An aid to interpreting MRSA-KISS Reference Data

Table A.1.1 provides an introductory overview of the number of participating hospitals, patients under surveillance, patient-days and in-patient MRSA patient-days. It also provides an overview of the total number of MRSA cases, community-onset (i.e., diagnosis at admission or by samples taken within the first three days of a hospital stay) and hospital-onset (i.e., any diagnosis based on sampling taken later than the first three days of a hospital stay) cases, and the average of inpatient MRSA patient-days per MRSA case.

Table A1.2 shows a distribution of CDAD rates. The number of hospitals, the mean, the first and third quartiles, and the median are listed for each rate. Five rates are calculated:

- **Total incidence density:**
  =Total MRSA cases per 1000 patient-days

- **Hospital-onset MRSA incidence density:**
  =Total of hospital-onset MRSA cases per 1000 patient days. This rate shows the extent of hospital-onset MRSA.

- **MRSA prevalence at admission:**
  =Total of patients with MRSA at admission (or within the first 48h) per 100 patients. This rate shows a hospital’s disease burden through import.

- **Average daily MRSA burden**
  =Total inpatient MRSA patient-days per 100 patient-days. This figure characterizes the disease burden of MRSA colonization on an average day, and describes the average patient risk of acquiring MRSA. This figure is analogue to device usage rates in ICUs.

- **MRSA-day- associated hospital-onset MRSA rate**
  =total of hospital-onset MRSA cases per 1000 MRSA-days
  This figure describes the frequency of MRSA cases standardized by the burden of MRSA colonization in a hospital. This takes into account if a higher patient infection risk may be present in a hospital because of a high number of admitted patients with MRSA. This figure is analogue to device-associated infection rates in ICUs.

Table A.1.3 provides an overview of the distribution of total nasal swabs.

Table A.1.4 is a list showing per year the number of participating hospitals, the total patient-days, the total inpatient MRSA patient-days, as well as the mean total incidence density, average daily MRSA burden and MRSA-day-associated hospital-onset MRSA rate.
The results of tables A.1.1 to A.1.3 are stratified by the size of the hospital in beds (≥ 600 beds, <600 beds) and by the number of nasal swabs per 1000 patient-days (≤2, >2, and ≤4, >4 and ≤10, and >10).

Rehabilitation clinic data has not been stratified.