

California Department of Public Health  
Center for Health Care Quality  
Healthcare-Associated Infections Program

**“Healthcare-Associated Infections in California Hospitals Annual Report, 2013” and  
“Influenza Vaccination among Health Care Personnel in California Hospitals, 2013-2014”  
Friday, March 13, 2015**

***Summary Brief with the CDPH HAI Advisory Committee  
March 13, 2015, 10:00 am***

- California general acute care hospitals must report to CDPH all cases of
  - central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI),
  - methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) bloodstream infections,
  - vancomycin-resistant *Enterococci* (VRE) bloodstream infections,
  - *Clostridium difficile* diarrheal infections (CDI),
  - surgical site infections (SSIs) following 29 procedures types, and
  - healthcare provider (HCP) influenza vaccination and declination rates
- CDPH must post hospital-reported infection incidence and HCP influenza vaccination data on a public website on an annual basis

*Health and Safety Code section 1288.55, 1288.8*

- This is the fifth year of reporting and publishing hospital-associated infection (HAI) data, and the fourth report using HAI data reported by hospitals via the web-based National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN). A higher percentage of hospitals reported complete data for all infection types in 2013 than in previous years. Only five (1.2%) hospitals failed to report complete HAI data in 2013. CDPH cites for deficiencies hospitals that do not completely report all required HAI data.
- This is the sixth published report on HCP influenza vaccination in California hospitals, and the second report using vaccination data submitted online by hospitals to NHSN. 100% of California hospitals reported HCP vaccination data, the same as last year. As in past years, hospitals also reported on activities to promote influenza vaccination among HCP.
- Despite progress, HAI continue to be a significant public health problem in California. In 2013, 424 acute care hospitals reported 18,780 HAI to CDPH.
- As in past years, CDPH will publish 2013 California hospital HAI data via a web page that includes a summary report of key findings and public health actions, 93 data tables, an interactive map designed to help the public interpret hospital-specific findings, and technical reports for each infection type, which include detailed information on statistical analysis methods and risk adjustment.
- 2013 HAI data will also be available via CDPH’s Open Data Portal.
- The HAI interactive map was re-designed to allow use with mobile devices and tablets.
- “Hospital HAI Profiles” were added to the interactive map this year, which depict all infection findings from each hospital on a single page.
- Also new in this year’s report, we included hospital participation or non-participation in validation. In 2013, CDPH began a three-year validation plan to help hospitals improve the accuracy and consistency of reported data. For 2013 reported data, hospitals were asked to attest to performing six surveillance, reporting, and review “best practices.”
- With the exception of CDI, reported data show that overall California hospitals have demonstrated progress in the prevention of HAI as compared to national baseline data.

	No. of HAI Reported by California Hospitals in 2013	2013 California HAI Data Compared with National Baselines
CDI	10,553	↑ 5% since 2011
CLABSI	2836	↓ 48% since 2008
MRSA BSI	698	↓ 27% since 2011
VRE BSI	753	No national baseline
SSI – All Surgeries	3,940	↓ 44% since 2008
SSI – Colon Surgery	686	↓ 18% since 2008
SSI – Hysterectomy	152	↓ 28% since 2008

**CDC 2013 HAI Progress Report**

*\*National baselines for the various infection types were established over several years based on the availability of sufficient surveillance data reported by US hospitals to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Healthcare Safety Network, and approval by the National Quality Forum to use the data for quality measures.*

- This year's report highlights 61 hospitals that demonstrated significant reductions in HAI from 2012 to 2013, including five hospitals that reported improvements in two or more different infection types.
- While many California hospitals continue to demonstrate low HAI incidence or decreasing infection incidence, improvement is not occurring uniformly across all hospitals. The statewide incidence of CDI appears to be increasing, requiring concerted efforts to turn the tide on this urgent infection threat. In response to this annual report, CDPH is performing outreach to hospitals with high infection incidence to ensure they are aware of and responding to the need for improvement, and providing assistance and support to hospitals for local implementation of prevention action plans. From these 2013 reported data, CDPH identified 112 hospitals with high HAI incidence and targeted them for consultations, including 62 hospitals targeted for CDI prevention action planning.
- Results show hospitals are continuing to make incremental progress in their HCP vaccination coverage. In the 2013-14 influenza season, 85% of California hospitals achieved more than 60 percent vaccination among employees compared to 71% in 2012-13.
- Seventy-two (18%) hospitals reached the Healthy People 2020 target of 90% for employee influenza vaccination, compared to 50 (13%) reported last year, a 5% increase.
- Influenza vaccination rates continue to be higher among employees (81%) compared to non-employee HCP (63%), and more hospitals achieved the Healthy People 2020 target of 90% vaccination coverage for employees (n=82) than for non-employees (n=68).
- Hospitals should review these data, and implement infection prevention strategies specific to their local HAI prevention needs, i.e. infection types with the highest rates.
- The public should review the infection information presented for their local hospital and ask their healthcare providers questions about the reported data and how the hospital is protecting against HAI. Members of the public can take action by asking their HCPs if they have been vaccinated. Public pressure reinforces expectations of patient safety and emphasizes professional responsibility to protect patients through annual influenza vaccination.
- Comments or questions can be sent to [HAIProgram@cdph.ca.gov](mailto:HAIProgram@cdph.ca.gov).