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This NSW Health Associated Disease (HAI) Clinical Indicator Guide sets out the minimum level of HAI surveillance that NSW Public Health Organisations (PHO) providing emergency services should undertake. The guidance was developed in consultation with Local Health Areas NSW (LHDs) and Specialized Health Networks (SHNs) to provide health facilities with frameworks for HAI surveillance activities in key high-risk areas. THE goal of NSW HAI Surveillance is to ensure that relevant clinical indicators are collected and accounted for in accordance with national and international guidelines in all NSW public health organizations use standardized definitions and data methodology to be valid and reliable. It is expected that all agencies will review their own data to identify and respond to problems in a timely manner. The Nsw HAI Clinical Indicator Guide contains technical information to standardised definitions and methodology for surveillance personnel who collect and report data to NSW Department of Health. Practices recommended in this guide are based on the hope that PHOs have at least basic infection prevention and monitoring systems in place and adequate resources for monitoring, data collection, analysis and reporting. In order for the CEC to better understand the issues identified in the implementation of the Guide, this journal of questions has been designed to provide feedback and suggestions on how this issue can be resolved. We welcome feedback on issues related to interpretation, collection, research, reporting and verification of HAI clinical indicators. We will regularly monitor the problem log. Please click here. HAI Clinical Indicator Manual Tools to support the implementation of Staphylococcus aureus (commonly known as staphylococcus) are common bacteria. Staphylococcus is usually harmless, and many healthy people carry these bacteria on their skin or in their noses. However, sometimes they can cause infection and serious diseases. Some strains of staphylococcus are resistant to an antibiotic called methicillin and other antibiotics. These staphylococcus are known as methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). Some people call MRSA a golden staphylococcus infection. For more information, please contact. Vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE) Rod Enterococcus (a type of Enterococcus faecalis and Enterococcus faecium) are bacteria that are usually present in the human gut and female genital tract, and are often found in the environment. When exposed to antibiotics, resistant strains of enterococcus can survive and reproduce, increasing antibiotic-resistant bacteria in the gut. Vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE) are specific types of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria resistant to vancomycin; antibiotic, often used to treat infections caused by bacterial enterococci. Although VRE is generally considered low pathogenic in the body and can remain colonized on the surface of the body, they can cause life-threatening infections in immunocompromised patients. The acquisition of VRE is usually related to health care. Inter-cracking transmission, transmission associated with health workers or pollution have been shown to contribute to acquisition. VRE reservoirs are colonized and infected by patients; However, as the usual facility for extensive screening at VRE is not recommended, many colonized patients are not identified. Patients at risk of acquiring VRE include those on antibiotics for a long time; patients with weakened immune systems, those who underwent abdominal or chest surgery; and those with urinary catheters or central intravenous lines. For more information, contact VRE at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Multidrug-resistant Gram-negative organisms Gram-negative bacilli are a large group of bacteria that are commonly found in the gastrointestinal tract of humans and most animals. They are part of the normal microflora and are essential for proper digestive processes. However, these bacteria are able to cause infection when inhaled in normally sterile areas of the body, such as the bladder or deep tissue, especially through the insertion of a medical device or during surgery. Serious infections require the introduction of antibiotics and may be associated with high mortality rates, especially in vulnerable patients, such as patients who are in critical condition or who are suppressed by immunity. Over the past few decades, concerns have been expressed about the increasing incidence of resistance in this group of bacteria, making serious infections with these organisms increasingly difficult to treat. For more information, contact Gram-negative bacteria infections at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Some strains are now resistant to many, most, or all available treatments as a result of increased disease and death from bacterial infections, and contributes to escalating health care costs. Examples of Gram-negative bacteria that have demonstrated drug resistance include Escherichia coli, which causes most urinary tract infections, which causes disease