Introduction

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that 5 percent of all hospital admissions result in a healthcare-associated infection, culminating in approximately 1.7 million infections and 99,000 deaths each year\(^1\) as well as $28–33 billion in excess costs.\(^2\) In North Carolina, approximately 33,000 individuals contract healthcare-associated infections in acute care hospitals each year, resulting in approximate direct costs to facilities ranging from $281 million to $779 million dollars.\(^3\) These numbers likely underestimate the true burden of healthcare-associated infections because they include only a subset of acute care hospitals and healthcare-associated infections.

The prevention of healthcare-associated infections is a public health priority in North Carolina and is a collaborative effort among the healthcare and public health communities. This January 2013 Healthcare-Associated Infections Quarterly Report is an important product of this collaboration and represents the first public reporting of healthcare-associated infections statewide, as required by North Carolina General Statute 130A-150 and North Carolina Administrative Code Rule 41A.0106. Included in this report is information about infections occurring in North Carolina acute care hospitals during January 1st – June 30th, 2012. Data included in this report are preliminary and subject to change.

While this report only includes data from acute care hospitals, other facility types including rehabilitation, long term acute care, and state psychiatric will be added to future reports. These reports will be released on a quarterly basis, during the months of January, April, July, and October. The next quarterly report will provide an annual summary of 2012 healthcare-associated infections in acute care hospitals.

This report focuses on three important types of healthcare-associated infections that may occur while patients are hospitalized: central line-associated bloodstream infections, catheter-associated urinary tract infections, and surgical site infections (specifically those following abdominal hysterectomies or colon surgeries). These three types of infections account for a large proportion of illnesses and deaths attributed to healthcare, but they do not represent the full spectrum of healthcare-associated infections. Information about other types of healthcare-associated infections - including those caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and by *Clostridium difficile* - will be included in future reports.

This report was prepared by the North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Team, which is located in the Communicable Disease Branch of the Epidemiology Section of the North Carolina Division of Public Health. The NC Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program works to eliminate preventable infections in health care settings by:

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1. Conducting statewide surveillance for selected HAIs;
2. Providing useful, unbiased information to health care providers and consumers;
3. Promoting and coordinating prevention efforts; and
4. Responding to outbreaks in health care settings.

We hope that the information in this report will be useful to healthcare consumers. Data are intended to provide readers with an understanding of the burden of healthcare-associated infections in N.C. as well as an opportunity to evaluate infection rates across the state. Prevention tips are also provided so readers can take steps to minimize their risk of a healthcare-associated infection. A separate healthcare provider version with additional details is also available at http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/diseases/hai. We welcome your feedback to improve the usefulness of future reports (nchai@dhhs.nc.gov).

Acknowledgements

The North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infection Prevention Team would like to acknowledge and thank hospital infection preventionists across the state who work tirelessly to protect patients from infection. They provided the data used to create this report and worked with their hospital colleagues to identify and reconcile any potential problems with the data. The recent successes in fighting healthcare-associated infections would not have been possible without their continuing efforts, dedication, and collaboration.

The Healthcare-Associated Infection Prevention Team would also like to recognize the contributions of the Healthcare-Associated Infections Advisory Group members listed in Appendix A. In particular, the team is grateful to the Subgroup on Reporting and Surveillance for their thoughtful feedback on the presentation and content of the Quarterly Reports.

Finally, the team would like to acknowledge our partners from the North Carolina Hospital Association (NCHA), the North Carolina Statewide Program for Infection Control and Epidemiology (NC SPICE) and the North Carolina Chapter of the Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (APIC) who have been important leaders and strong supporters of surveillance and prevention programs for healthcare-associated infections in North Carolina.
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APPENDIX A. N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Advisory Group

APPENDIX B. Similarly-Sized Hospitals in North Carolina, 2011 National Healthcare Safety Network Annual Facility Survey
## Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **ASA Class**                             | Anesthesiologist’s pre-operative assessment of the patient’s physical condition, using the American Society of Anesthesiologists’ (ASA) Classification of Physical Status.  
1. Normally healthy patient  
2. Patient with mild systemic disease  
3. Patient with severe systemic disease that is not incapacitating  
4. Patient with an incapacitating systemic disease, constant threat to life  
5. Patient not expected to survive for 24 hours with or without the operation |
<p>| <strong>Beds</strong>                                  | The number of staffed beds in a facility or patient care location. This may be different from the number of licensed beds.                                                                                  |
| <strong>Catheter days</strong>                         | A daily count of the number of patients with an indwelling urinary catheter. For example, one patient with an indwelling catheter in place for two days or two patients with indwelling catheters in place for one day each would both result in two catheter days. This number is used when presenting rates of catheter-associated urinary tract infections. |
| <strong>Catheter-associated urinary tract infection</strong> | Urinary tract infection (UTI) that occurs in a patient who had an indwelling urinary catheter in place within the 48-hour period before the onset of the UTI.                                                                                  |
| <strong>Central line</strong>                          | A catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests. Also known as a central venous catheter.                             |
| <strong>Central line-associated bloodstream infection</strong> | A bloodstream infection (BSI) that occurs in a patient who had a central line within the 48-hour period before the onset of the BSI and is not related to an infection at another site. |
| <strong>Central line days</strong>                     | A daily count of the number of patients with a central line. For example, one patient with a central line in place for two days or two patients with central lines in place for one day each would both result in two central line days. This number is used when presenting rates of central line-associated bloodstream infections. |
| <strong>Device days</strong>                           | A daily count of the number of patients with a specific device (e.g., central line, umbilical catheter, ventilator, or urinary catheter) in the patient care location.                                          |
| <strong>Healthcare-associated infections</strong>      | Healthcare-associated infections (HAI) are infections caused by a wide variety of common and unusual bacteria, fungi, and viruses during the course of receiving medical care.                         |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Term</strong></th>
<th><strong>Definition</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant</td>
<td>An individual ≤ 1 year of age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive care unit</td>
<td>A nursing care area that provides intensive observation, diagnosis, and therapeutic procedures for adults and/or children who are critically ill. Also referred to as critical care unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical affiliation</td>
<td>Affiliation with a medical school. There are four categories. Major – Hospital is an important part of the teaching program of a medical school and the majority of medical students rotate through multiple clinical services. Graduate – Hospital used by the medical school for graduate training programs only (i.e., residency and/or fellowships). Limited – Hospital used in the medical school’s teaching program to a limited extent. No – Hospital not affiliated with a medical school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient days</td>
<td>A daily count of the number of patients in the patient care location during a specified time period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Describes the speed with which disease or events occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical site infection</td>
<td>Infection that occurs after surgery, in the part of the body where the surgery took place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary catheter</td>
<td>A drainage tube that is inserted into the urinary bladder through the urethra, is left in place, and is connected to a closed collection system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validity (data)</td>
<td>The extent to which reported cases of a disease or event correspond accurately to cases of a disease or event in the real world.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acronyms

