

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

1/01/2012 - 12/31/2012

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 2012. Note that some infections have more than one organism present. Out of 470 microorganisms identified in 432 central line-associated bloodstream infections, the most common were *Enterococcus* spp., overall *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida* spp., which represent 17%, 16% and 12% of total infections, respectively.

Table 1. Identification of Isolates of CLABSI Infections in 2012

Pathogens	Number of Isolates	Percent of Infections
<i>Enterococcus species</i>	80	17.02
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	75	15.96
<i>Candida species</i>	55	11.7
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	45	9.57
<i>Candida albicans</i>	40	8.51
<i>Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus (CNS)</i>	33	7.02
<i>Other gram-negative organisms</i>	31	6.6
<i>Klebsiella species</i>	27	5.74
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	21	4.47
<i>Pseudomonas species</i>	19	4.04
<i>Enterobacter species</i>	18	3.83
<i>Acinetobacter species</i>	14	2.98
<i>Other pathogens</i>	12	2.55
Total	470	100

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Figure 1. Microorganisms Identified in CLABSIs in IL ICUs, 2012

