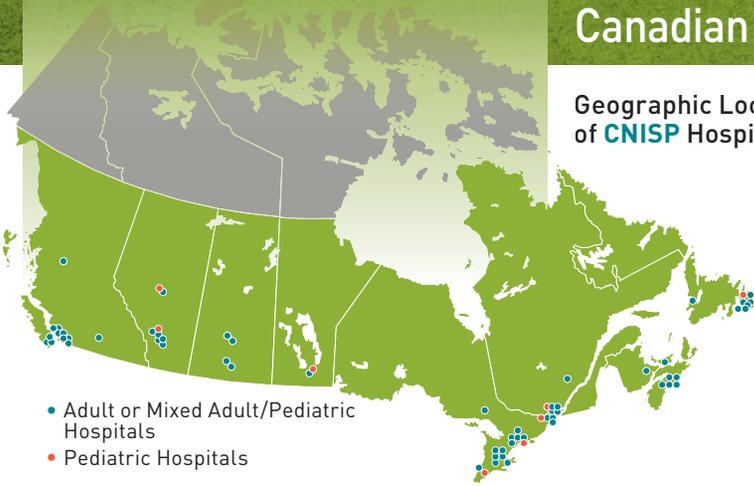


National Antibiotic Resistant Organism (ARO) Infection Rates in Canadian Acute Care Hospitals participating in the Canadian Nosocomial Infection Surveillance Program (CNISP)

Geographic Location of CNISP Hospitals

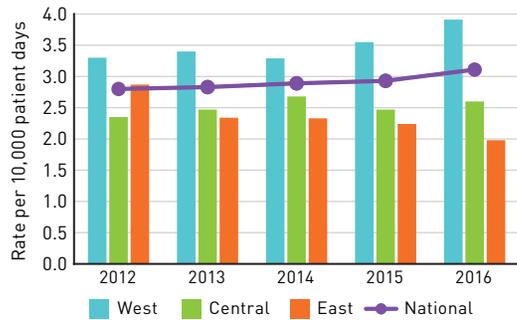


- Adult or Mixed Adult/Pediatric Hospitals
- Pediatric Hospitals

Infection prevention and control measures play a crucial role in helping to prevent the spread of these resistant organisms in healthcare settings.

MRSA

MRSA INFECTION RATES PER 10,000 PATIENT DAYS

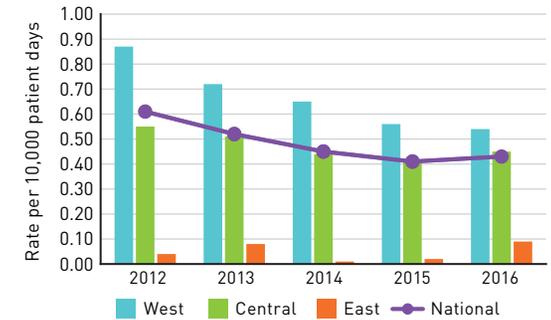


MRSA

Staphylococcus aureus (*S. aureus*) bacteria that are resistant to the antibiotic methicillin are known as Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). MRSA can cause bloodstream, skin and soft tissue, bone and lung infections, and left untreated, they can be life-threatening.

VRE

VRE INFECTION RATES PER 10,000 PATIENT DAYS

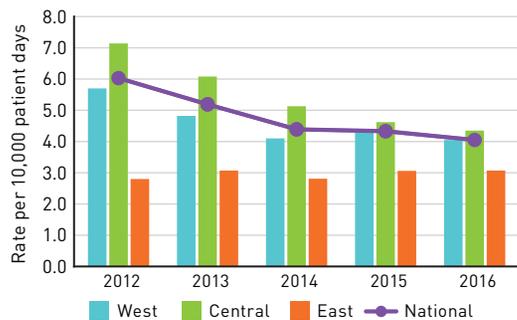


VRE

Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococci* (VRE) are strains of enterococci bacteria that are resistant to the antibiotic vancomycin, an antibiotic generally prescribed to treat serious infections. VRE can cause infections such as urinary tract, surgical site and bloodstream infections.

HA-CDI

HA-CDI RATES PER 10,000 PATIENT DAYS

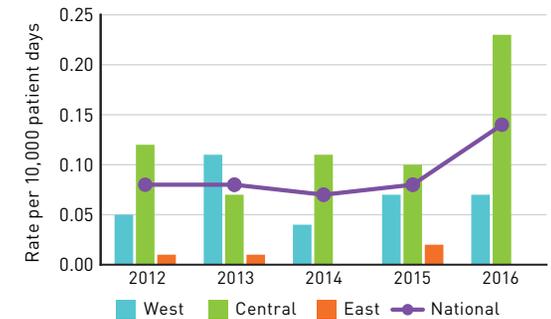


HA-CDI

Clostridium difficile (*C. difficile*) is a bacterium that causes diarrhea and is the most common cause of infectious diarrhea in hospital settings. Hospital-associated *C. difficile* infection (HA-CDI) can lead to complications requiring surgery or death.

CPE

CPE INFECTION RATES PER 10,000 PATIENT DAYS



CPE

Gram-negative bacilli (GNB) cause a variety of infections, such as urinary tract, pneumonia and serious bloodstream or wound infections. GNB that have acquired resistance to carbapenems are called carbapenem-resistant gram-negative (CRGN) bacilli. Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (CPE) are a subset of CRGN bacilli which produce an enzyme that inactivates carbapenems, a last resort antibiotic.

