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Organisms Involved in Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infections in Illinois

January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009

A variety of organisms are found to contribute to central line-associated bloodstream infections. Below is a chart showing the organisms identified in such infections in adult intensive care units in Illinois. Note that some infections have more than one organism present. Out of 420 microorganisms identified in 394 central line-associated bloodstream infections, the most common were *Enterococcus* spp., coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* and *Candida* spp. MRSA accounted for 3.3% of these infections.

Table 1: Microorganisms Identified in Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infections - Adult Intensive Care Units, State of Illinois - January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009

Pathogen	Number of Isolates	Percent of Infections
Coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococcus</i>	89	21.2
Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)	14	3.3
Methicillin-susceptible <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MSSA)	11	2.6
<i>Enterococcus</i> species	97	23.1
<i>E. faecium</i>	62	
<i>E. faecalis</i>	28	
Other <i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	7	
<i>Candida</i> species	70	16.7
<i>C. albicans</i>	37	
Other <i>Candida</i> spp.	33	
<i>Klebsiella</i> species	27	6.4
<i>Pseudomonas</i> species	21	5
<i>Acinetobacter</i> species	21	5
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	12	2.9
Other gram-negative rods	34	8.1
Other pathogens	24	5.7
Total	420	100

Figure 1: Microorganisms Identified in Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infections - Adult Intensive Care Units, State of Illinois January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009

