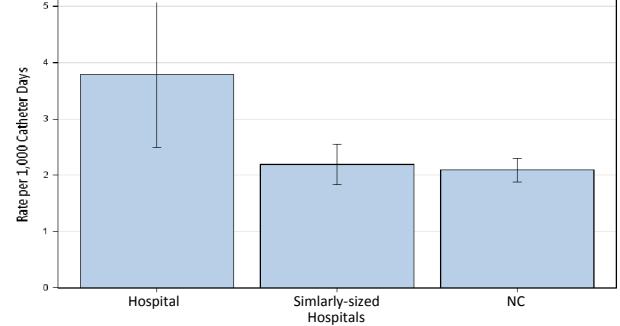


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Upper Limit	5.86	1.19	0.96
Rate	1.05	0.70	0.72
Lower Limit	0.03	0.37	0.48

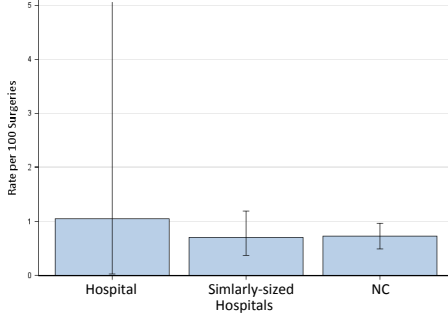


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	95	1.05
Colon surgery	2	94	2.13

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Upper Limit	7.69	3.14	2.82
Rate	2.13	2.41	2.37
Lower Limit	0.26	1.67	1.92

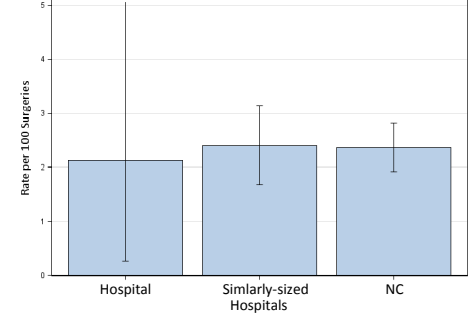


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

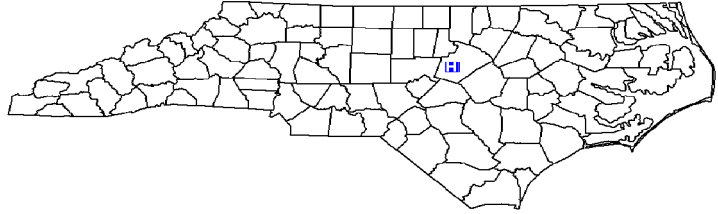
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

WakeMed Cary Hospital, Cary, Wake County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type:	Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation:	No
Profit Status:	Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011:	12,855
Patient Days in 2011:	47,475
Number of Beds:	172
Number of ICU Beds:	12
Infection Preventionists:	1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

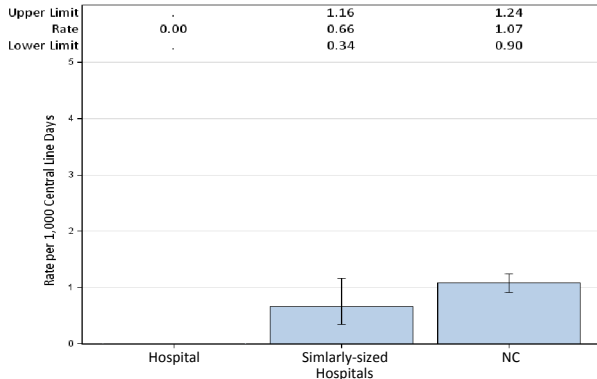


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	564	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	885	1.13

