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Effectiveness of Outcome Surveillance for Reducing Overall Nosocomial Infection Rates in a Hospital in Turkey. Findings of the International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC).

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OBJECTIVE:

To determine the effect of outcome surveillance (intervention) on overall device-associated infections (DAI) rates in two intensive care units (ICUs) of Duzce, Turkey.

METHODS:

Prospective cohort surveillance of DAI was conducted on adult patients. The protocol and forms design and data uploading and analysis were in charge of INICC. Data collection was performed in the participating ICU (Outcome Surveillance), and CDC-NNIS definitions were applied. Infection control measures based on CDC guidelines were applied. The rate of DAI during baseline was compared to the rate during an intervention period.

RESULTS:

From 09/05 to 03/06, 72 adult ICU patients were enrolled (40 in the baseline period from 9/05 to 12/05, and 32 in the intervention period from 1/06 to 3/06).

Patient's demographic characteristics and underlying diseases were similar over the two periods (Gender, P = 0.8690; Age, P = 0.1818; Angina Pectoris, P = 0.2713; COPD, P = 0.2206; Cancer, P = 0.8743; Renal impairment, P = 0.5023; Abdominal surgery, P = 0.4338; Trauma, P = 0.6926; Stroke, P = 0.1175; and Immunocompromise, P = 0.0830).

The percentage of patients with DAI was significantly lower during the intervention period (55.0% [22 NI and 40 patients] versus 18.8% [6 infections and 32 patients] overall DAI percentage, RR = 0.34, 95% CI = 0.14 - 0.84, P = 0.0142).

CONCLUSION:

Outcome surveillance resulted in a significant reduction of the overall DAI rate.