APIC  Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology
ASA  American Society of Anesthesiologists
CAUTI  Catheter-associated urinary tract infection
CDC  Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CMS  Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
CLABSI  Central line-associated bloodstream infections
CDB  Communicable Disease Branch
CI  Confidence interval
DHHS  Department of Health and Human Services
DPH  Division of Public Health
HAI  Healthcare-associated Infections
ICU  Intensive care unit
NCHA  North Carolina Hospital Association
NC SPICE  North Carolina Statewide Program for Infection Control and Epidemiology
NHSN  National Healthcare Safety Network
NICU  Neonatal critical care unit
SSI  Surgical site infection
I. Surveillance for Healthcare-Associated Infections in North Carolina

Healthcare-associated infections are infections caused by a variety of germs while receiving medical care. Hospitals report specific types of healthcare-associated infections to the North Carolina Division of Public Health via a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) internet-based electronic database. These infections include central line-associated bloodstream infections, catheter-associated urinary tract infections, and surgical site infections occurring after an abdominal hysterectomy or colon surgery. These infections are only reported for patients in the hospital and not for patients in outpatient settings such as clinics, outpatient surgical centers or dialysis facilities.

By North Carolina law, hospital reporting requirements are based on the reporting requirements established by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. The first healthcare-associated infection reporting requirement went into effect on January 1, 2012, when acute care hospitals began reporting central line-associated bloodstream infections, catheter-associated urinary tract infections, and surgical site infections. Additional hospital types – long-term acute care hospitals and rehabilitation hospitals – began reporting central line-associated bloodstream infections and catheter-associated urinary tract infections in October 2012; this information will be included in future quarterly reports. In January 2013, acute care hospitals will begin reporting laboratory confirmed bloodstream infections caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and infections caused by *Clostridium difficile* (*C. diff*). This information will also be included in future quarterly reports.

To learn more about central line-associated bloodstream infections, catheter-associated urinary tract infections, and surgical site infections, please visit the N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections – Facts & Figures website at [http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html](http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). In addition to information about specific infections, there is a link to the October 2012 Quarterly Report, which contains background information on healthcare-associated infections surveillance in N.C. and detailed information on statistics commonly used to describe and summarize healthcare-associated infections.
II. Overview of the Hospital-Specific Summary Reports

The following pages are the hospital-specific summary reports for healthcare-associated infections that acute care hospitals reported from January to June, 2012. Before reviewing the hospital-specific summary reports, please read this section which contains helpful information and explanations.

Each hospital has a one-page summary that contains five sections: 1) general hospital information, 2) central line-associated bloodstream infections, 3) catheter associated urinary tract infections, 4) surgical site infections, and 5) commentary from the hospital. These sections are described in detail below.

Before elaborating on each section, two clarifications about the data need to be made:

1. The data are preliminary. Although efforts were made by hospitals and the N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program to ensure that the data were accurate and complete, a formal validation of the data has not been performed. Data validation is a process by which data from hospitals are carefully reviewed to ensure that they meet established criteria and standards for reporting. If these criteria and standards are not met, over-reporting or under-reporting can occur giving a distorted presentation of what is occurring in the hospital. Until data validation is completed, data are preliminary and should be interpreted with caution. Collaboration with partners is anticipated in the coming year to discuss data validation options.

2. The rates of infections are not included in some places. Approximately 25% of reporting hospitals in N.C. are small hospitals with less than 100 beds. These hospitals are likely to have low numbers of central line days, catheter days, and surgeries. Calculating rates with small numbers in the denominator can be misleading. Therefore the N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program chose to present only the actual number of infections for units, hospitals, and/or surgeries that did not meet a minimum threshold value for the reporting period; rates are not presented. The minimum threshold numbers for the reporting period are based on CDC recommendations for reporting healthcare-associated infection data.

- Central-line associated bloodstream infections: 50 central line days
- Catheter-associated urinary tract infections: 50 catheter days
- Surgical site infections: 20 surgeries

Section Overview
Tables and figures from hospital-specific summary reports have been included in the following sections to provide a pictorial representation of data. These tables and figures do not represent one single hospital and are used as examples to highlight key points.

Section 1 – General Hospital Information
This section contains general information about the hospital and includes a map of where the hospital (blue “H” icon) is located in N.C. Data in this section are from the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) 2011 Annual Hospital Survey. The surveys are completed once a year; the 2012 Annual Hospital Survey will be completed by hospitals in 2013.
Section 2 – Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI)
This section of the report includes a table, figure, and general information about central line-associated bloodstream infections. Please note that central line-associated bloodstream infections are only reported from adult, pediatric, and neonatal intensive care units in acute care hospitals.

