

Patient episode of Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia—most probable healthcare associated Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia clinical criteria, code N

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Patient episode of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia—most probable healthcare associated *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia clinical criteria, code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Healthcare associated <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> bacteraemia clinical criteria
METEOR identifier:	388928
Registration status:	Health! , Standard 15/11/2012
Definition:	Most probable clinical criteria for a healthcare associated patient episode of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> bacteraemia (SAB) when the patient's first SAB positive blood culture was collected less than or equal to 48 hours after hospital admission, as represented by a code.
Data Element Concept:	Patient episode of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> bacteraemia—most probable healthcare associated <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> bacteraemia clinical criteria
Value Domain:	Healthcare associated <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> bacteraemia clinical criteria, code N

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code	
Data type:	Number	
Format:	N	
Maximum character length:	1	
	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	1	The patient episode of SAB is a complication of the presence of an indwelling medical device (e.g. intravascular line, haemodialysis vascular access, CSF shunt, urinary catheter)
	2	The patient episode of SAB occurs within 30 days of a surgical procedure where the SAB is related to the surgical site
	3	The patient episode of SAB was diagnosed within 48 hours of a related invasive instrumentation or incision
	4	The patient episode of SAB is associated with neutropenia (Neutrophils: less than $1 \times 10^9/L$) contributed to by cytotoxic therapy
Supplementary values:	7	Not applicable
	8	Unknown
	9	Not stated/inadequately described

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (ACSQHC)
Origin:	ACSQHC Healthcare Associated Infection Technical Working Group

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:

A *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia (SAB) will be considered to be a healthcare associated event if:

EITHER

- the patient's first SAB blood culture was collected more than 48 hours after hospital admission or less than 48 hours after discharge

OR

- the patient's first SAB blood culture was collected less than or equal to 48 hours after hospital admission and one or more of the following key clinical criteria was met for the patient-episode of SAB.

1. SAB is a complication of the presence of an indwelling medical device (e.g. intravascular line, haemodialysis vascular access, CSF shunt, urinary catheter)
2. SAB occurs within 30 days of a surgical procedure where the SAB is related to the surgical site
3. SAB was diagnosed within 48 hours of a related invasive instrumentation or incision
4. SAB is associated with neutropenia (Neutrophils: less than $1 \times 10^9/L$) contributed to by cytotoxic therapy

The most probable healthcare associated clinical criteria should be selected.

If none of these criteria are met, then the SAB will be considered to be community-acquired for the purposes of surveillance.

Comments:

To identify whether SABs are community associated or healthcare associated, SABs should undergo a standard case review by a healthcare worker trained in Infectious Diseases/Infection Control.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (ACSQHC)

Origin:

ACSQHC Healthcare Associated Infection Technical Working Group

Relational attributes

Implementation in Data Set**Specifications:**

[Surveillance of healthcare associated infection: Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia NBPDS](#)
[Health!](#), Standard 15/11/2012