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

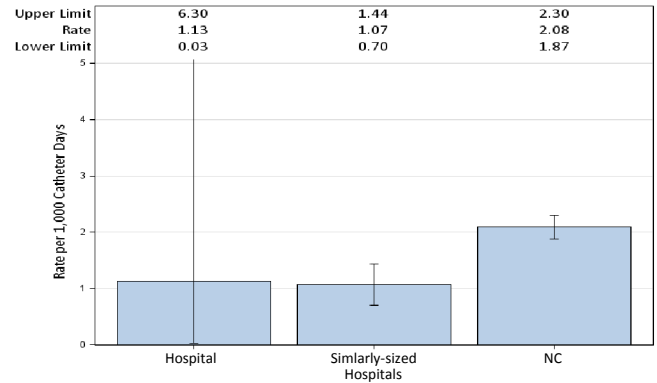


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

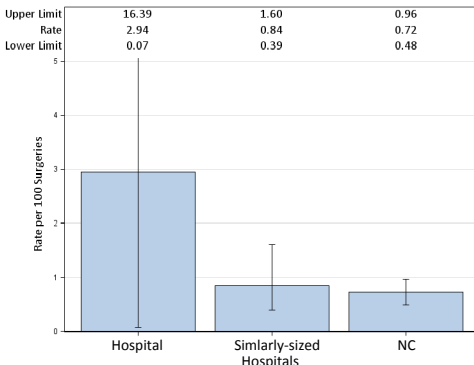


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	34	2.94
Colon surgery	3	89	3.37

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

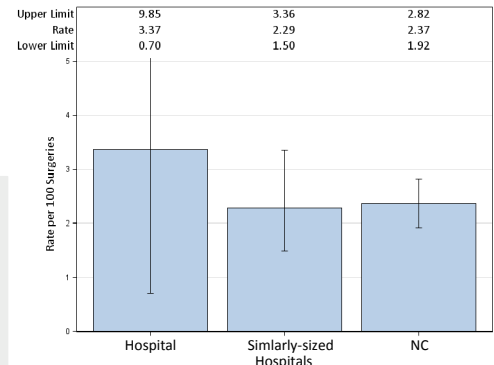


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

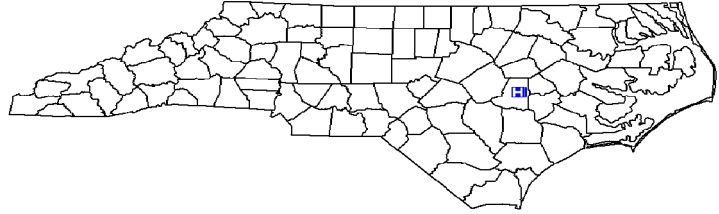
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Wayne Memorial Hospital, Goldsboro, Wayne County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 14,278
 Patient Days in 2011: 63,295
 Number of Beds: 316
 Number of ICU Beds: 16
 Infection Preventionists: 2



