

HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED INFECTION – PREVENTION AND CONTROL REPORT
JULY 2015

Aim

The purpose of this paper is to update Board members of the current status of Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI) and infection control measures in NHS Borders.

Background

The NHS Scotland HAI Action Plan 2008 requires an HAI report to be presented to the Board on a two monthly basis.

Summary

This report provides an overview for Borders NHS Board of Infection Prevention and Control with particular reference to the incidence of Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI) against Scottish Government HEAT targets, together with results from cleanliness monitoring and hand hygiene audit results.

Recommendation

The Board is asked to **note** this report

Policy/Strategy Implications	This report is in line with the NHS Scotland HAI Action Plan.
Consultation	There is no requirement to consult as this is a bi-monthly update report as required by SGHD.
Consultation with Professional Committees	This is a regular bi-monthly update as required by SGHD. As with all Board papers, this update will be shared with the Area Clinical Forum for information.
Risk Assessment	This is a bi-monthly update report with all risks highlighted within the paper.
Compliance with Board Policy requirements on Equality and Diversity	Equalities Scoping Template has been completed and submitted to the Equality e-mail inbox. Full impact assessment is not required.
Resource/Staffing Implications	This assessment has not identified any resource/staffing implications

Approved by

Name	Designation	Name	Designation
Evelyn Rodger	Director of Nursing and Midwifery, Interim Director of Acute Services		

Author(s)

Name	Designation	Name	Designation
Sam Whiting	Infection Control Manager	Lynsey Milven	HAI Quality Improvement Facilitator

Healthcare Associated Infection Reporting Template (HAIRT)

Section 1– Board Wide Issues

This section of the HAIRT covers Board wide infection prevention and control activity and actions. For reports on individual hospitals, please refer to the 'Healthcare Associated Infection Report Cards' in Section 2.

A report card summarising Board wide statistics can be found at the end of section 1

Key Healthcare Associated Infection Headlines for July 2015

- Early indications suggest that NHS Borders did not achieve the *Staphylococcus aureus* Bacteraemia (SAB) March 2015 HEAT target rate of 24.0 cases or less per 100,000 acute occupied bed days (AOBD). This will be confirmed by the end of July 2015 following publication of data on AOBD by Health Protection Scotland (HPS).
- Early indications suggest that NHS Borders achieved the *Clostridium difficile* infection (CDI) 2015 HEAT target rate of 32.0 cases or less per 100,000 total occupied bed days (TOBD) for patients aged 15 and over. This will be confirmed by the end of July 2015 following publication of data on TOBD by Health Protection Scotland (HPS).
- NHS Borders received an Unannounced Theatre Inspection of the Borders General Hospital on 13th and 14th May 2015. NHS Borders is the first board in Scotland to receive an unannounced theatre inspection.

The unannounced inspection report and action plan were published on the 6th July 2015 and contain seven requirements and no recommendations for NHS Borders. All actions against each of the seven requirements have been completed.

Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA)

Staphylococcus aureus is an organism which is responsible for a large number of healthcare associated infections, although it can also cause infections in people who have not had any recent contact with the healthcare system. The most common form of this is Methicillin Sensitive *Staphylococcus Aureus* (MSSA), but the more well known is MRSA (Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus*), which is a specific type of the organism which is resistant to certain antibiotics and is therefore more difficult to treat. More information on these organisms can be found at:

Staphylococcus aureus : http://www.nhs24.com/content/default.asp?page=s5_4&articleID=346

MRSA: http://www.nhs24.com/content/default.asp?page=s5_4&articleID=252

NHS Boards carry out surveillance of *Staphylococcus aureus* blood stream infections, known as bacteraemias. These are a serious form of infection and there is a national target to reduce them. The number of patients with MSSA and MRSA bacteraemias for the Board can be found at the end of section 1 and for each hospital in section 2. Information on the national surveillance programme for *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemias can be found at:

<http://www.hps.scot.nhs.uk/haic/sshaip/publicationsdetail.aspx?id=30248>

Staphylococcus aureus Bacteraemia (SAB)

As Figure 1 shows, since April 2015, there have been 8 SAB cases of which 5 were Hospital or Healthcare associated and these represent the greatest opportunity for intervention to reduce numbers.

From 1st October 2014, all Scottish Boards started to participate in a national enhanced surveillance programme for *Staphylococcus aureus* Bacteraemia (SAB).

The locations identified in Figure 1 reflect the new definitions for categories as determined by the national [HPS Enhanced *S. aureus* Bacteraemia Surveillance Protocol Version 2](#). For this reason, it is not possible to directly compare this data with historic data.

