



Hospital Epidemiology, Hospital General Dr. Manuel Gea Gonzalez. Mexico City

BACKGROUND

Healthcare associated infection (HAI) account for one of the most important health issues in hospitals around the world, not only for patients, but also for the community and the state. They affect all hospitals and are one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. Surveillance of HAI is central to healthcare epidemiology and infection control programmes and a critical factor in the prevention of these infections. In Mexico the diagnosis of these infections are underestimated though, as well as its reports, for such a reason there are few reliable statistics.

OBJECTIVE

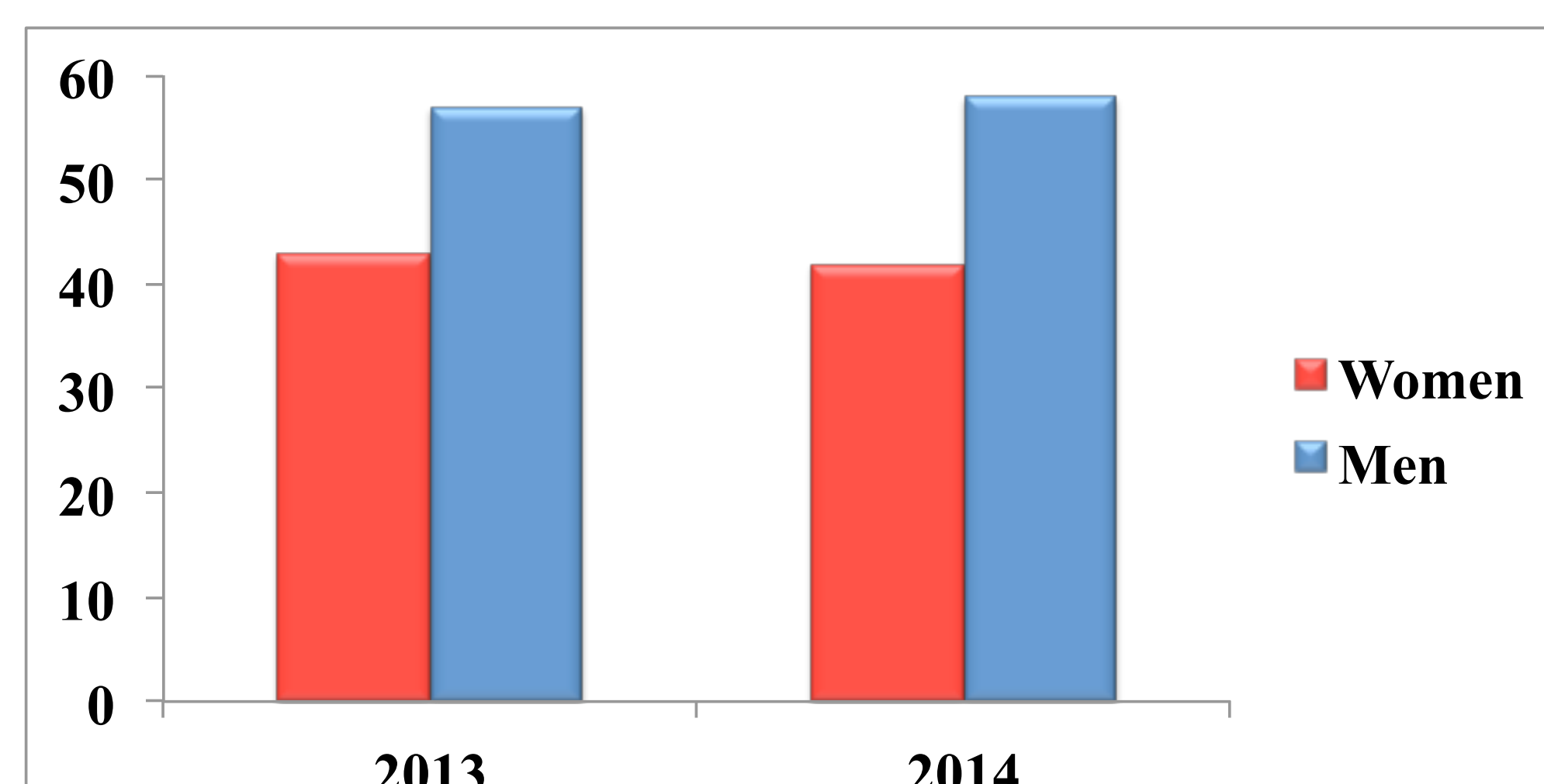
Describe the behavior of healthcare associated infections over a period of 2 years in a second-level hospital.