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

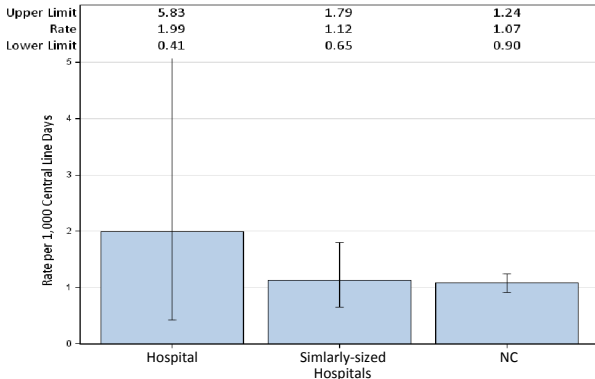


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	3	1,504	1.99

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	4	1,601	2.5

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

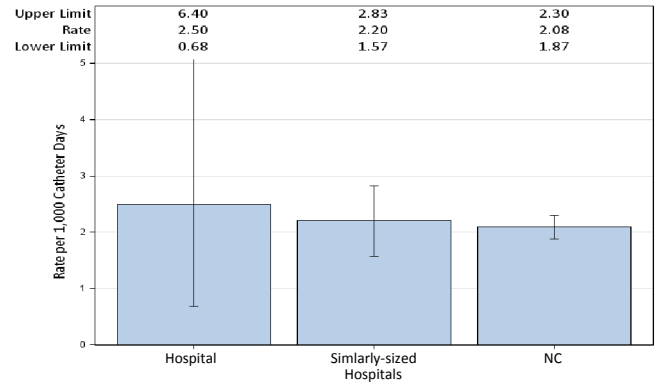


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	79	0
Colon surgery	0	55	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

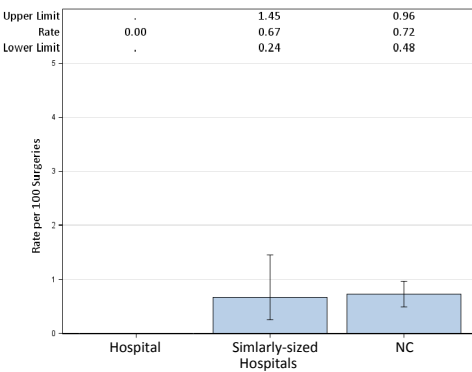


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

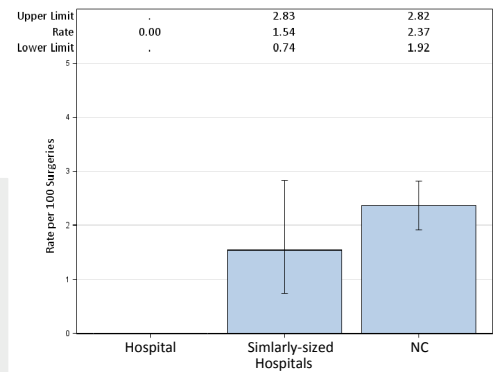


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

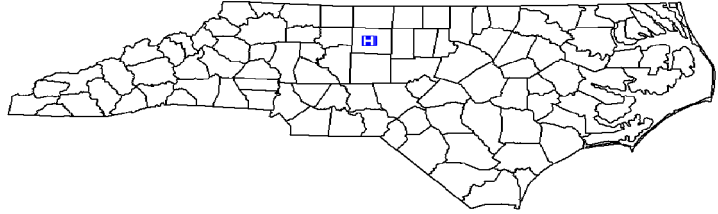
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Wesley Long Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 9,458
 Patient Days in 2011: 46,816
 Number of Beds: 195
 Number of ICU Beds: 20
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