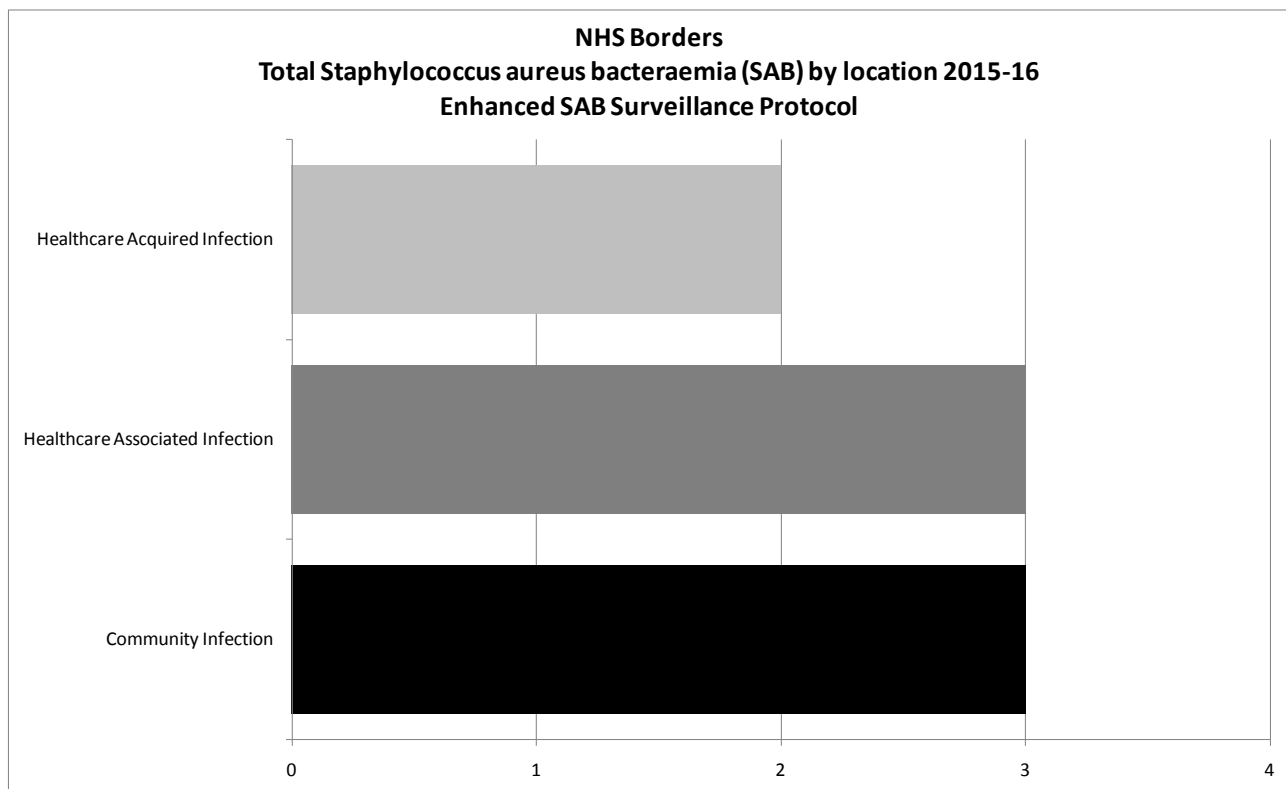


Figure 1: NHS Borders total staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia (SAB) location

NHS Borders is unlikely to achieve the *Staphylococcus aureus* Bacteraemia (SAB) March 2015 HEAT target rate of 24.0 cases or less per 100,000 acute occupied bed days (AOCD). This will be confirmed by the end of July 2015 following publication of data on AOCD by Health Protection Scotland (HPS).

Figure 2, shows a Statistical Process Control (SPC) chart showing the number of days between each SAB case. The reason for displaying the data in this type of chart is due to SAB cases being rare events with low numbers each month.

Traditional charts which show the number of cases per month can make it more difficult to spot either improvement or deterioration. These charts highlight any statistically significant events which are not part of the natural variation within our health system. The graph shows that there have been no statistically significant events since the last Board update.

