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

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A variety of organisms are found to contribute to central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs). Below is a chart showing the organisms identified in such infections in intensive care units (ICUs) in Illinois in 2011. Note that some infections have more than one organism present. Out of 510 microorganisms identified in 447 central line-associated bloodstream infections, the most common were *Enterococcus* spp., coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* and *Candida* spp. MRSA accounted for 4.5% of these infections.

Pathogen	Number of Isolates	Percent of Infections
Coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus (CNS)*	**97**	**19.0**
Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)	**23**	**4.5**
Methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA)	**32**	**6.3**
***Enterococcus* species**	**97**	**19.0**
Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* (VRE)	**45**	
Vancomycin-susceptible *Enterococcus*	**44**	
Other *Enterococcus* (Vancomycin susceptibility unknown or intermediate)	**8**	
***Candida* species**	**82**	**16.1**
C. albicans	**34**	
Other *Candida* species	**48**	
***Enterobacter* species**	**30**	**5.9**
***Klebsiella* species**	**31**	**6.1**
***Pseudomonas* species**	**20**	**3.9**
***Acinetobacter* species**	**21**	**4.1**
Escherichia coli	**22**	**4.3**
Other gram-negative rods	**33**	**6.5**
Other pathogens	**22**	**4.3**
Total	**510**	**100**

Microorganisms Identified in CLABSIs in IL ICUs, 2011