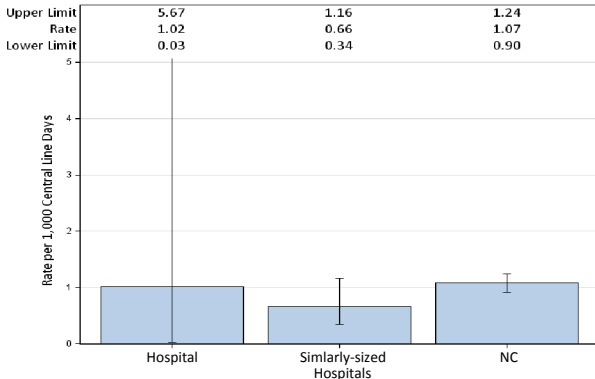


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	982	1.02

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	2	1,564	1.28

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

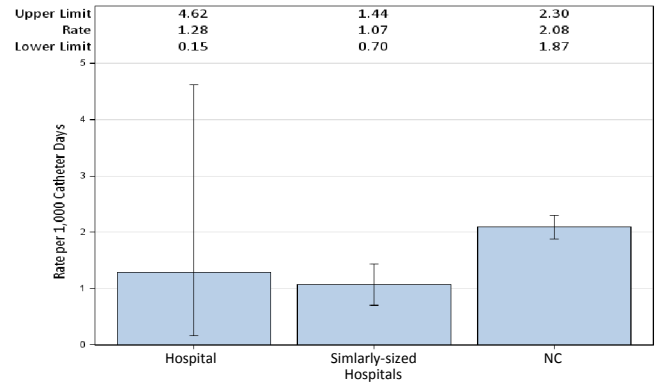


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	18	.
Colon surgery	0	74	0

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

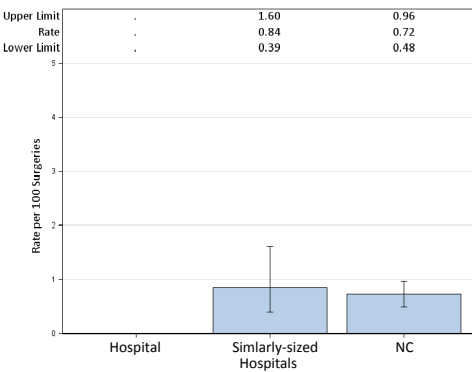


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

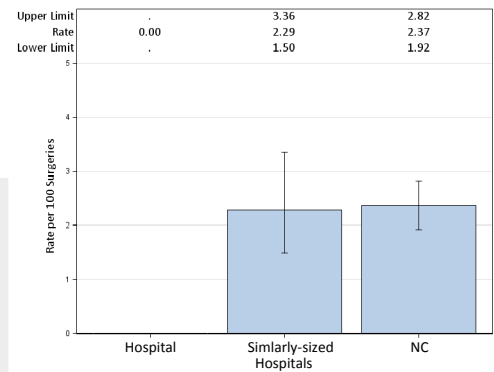


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

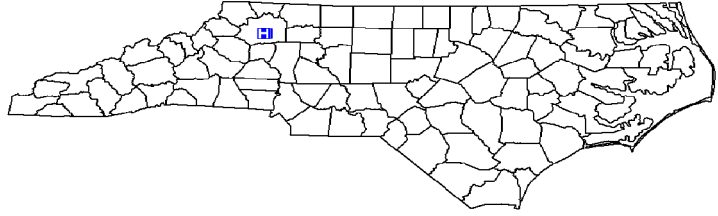
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Wilkes Regional Medical Center, North Wilkesboro, Wilkes County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 4,266
 Patient Days in 2011: 13,730
 Number of Beds: 130
 Number of ICU Beds: 8
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

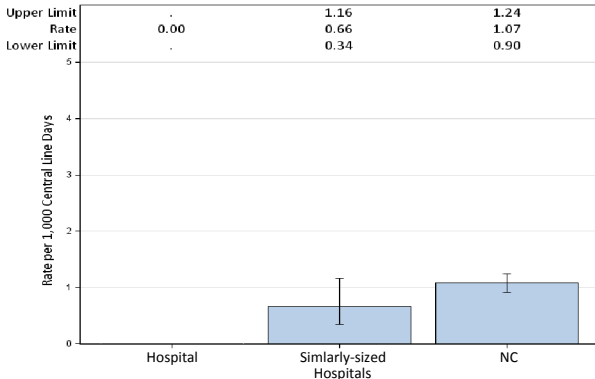


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	151	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	497	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

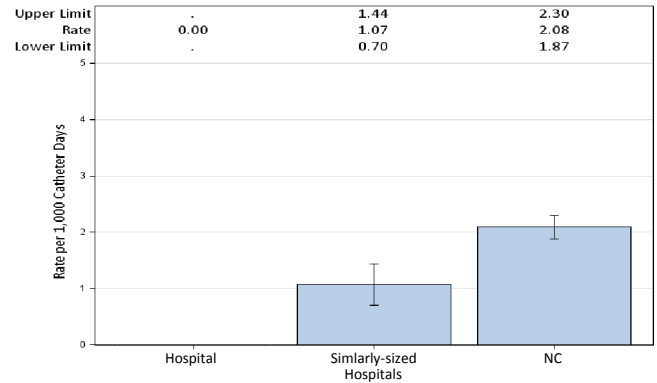


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	3	.
Colon surgery	0	11	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

