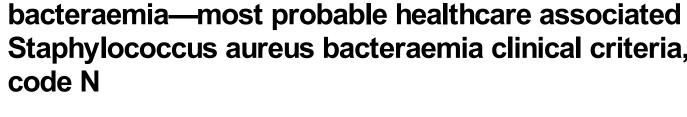
Patient episode of Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia—most probable healthcare associated Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia clinical criteria,



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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 Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia clinical criteria

METEOR identifier: 388928

Registration status: <u>Health!</u>, Standard 15/11/2012

Definition: Most probable clinical criteria for a healthcare associated patient episode

of *Staphylococcus aureus* 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 Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia—most probable

healthcare associated Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia clinical criteria

Value Domain: Healthcare associated Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia clinical criteria, code

N

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class: Code

Data type: Number

Format: N

Maximum character length: **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 The patient episode of SAB is associated with neutropenia (Neutrophils: less than 1 x 10^9/L) contributed to by cytotoxic therapy Supplementary values: 7 Not applicable 8 Unknown

Source and reference attributes

9

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

Origin:

ACSQHC Healthcare Associated Infection Technical Working Group

Not stated/inadequately described

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
- 4. SAB is associated with neutropenia (Neutrophils: less than 1 x 10⁹/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 communityacquired 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

Specifications:

Implementation in Data Set Surveillance of healthcare associated infection: Staphylococcus aureus

bacteraemia NBPDS

Health!, Standard 15/11/2012