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CRITICAL CARE ANNUAL REPORT

CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETER AND VENTILATOR ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA

2011

ANEURIN BEVAN HEALTH BOARD

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Central Venous Catheter (CVC) Surveillance

The time period for this report is based on the insertion date. Therefore only records with the insertion date completed have been included for analysis. Patients that have not been on Critical Care for over 48 hours or have not had a line in situ for over 48 hours have also been excluded.

A total of 712 forms were received for January – December 2011. 705 (99%) of forms could be utilised for data analysis.

Table 1.1 Overall HELICS defined CVC infection rate for Aneurin Bevan Health Board for the period 01/01/2011 - 31/12/2011

Number of HELICS CVC infections	Number of critical care catheter days*	HELICS CVC infection rate** (per 1000 critical care catheter days)
2	4252	0.5

* Only catheter days up to discharge of patient from critical care are included. Number of critical care catheter days calculated = removal date - insertion date + 1 (unless the insertion date precedes the admission to critical care date i.e. insertion date is replaced by admission to critical care date, or if the removal date succeeds discharge date from critical care then removal date is replaced by discharge date)

** Calculation of HELICS CVC infection rate = total number of HELICS CVC infections / number of critical care catheter days * 1000

Table 1.2 Breakdown of HELICS defined CVC infection rate by infection type for Aneurin Bevan Health Board for the period 01/01/2011 - 31/12/2011

Infection type	Number of HELICS CVC infections	HELICS CVC infection rate** (per 1000 critical care catheter days)
CRI 1	2	0.47

Table 1.3 Numbers of HELICS defined CVC infections by organism for Aneurin Bevan Health Board for the period 01/01/2011 – 31/12/2011

Organism	Number of HELICS CVC infections
<i>Coagulase negative staphylococci</i>	1
<i>Enterococcus sp.</i>	1

Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP) Surveillance

The time period for this report is based on the date of intubation. Therefore only records with the date of intubation completed have been included for analysis. Patients that have not been on Critical Care for over 48 hours have also been excluded.

A total of 429 forms were received for January – December 2011. 424 (99%) of forms could be utilised for data analysis.

Table 2.1 Overall HELICS defined VAP rate for Aneurin Bevan Health Board for the period 01/01/2011 - 31/12/2011

Number of HELICS VAP	Number of critical care ventilator days*	HELICS VAP rate** (per 1000 critical care ventilator days)
4	3056	1.3

* Only ventilator days up to discharge of patient from Critical Care are included. Number of Critical Care ventilator days calculated = extubation date - intubation date + 1 (unless the intubation date precedes the admission to critical care date i.e intubation date is replaced by admission to critical care date, or if the extubation date succeeds discharge date from Critical Care then extubation date is replaced by discharge date)

** Calculation of HELICS VAP rate = total number of HELICS VAP / number of critical care ventilator days * 1000

Table 2.2 Breakdown of HELICS defined VAP rate by VAP type for Aneurin Bevan Health Board for the period 01/01/2011 - 31/12/2011

VAP type	Number of HELICS VAP	HELICS VAP rate** (per 1000 critical care ventilator days)
PN1	3	0.98
PN3	1	0.33

Table 2.3 Numbers of HELICS defined VAP by organism for Aneurin Bevan Health Board for the period 01/01/2011 – 31/12/2011

Organism	Number of HELICS VAP*
<i>Enterobacter sp.</i>	1
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (Flucloxacillin sensitive)	2

* The VAP may include more than 1 result organism. Microbiological diagnosis allows for up to 3 positive organisms to be noted. The number of VAP may therefore not correspond to the number of organisms