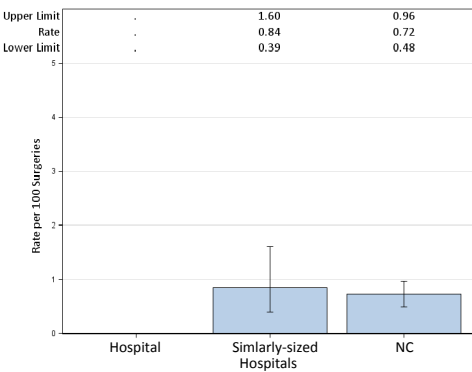


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

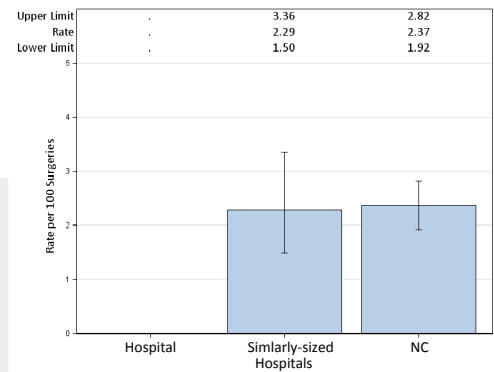


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

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.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

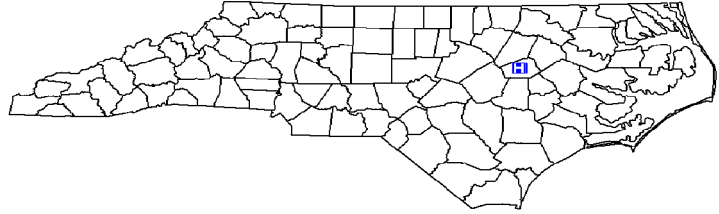
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Wilson Medical Center, Wilson, Wilson County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 8,528
 Patient Days in 2011: 35,549
 Number of Beds: 220
 Number of ICU Beds: 14
 Infection Preventionists: 2



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

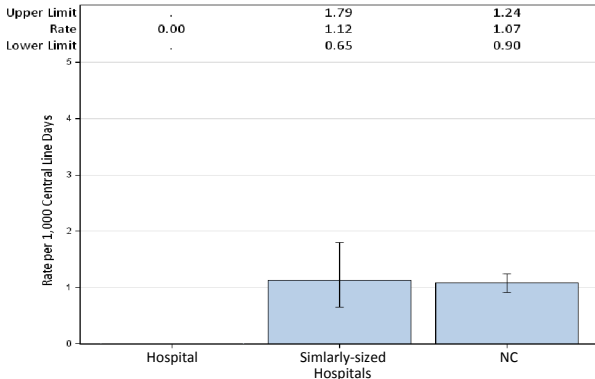


Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	621	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	1	827	1.21

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

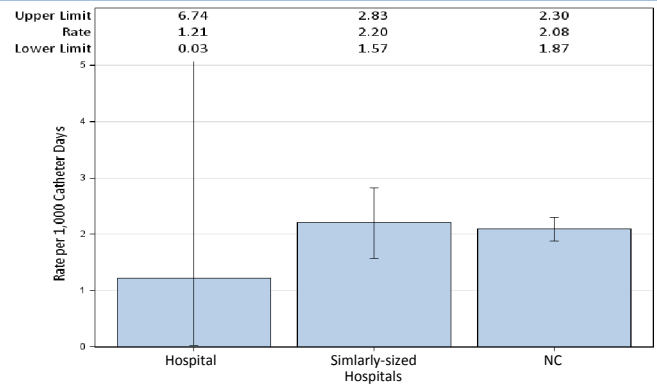


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	1	68	1.47
Colon surgery	1	35	2.86

