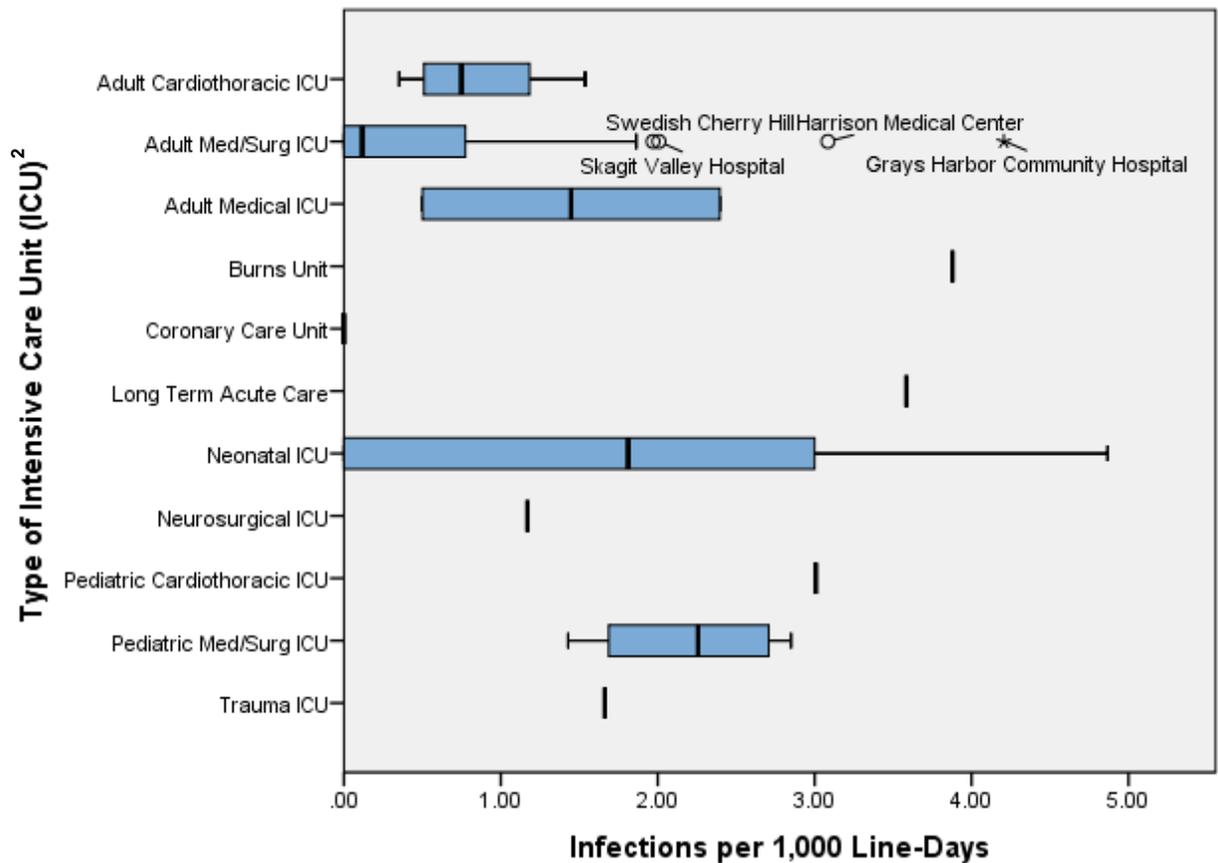


# Box Plots of Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection Rates, 2009

December 2, 2013 download of January 2009 – December 2009 NHSN data<sup>1</sup>



**Notes:**

1. Originally posted box plots (downloaded September 13, 2010) have been updated to reflect changes identified during 2009-2013 data cleaning and validation.
2. In 2009, Washington State had only one of the following types of intensive care units: burn, coronary care, long term acute care, neurosurgical, pediatric cardiothoracic, and trauma. Therefore, the plot does not show a range for these types of locations. Visit our website for more information about our [statistical methods](#).
3. Neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) rates shown here are for the unit overall (all infants regardless of birth weight). Details of NICU central line infection rate by birth weight groups are provided on the [2009 rate table](#). In neonates, a central-line ending in the umbilical artery or vein is called an umbilical catheter, where a catheter ending near the heart or other greater vessels is a central line. Previous postings of NICU rates (2009-2010) did not include umbilical catheters and umbilical-catheter associated bloodstream infections. Current postings reflect the addition of this data.
4. Grays Harbor Community Hospital – The medical/surgical ICU was previously misclassified and reported as a coronary care unit. Infection rate is due to five cases during the year, with no indication of cross-infection. The hospital recognized a problem and began standardized central-line insertion best practices.
5. Harrison Medical Center – Infection rate is due to eleven cases during the year, with different bacteria and no indication of cross-infection. The hospital recognized this problem and introduced measures focused on central line care to prevent further late-onset infections.
6. Skagit Valley Hospital – Infection rate is due to four unrelated late-onset cases, with different bacteria and no indication of cross-infection. The hospital recognized this problem and introduced programs to reduce variation in central line maintenance practices.

## Box Plots of Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection Rates, 2009

December 2, 2013 download of January 2009 – December 2009 NHSN data <sup>1</sup>

---

7. Swedish Medical Center Cherry Hill – Swedish Medical Center recognized a problem with late-onset infections in one of its ICUs. It has been implementing a series of programs during the year to improve long-term care of central lines and prevent further infections.