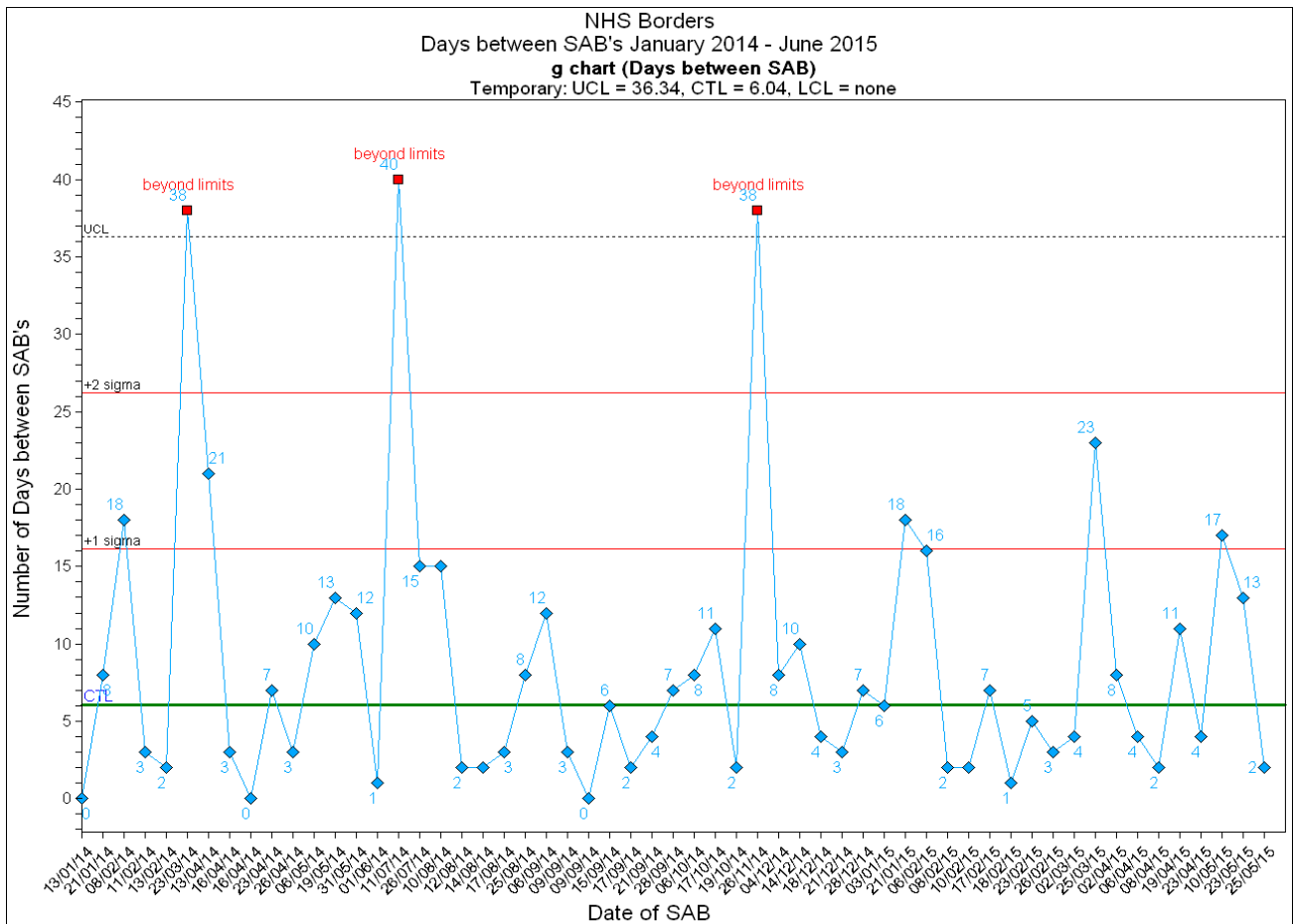


Figure 2: NHS Borders, days between SAB cases against indicative HEAT target

In interpreting Figure 2, it is important to remember that as this graph shows the number of days between infections, we are trying to achieve performance above the green average line.

Figure 3 shows the split between MRSA and MSSA bacteraemia cases in NHS Borders over the last 5 years and shows a reduction in the number of MRSA cases since 2010.

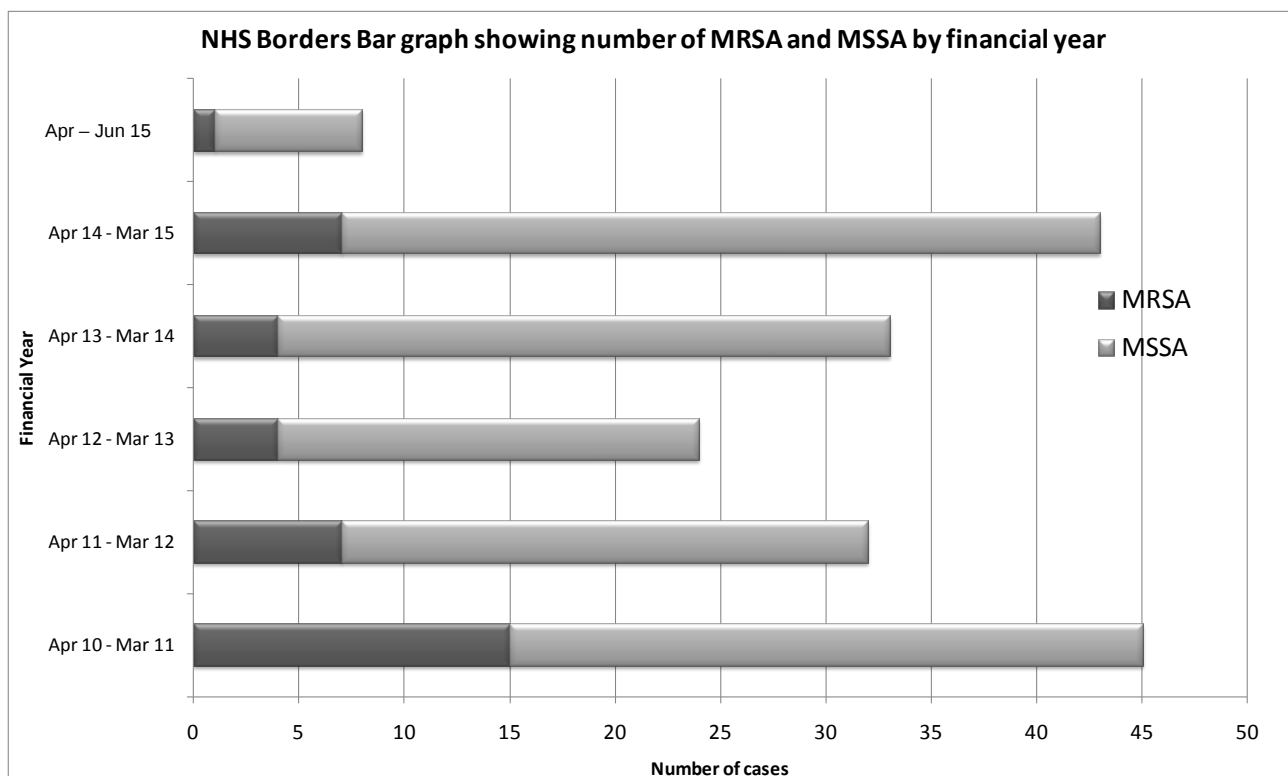


Figure 3: NHS Borders total staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia (SAB) by year and type

Every SAB case and *Clostridium difficile* infection (CDI) case is subject to a rigorous review which includes a feedback process to the clinicians caring for the patient. Any learning is translated into specific actions which are added to the Infection Control Work Plan. Progress is critically reviewed by the Infection Control Committee chaired by the HAI Executive Lead (Director of Nursing & Midwifery/Interim Director of Acute Services). This group also provides support and guidance to instil a Borders wide collaborative approach to achieve the HEAT targets.

Clostridium difficile infections (CDI)

NHS Borders is expected to achieve the *Clostridium difficile* infection (CDI) 2015 HEAT target rate of 32.0 cases or less per 100,000 total occupied bed days.

Figure 4, shows a Statistical Process Control (SPC) chart showing the number of days between each CDI case. As with SAB cases, the reason for displaying the data in this type of chart are due to CDI cases being rare events with low numbers each month.

Clostridium difficile is an organism which is responsible for a large number of healthcare associated infections, although it can also cause infections in people who have not had any recent contact with the healthcare system. More information can be found at:

<http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Clostridium-difficile/Pages/Introduction.aspx>

NHS Boards carry out surveillance of *Clostridium difficile* infections (CDI), and there is a national target to reduce these. The number of patients with CDI for the Board can be found at the end of section 1 and for each hospital in section 2. Information on the national surveillance programme for *Clostridium difficile* infections can be found at:

<http://www.hps.scot.nhs.uk/haic/sshaip/ssdetail.aspx?id=277>

The graph shows that there have been no statistically significant events since the last Board update.