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

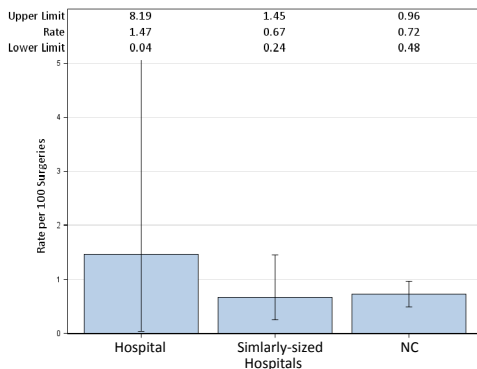


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

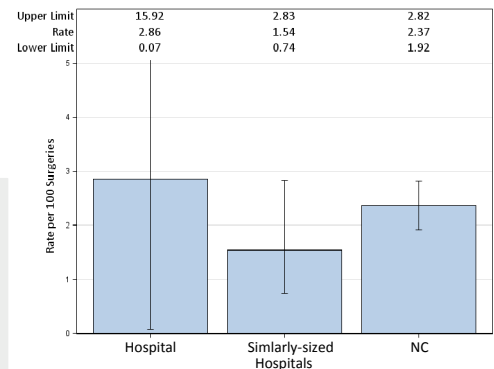


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:
 No comments provided.

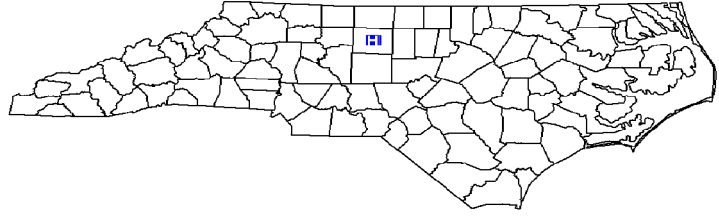
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report

Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012

Women's Hospital, Greensboro, Guilford County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
 Medical Affiliation: No
 Profit Status: Not for Profit
 Admissions in 2011: 7,561
 Patient Days in 2011: 30,567
 Number of Beds: 134
 Number of ICU Beds: 40
 Infection Preventionists: 1



Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

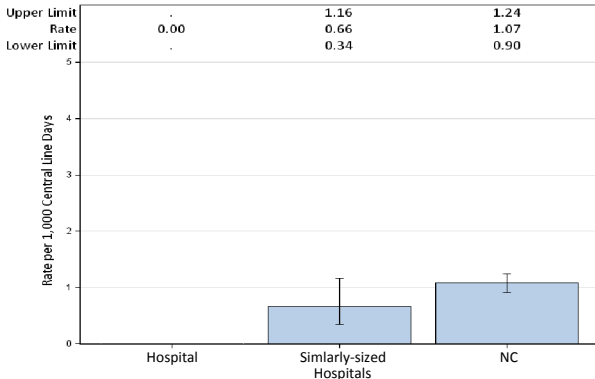


Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Line Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	1,140	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

	Infections	Catheter Days	Rate
Total for Reporting ICUs	0	88	0

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:

- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

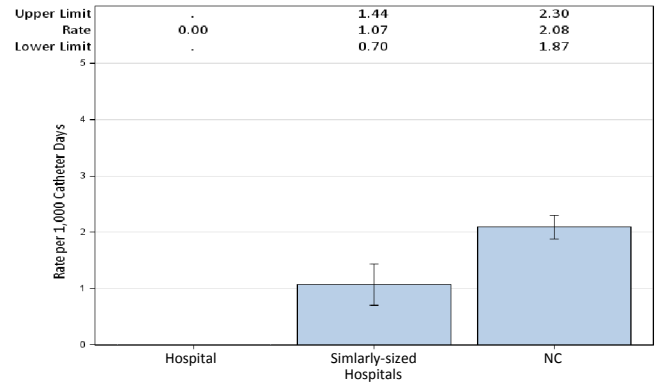


Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

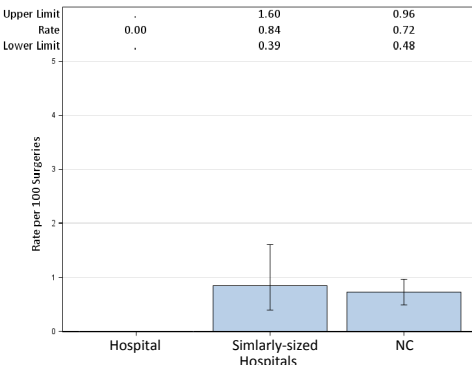


Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

Type of Surgery	Infections*	Surgeries	Rate
Abdominal hysterectomy	0	65	0
Colon surgery	0	0	.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
 Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:

- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

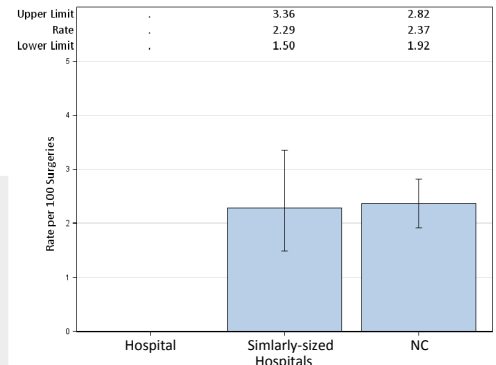


Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Advisory Group

Representative Martha B. Alexander
N.C. House of Representatives

Deverick Anderson, MD, MPH
Duke Infection Control Outreach Network
Duke University Medical Center

Margaret A. Comin, RN, BSN, MPA
Division of Medical Assistance

Evelyn Cook, RN, CIC
APIC – N.C. Duke Infection Control Outreach
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N.C. Division of Public Health

Chris DeRienzo, MD, MPP
Durham-Orange County Medical Society

Evelyn Foust, MPH
N.C. Division of Public Health

Robert M. Gabel, MD, MSc, FACOEM
Womack Army Medical Center

Teresa M. Gilbert, MT (AMT), CIC
Womack Army Medical Center

Dorothea Handron
Consumer/patient advocate

Millie R. Harding, CPA
North Carolina Hospital Association

Debbie S. Holloman, CSSBB
Consumer/patient advocate

G. Mark Holmes, PhD
UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health

Kirk Huslage, RN, BSN, MSPH, CIC
N.C. Statewide Program for Infection Control
and Epidemiology

Representative Verla Insko
N.C. House of Representatives

Constance (Connie) D. Jones, RN, CIC
N.C. Division of Public Health

Carol Koeble, MD, MS, CPE
N.C. Center for Hospital Quality and Patient
Safety

James Lederer, MD
Novant Health

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N.C. Division of Public Health

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Perinatal Quality Collaborative of North Carolina
UNC School of Medicine

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North Carolina Nurses Association

Zack Moore, MD, MPH
N.C. Division of Public Health

John Morrow, MD
NC Association of Local Health Directors
Pitt County Health Department

Vivek Nanda
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of North Carolina

Katie Passaretti, MD
Carolinas Metro Facilities

Sylvia I Pegg, RN, BSN, CIC
Wake Forest Baptist Health

Senator William R. Purcell
N.C. Senate

APPENDIX A. N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Advisory Group (continued)

Charles Riddick, CEO The Carolinas Center for
Medical Excellence

William A. Rutala, Ph.D., M.P.H.
N.C. Statewide Program in Infection Control and
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N.C. Laboratory Response Forum
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(DICON)
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Kristin M. Sullivan, MPH
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Michael E. Toedt, MD, FAAFP
Cherokee Indian Hospital