METHODS

We analyzed the data of all cases of HAI that occurred between 2013 and 2014 at General Hospital Dr. Manuel Gea Gonzalez (HGEA) in Mexico City. We describes rates, type of HAI, according to the use of devices such as intravascular catheter, ventilator, urinary catheter, and for surgical wound, we also analyzed the services and strains of pathogens isolated.

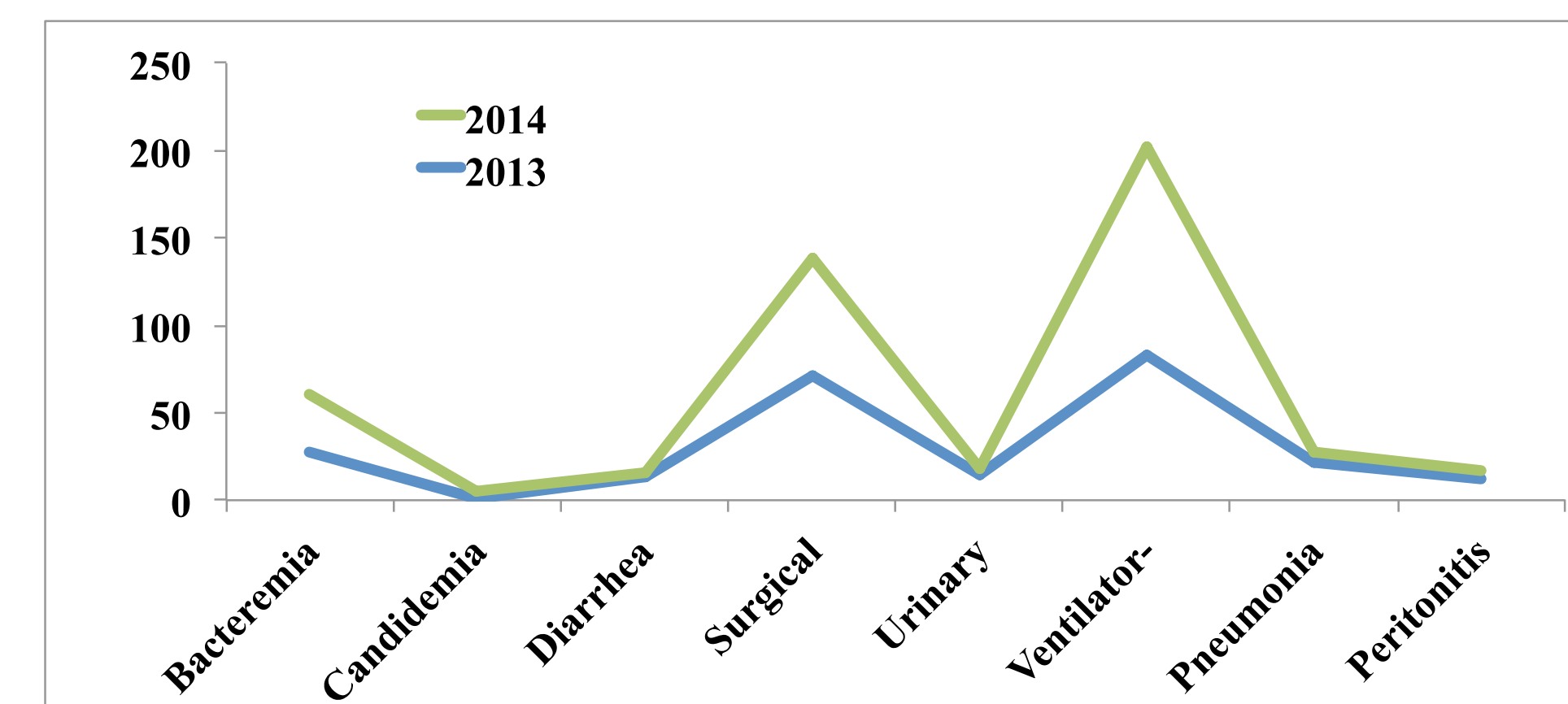
RESULTS

During 2013, we detected 243 HAI with a rate of 4.1 per 1,000 patient days, 58% of cases had pathogens isolated; in 2014, we detected 240 HAI with a rate of 4 per 1,000 patient days, and 95.4% of cases had pathogens isolated. The occurrence of cases in women (W) and men (M) were similar in both years, in 2013 (W: 43%, M: 57%) and 2014 (W: 42%, M: 58%). The average age was 53 years \pm 29.9 and 51 years \pm 25.6.



