

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS (HAIs)

The Impact of HAIs in North Carolina

HAIs are preventable, yet in 2019 **3,547 HAIs** were reported in North Carolina. These infections caused **over \$19 million in excess** medical costs.^{1,2} This represents a decrease in over 600 HAIs reported in 2018 with costs remaining over 19 million.

Types of HAIs reportable in North Carolina

- Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)
- Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)
- *Clostridioides difficile* (Lab ID CDI)
- Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)
- Surgical site infection (SSI)



HAIs Quick Facts

An **HAI** is any infection acquired as a result of a healthcare procedure.

HAIs can occur in any healthcare setting.



Nationally, HAIs affect **one in 31** hospitalized patients.³

Every day **197** hospitalized Americans die from HAIs.⁴



HAIs **can be prevented** through partnership between healthcare and public health to improve medical care and infection control.

NC SHARPPS Program: Your Partners in HAI Prevention

The mission of the NC Surveillance for Healthcare Associated and Antimicrobial-Resistant Pathogens Patient Safety (SHARPPS) Program is to work in partnership to prevent, detect and respond to events and outbreaks of healthcare-associated and antimicrobial-resistant infections in North Carolina.



Detects, investigates and responds to HAIs and antibiotic-resistant threats and provides technical expertise for outbreak response.



Collaborates with local, state and national partners in public health, healthcare and academia to develop and implement infection prevention and antibiotic stewardship strategies.



Provides education and training to healthcare professionals to increase awareness and prevent HAIs and antimicrobial resistance.



Validates data and evaluates trends in North Carolina HAIs and antimicrobial-resistance data.



Communicates with regulatory, surveillance and public health agencies.



Serves as a central resource hub for credible, up-to-date, evidence-based information for infection prevention, outbreak response and antimicrobial resistance.

For more information regarding HAIs and the NC SHARPPS Program, visit <https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/cd/hai/program.html> and email nchai@dhhs.nc.gov

¹ NC SHARPPS Program, NC Division of Public Health. Healthcare-associated infections in North Carolina 2018 Annual Report, March, 2020. Available at https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/cd/hai/figures/hai_dec2019_annual.pdf. Accessed March 2020

² APIC. APIC Cost of healthcare-associated Infections. May 2011 Available at <https://apic.org/resources/cost-calculators>. Accessed March 2020

³ CDC. HAI and Antibiotic Use Prevalence Survey. March 2017. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hai/eip/antibiotic-use.html>. Accessed March 2020.

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI) HAI Data Data Portal. Updated October 2018. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/hai/data/portal/index.html>. Accessed March 2020.



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