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,669</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

Table 1 includes the number of central line-associated bloodstream infections (“Infections”), number of central line days (“Line Days”), and rate (“Rate”). A central line day is a daily count of the number of patients with a central line. For example, if there are 12 patients who have a central line on Day 1, then there were 12 central line days on Day 1. The central line days are summed over the period of interest to calculate the total number of central line days in the hospital or unit. In the example shown here, there were a total of 4,669 central line days from January to June 2012 in this hospital.

The rate is the number of central line-associated bloodstream infections divided by the number of central line days multiplied by 1,000 to get “per 1,000 central line days.” In this example, the rate is 0.43 central line-associated bloodstream infections per 1,000 central line days.

Figure 1 shows the hospital central line-associated bloodstream infections rate along with the central line-associated bloodstream infections rates of similarly-sized hospitals and all hospitals in N.C. The categories for “Similarly-sized Hospitals” are based on total hospital bed counts: less than 100 beds, 100-199 beds, 200-399 beds, and 400+ beds. Hospitals that serve as the primary location for medical schools are included in a separate category (primary medical school affiliation). A list of the hospitals in each category can be found in Appendix B.
In addition to the rates, the 95% confidence intervals (CI) are also presented as the "Lower Limit" and "Upper Limit" in the figure. The 95% confidence interval is a useful measure because it can be used to assess if the difference between two rates is important statistically, or statistically significant. If the 95% confidence intervals of two rates overlap, then the conclusion would be that the difference in rates is not statistically significant. However, if the 95% confidence intervals of two rates do not overlap, then the rates are said to be statistically significant.

In this example (Figure 1), the hospital rate is 0.43 central line-associated bloodstream infections per 1,000 central line days (95% CI: 0.05-1.55). The rate among similarly-sized hospitals is 1.08 central line-associated bloodstream infections per 1,000 central line days (95% CI: 0.82-1.33) and the rate for all NC hospitals is 1.06 central line-associated bloodstream infections per 1,000 central line days (95% CI: 0.89-1.22). The central line-associated bloodstream infections rate in the hospital appears to be lower than that of similarly-sized hospitals and all hospitals in N.C.

The question is if this difference in central line-associated bloodstream infections rates is a true difference. Looking at the 95% confidence interval of the hospital rate, it overlaps with the 95% confidence interval of the rate for similarly-sized hospitals and the rate for all NC hospitals. Therefore, the conclusion would be that the observed difference in central line-associated bloodstream infections rate in the hospital is not significantly different from the central line-associated bloodstream infections rates of similarly-sized hospitals or all hospitals in NC.

The section on central line-associated bloodstream infections concludes with general information about what a central line-associated bloodstream infection is and what patients can do to reduce their risk of infection.

**Section 3 – Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI)**

Like the section on central line-associated bloodstream infections, this section includes a table, figure, and general information about catheter-associated urinary tract infections. Catheter-associated urinary tract infections are only reported from adult and pediatric intensive care units in acute care hospitals.

The calculations of catheter days and rates as well as interpretation of the 95% confidence intervals are the same as those presented in “Section 2 – Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI)”; please refer to that section for more information.

| Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-Jun 2012. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| Infections                     | Catheter Days | Rate           |
| Total for Reporting ICUs       | 0             | 2,314          | 0     |

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

In the example above (Table 2), the hospital rate of catheter-associated urinary tract infections was 0 per 1,000 catheter-days. The accompanying Figure 2 below displays that the 95% confidence interval is not presented when the rate is 0.
Section 4 – Surgical site infections (SSI)
This section includes a table and two figures about surgical site infections. Hospitals are required to report surgical site infections that occur among adults 18 years or older following inpatient abdominal hysterectomies and colon surgeries. Only surgical site infections that occur at the primary incision site within 30 days of surgery are included in this report. Infections are not included if they occur later or if they involve only the skin or subcutaneous tissue (the layer of tissue directly under the skin). Finally, if patient age or the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) score is missing for a surgery, it is not included in the final count of surgeries.

The calculation of rates as well as interpretation of the 95% confidence intervals are the same as those presented in “Section 2 – Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI)”; please refer to that section for more information.

Recall that if the number of procedures (or central-line days for central-line bloodstream infections or catheter days for catheter-associated urinary tract infections) at a hospital did not meet a minimum threshold number, the number of infections and surgeries would be presented but not the rate. For surgical site infections, the minimum threshold is 20 surgeries for a reporting period. In the example above (Table 3), there were less than 20 abdominal hysterectomies performed. Therefore, the surgical site infections rate for abdominal hysterectomy was not included in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space. Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.
In the accompanying Figure 3, the hospital rate and 95% confidence interval were not presented.

**Section 5 – Commentary from Hospital**
This section is an opportunity for hospitals to comment on healthcare-associated infections and infection control activities in their hospital. There is a 690 character limit (including spaces) therefore hospitals may have chosen to provide a link to their hospital website to provide lengthier comments.
III. Hospital-Specific Summary Reports
### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

#### Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

#### Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

#### Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

#### Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,268</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 5,780
Patient Days in 2011: 22,562
Number of Beds: 134
Number of ICU Beds: 9
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.
2011 Hospital Survey Information

- Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
- Medical Affiliation: No
- Profit Status: Not for Profit
- Admissions in 2011: 3,063
- Patient Days in 2011: 13,704
- Number of Beds: 78
- Number of ICU Beds: 12
- Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
**2011 Hospital Survey Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital Type</th>
<th>Acute Care Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical Affiliation</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Status</td>
<td>Not for Profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions in 2011</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient Days in 2011</td>
<td>2,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Beds</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ICU Beds</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection Preventionists</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)**

This hospital does not have any reporting intensive care units (ICUs).