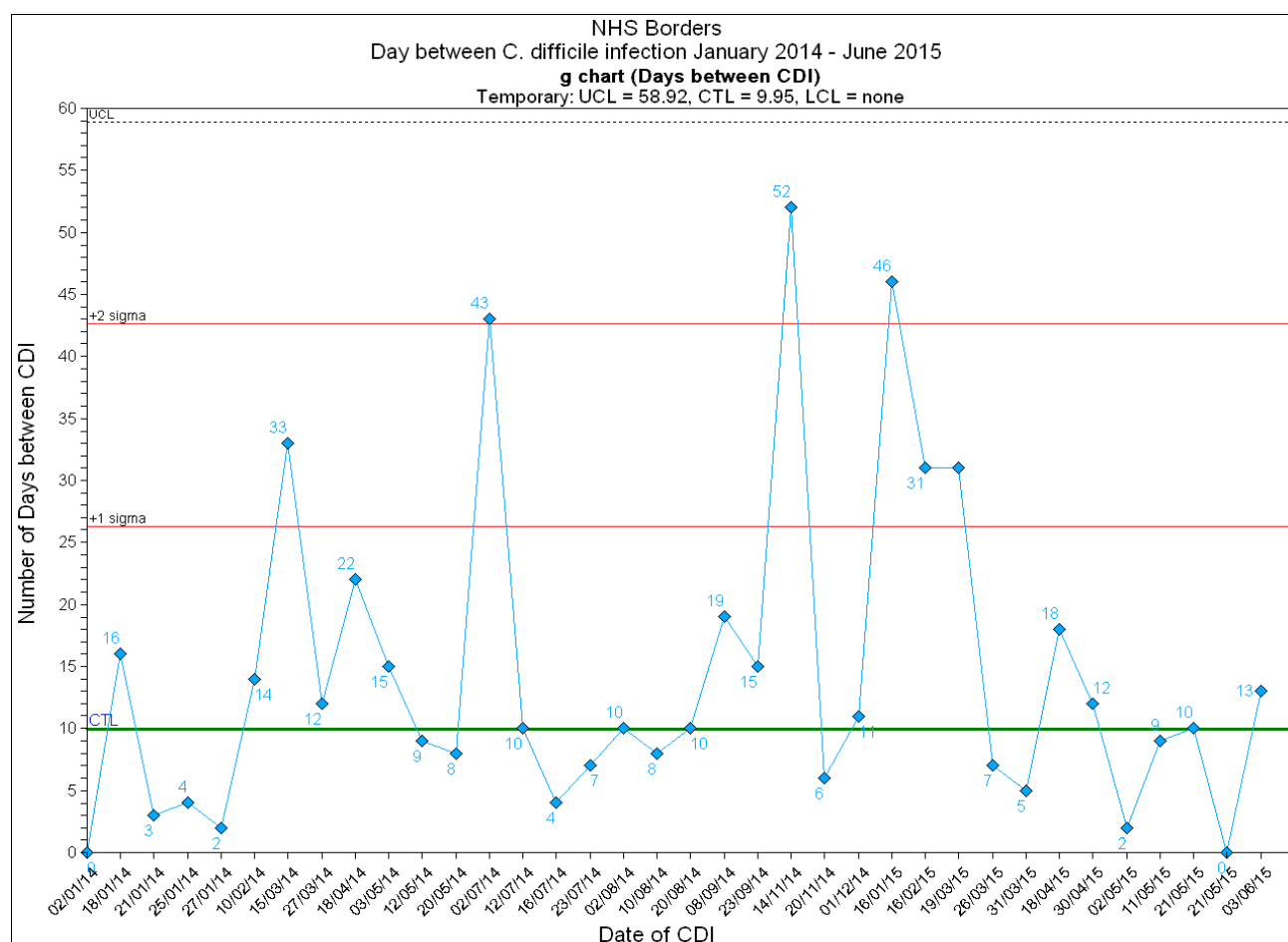


Figure 4: NHS Borders, days between CDI cases against indicative HEAT target

To date, there has been no evidence of cross transmission of *Clostridium difficile* infection (CDI) in NHS Borders.

Hand Hygiene

Good hand hygiene by staff, patients and visitors is a key way to prevent the spread of infections. More information on the importance of good hand hygiene can be found at:

<http://www.washyourhandsofthem.com/>

NHS Boards monitor hand hygiene and ensure a zero tolerance approach to non compliance. The hand hygiene compliance score for the Board can be found at the end of section 1 and for each hospital in section 2. Information on national hand hygiene monitoring can be found at:

<http://www.hps.scot.nhs.uk/haiic/ic/nationalhandhygienecampaign.aspx>

The hand hygiene data tables contained within the NHS Borders Report Card (Section 2 p.15) are generated from wards conducting self-audits.

The Infection Prevention and Control Team follow-up with any area which either fail to submit their own audit results or which fall below 90% for two consecutive months. Hand

hygiene is also incorporated into the annual infection control audit plan of compliance with the Standard Infection Control Precautions (SICPs) for 2015/16. Following each SICPs audit, the Senior Charge Nurse completes an action plan. A summary of this information is reported in the Infection Control monthly report which is distributed to management, Senior Charge Nurses and the Clinical Board governance committees.

Cleaning and the Healthcare Environment

Keeping the healthcare environment clean is essential to prevent the spread of infections. NHS Boards monitor the cleanliness of hospitals and there is a national target to maintain compliance with standards above 90%. The cleaning compliance score for the Board can be found at the end of section 1 and for each hospital in section 2. Information on national cleanliness compliance monitoring can be found at:

<http://www.hfs.scot.nhs.uk/online-services/publications/hai/>

Healthcare environment standards are also independently inspected by the Healthcare Environment Inspectorate. More details can be found at:

<http://www.nhshealthquality.org/nhsqis/6710.140.1366.html>

NHS Borders cleaning compliance has remained higher than the national average over recent years (Figure 5 below). The data presented within the NHS Borders Report Card (Section 2 p.15) is an average figure across the sites using the national cleaning and estates monitoring tool that was implemented in April 2012.