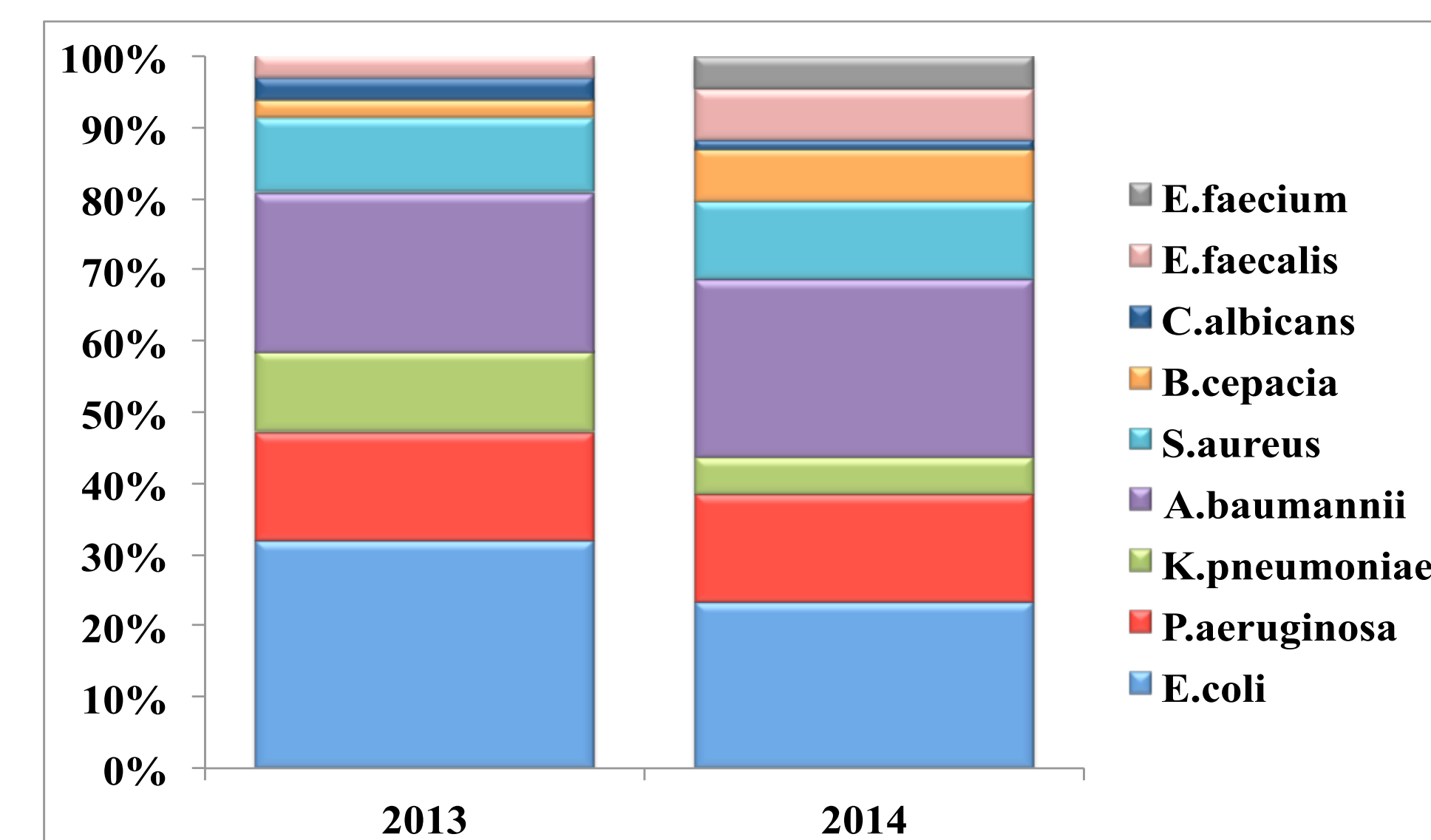
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In 2013 and 2014, the most frequent type of HAI was ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) (34.2 and 49.6%), surgical wound infection (SWI) (29.2 and 27.9%), bacteremia (11.1 and 13.8%).