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

![Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012](image1)

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

This hospital does not have any reporting intensive care units (ICUs).

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

![Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012](image2)

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI)**

![Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012](image3)

![Figure 4. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Colon Surgeries, Jan-June 2012](image4)

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space. Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
**Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)**

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI)**

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012
Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals - Valdese Campus, Valdese, Burke County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: Graduate
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 2,057
Patient Days in 2011: 8,501
Number of Beds: 131
Number of ICU Beds: 10
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterecomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals Valdese. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
## 2011 Hospital Survey Information

- **Hospital Type:** Acute Care Hospital
- **Medical Affiliation:** Graduate
- **Profit Status:** Not for Profit
- **Admissions in 2011:** 5,931
- **Patient Days in 2011:** 23,517
- **Number of Beds:** 184
- **Number of ICU Beds:** 10
- **Infection Preventionists:** 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital Type</th>
<th>Medical Affiliation</th>
<th>Profit Status</th>
<th>Admissions in 2011</th>
<th>Patient Days in 2011</th>
<th>Number of Beds</th>
<th>Number of ICU Beds</th>
<th>Infection Preventionists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Care Hospital</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>Not for Profit</td>
<td>5,931</td>
<td>23,517</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

### Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Blue Ridge Healthcare Hospitals Morganton. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 2,183
Patient Days in 2011: 6,661
Number of Beds: 46
Number of ICU Beds: 8
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/haip/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information
Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 3,640
Patient Days in 2011: 11,920
Number of Beds: 60
Number of ICU Beds: 5
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.
Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
Medical Affiliation: No  
Profit Status: Not for Profit  
Admissions in 2011: 4,060  
Patient Days in 2011: 18,281  
Number of Beds: 110  
Number of ICU Beds: 10  
Infection Preventionists: 1

### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

| Infections | Line Days | Rate  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

| Infections | Catheter Days | Rate  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always wash your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

---

Commentary from Hospitals:  
No comments provided.
## 2011 Hospital Survey Information

- Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
- Medical Affiliation: No
- Profit Status: Not for Profit
- Admissions in 2011: 29,287
- Patient Days in 2011: 155,939
- Number of Beds: 535
- Number of ICU Beds: 90
- Infection Preventionists: 4

## Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similarly-sized Hospitals</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,613</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

## Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

### Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5,069</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always wash your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

## Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similarly-sized Hospitals</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
### 2011 Hospital Survey Information

- **Hospital Type:** Acute Care Hospital
- **Medical Affiliation:** No
- **Profit Status:** Not for Profit
- **Admissions in 2011:** 15,504
- **Patient Days in 2011:** 66,443
- **Number of Beds:** 350
- **Number of ICU Beds:** 33
- **Infection Preventionists:** 3

### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1,364</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

### Commentary from Hospitals:

The overall healthcare associated infection rates for CarolinaEast are very low. The data for catheter associated urinary tract infections for this time period is not reflective of the overall Infection Prevention practices for our organization.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012
Carolineas Medical Center, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: Major
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 52,282
Patient Days in 2011: 271,498
Number of Beds: 880
Number of ICU Beds: 290
Infection preventionists: 5

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14,286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>13,613</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report  
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012  
Carolinas Medical Center - Lincoln, Lincolnton, Lincoln County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
Medical Affiliation: No  
Profit Status: Not for Profit  
Admissions in 2011: 4,105  
Patient Days in 2011: 17,248  
Number of Beds: 101  
Number of ICU Beds: 10  
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program  
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
### Hospital Information

**Hospital Type:** Acute Care Hospital  
**Medical Affiliation:** Limited  
**Profit Status:** Not for Profit  
**Admissions in 2011:** 9,264  
**Patient Days in 2011:** 40,462  
**Number of Beds:** 170  
**Number of ICU Beds:** 30  
**Infection Preventionists:** 1

### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

#### Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

#### Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

#### Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

---

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program  
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 24,746
Patient Days in 2011: 106,692
Number of Beds: 435
Number of ICU Beds: 54
Infection Preventionists: 3

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2,437</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2,894</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
Medical Affiliation: Limited  
Profit Status: Not for Profit  
Admissions in 2011: 10,863  
Patient Days in 2011: 39,353  
Number of Beds: 109  
Number of ICU Beds: 8  
Infection Preventionists: 1  

### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>5.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

### Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

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Data as of December 27, 2012.  
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program  
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

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Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
**2011 Hospital Survey Information**

- Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
- Medical Affiliation: Limited
- Profit Status: Not for Profit
- Admissions in 2011: 7,399
- Patient Days in 2011: 23,883
- Number of Beds: 130
- Number of ICU Beds: 8
- Infection Preventionists: 1

**Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit Rate</th>
<th>Lower Limit Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit Rate</th>
<th>Lower Limit Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>2.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>756</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit Rate</th>
<th>Lower Limit Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Carolinas Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

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Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report  
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012  
Carteret General Hospital, Morehead City, Carteret County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
Medical Affiliation: No  
Profit Status: Not for Profit  
Admissions in 2011: 6,980  
Patient Days in 2011: 24,561  
Number of Beds: 135  
Number of ICU Beds: 8  
Infection Preventionists: 2

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>6.66</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.27</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>2.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.  
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).  
Data as of December 27, 2012.  
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program  
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information

- Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
- Medical Affiliation: No
- Profit Status: Not for Profit
- Admissions in 2011: 11,668
- Patient Days in 2011: 48,263
- Number of Beds: 200
- Number of ICU Beds: 28
- Infection Preventionists: 2

