

# **National Healthcare Agreement: PB 06-The rate of Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA) bacteraemia is no more than 2.0 per 10,000 occupied bed days for acute care public hospitals by 2011–12 in each state and territory, 2011**

**Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)**

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website's material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to [info@aihw.gov.au](mailto:info@aihw.gov.au).

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at [meteor@aihw.gov.au](mailto:meteor@aihw.gov.au).

# National Healthcare Agreement: PB 06-The rate of *Staphylococcus aureus* (including MRSA) bacteraemia is no more than 2.0 per 10,000 occupied bed days for acute care public hospitals by 2011–12 in each state and territory, 2011

## Identifying and definitional attributes

<b>Metadata item type:</b>	Indicator
<b>Indicator type:</b>	Indicator
<b>Short name:</b>	PB 06-The rate of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (including MRSA) bacteraemia is no more than 2.0 per 10,000 occupied bed days for acute care public hospitals by 2011–12 in each state and territory, 2011
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	429156
<b>Registration status:</b>	<a href="#">Health</a> , Superseded 30/10/2011
<b>Description:</b>	The rate of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (including MRSA) bacteraemia is no more than 2.0 per 10,000 patient days for acute care public hospitals by 2011–12 in each state and territory.
<b>Indicator set:</b>	<a href="#">National Healthcare Agreement (2011)</a> <a href="#">Health</a> , Superseded 31/10/2011
<b>Outcome area:</b>	<a href="#">Hospital and Related Care</a> <a href="#">Health</a> , Standard 07/07/2010 <a href="#">National Health Performance Authority (retired)</a> , Retired 01/07/2016

## Collection and usage attributes

**Computation description:** Acute care public hospitals are defined as all public hospitals including those hospitals defined as public psychiatric hospitals in the Public Hospital Establishment National Minimum Data Set.

A patient-episode of SAB is defined as a positive blood culture for *Staphylococcus aureus*. For surveillance purposes, only the first isolate per patient is counted, unless at least 14 days has passed without a positive blood culture, after which an additional episode is recorded.

A *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia will be considered to be healthcare-associated if: the first positive blood culture is collected more than 48 hours after hospital admission or less than 48 hours after discharge, OR, if the first positive blood culture is collected 48 hours or less after 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. An invasive instrumentation or incision related to the SAB was performed within 48 hours
4. SAB is associated with neutropenia ( $<1 \times 10^9$ ) contributed to by cytotoxic therapy

Exclusions:

Cases where a known previous positive test has been obtained within the last 14 days are excluded. For example: If a patient has SAB in which 4 sets of blood cultures are positive over the initial 3 days of the patient's admission only one episode of SAB is recorded. If the same patient had a further set of positive blood cultures on day 6 of the same admission, these would not be counted again, but would be considered part of the initial patient-episode.

Note: If the same patient had a further positive blood culture 20 days after admission (i.e. greater than 14 days after their last positive on day 5), then this would be considered a second patient-episode of SAB.

Analysis by state and territory is based on location of the hospital.

Presented as a number per 10,000 patient days

Coverage: Denominator  $\div$  Number of patient days for all public hospitals in the state or territory.

Any variation from the specifications by jurisdictions will be footnoted and described in the data quality statement.

**Computation:** 10,000 patient days x (Numerator  $\div$  Denominator)

**Numerator:** SAB patient episodes (as defined in computation description) associated with acute care public hospitals.

**Numerator data elements:**

**Data Element / Data Set**

Episode of admitted patient care—condition onset flag

**Data Source**

[State/territory infection surveillance data](#)

**Guide for use**

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

**Data Element / Data Set**

Episode of care—additional diagnosis

**Data Source**

[State/territory infection surveillance data](#)

**Guide for use**

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

**Data Element / Data Set**

Establishment—organisation identifier (Australian)

**Data Source**

[State/territory infection surveillance data](#)

**Guide for use**

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

**Data Element / Data Set**

Hospital service—care type

**Data Source**

[State/territory infection surveillance data](#)

**Guide for use**

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

**Data Element / Data Set**

Person—person identifier

**Data Source**

[State/territory infection surveillance data](#)

