Invasive Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) Infections

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Invasive MRSA Infections

• **Data source** – CDC’s Emerging Infections Program (EIP)

• **Metric** – Incidence rate per 100,000 population

• **5 year target** – 50% reduction in incidence of healthcare-associated invasive MRSA infections

• **Baseline period** – 2007-08
Invasive MRSA Infections

- Active, population-based surveillance since 2005
- 32 counties in 9 states, 19.2 million population
- National estimate adjusted for age, race, sex, use of dialysis
- Invasive MRSA infections identified from microbiology records, medical record review to determine if healthcare-associated
Invasive MRSA Infections

- **Case definition**: positive MRSA culture from normally sterile site in surveillance catchment resident, ≥30 days from any prior MRSA culture
  - **Healthcare-associated**:
    - **Hospital-onset**: culture obtained >3 days after admission
    - **Healthcare-associated Community-onset**: culture obtained prior to hospital day 3; along with history of surgery, hospitalization, dialysis, or LTCF in prior 12 months or presence of central venous catheter at the time of admission
  - **Community-associated**


* 5 year prevention target (2013) is 50% reduction
Invasive MRSA Infections


- ~50% were discharged from acute care in previous 3 months
- ~25% were outpatient dialysis patients

Accelerated prevention must include outpatients and post-discharge settings