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

- Total for Reporting ICUs:
  - Infections: 2
  - Line Days: 1,234
  - Rate: 1.62

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,412</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Central Carolina Hospital, Sanford, Lee County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

- Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
- Medical Affiliation: No
- Profit Status: For Profit
- Admissions in 2011: 465
- Patient Days in 2011: 1,654
- Number of Beds: 112
- Number of ICU Beds: 8
- Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

- Upper Limit Rate: 0.00
- Lower Limit Rate: 0.00
- Rate per 1,000 Central Line Days: 1.36
- Rate per 1,000 Central Line Days: 1.67

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total for Reporting ICUs</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

- Upper Limit Rate: 0.00
- Lower Limit Rate: 0.00
- Rate per 1,000 Catheter Days: 1.44
- Rate per 1,000 Catheter Days: 2.36

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total for Reporting ICUs</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

- Upper Limit Rate: 0.00
- Lower Limit Rate: 0.00
- Rate per 100 Inpatient Surgeries: 0.60
- Rate per 100 Inpatient Surgeries: 2.19

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections† Surgeries Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0 24 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0 33 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space:
- Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

- What you can do:
  - Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
  - Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
  - Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.
Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 9,772
Patient Days in 2011: 35,345
Number of Beds: 241
Number of ICU Beds: 18
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,064</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,863</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Cleveland County Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

### Commentary from Hospitals:

The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Columbus Regional Healthcare System. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics. Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012
Davis Regional Medical Center, Statesville, Iredell County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: For Profit
Admissions in 2011: 4,453
Patient Days in 2011: 22,936
Number of Beds: 143
Number of ICU Beds: 8
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program  NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14,765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10,731</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: Major
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 13,891
Patient Days in 2011: 73,575
Number of Beds: 202
Number of ICU Beds: 23
Infection Preventionists: 3

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012
Durham Regional Hospital, Durham, Durham County
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012
FirstHealth Moore Regional Hospital, Pinehurst, Moore County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

- Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
- Medical Affiliation: No
- Profit Status: Not for Profit
- Admissions in 2011: 26,995
- Patient Days in 2011: 108,631
- Number of Beds: 528
- Number of ICU Beds: 69
- Infection Preventionists: 4

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,367</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
Over the past year, FirstHealth has strived to continue to reduce our infections by continuing to educate staff on infection prevention, emphasizing hand hygiene, and following all evidence-based practices to reduce infections. We have worked to decrease use of urinary catheters and worked with our operating room to assure all measures are taken to prevent surgical site infections such as appropriate use of antibiotics.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
**2011 Hospital Survey Information**

- Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
- Medical Affiliation: No
- Profit Status: Not for Profit
- Admissions in 2011: 45,261
- Patient Days in 2011: 232,937
- Number of Beds: 906
- Number of ICU Beds: 130
- Infection Preventionists: 6

---

**Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7,035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

---

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.82</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

| Total for Reporting ICUs | 15 | 7,228 | 2.08 |

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

---

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

---

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

No comments provided.

---

The North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report provides data from January 1 – June 30, 2012. This report includes information on various infections, such as Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI), Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI), and Surgical Site Infections (SSI), along with data on hospital type, medical affiliation, number of admissions, patient days, and infection preventionists. The report highlights the rates and confidence intervals for these infections, providing valuable insights for improving patient care and infection control practices.
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 1,198
Patient Days in 2011: 3,796
Number of Beds: 70
Number of ICU Beds: 6
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
**2011 Hospital Survey Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital Type:</th>
<th>Acute Care Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical Affiliation:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Status:</td>
<td>For Profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions in 2011:</td>
<td>10,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient Days in 2011:</td>
<td>39,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Beds:</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ICU Beds:</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection Preventionists:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>958</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,672</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
### 2011 Hospital Survey Information

- **Hospital Type:** Acute Care Hospital  
- **Medical Affiliation:** No  
- **Profit Status:** Not for Profit  
- **Admissions in 2011:** 22,730  
- **Patient Days in 2011:** 97,533  
- **Number of Beds:** 435  
- **Number of ICU Beds:** 44  
- **Infection Preventionists:** 4  

### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

### Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

---

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).  
Data as of December 27, 2012.  
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program  
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
**2011 Hospital Survey Information**

- **Hospital Type:** Acute Care Hospital
- **Medical Affiliation:** No
- **Profit Status:** Government
- **Admissions in 2011:** 2,724
- **Patient Days in 2011:** 10,182
- **Number of Beds:** 62
- **Number of ICU Beds:** 6
- **Infection Preventionists:** 1

**Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)**

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI)**

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
Medical Affiliation: No  
Profit Status: Not for Profit  
Admissions in 2011: 6,108  
Patient Days in 2011: 27,527  
Number of Beds: 128  
Number of ICU Beds: 12  
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- A catheter bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012. NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 6,030
Patient Days in 2011: 18,568
Number of Beds: 100
Number of ICU Beds: 12
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
• Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
• Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
• If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
• Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
• Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
• Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
• Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
• Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
• Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at MedWest-Haywood, an affiliation of Carolinas Healthcare System. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.
**Hospital Type:** Acute Care Hospital  
**Medical Affiliation:** No  
**Profit Status:** Not for Profit  
**Admissions in 2011:** 18,059  
**Patient Days in 2011:** 72,679  
**Number of Beds:** 363  
**Number of ICU Beds:** 32  
**Infection Preventionists:** 2

### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,551</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

### Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program  
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information

- Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
- Medical Affiliation: No
- Profit Status: Not for Profit
- Admissions in 2011: 4,136
- Patient Days in 2011: 15,145
- Number of Beds: 81
- Number of ICU Beds: 8
- Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

This hospital does not have any reporting intensive care units (ICUs).