Christopher W. Woods, MD, MPH Duke
University Medical Center Durham VAMC

APPENDIX B. Similarly-Sized Hospitals in North Carolina, 2011 National Healthcare Safety Network Annual Hospital Survey

Hospital Groups	Hospital Name	Number of Beds
1-99 Beds	Annie Penn Hospital	78
	Anson Community Hospital	30
	Blue Ridge Regional Hospital	46
	Brunswick Community Hospital	60
	Franklin Regional Medical Center	70
	Granville Medical Center	62
	Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital	81
	Martin General Hospital	49
	MedWest - Harris Regional Hospital	94
	Medical Park Hospital	50
	Murphy Medical Center	57
	Presbyterian Hospital Huntersville	60
	Sampson Regional Medical Center	68
	Sandhills Regional Medical Center	64
	The McDowell Hospital	37
	Vidant Beaufort Hospital	99
	Vidant Duplin Hospital	79
	Wake Forest Baptist Health-Lexington Medical Center	85
	100-199 Beds	ARHS-Watauga Medical Center
Albemarle Health Authority		134
Betsy Johnson Regional		101
Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals - Valdese Campus		131
Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals, Inc. - Morganton Campus		184
Caldwell Memorial Hospital		110
Carolinas Medical Center - Lincoln		101
Carolinas Medical Center - Union		165
Carolinas Medical Center- Mercy		170
Carolinas Medical Center- Pineville		109
Carolinas Medical Center- University		130
Carteret General Hospital		135
Central Carolina Hospital		112
Columbus Regional Healthcare System		107
Davis Regional Medical Center		143
Duke Raleigh Hospital		148
Halifax Regional Medical Center		128
Haywood Regional Medical Center		100
Iredell Memorial Hospital		199
Johnston Health		199
Kings Mountain Hospital		102
Lake Norman Regional Medical Center		123
Maria Parham Medical Center		102
Morehead Memorial Hospital		108
Northern Hospital Of Surry County		100
Onslow Memorial Hospital		162
Pardee Hospital		145
Park Ridge Health		103
Person Memorial Hospital		110
Presbyterian Hospital Matthews		114
Randolph Hospital		119
Rutherford Regional Medical Center		130
Scotland Memorial Hospital		104

APPENDIX B. Similarly-Sized Hospitals in North Carolina, 2011 National Healthcare Safety Network Annual Hospital Survey

Hospital Groups	Hospital Name	Number of Beds
200-399 Beds	Stanly Regional Medical Center	119
	Thomasville Medical Center	149
	Vidant Edgecombe Hospital	117
	Vidant Roanoke Chowan Hospital	144
	WakeMed Cary Hospital	172
	Wesley Long Hospital	195
	Wilkes Regional Medical Center	130
	Women's Hospital	134
	Alamance Regional Medical Center	238
	CarolinaEast Medical Center	350
	Catawba Valley Medical Center	200
	Cleveland Regional Medical Center	241
	Durham Regional Hospital	202
	Frye Regional Medical Center	355
	High Point Regional Health System	363
	Lenoir Memorial Hospital, Inc	216
	Nash Health Care Systems	286
	Rowan Regional Medical Center	268
	Southeastern Regional Medical Center	299
400+ Beds	Wayne Memorial Hospital	316
	Wilson Medical Center	220
	Cape Fear Valley Health System	535
	Carolinas Medical Center	880
	Carolinas Medical Center - Northeast	435
	FirstHealth Moore Regional Hospital	528
	Forsyth Medical Center	906
	Gaston Memorial Hospital	435
	Mission Hospitals, Inc	739
	Moses Cone Hospital	534
	New Hanover Regional Medical Center	588
	Presbyterian Hospital Charlotte	531
	Rex Healthcare	433
Primary Medical School Affiliation	WakeMed	589
	Duke University Hospital	812
	UNC Health Care	838
	Vidant Medical Center	861
	Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center	885