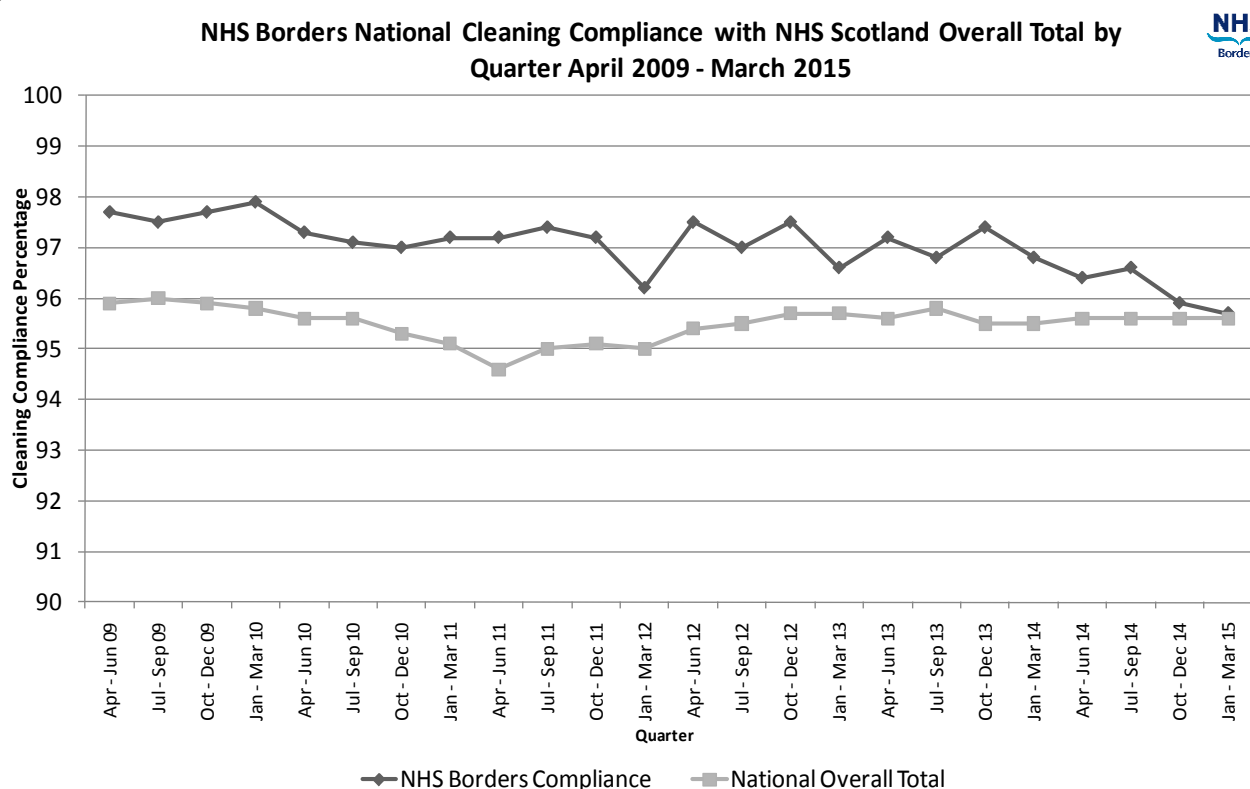


Figure 5: NHS Borders national cleaning compliance versus NHS Scotland's overall performance

As reported to Board in May 2015, the Domestic Services Manager and Infection Control Manager are working together to improve the rigour and consistency in cleanliness monitoring. This work will have contributed to the reduced compliance reported in the

recent quarters as shown on Figure 5. Work is ongoing to improve cleanliness standards across NHS Borders.

Other Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI) Related Activity

NHS Borders Surgical Site Infection (SSI) Surveillance

- NHS Borders participates in a national infection surveillance programme relating to specific surgical procedures. This is coordinated by Health Protection Scotland and uses national definitions and methodology which enable comparison with overall NHS Scotland infection rates.

The Surgical Site Infection (SSI) surveillance is conducted on the following range of procedures:-

- o Caesarean section
- o Hip Arthroplasty
- o Colorectal Surgery

In addition, local infection surveillance is conducted on Knee Arthroplasty procedures.

Table 1 (page 10) displays the results of the surgical site infection (SSI) surveillance data for each procedure since surveillance started. Please note that the data from April 2015 onwards is provisional as surveillance is maintained for 30 days post operatively and there is a subsequent data validation process coordinated by Health Protection Scotland.

Table 1: results of the SSI surveillance for each procedure since surveillance started

