

Idaho State Resources

June 24, 2016






Qualis Health

- A leading national population health management organization
- The Medicare Quality Innovation Network - Quality Improvement Organization (QIN-QIO) for Idaho and Washington

The QIO Program

- One of the largest federal programs dedicated to improving health quality at the local level




Qualis Health Idaho

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www.Medicare.QualisHealth.org/CDiff




Services

- Long-term Care Collaboratives
- Community Care Coordination Coalitions
- Adverse Drug Event & Anti-microbial Stewardship Technical Assistance
- Adult Immunizations program improvement
- Outpatient Value-Based Payment programs (e.g. MACRA MIPS)
- Hospital Inpatient VBP & Quality Programs



Qualis Health Website

- Healthcare Associated Infection
<http://www.medicare.qualishealth.org/HAI>
- Nursing Home C-Difficile Infection Reduction
www.Medicare.QualisHealth.org/CDiff
- Nursing Home Quality Care Collaborative
<http://www.medicare.qualishealth.org/NHQCC>
- Community Care Coordination Coalitions
<http://www.medicare.qualishealth.org/Transitions>
- Quality Improvement Resources
<http://www.medicare.qualishealth.org/qi-basics>




**Idaho's Healthcare Associated Infections
(HAI) Program**

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Idaho's HAI Program

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State Epidemiologist



What are healthcare-associated infections?


Healthcare-associated infections are a result of germs entering your body during medical care.

Catheter-associated urinary tract infections
When germs travel along a urinary catheter and cause an infection in your bladder or kidney.

Surgical site infections
An infection that happens after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place.

Bloodstream infections
When germs enter the blood by way of a catheter or tube that is placed in your veins.


Pneumonia
Infection of the lungs.



Idaho's HAI Program

Funding Source: CDC's Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Disease (ELC) Grant

- State HAI Prevention Infrastructure
- Antimicrobial Resistance Prevention Program
- HAI Data Validation
- Injection Safety: One and Only Campaign
- Infection Control and Assessment and Response (ICAR) Program (Ebola)





Antimicrobial Resistance: a growing problem

Estimated minimum number of illnesses and deaths caused by Antibiotic Resistance annually:

At Least 2,049,442 illnesses, 23,000 deaths

Costing **\$20 Billion** in excess direct healthcare costs and up to **\$35 Billion** in lost productivity due to hospitalizations and/or sick days each year

(CDC, 2015)




GREAT JOB!



Northern Idaho



C. difficile in Idaho



IDAHO ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS

HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS PROGRESS

Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are infections patients can get while receiving medical treatment in a healthcare facility. Working toward the elimination of HAIs is a CDC priority. The standardized infection ratio (SIR) is a summary statistic that can be used to track HAI prevention progress over time; lower SIRs are better. The infection data are reported to CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN). HAI data for nearly all U.S. hospitals are published on the Hospital Compare website. This report is based on 2014 data, published in 2016.

CLABSis ↓ 65% LOWER COMPARED TO THE NATIONAL SIR

CENTRAL LINE ASSOCIATED BLOODSTREAM INFECTIONS
When a tube is placed in a large vein and not put in correctly or kept clean, it can become a way for germs to enter the body and cause deeply infections in the blood.

- Idaho hospitals reported no significant change in CLABSis between 2013 and 2014.
- Not enough data to report how many hospitals had an SIR significantly higher (worse) than 0.50, the value of the national SIR.

CAUTIs ↓ 27% LOWER COMPARED TO THE NATIONAL SIR

CATHETER-ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS
When a urinary catheter is not put in correctly, not kept clean, or left in a patient for too long, germs can travel through the catheter and infect the bladder and kidneys.

- Idaho hospitals reported no significant change in CAUTIs between 2013 and 2014.
- Among the 33 hospitals in Idaho with enough data to calculate an SIR, 0% had an SIR significantly higher (worse) than 1.00, the value of the national SIR.

MRSA Bacteremia ↓ 65% LOWER COMPARED TO THE NATIONAL SIR

LABORATORY IDENTIFIED HOSPITAL-ONSET BLOODSTREAM INFECTIONS
Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is bacteria usually spread by contaminated hands. In a healthcare setting, such as a hospital, MRSA can cause various bloodstream infections.

SSIs

SURGICAL SITE INFECTIONS
When germs get into an area where surgery is or was performed, patients get a **surgical site infection**. Sometimes these infections involve only the skin. Other SSIs can involve tissues under the skin, organs, or implanted in the body.

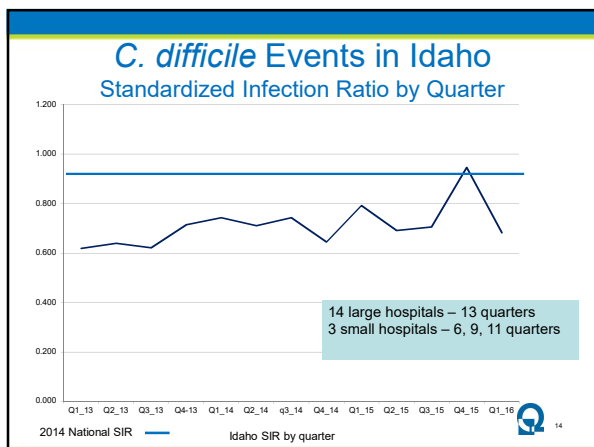
- SSI: Abdominal Hysterectomy** ↑ 5% HIGHER TO NAIR
- Idaho hospitals reported no significant change in SSIs related to abdominal hysterectomy surgery between 2013 and 2014.
- Not enough data to report how many hospitals had an SIR significantly higher (worse) than 0.83, the value of the national SIR.