mainly in health facilities. Pseudomonas aeruginosa, which causes blood flow infections and pneumonia in hospitalized patients. It is a common cause of pneumonia in patients with cystic fibrosis. Klebsiella pneumoniae, which causes many types of health infections, including pneumonia, urinary tract infections, and blood flow infections Neisseria gonorrhoea, which causes sexually transmitted diseases. Clostridioides (Clostridium) Difficile Clostridioides (Clostridium) difficile is a Gram positive spore of bacterial formation that has been shown as both the cause of pseudomembranous colitis - a condition often associated with the use of (then) a new antibiotic, clindamycin - in 1978. It is widespread in the environment and fecal flora of humans and animals. With few exceptions, colonization and infection are limited to the gastrointestinal tract. For more information, please contact. Mycobacterium tuberculosis Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Complex. Humans are the main reservoir for the M. tuberculosis complex, although it is also found in other animals, mostly primates. Bacteria usually attack the lungs, but tuberculosis bacteria can attack any part of the body, such as the kidneys, spine and brain. Not everyone infected with TB becomes ill. As a result, there are two TB-related diseases: hidden tuberculosis infection (LTBI) and tuberculosis. If not treated properly, tuberculosis can be fatal. Mode of transmission: Tuberculosis is transmitted mainly by inhaling infectious droplets produced by people with pulmonary tuberculosis or larvae during coughing, laughing, screaming, singing or sneezing. Transmission can come from potentially high-risk procedures including induction of sputum, treatment with a nebulizer, bronchoscopy, drainage of an open abscess, autopsy or any procedure in which an aerosol containing M. tuberculosis is generated. For more information, check out the NSW Health TB Guidelines. Carbapenemas-producing enterobacteriales (CPE) Carbapenemas produced by Enterobacteriales (CPE) are bacteria that can be resistant to most antibiotics. Enterobacteria are a type of bacteria (known as Gram-negative bacillus, such as E. coli and Enterobacter) that live naturally and harmlessly in the gut, along with billions of other bacteria. Rarely, and mostly in people with a major serious disease, they can invade the bloodstream or tissues and cause serious infections, including in the blood, lungs, urinary tract and wounds. Enterobacteriales is resistant to carbapenem antibiotics due to the presence of the carbapenemase gene commonly acquired from other bacteria. This gene allows CPE to produce carbapenemase enzymes that destroy carbapenems and other important β -lactam antibiotics such as penicillins and cephalosporins. Thus, the possibilities of CPE antibiotic treatment are limited. For more information, please contact. Candida auris Candida auris (C. auris) is an unusual species of Candida that has been isolated from a range of body areas including the skin, gastrointestinal tract, urogenital tract and respiratory tract and has been identified as the cause of a number of invasive fungal infections, other candida species. C. auris is often resistant to multiple antifungal agents, usually used to treat Candida infections. Unlike other fungal pathogens, C. auris has shown a propensity to transmit between patients and associated with a number of health-related outbreaks at the international level. Another unusual feature of the emergence of C. auris worldwide is that, unlike most new pathogens that spread outward from one regional epicenter to other geographic regions, analysis of the sequencing of the entire C. auris genome from various global regions indicates that there has been an independent emergence of clones and local distribution in these regions. Four different lineages have been identified that are geographically grouped: South Asia (India/Pakistan), East Asia (Korea/Japan), South Africa and South America. For information refers to: Mycobacterium chimaera chimaera, associated with heater-cooler cooling units used in cardiac surgery in the past, has been contaminated with a rare bacterium called Mycobacterium chimaera (or M. chimaera), and there is a small risk that exposure to these units in surgery may lead to infections in patients that may appear in the surgery. Infection of cardiac surgery patients with M. chimaera, associated with a certain type of cooler heater made by LivaNova (Sorin), was first recognized in Switzerland. These devices, which are widely used worldwide, including Australia, are believed to have been contaminated during production. More than 100 patients around the world have been diagnosed with M. chimaera infections after cardiac surgery, including six in NSW who were operated on at the Prince of Wales Hospital in 2015. Genetic testing of clinical samples closely links these six cases to the worldwide outbreak. Contact NSW Health Mycobacterium chimaera - information for patients with open heart surgery for more information. Information and Resources National Air-Cooler Devices - Information from the manufacturer of information

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