SSI Surveillance Data using HPS Definitions						
C-Section	No. of Procedures	No. of SSI's	SSI Rate %	95% C.I.	National SSI Rate %	National SSI Rate 95% C.I.
2009 Jan-Dec	222	1	0.45	0.1 to 2.5	2.6	2.3 to 2.8
2010 Jan-Dec	255	3	1.18	0.4 to 3.4	2.6	2.4 to 2.9
2011 Jan-Dec	222	1	0.45	0.1 to 2.5	1.4	1.1 to 1.8
2012 Jan-Dec	224	1	0.45	0.1 to 2.5	2.0	1.8 to 2.2
2013 Jan - Dec	258	0	0.00	0.0 to 5.7	1.7	0.9 to 1.8
2014 Jan - Dec	255	3	1.18	0.2 to 7.1	1.2	0.9 to 1.6
2015 Jan - June	144	2	1.39	0.2 to 7.7	1.2	0.9 to 1.5
Hip Arthroplasty	No. of Procedures	No. of SSI's	SSI Rate %	95% C.I.	National SSI Rate %	National SSI Rate 95% C.I.
2009 Jan-Dec	230	2	0.87	0.2 to 3.1	1.2	1.0 to 1.4
2010 Jan-Dec	235	1	0.43	0 to 1.8	0.8	0.7 to 1.1
2011 Jan-Dec	222	0	0.00	0 to 3.3	1.4	1.1 to 1.8
2012 Jan-Dec	281	8	2.85	1.4 to 5.5	0.8	0.6 to 0.9
2013 Jan - Dec	295	5	1.69	0.6 to 7.7	1.0	0.6 to 1.7
2014 Jan - Dec	267	5	1.87	1.1 to 13.2	0.8	0.5 to 1.2
2015 Jan - June	159	1	0.63	0.0 to 4.6	0.9	0.6 to 1.4
Colorectal Surgery	No. of Procedures	No. of SSI's	SSI Rate %	95% C.I.	National SSI Rate %	National SSI Rate 95% C.I.
2012 large bowel April - Dec	80	2	2.50	0.7 to 8.7	15.0	11.4 to 19.5
2012 small bowel April - Dec	4	0	0.00	0 to 49.0	0	0 to 49.0
2013 large bowel Jan - Dec	109	4	3.67	1.4 to 9.1	14.7	11.8 to 18.0
2013 small bowel Jan - Dec	7	0	0.00	0 to 35.4	11.5	4.0 to 29.0
2014 large bowel Jan - Dec	111	2	1.80	0.0 to 10.7	11.2	6.8 to 17.9
2014 small bowel Jan - Dec	16	0	0.00	0.0 to 49.0	0	0.0 to 35.4
2015 large bowel Jan - June	51	3	5.88	0.0 to 16.1	9.2	5.6 to 14.9
2015 small bowel Jan - June	9	0	0.00	0.0 to 49.0	4.5	0.8 to 21.8
Knee Arthroplasty	No. of Procedures	No. of SSI's	SSI Rate %	95% C.I.	Local SSI Surveillance Definitions used	
2011 Jan-Dec	154	1	0.65		NHS Borders participates in the national knee arthroplasty SSI surveillance coordinated by Health Protection Scotland (HPS). The HPS definition for a knee SSI does not include hospital readmission data. The Infection Prevention and Control Team consider that a more helpful definition to apply to knee SSI surveillance is the same criteria used for the national hip SSI surveillance which includes hospital readmission data within 30 days of the operation. This local definition has therefore been used in the data table opposite and for this reason the data is not comparable to NHS Scotland.	
2012 Jan-Dec	136	1	0.74			
2013 Jan - Dec	194	4	2.06			
2014 Jan - Dec	192	6	3.13			
2015 Jan - June	90	0	0.00			

Healthcare Improvement Scotland (HIS) Healthcare Associated Infection (HAI) Standards

In February 2015, HIS published new HAI Standards which supersede all previous related standards for NHS Scotland. HEI commenced inspecting against these standards from June 2015, to allow NHS boards time to implement them. NHS Borders completed a self assessment template against these standards in June 2015 and submitted this with supporting evidence to HIS. The Consultation Feedback Report on the standards for HAI was published in July 2015.

Scottish Government Letter DL (2015)19

In July 2015, the Scottish Government wrote to all Health Boards to clarify Healthcare Associated Infection (HAI) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) policy requirements. This letter details HAI surveillance and reporting requirements and national guidance and standards. The Infection Prevention & Control Team is currently conducting a gap analysis of our current compliance with the requirements detailed in this letter.

2015/16 Infection Control Workplan

As at 1st July 2015, there were 9 outstanding actions in the 2015/16 work plan. Due to significant progress already made against the outstanding actions, the risk to the organisation of the delay in implementation is low. All other actions have been completed or are on target for completion within the agreed timescale.

Norovirus

Since the last Board update, there have been no instances of confirmed outbreaks of norovirus affecting Borders General Hospital or Community Hospitals.

Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (CPE)

In May 2015, a significant adverse event review was initiated following the failure to isolate on admission, a patient subsequently found to be colonised with Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (CPE). CPE is a multi-drug resistant organism.

NHS Borders admission assessment document includes a risk assessment for CPE to inform appropriate patient placement. In this instance, this element of the admission process was not followed and the patient was admitted to a 6-bedded bay.

The patient was subsequently isolated in a single room and the other patients in the bay were found to be negative for the organism after screening.

Infection Control Audits

Since the last Board update, an audit of compliance with Standard Infection Control Precautions (SICPs) has been completed in 3 areas across NHS Borders with 2 of these areas achieving 'Green' status with the exception of Kelso Community Hospital which achieved 73%. Table 2 defines the re-audit timescales based on initial audit findings.

Colour rating	% compliance	Re-monitoring timescale
RED	0% - 75%	3 months
AMBER	76% - 84%	6 months
GREEN	85% - 100%	12 months

Table 2: Infection Control Re-Audit Schedule

As Kelso scored 'Red', they will be re-audited within 3 months to provide assurance that improvement has been made. Kelso Community Hospital is required to complete an action plan and return this to the Infection Prevention & Control Team by the end of July.

Antimicrobial Stewardship

The Scottish Antimicrobial Prescribing Group (SAPG) and Scottish Government have agreed some antimicrobial prescribing indicators to underpin the CDI HEAT Target. NHS Borders maintains routine monitoring of these indicators which include compliance with antimicrobial prescribing policy in a surgical ward and a medical ward (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

The Antimicrobial Management Team continues to support compliance through established feedback to clinicians, SAB and CDI case reviews, and regular antibiotic ward rounds by the Consultant Microbiologist.