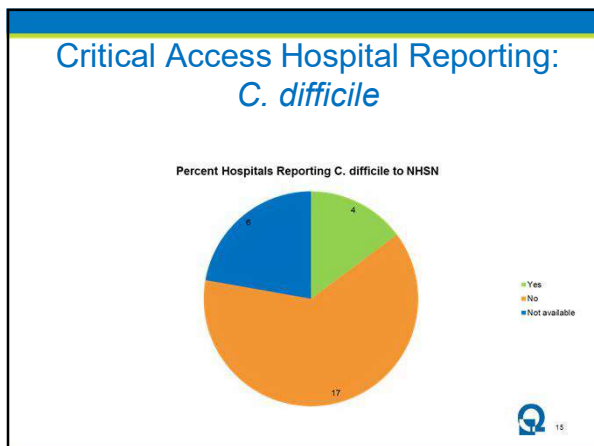
- SSI: Colon Surgery** ↑ 17% HIGHER TO NAIR
- Idaho hospitals reported no significant change in SSIs related to colon surgery between 2013 and 2014.
- Not enough data to report how many hospitals had an SIR significantly higher (worse) than 0.98, the value of the national SIR.

C. difficile Infections ↓ 29% LOWER COMPARED TO THE NATIONAL SIR


LABORATORY IDENTIFIED HOSPITAL-ONSET C. DIFFICILE INFECTIONS
When a person takes antibiotics, good bacteria that protect against ill are destroyed for several months. During this time, patients can get an *Obesourium difficile* C. difficile, bacteria that cause potentially deadly infections which can be spread in healthcare settings.

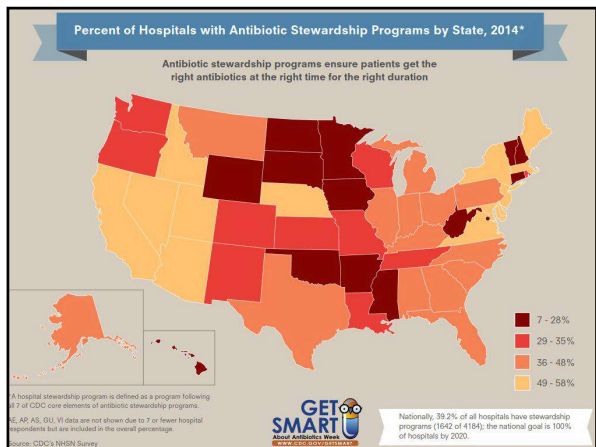
- Idaho hospitals reported no significant change in C. difficile infections between 2013 and 2014.

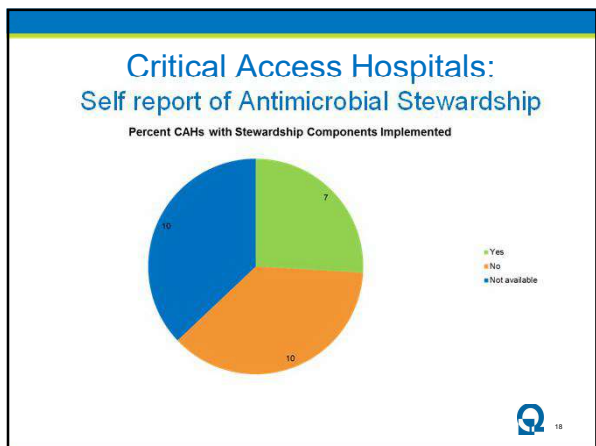


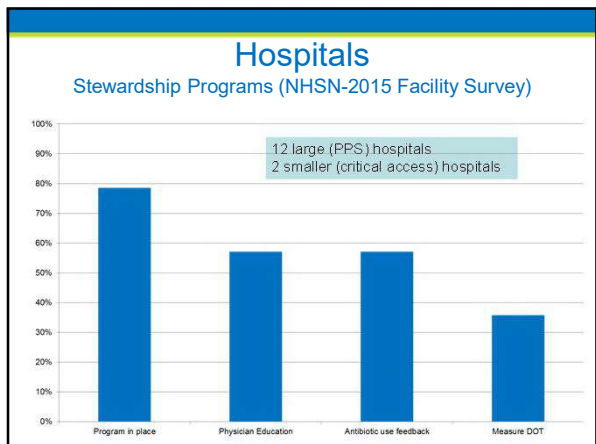


Hospital Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs in Idaho









Standardized Tracking of Antimicrobial Use and Resistance

AUR - Surveillance for Antimicrobial Use and Antimicrobial Resistance Options

- Training
- Protocols
- Forms
- Support Materials
- Analysis Resources
- FAQs

<http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/acute-care-hospital/aur/index.html>

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