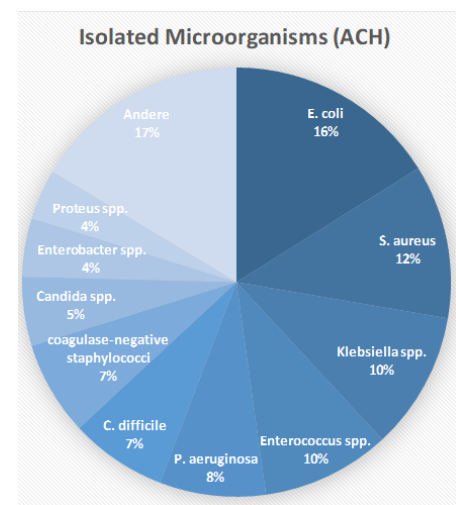
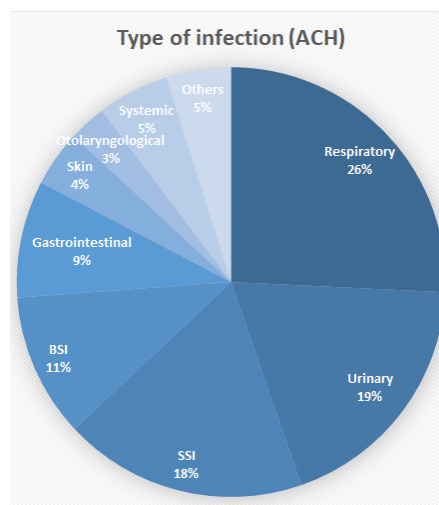


Research Compact

Tags	MDRO, Nosokomial, EU
Title	Prevalence of healthcare-associated infections, estimated incidence and composite antimicrobial resistance index in acute care hospitals and long-term care facilities: results from two European point prevalence surveys, 2016 to 2017
Authors	Suetens C.*, Latour K., Kärki T., Ricchizzi E., Kinross P., Moro ML, et al. *Corresponding author: Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Solna, Schweden
Source	2018, Eurosurveillance, https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2018.23.46.1800516 Open Access
Aim of the study	Between 2016 and 2017 two point prevalence studies were carried out to monitor the rate of healthcare-associated infections (HAI) in acute care hospitals (ACH) and long-term care facilities (LTCF). The study estimates the combined number of HAI on any given day and the number of infection with antibiotic resistant bacteria in ACH and LTCF within the EU.
Methods	Collection of data from two point prevalence studies in ACH and LTCF in EU member states and candidate states. Monitoring of healthcare-associated infections (HAI).
Results	The estimated prevalence of HAI in ACH and LTCF within the EU accounts for 5.5 % and 3.7 % of patients in respect to the number of occupied beds. Hence, approximately 100,000 patients in ACH and 130,000 patients in LTCF are affected by a HAI on any given day in the EU. Thus, the most frequently reported types of HAI were infections of the respiratory tract (ACH: 25.7 %; LTCF: 33.2 %) and the urinary tract (ACH: 18.9 %; LTCF: 32 %). The three most frequently isolated microorganisms attributable to HAI in both ACH and LTCF were <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> und <i>Klebsiella spp.</i> About a third of isolated microorganisms (ACH: 31.6 %; LTCF: 28 %) were at least resistant towards one antibiotic. The study estimates a yearly total occurrence of distinct HAI episodes in ACH and LTCF of around 8.9 million in the EU.



Conclusion

This study reports the most accurate estimates of the total number of HAI cases comparing ACH and LTCF. It shows that there are as many HAI in LTCF as in ACH. To intervene this trend the available infection prevention recommendations and guidelines should be enforced in ACH and LTCF.