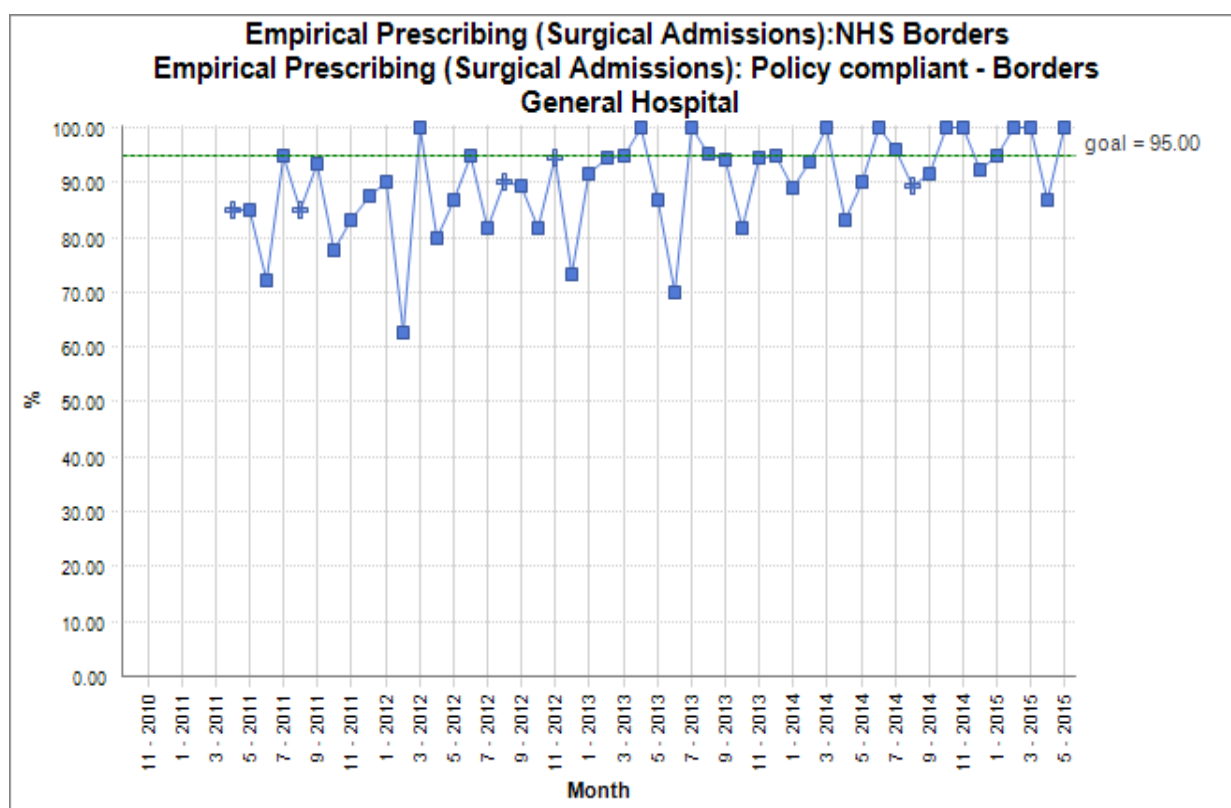


Figure 6: BGH Surgical Ward – Antimicrobial policy compliance

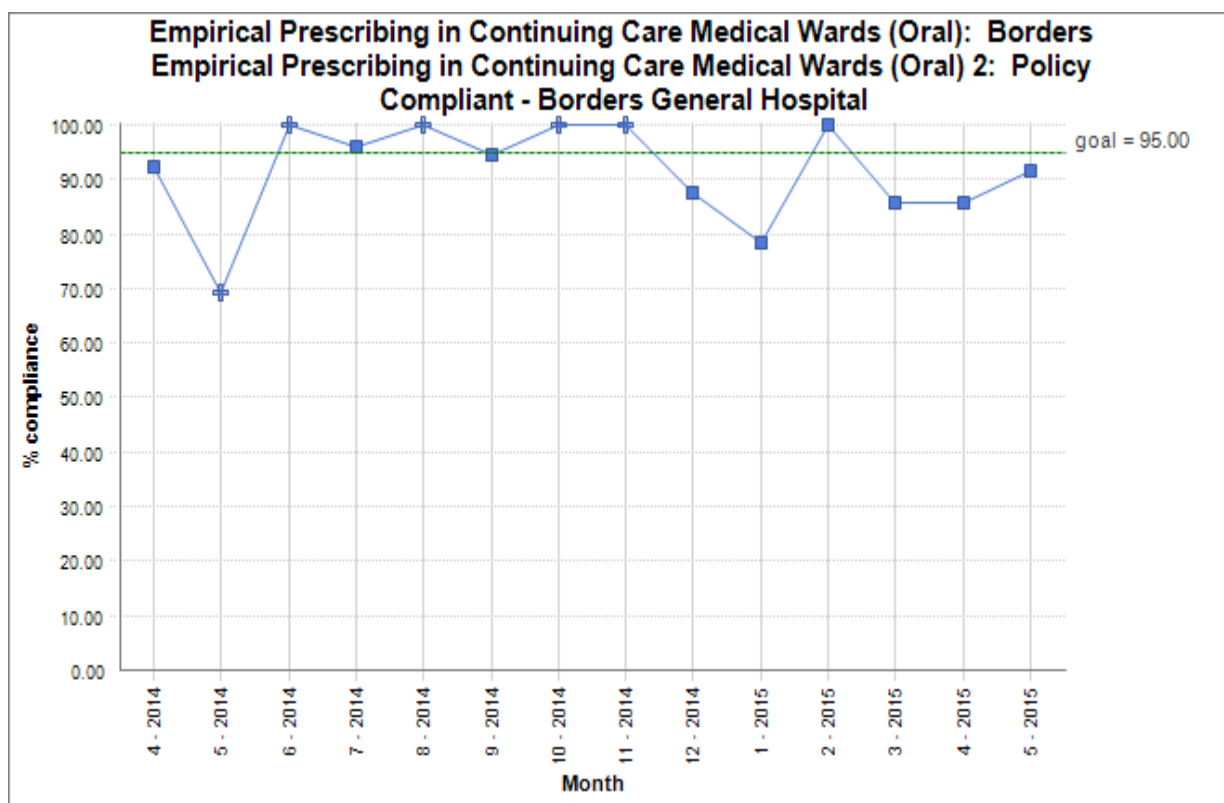


Figure 7: BGH Medical Ward – Antimicrobial policy compliance

Healthcare Associated Infection Reporting Template (HAIRT)

