

Microorganisms Identified in Central Line-Associated Blood Stream Infections in Intensive Care Units in Illinois Hospitals

1/01/2013 - 12/31/2013

A variety of organisms are found to contribute to central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs). Table 1 and Figure 1 show the organisms identified in such infections in intensive care units (ICUs) in Illinois in 2013. Some infections have more than one organism present. In 2013, there were 373 microorganisms identified in 327 central line-associated bloodstream infections. The most common were *Enterococcus* species, overall *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida* species, which represent approximately 17%, 14% and 10% of total infections, respectively.

Overall, from 2010 to 2013 the most common microorganism identified in CLABSIs were *Enterococcus* species, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida* species. Refer to Figure 2 which shows the organisms identified in CLABSIs in ICUs in Illinois from 2010 to 2013.

Table 1. Identification of Isolates of CLABSI Infections in 2013

Pathogens	Number of Isolates *	Percent of Infections
<i>Enterococcus</i> species	62	17
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	54	14
Other <i>Candida</i> species	39	10
<i>Candida albicans</i>	36	10
Other gram-negative rods	28	8
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	27	7
<i>Klebsiella</i> species	26	7
Coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococci</i>	22	6
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	21	6
<i>Pseudomonas</i> species	20	5
<i>Enterobacter</i> species	15	4
<i>Acinetobacter</i> species	14	4
Other Pathogens	9	2
Total	373	100

* Data reported as of May 25, 2014

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Figure 1. Microorganisms Identified in CLABSIs in IL ICUs, 2013

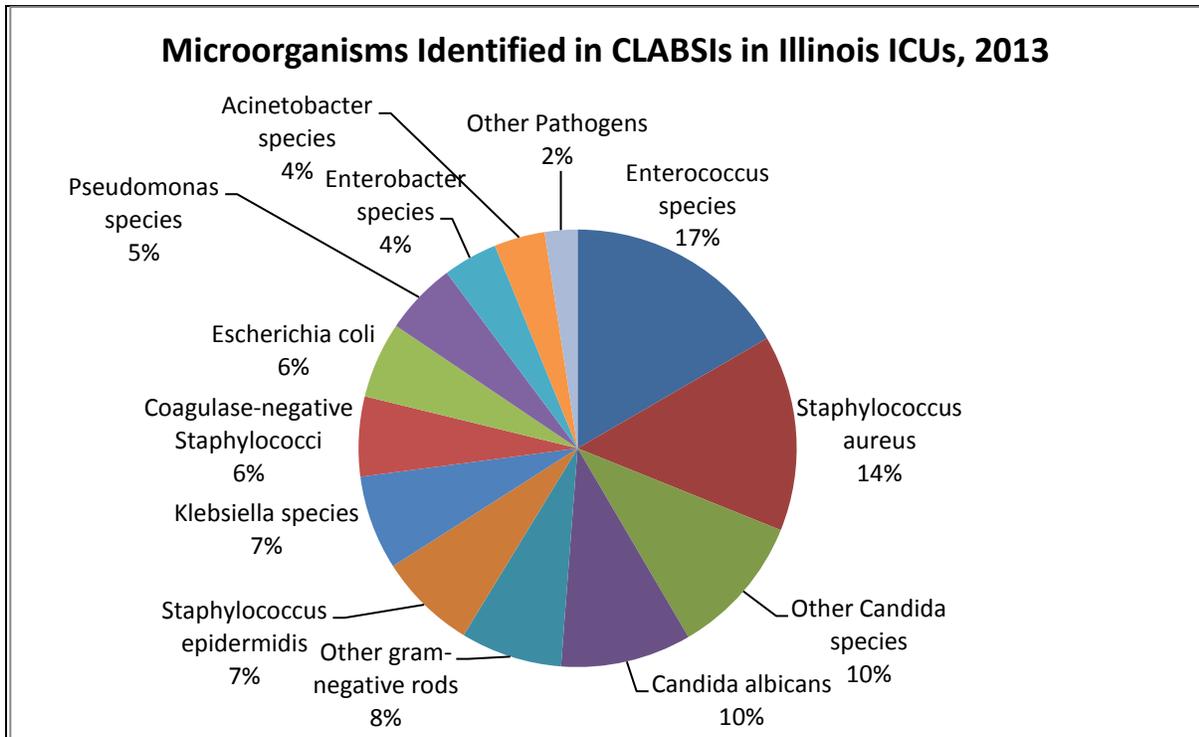


Figure 2. Microorganisms Identified in CLABSIs in IL ICUs, 2010 - 2013