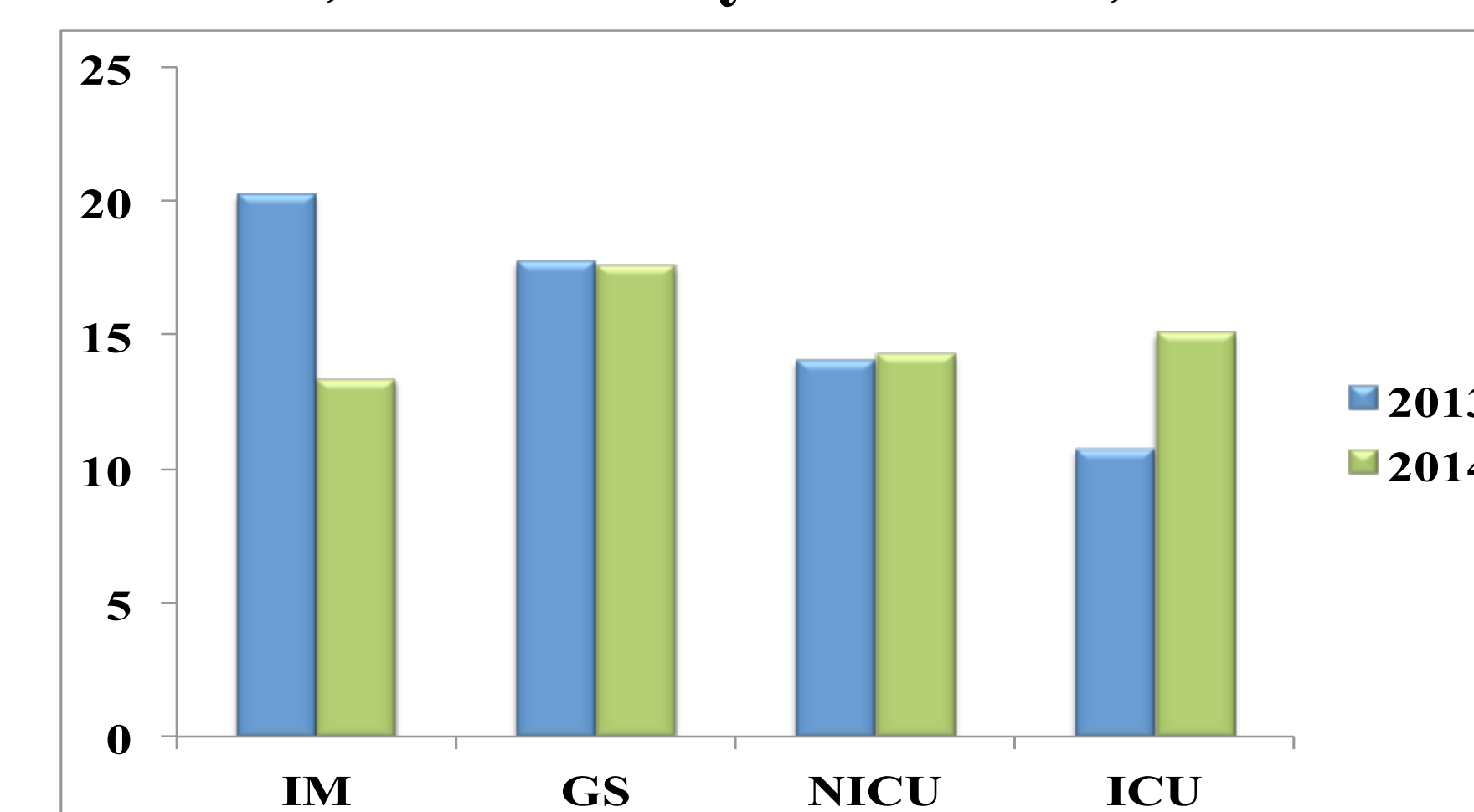
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The pathogen isolated was *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (11.2 and 5.2%); *Escherichia coli* (32 and 23.4%); *Acinetobacter baumannii* (22.4 and 25.0%); *Burkholderia cepacia* (2.4 and 7.3%) and *Enterococcus faecium* (0 and 4.7%), others (32 and 34.4%).



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The services that had higher rates of HAI were in 2013 internal medicine (IM) with 20.2% of the cases, follow by general surgery (GS) 17.7%, neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) 14% and intensive care unit (ICU) 10.7%; In 2014 the services that had higher rates of HAI were GS 17.5%, followed by ICU 15%, NICU 14.2% and IM 13.3%.



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CONCLUSIONS

This study helps us to have reliable information to develop strategies to reduce HAI and to follow preventive measures, create strategies to diminish pneumonias, surgical wound infection and bacteremias, which are the principal HAI in our hospital.