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

This hospital does not have any reporting intensive care units (ICUs).

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 9,513
Patient Days in 2011: 44,214
Number of Beds: 199
Number of ICU Beds: 16
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan–June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan–June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan–June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1,144</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/haifigures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Cleveland County Healthcare System hospitals. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
### 2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
Medical Affiliation: No  
Profit Status: For Profit  
Admissions in 2011: 5,567  
Patient Days in 2011: 21,917  
Number of Beds: 123  
Number of ICU Beds: 12  
Infection Preventionists: 1

### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

![Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012](chart)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

![Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012](chart)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

![Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012](chart)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

### Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).  
Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program  
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
## 2011 Hospital Survey Information

- **Hospital Type:** Acute Care Hospital
- **Medical Affiliation:** No
- **Profit Status:** Not for Profit
- **Admissions in 2011:** 8,311
- **Patient Days in 2011:** 44,349
- **Number of Beds:** 216
- **Number of ICU Beds:** 14
- **Infection Preventionists:** 1

### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

## Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

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North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012
Lenoir Memorial Hospital, Inc, Kinston, Lenoir County

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>776</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.
### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

![Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012](image)

#### Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

![Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012](image)

#### Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

![Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012](image)

#### Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

### Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.
### 2011 Hospital Survey Information

- **Hospital Type:** Acute Care Hospital
- **Medical Affiliation:** Limited
- **Profit Status:** Not for Profit
- **Admissions in 2011:** 4,426
- **Patient Days in 2011:** 13,977
- **Number of Beds:** 94
- **Number of ICU Beds:** 8
- **Infection Preventionists:** 1

### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

#### Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

#### Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

### Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

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Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics. Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

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Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

This hospital does not have any reporting intensive care units (ICUs).

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

This hospital does not have any reporting intensive care units (ICUs).

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: Limited
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 43,652
Patient Days in 2011: 212,503
Number of Beds: 739
Number of ICU Beds: 131
Infection Preventionists: 5

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6,616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7,429</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>3.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012
Morehead Memorial Hospital, Eden, Rockingham County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 6,228
Patient Days in 2011: 22,583
Number of Beds: 108
Number of ICU Beds: 9
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space. Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Limit</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Total for Reporting ICUs</th>
<th>4,618</th>
<th>0.22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Limit</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Total for Reporting ICUs</th>
<th>5,485</th>
<th>1.82</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Limit</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

### Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.
Nash Health Care Systems, Rocky Mount, Nash County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 12,013
Patient Days in 2011: 49,385
Number of Beds: 286
Number of ICU Beds: 25
Infection Preventionists: 2

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1,860</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
At New Hanover Regional Medical Center we take patient safety and quality care extremely seriously. We implement the latest science-based protocols to prevent hospital-acquired infection. We study and adopt best practices, evidence-based medicine and recommendations from national agencies to deliver the best possible outcomes for our patients. We encourage patients and their families to take an active role in helping prevent infections. Our team of infection preventionists works with all staff to ensure they are focused on delivering the highest quality of care possible. We are proud of our success and our ongoing quest to keep preventable infections to an absolute minimum.

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
• Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
• Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
• If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
• Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
• Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
• Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
• Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
• Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
• Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
Medical Affiliation: No  
Profit Status: Not for Profit  
Admissions in 2011: 4,677  
Patient Days in 2011: 15,898  
Number of Beds: 100  
Number of ICU Beds: 10  
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
• Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
• Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
• If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
• Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
• Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
• Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
• Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
• Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
• Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).  
Data as of December 27, 2012.  
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program  
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Infections</th>
<th>NC hospitals</th>
<th>CLABSI</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Similarly sized hospitals</th>
<th>CLABSI</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>NC hospitals</th>
<th>CLABSI</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CLABSI)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>Similarly sized hospitals</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CLABSI)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>NC hospitals</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Infections</th>
<th>NC hospitals</th>
<th>CAUTI</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Similarly sized hospitals</th>
<th>CAUTI</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>NC hospitals</th>
<th>CAUTI</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CAUTI)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>Similarly sized hospitals</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CAUTI)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>NC hospitals</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Infections</th>
<th>NC hospitals</th>
<th>SSI</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Similarly sized hospitals</th>
<th>SSI</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>NC hospitals</th>
<th>SSI</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surgical Site Infections (SSI)</td>
<td>18.57</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>18.57</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SSI)</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>Similarly sized hospitals</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SSI)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>NC hospitals</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI)**

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 5,275
Patient Days in 2011: 26,662
Number of Beds: 103
Number of ICU Beds: 6
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 30,399
Patient Days in 2011: 169,031
Number of Beds: 531
Number of ICU Beds: 81
Infection Preventionists: 6

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5,899</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
• Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
• Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
• If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
• Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
• Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
• Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>6.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
• Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
• Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
• Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/ha/i/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HA Quarterly Report - January 2013
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012
Presbyterian Hospital Huntersville, Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 5,297
Patient Days in 2011: 20,193
Number of Beds: 60
Number of ICU Beds: 4
Infection Preventionists: 1

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013

68
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
**2011 Hospital Survey Information**

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
Medical Affiliation: No  
Profit Status: Not for Profit  
Admissions in 2011: 7,004  
Patient Days in 2011: 26,195  
Number of Beds: 119  
Number of ICU Beds: 7  
Infection Preventionists: 1

**Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total for Reporting ICUs: 0  
Line Days: 416  
Rate: 0

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).  
Data as of December 27, 2012.  
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Limit</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Limit</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Limit</td>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>2.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Limit</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>1.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Limit</td>
<td>7.48</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Limit</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
Our current colon surgery rates are well below national benchmarks.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Rowan Regional Medical Center, Salisbury, Rowan County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 9,137
Patient Days in 2011: 41,401
Number of Beds: 268
Number of ICU Beds: 20
Infection Preventionists: 2