Section 2 – Healthcare Associated Infection Report Cards

The following section is a series of 'Report Cards' that provide information, for each acute hospital and key community hospitals in the Board, on the number of cases of *Staphylococcus aureus* blood stream infections (also broken down into MSSA and MRSA) and *Clostridium difficile* infections, as well as hand hygiene and cleaning compliance. In addition, there is a single report card which covers all community hospitals [which do not have individual cards], and a report which covers infections identified as having been contracted from out with hospital. The information in the report cards is provisional local data, and may differ from the national surveillance reports carried out by Health Protection Scotland and Health Facilities Scotland. The national reports are official statistics which undergo rigorous validation, which means final national figures may differ from those reported here. However, these reports aim to provide more detailed and up to date information on HAI activities at local level than is possible to provide through the national statistics.

Understanding the Report Cards – Infection Case Numbers

Clostridium difficile infections (CDI) and *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia (SAB) cases are presented for each hospital, broken down by month. *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia (SAB) cases are further broken down into Meticillin Sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) and Meticillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). More information on these organisms can be found on the NHS24 website:

Clostridium difficile :http://www.nhs24.com/content/default.asp?page=s5_4&articleID=2139§ionID=1

Staphylococcus aureus :http://www.nhs24.com/content/default.asp?page=s5_4&articleID=346

MRSA:http://www.nhs24.com/content/default.asp?page=s5_4&articleID=252§ionID=1

For each hospital the total number of cases for each month are those which have been reported as positive from a laboratory report on samples taken more than 48 hours after admission. For the purposes of these reports, positive samples taken from patients within 48 hours of admission will be considered to be confirmation that the infection was contracted prior to hospital admission and will be shown in the "out of hospital" report card.

Targets

There are national targets associated with reductions in C.diff and SABs. More information on these can be found on the Scotland Performs website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/partnerstories/NHSScotlandperformance>

Understanding the Report Cards – Hand Hygiene Compliance

Hospitals carry out regular audits of how well their staff are complying with hand hygiene. Each hospital report card presents the combined percentage of hand hygiene compliance with both opportunity taken and technique used broken down by staff group.

Understanding the Report Cards – Cleaning Compliance

Hospitals strive to keep the care environment as clean as possible. This is monitored through cleaning and estates compliance audits. More information on how hospitals carry out these audits can be found on the Health Facilities Scotland website:

<http://www.hfs.scot.nhs.uk/online-services/publications/hai/>

Understanding the Report Cards – 'Out of Hospital Infections'

Clostridium difficile infections and *Staphylococcus aureus* (including MRSA) bacteraemia cases are all associated with being treated in hospitals. However, this is not the only place a patient may contract an infection. This total will also include infection from community sources such as GP surgeries and care homes and. The final Report Card report in this section covers 'Out of Hospital Infections' and reports on SAB and CDI cases reported to a Health Board which are not attributable to a hospital.

NHS BORDERS BOARD REPORT CARD

Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia monthly case numbers

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
MRSA	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
MSSA	2	4	6	2	1	4	1	5	2	4	3	0
Total SABS	2	5	7	3	1	5	2	7	2	5	3	0

Clostridium difficile infection monthly case numbers

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
Ages 15-64	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ages 65 plus	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	3	0
Ages 15 plus	4	3	2	0	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	1

Hand Hygiene Monitoring Compliance (%)

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
AHP	100	98.4	98.6	100	100	100	100	93	100	91	98	100
Ancillary	97.2	98.0	92.9	89.3	88.1	100	97	89	88	94	96	96
Medical	96.5	97.1	94.5	94.3	95.5	96.4	96	92	95	93	98	97
Nurse	99.0	99.4	97.5	98.6	99.8	99.8	98	99	99	99	99	99
Board Total	98.4	98.8	96.7	97.1	98.3	99.3	97.8	96	97	97	99	98

Cleaning Compliance (%)

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
Board Total	96.8	96.6	96.5	98.0	95.8	96.3	94.8	95.8	95.8	93.8	97.4	96.9

Estates Monitoring Compliance (%)

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
Board Total	96.8	96.6	96.5	98.0	99.4	98.8	97.9	99.1	98.4	98.3	96.2	98.5

BORDERS GENERAL HOSPITAL REPORT CARD

Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia monthly case numbers

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
MRSA	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
MSSA	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total SABS	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0

Clostridium difficile infection monthly case numbers

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
Ages 15-64	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 65 plus	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Ages 15 plus	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Cleaning Compliance (%)

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
Board Total	96.9	96.6	96.1	98.3	95.8	95.4	94.9	95.6	94.9	96.3	95.6	96.0

Estates Monitoring Compliance (%)

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
Board Total	98.5	98.5	95.7	98.1	99.4	98.5	98.2	98.4	98.7	98.3	99	99.3

NHS COMMUNITY HOSPITALS REPORT CARD

The community hospitals covered in this report card include:

- Haylodge Community Hospital
- Hawick Community Hospital
- Kelso Community Hospital
- Knoll Community Hospital
- Melburn Lodge

Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia monthly case numbers

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
MRSA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MSSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total SABS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Clostridium difficile infection monthly case numbers

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
Ages 15-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ages 65 plus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Ages 15 plus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

NHS OUT OF HOSPITAL REPORT CARD

Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia monthly case numbers

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
MRSA	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MSSA	2	3	5	1	1	3	1	4	2	3	2	0
Total SABS	2	3	6	1	1	3	2	4	2	4	2	0

Clostridium difficile infection monthly case numbers

	July 2014	Aug 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015
Ages 15-64	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ages 65 plus	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0
Ages 15 plus	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	3	1