

National Healthcare Agreement: P39-Healthcare-associated Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA) bacteraemia in acute care hospitals, 2010 QS

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Quality Statement
METEOR identifier:	407972
Registration status:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health, Superseded 08/06/2011

Relational attributes

Indicators linked to this Quality statement:	National Healthcare Agreement: P39-Healthcare-associated Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA) bacteraemia in acute care hospitals, 2010 Health , Superseded 08/06/2011
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Data quality

Quality statement summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The data used to calculate the indicator were supplied by five states and territories (data for NSW, Victoria and the Northern Territory were not available). They were collected by states and territories through their healthcare-associated infection surveillance programs.• The data were collected prior to the development of agreed national definitions and a national agreement on a national indicator. Hence, they were not collected in a consistent manner for 2008-09. They are reported across jurisdictions using different definitions with different levels of hospital involvement and different patient categories (for example, Queensland does not include data for children under 15). The interpretation of this indicator should take into consideration this variability and the effect it has on comparability across jurisdictions.• The Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care has consulted with infectious disease and surveillance specialists to develop a standard definition to apply nationally. This definition was endorsed by the Commission's Inter Jurisdictional Committee on 22 October 2009. Since then, health jurisdictions and hospitals have been making changes to their surveillance programs in hospitals across the country in order to standardise data collection for future reporting.
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Institutional environment:	The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) calculated the indicator from data provided by states and territories. The AIHW is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the Parliament of Australia through the Minister. For further information see the AIHW website.
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The data supplied by the states and territories were collected from hospitals through the healthcare infection surveillance programs run by the states and territories. The arrangements for the collection of data by hospitals and the reporting to state and territory health authorities may vary among the jurisdictions. The AIHW does not have the relevant datasets to verify independently the data provided for this indicator.

Timeliness:	The reference period for this data set is 2008-09.
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Accessibility: The following states and territories publish data relating to healthcare associated Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia (SAB) in various report formats on their websites:

New South Wales: [Healthcare associated infections reporting](#).

Tasmania: [Acute public hospitals healthcare associated infection surveillance report](#).

Western Australia: [Healthcare Associated Infection Unit - Annual Report](#)

South Australia: [Bloodstream infection surveillance report](#)

Interpretability: The definitions used appear on the websites listed in Accessibility.

Relevance: This indicator is for episodes of SAB acquired, diagnosed and treated in public acute hospitals. However, the data provided include other healthcare-associated SAB which is diagnosed and treated in hospital but may have been acquired in non-hospital settings.

The reporting of this indicator has been limited to public hospitals categorised as peer groups A and B. Data for NSW, Victoria and the Northern Territory are not available.

Accuracy: The Queensland data only includes episodes for patients aged 15 years of age and above. Hence the data exclude the two Queensland children's hospitals, which are categorised in peer group A. There are minor differences in the wording of definitions used in other states.

The comparability of the data will be affected by the fact that it has not been adjusted for any different casemix between the states and territories.

Coherence: The data presented for the indicator have not previously been published at the national level. However, some jurisdictions have published their own data– see Accessibility.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: Has been superseded by [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 39: Healthcare-associated Staphylococcus aureus \(including MRSA\) bacteraemia in acute care hospitals, 2011 QS](#)

- [Health](#), Superseded 04/12/2012