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Infection</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Infection</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,001</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 5,977
Patient Days in 2011: 22,450
Number of Beds: 130
Number of ICU Beds: 10
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
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Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information

- Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
- Medical Affiliation: No
- Profit Status: Not for Profit
- Admissions in 2011: 3,361
- Patient Days in 2011: 13,569
- Number of Beds: 68
- Number of ICU Beds: 8
- Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.*

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
**2011 Hospital Survey Information**

- Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
- Medical Affiliation: No
- Profit Status: For Profit
- Admissions in 2011: 3,277
- Patient Days in 2011: 13,449
- Number of Beds: 64
- Number of ICU Beds: 6
- Infection Preventionists: 1

---

**Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)**

![Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012]

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

---

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

![Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012]

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

---

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI)**

![Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012]

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

---

**Commentary from Hospitals:**
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
### 2011 Hospital Survey Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Type</td>
<td>Acute Care Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Affiliation</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Status</td>
<td>Not for Profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions in 2011</td>
<td>6,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient Days in 2011</td>
<td>23,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Beds</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ICU Beds</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection Preventionists</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

#### Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

#### Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

#### Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

### Commentary from Hospitals:

No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1322</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.
Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 5,676
Patient Days in 2011: 20,909
Number of Beds: 119
Number of ICU Beds: 10
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Stanly Regional Medical Center. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 1,884
Patient Days in 2011: 6,685
Number of Beds: 37
Number of ICU Beds: 9
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 4,137
Patient Days in 2011: 21,592
Number of Beds: 149
Number of ICU Beds: 11
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
Medical Affiliation: Major  
Profit Status: Government  
Admissions in 2011: 43,666  
Patient Days in 2011: 244,308  
Number of Beds: 838  
Number of ICU Beds: 171  
Infection Preventionists: 6

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11,567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers wash their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8,828</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>2.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>6.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers wash their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
UNC Health Care is pleased that our rates of all reported healthcare-associated infections are statistically similar to similarly-sized hospitals and NC hospitals despite care in a tertiary referral hospital for highly vulnerable populations (e.g., organ transplant, HIV infected, cancer, severely burned, and very premature infants). NC residents should be aware that the reported information is NOT corrected for the severity of illness of the hospital's patients. UNC Health Care supports the need for the data presented in this report to be validated (i.e., demonstration by independent monitors that the submitted data is correct).

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html). Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program  
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 3,321
Patient Days in 2011: 16,537
Number of Beds: 79
Number of ICU Beds: 9
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eccentric</th>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similarly-sized Hospitals</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eccentric</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Total for Reporting ICUs | 0 | 31 | Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eccentric</th>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similarly-sized Hospitals</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>2.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>2.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.
Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012
Vidant Edgecombe Hospital, Tarboro, Edgecombe County

2011 Hospital Survey Information
Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: Major
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 5,033
Patient Days in 2011: 18,064
Number of Beds: 117
Number of ICU Beds: 8
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

![Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012](image)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

![Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012](image)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

![Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012](image)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: Major
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 57,661
Patient Days in 2011: 310,339
Number of Beds: 861
Number of ICU Beds: 162
Infection Preventionists: 8

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11,535</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
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- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10,986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

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Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
Physician and staff engagement has been the critical factor for our success.
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012
Wake Forest Baptist Health-Lexington Medical Center, Lexington, Davidson County

2011 Hospital Survey Information
Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: Limited
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 4,121
Patient Days in 2011: 10,939
Number of Beds: 85
Number of ICU Beds: 21
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
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• Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
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Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
• Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
• Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
• Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
• Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
• Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
• Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10,937</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14,160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: Graduate
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 38,571
Patient Days in 2011: 177,111
Number of Beds: 589
Number of ICU Beds: 120
Infection Preventionists: 7

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7,601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7,138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>2.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
**2011 Hospital Survey Information**

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
Medical Affiliation: No  
Profit Status: Not for Profit  
Admissions in 2011: 12,855  
Patient Days in 2011: 47,475  
Number of Beds: 172  
Number of ICU Beds: 12  
Infection Preventionists: 1

**Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)**

![Figure 1. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012](image)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

**Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)**

![Figure 2. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals, Jan-June 2012](image)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

**Surgical Site Infections (SSI)**

![Figure 3. Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for Abdominal Hysterectomies, Jan-June 2012](image)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**

No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).

Data as of December 27, 2012.

NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program  
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
## 2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital  
Medical Affiliation: No  
Profit Status: Not for Profit  
Admissions in 2011: 14,278  
Patient Days in 2011: 63,295  
Number of Beds: 316  
Number of ICU Beds: 16  
Infection Preventionists: 2

### Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital NCSimilarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>Total for Reporting ICUs</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Limit</td>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Limit</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.**

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

### Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital NCSimilarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>Total for Reporting ICUs</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Limit</td>
<td>6.40</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Limit</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.**

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

### Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital NCSimilarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>Total for Reporting ICUs</th>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Limit</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Limit</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.**

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

**Commentary from Hospitals:**
No comments provided.

Refer to Section IV of the NC HAI Prevention Program - Quarterly Report October 2012 for further explanation of presented statistics (epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hai/figures.html).
Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program

NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 9,458
Patient Days in 2011: 46,816
Number of Beds: 195
Number of ICU Beds: 20
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.
North Carolina Healthcare-Associated Infections Report
Data from January 1 – June 30, 2012
Wilkes Regional Medical Center, North Wilkesboro, Wilkes County

2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 4,266
Patient Days in 2011: 13,730
Number of Beds: 130
Number of ICU Beds: 8
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
• Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
• Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
• If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
• Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
• Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
• Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
• Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
• Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
• Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
The prevention and reduction of healthcare associated infections is a top priority at Wilkes Regional Medical Center. To accomplish this, infection prevention strategies are continually assessed and measures implemented to decrease the risk for infection. These measures are based on evidence based practices and clinical guidelines. A comprehensive program is provided that encompasses patient care and patient safety.