**Guide for use**

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

**Denominator:**

Number of patient days for public acute care hospitals (only for hospitals reporting SAB indicator)

**Denominator data elements:**

**Data Element / Data Set**

Episode of admitted patient care—admission date

**Data Source**

[State/territory admitted patient data](#)

**Guide for use**

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

**Data Element / Data Set**

Episode of admitted patient care—separation date

**Data Source**

[State/territory admitted patient data](#)

**Guide for use**

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

**Data Element / Data Set**

Establishment—organisation identifier (Australian)

**Data Source**

[State/territory admitted patient data](#)

**Guide for use**

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

**Disaggregation:**

2009–10—State and territory, by:

- Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)/Methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA)

Disaggregation is subject to data quality considerations. Some disaggregation may result in numbers too small for publication.

**Disaggregation data elements:**

**Data Element / Data Set**

Establishment—Australian state/territory identifier

**Data Source**

[State/territory infection surveillance data](#)

**Guide for use**

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

**Data Element / Data Set**

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)/Methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) indicator

**Data Source**

[State/territory infection surveillance data](#)

**Guide for use**

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

**Comments:**

For some states and territories there is less than 100 percent coverage of hospitals. This may impact on the reported rate. For those jurisdictions with incomplete coverage of acute care public hospitals (in the numerator), only patient days for those hospitals that contribute data are included (in the denominator). Specifically, if a hospital was not included in the SAB surveillance arrangements for part of the year, then the patient days for that part of the year are excluded. If part of the hospital was not included in the SAB surveillance arrangements (e.g. children's wards, psychiatric wards), then patient days for that part of the hospital are excluded. Patient days for 'non-acute' hospitals (such as rehabilitation and psychiatric hospitals) are included if the hospital was included in the SAB surveillance arrangements, but not otherwise.

Only episodes associated with acute public hospital care in each jurisdiction should be counted. If a case is associated with care provided in another jurisdiction (cross border flows) then it is reported (where known) by the jurisdiction where the care associated with the SAB occurred.

Patient episodes associated with care provided by private hospitals and non-hospital health care are excluded.

Almost all patient episodes of SAB will be diagnosed when the patient is an admitted patient. However, the intention is that patient episodes are reported whether they were associated with admitted patient care or non-admitted patient care in public acute care hospitals.

Where there are significant variation, for example non-coverage of cases diagnosed <48 hours after admission, in the data collection arrangements it will affect the calculation of values across states and territories.

Variation in admission practices across jurisdictions will influence the denominator for this indicator impacting on comparability of rates.

Jurisdictional manuals should be referred to for full details of definitions used in infection control surveillance.

Most recent data available for 2011 CRC report: 2009–10

Baseline: 2008–09

**Representational attributes**

**Representation class:** Rate

**Data type:** Real

**Unit of measure:** Episode

**Format:** NN[N]

## Data source attributes

**Data sources:**

### Data Source

[State/territory admitted patient data](#)

#### Frequency

Annual

#### Data custodian

State/territory health authorities

### Data Source

[State/territory infection surveillance data](#)

#### Frequency

Annual

#### Data custodian

State/territory health authorities

## Accountability attributes

**Reporting requirements:** National Healthcare Agreement

**Organisation responsible for providing data:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

**Further data development / collection required:** Specification: Interim

## Relational attributes

**Related metadata references:**

Has been superseded by [National Healthcare Agreement: PB 06-The rate of Staphylococcus aureus \(including MRSA\) bacteraemia is no more than 2.0 per 10,000 occupied bed days for acute care public hospitals by 2011–12 in each state and territory, 2012](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 25/06/2013

See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 38-Adverse drug events in hospitals, 2011](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 31/10/2011

See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 39-Healthcare-associated Staphylococcus aureus \(including MRSA\) bacteraemia in acute care hospitals, 2011](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 31/10/2011

See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 40-Pressure ulcers in hospitals, 2011](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 31/10/2011

See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 41-Falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals, 2011](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 31/10/2011

See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 42-Intentional self-harm in hospitals, 2011](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 31/10/2011

See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 50-Staphylococcus aureus \(including MRSA\) bacteraemia in residential aged care, 2011](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 31/10/2011