## Microorganisms Identified in Central Line-Associated Blood Stream Infections in Intensive Care Units in Illinois Hospitals

## 1/01/2012 - 12/31/2012

A variety of organisms are found to contribute to central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs). Table 1 and Figure 1 show the organisms identified in such infections in intensive care units (ICUs) in Illinois in 2012. Note that some infections have more than one organism present. Out of 470 microorganisms identified in 432 central line-associated bloodstream infections, the most common were *Enterococcus* spp., overall *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida* spp., which represent 17%, 16% and 12% of total infections, respectively.

## Table 1. Identification of Isolates of CLABSI Infections in 2012

Pathogens	Number of Isolates	Percent of Infections
Enterococcus species	80	17.02
Staphylococcus aureus	75	15.96
Candida species	55	11.7
Staphylococcus epidermidis	45	9.57
Candida albicans	40	8.51
Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus (CNS)	33	7.02
Other gram-negative organisms	31	6.6
Klebsiella species	27	5.74
Escherichia coli	21	4.47
Pseudomonas species	19	4.04
Enterobacter species	18	3.83
Acinetobacter species	14	2.98
Other pathogens	12	2.55
Total	470	100

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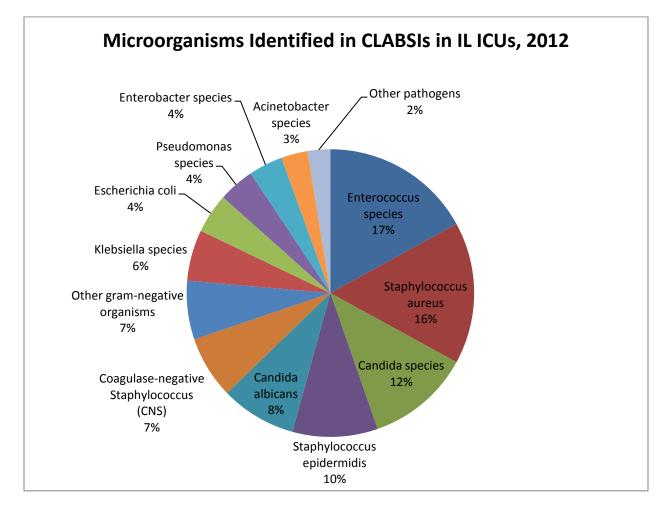


Figure 1. Microorganisms Identified in CLABSIs in IL ICUs, 2012