

## Kentucky MRSA Collaborative

### **Measure Information:** **MRSA Bloodstream Infections per 1000 Patient Days**

**Definition:** The number of bloodstream infections from MRSA per 1000 patient days.

#### **CALCULATION DETAILS:**

**Numerator Definition:** Number of patients with MRSA bloodstream infection during the calendar month

#### **Numerator Exclusions:**

- Patients with a length of stay of 2 days or less
- Patients with MRSA bloodstream infection identified from blood cultures collected in the first 2 days of the patient's stay
- **Denominator Definition:** Total number of hospital patient days for the calendar month.

**Measurement Period Length:** Monthly

#### **Definition of Terms:**

- MRSA bloodstream infection: CDC definition for laboratory-confirmed bloodstream infection (LCBI) with MRSA as the organism identified in blood culture (SOURCE: [The National Healthcare Safety Network \(NHSN\) User Manual](#), page 6.)

**Calculate as:** (numerator / denominator) x 1000; as a rate

---

#### **Comments:**

The 2-day exclusion is intended to exclude patients who have a community-acquired strain of MRSA infection on admission. It is important that an internally consistent definition be used when tracking improvement over time, but the overall primary Collaborative measure will be based on bloodstream infections that occur after 48 hours/2days.

Multiple blood cultures positive for MRSA during a 30-day period should be considered to represent a single bacteremia episode, while those that are more than 30 days apart represent a new episode. For the purposes of internal tracking, this measure gives roughly the same information as another recommended outcome measure, MRSA Bloodstream Infections per 1000 Admissions. Hospitals already measuring this or other outcomes using one denominator or the other should probably remain consistent with historic definitions.