Episode of healthcare-associated Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection

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# Episode of healthcare-associated Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection

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| Identifying and definitional attributes |
| Metadata item type: | Glossary Item |
| METEOR identifier: | 751480 |
| Registration status: | [Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022 |
| Definition: | A patient episode of a Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection (SABSI) is a positive blood culture for *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*). For surveillance purposes, only the first isolate per patient is counted, unless at least 14 days has passed without a positive culture, after which a subsequent episode is recorded.**A SABSI is healthcare-associated if Criterion A1 or 2, or Criterion B1, 2, 3 or 4 are met.** **CRITERION A:** The patient’s first Staphylococcus aureus positive blood culture was collected:A1. > 48 hours after admission, with no documented evidence that infection was present (including incubating) on admissionORA2. < 48 hours after discharge.**OR****CRITERION B:** The patient’s first positive Staphylococcus aureus blood culture was collected ≤ 48 hours after admission and one or more of the following key clinical criteria is met:B1. SABSI is a complication of the presence of an indwelling medical deviceB2. SABSI occurs within 30 days of a surgical procedure where the SABSI is related to the surgical site, or 90 days for deep incisional/organ space infections related to a surgically implanted deviceB3. SABSI was diagnosed within 48 hours of a related invasive instrumentation or incisionB4. SABSI is associated with neutropenia\* contributed to by cytotoxic therapy and is unrelated to the presence of an indwelling medical device.If neither Criterion A1 or 2, nor Criterion B1, 2, 3 or 4 are met, then the SABSI is considered to be community-acquired for the purposes of surveillance.\*Neutropenia is defined as at least two separate calendar days with values of absolute neutrophil count (ANC) or total white blood cells count (WBC) |

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| Source and reference attributes |
| Submitting organisation: | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare |
| Reference documents: | ACSQHC (Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care) 2021. Implementation Guide for the Surveillance of Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection. Sydney: ACSQHC, viewed 10 February 2022 <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/implementation-guide-surveillance-staphylococcus-aureus-bloodstream-infection> |
| Relational attributes |
| Related metadata references: | Supersedes [Episode of healthcare-associated Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/590503)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Standard 25/01/2018 |
| Metadata items which use this glossary item: | [Establishment—number of healthcare-associated Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) bloodstream infection patient episodes](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/751483) [Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022[Establishment—number of healthcare-associated Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) bloodstream infection patient episodes, total episodes N[NNNN]](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/751492)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022[Establishment—number of healthcare-associated Methicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA) bloodstream infection patient episodes](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/751496)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022[Establishment—number of healthcare-associated Methicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA) bloodstream infection patient episodes, total episodes N[NNNN]](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/751503)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022[Establishment—number of hospital patient days under Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection surveillance](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/754298) [Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022[Establishment—number of hospital patient days under Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection surveillance, total days N[NNNNN]](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/754302)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022[Establishment—Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection surveillance indicator](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/751508)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022[Establishment—Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection surveillance indicator, yes/no code N](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/754293)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022[Healthcare-associated infections NBEDS 2021–](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/751510)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022[Number of healthcare-associated Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) bloodstream infection patient episodes](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/751522)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022[Number of healthcare-associated Methicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA) bloodstream infection patient episodes](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/751530)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022[Number of hospital patient days under Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection surveillance](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/754296)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022[Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection surveillance indicator](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/751515)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Qualified 16/03/2022 |