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Data as of December 27, 2012.
NC Division of Public Health, HAI Prevention Program
NC HAI Quarterly Report - January 2013
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Line Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 central line days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 central line days.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

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Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infections</th>
<th>Catheter Days</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Reporting ICUs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>827</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rate per 1,000 catheter days. Rate was not calculated if less than 50 catheter days.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

**What you can do:**
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Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Surgery</th>
<th>Infections*</th>
<th>Surgeries</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal hysterectomy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon surgery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A infections from deep incisional and/or organ space.

Note: Rate per 100 inpatient surgeries. Rate was not calculated if less than 20 inpatient surgeries.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

**What you can do:**
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.
2011 Hospital Survey Information

Hospital Type: Acute Care Hospital
Medical Affiliation: No
Profit Status: Not for Profit
Admissions in 2011: 7,561
Patient Days in 2011: 30,567
Number of Beds: 134
Number of ICU Beds: 40
Infection Preventionists: 1

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Similarly-sized Hospitals</th>
<th>NC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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Table 1. Number of Infections and Rate of CLABSI, Jan-June 2012.

A central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) is a serious infection that occurs when germs enter the bloodstream through a central venous catheter (tube) that doctors place in a large vein in the neck, chest, or groin to give medication or fluids or to collect blood for medical tests.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent a bloodstream infection.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before taking care of you or touching your central line.
- If you have a central line, ask your healthcare providers how to care for it and how to spot early signs of infection.

Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)

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Table 2. Number of Infections and Rate of CAUTI, Jan-June 2012.

A catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is an infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys that occurs when germs enter through a catheter (tube) that has been inserted into the bladder to drain urine.

What you can do:
- Understand why the catheter is needed and ask your healthcare provider frequently if the catheter is still needed.
- Always clean your hands before and after touching the catheter and make sure your healthcare providers do the same.
- Make sure the bag used to collect urine is always below the level of the bladder and the tubing is not twisted or kinked.

Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

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Table 3. Number of Infections and Rate of SSI, Jan-June 2012.

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

What you can do:
- Ask your healthcare providers what steps they are taking to prevent an infection.
- Tell your doctor about other medical problems you have such as allergies, diabetes, and obesity.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before taking care of you or touching the area of your surgery.

Commentary from Hospitals:
No comments provided.
APPENDIX A. N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Advisory Group

Representative Martha B. Alexander
N.C. House of Representatives

Deverick Anderson, MD, MPH
Duke Infection Control Outreach Network
Duke University Medical Center

Margaret A. Comin, RN, BSN, MPA
Division of Medical Assistance

Evelyn Cook, RN, CIC
APIC – N.C. Duke Infection Control Outreach Network

Megan Davies, MD
N.C. Division of Public Health

Chris DeRienzo, MD, MPP
Durham-Orange County Medical Society

Evelyn Foust, MPH
N.C. Division of Public Health

Robert M. Gabel, MD, MSc, FACOEM
Womack Army Medical Center

Teresa M. Gilbert, MT (AMT), CIC
Womack Army Medical Center

Dorothea Handron
Consumer/patient advocate

Millie R. Harding, CPA
North Carolina Hospital Association

Debbie S. Holloman, CSSBB
Consumer/patient advocate

G. Mark Holmes, PhD
UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health

Kirk Huslage, RN, BSN, MSPH, CIC
N.C. Statewide Program for Infection Control and Epidemiology

Representative Verla Insko
N.C. House of Representatives

Constance (Connie) D. Jones, RN, CIC
N.C. Division of Public Health

Carol Koeble, MD, MS, CPE
N.C. Center for Hospital Quality and Patient Safety

James Lederer, MD
Novant Health

Jennifer MacFarquhar, RN, MPH, CIC
N.C. Division of Public Health

Jean-Marie Maillard, M.D.
N.C. Division of Public Health

MJ McCaffrey, MD, CAPT USN (Ret),
Perinatal Quality Collaborative of North Carolina
UNC School of Medicine

Catherine Moore, RN, MSN
North Carolina Nurses Association

Zack Moore, MD, MPH
N.C. Division of Public Health

John Morrow, MD
NC Association of Local Health Directors
Pitt County Health Department

Vivek Nanda
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of North Carolina

Katie Passaretti, MD
Carolinas Metro Facilities

Sylvia I Pegg, RN, BSN, CIC
Wake Forest Baptist Health

Senator William R. Purcell
N.C. Senate
APPENDIX A. N.C. Healthcare-Associated Infections Advisory Group (continued)

Charles Riddick, CEO The Carolinas Center for Medical Excellence

William A. Rutala, Ph.D., M.P.H.
N.C. Statewide Program in Infection Control and Epidemiology

Robert L. Sautter, Ph.D., HCLD (ABB)
N.C. Laboratory Response Forum
Carolinas Medical Center

Daniel J. Sexton, MD
Duke Infection Control Outreach Network (DICON)
Duke University Health System

Cindi Snider, PhD
N.C. Division of Public Health

Kristin M. Sullivan, MPH
N.C. Division of Public Health

Michael E. Toedt, MD, FAAFP
Cherokee Indian Hospital

Christopher W. Woods, MD, MPH Duke University Medical Center Durham VAMC
APPENDIX B. Similarly-Sized Hospitals in North Carolina, 2011 National Healthcare Safety Network Annual Hospital Survey

<table>
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