



HAWAII STATE
DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH

HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED
INFECTIONS IN HAWAI'I

2020
Report

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Executive Summary:

Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are infections associated with receiving treatment in a healthcare setting. According to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Survey, on any given day about one in 31 hospital patients in the United States has at least one HAI. HAIs are estimated to cost to U.S. hospitals almost \$33 billion per year.

The following report includes information about specific HAIs among patients who received treatment in Hawai'i's acute care facilities in 2020, as well as a report of influenza vaccination coverage in Hawai'i facilities for the 2020-2021 influenza season. This report contains data for conditions mandated by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) for the Inpatient Quality Reporting (IQR) program as mandated by HRS §325-2.5. Beginning in 2016, critical access hospitals were required to report influenza vaccination coverage as part of Medicare Beneficiary Quality Improvement Project (MBQIP).

Overall, the statewide Standardized Infection Ratios (SIR) were lower than 1.0; an SIR less than 1.0 indicated that fewer HAIs were observed than predicted. However, when compared to the previous year, there was an increase in HAI events for CLABSIs, CAUTI and abdominal hysterectomy (HYST) SSIs between 2019 and 2020. Continued efforts in infection prevention are necessary to maintain our successes in HAI reduction.

- Overall, about a 36% increase in CLABSIs between 2019 and 2020
- Overall, about a 17% increase in CAUTI between 2019 and 2020
- Overall, there was 0% difference in colon (COLO) surgical site infections (SSIs) between 2019 and 2020
- Overall, there was a 200% increase in abdominal hysterectomy (HYST) SSIs between 2019 and 2020
- Overall, there was a 18% decrease in CDI between 2019 and 2020
- Overall, there was a 47% decrease in MRSA bacteremia events between 2019 and 2020

In October 2016, the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS) announced new HAI Prevention Targets to be achieved by 2020¹. This year, Hawai'i has achieved the targets for each condition, except for SSI. As a measure of national success, CDC calculated a new baseline using 2015 national data; this will drive prevention targets closer to zero HAIs in facilities. Additional strategies may be needed to address CAUTIs and SSIs and to further reduce HAIs in general to achieve these updated goals.

Influenza vaccination coverage of 90% of a facility's healthcare personnel (HCP) is a DHHS Healthy People 2020 goal.² Coverage by hospitals in our state ranged from 54% to 98%, and the overall state average was 82% for the 2020–2021 influenza season. To provide context, the Hawai'i average was 83% during the 2019–2020 influenza season, and the national average was 81%.³ The state average for the 2020–2021 influenza season showed a small decline from the previous year, and only six facilities have attained the Healthy People 2020 goal, indicating that this needs to be an area of increased focus by facilities.

The measures in this report do not represent all infections associated with healthcare but provide a good overview of how a hospital is doing in preventing HAIs. Many factors contribute to a healthcare facility's reported infection rate, both within the facility as a whole and at the level of individual provider practices. In 2020, the world experienced unprecedented challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic which impacted surveillance for and incidence of HAIs. During the pandemic, shortages in healthcare personnel and equipment resulted in a nationwide decreased reporting via NHSN. During this time certain elective procedures and surgeries, such as colonoscopies, were stopped. This needs to be taken in consideration when interpreting the SIR results and overall relative change in HAI events.

¹ [National HAI Targets & Metrics \(HHS, 2021\)](#)

² [Healthy People 2020 Goals \(Archived\)](#)

³ [Influenza Vaccination Coverage among Health Care Personnel \(CDC, 2021\)](#)

Introduction:

Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are infections related to receiving treatment in a healthcare setting. For each type of infection affecting a patient in a healthcare setting, specific criteria are used to determine whether the infection is an HAI for the purposes of surveillance. For example, if a bloodstream infection develops in a patient on or after the third hospital day (day of admission is day one), the infection is considered an HAI. Bloodstream infections occurring within the first two hospital days are considered community-associated infections; i.e., they were acquired in the community before admission to the hospital.

In 2009, CDC estimated the direct cost of HAIs to U.S. hospitals ranged from \$28.4 to 33.8 billion (after adjusting to 2007 dollars)⁴. According to a 2011 survey by CDC, approximately one in 25 hospital patients developed at least one HAI. There were an estimated 722,000 HAIs in U.S. acute care hospitals in 2011, and about 75,000 hospital patients with HAIs died during their hospitalizations.

In 2020, Acute Care Hospitals across the nation saw increases in HAIs⁵. The following report includes information about HAIs among patients who received treatment requiring specific types of devices or procedures in Hawai'i's acute care facilities in 2020. In 2011, the Hawai'i legislature [passed HRS §325-2.5](#), relating to HAI reporting. Healthcare facilities have granted the Hawai'i Department of Health (HDOH) access to HAI data reported under the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) rules to the [National Healthcare Safety Network \(NHSN\)](#).

The statute also instructs HDOH to prepare public reports of Hawai'i HAI rates using methodology developed by CDC and CMS. The [first Hawai'i HAI report](#) was released in 2013 and contained data for conditions mandated by CMS for the Inpatient Quality Reporting (IQR) program for calendar year 2012, including all CLABSI and CAUTI in intensive care unit (ICU) locations as well as all inpatient surgical site infections (SSIs) after abdominal hysterectomy (HYST) and colon (COLO) surgeries. The following year, the 2013 Hawai'i HAI Report added data on facility-wide methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) bacteremia, CDI infections, and healthcare personnel (HCP) influenza vaccination rates. The 2015 report added CLABSI and CAUTI data for medical and surgical wards (in addition to ICU data) in accordance with IQR reporting requirements. Beginning in 2016, critical access hospitals (CAHs) were required to report influenza vaccination coverage as part of Medicare Beneficiary Quality Improvement Project (MBQIP).

Figure 1 shows the location of each hospital included in this report. Hospitals not part of the CMS IQR program were excluded, including: Lanai Community Hospital, Leahi Hospital, and Tripler Army Medical Center. While Kahuku Medical Center, Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women & Children, Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital, and Shriners Hospital for Children also fall into this category, they have voluntarily shared their data with HDOH and are therefore included in this report. Rehabilitation Hospital of the Pacific participates in the CMS Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Quality Reporting Program for HCP influenza vaccination, and their influenza vaccination coverage is included in this report. For the 2019/2020 season, Inpatient Psychiatric Facilities were no longer required to report this data, hence Kahi Mohala's absence in this report. The following CAHs provide their HCP influenza vaccination coverage data to HDOH as part of MBQIP reporting: Kahuku Medical Center, Kau Hospital, Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital, Kohala Hospital, Hale Ho'ola Hamakua, Moloka'i General Hospital, Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital.

⁴ [Clinical and economic burden of healthcare-associated infections: A prospective cohort study](#)

⁵ [Current HAI Progress Report \(CDC, 2024\)](#)

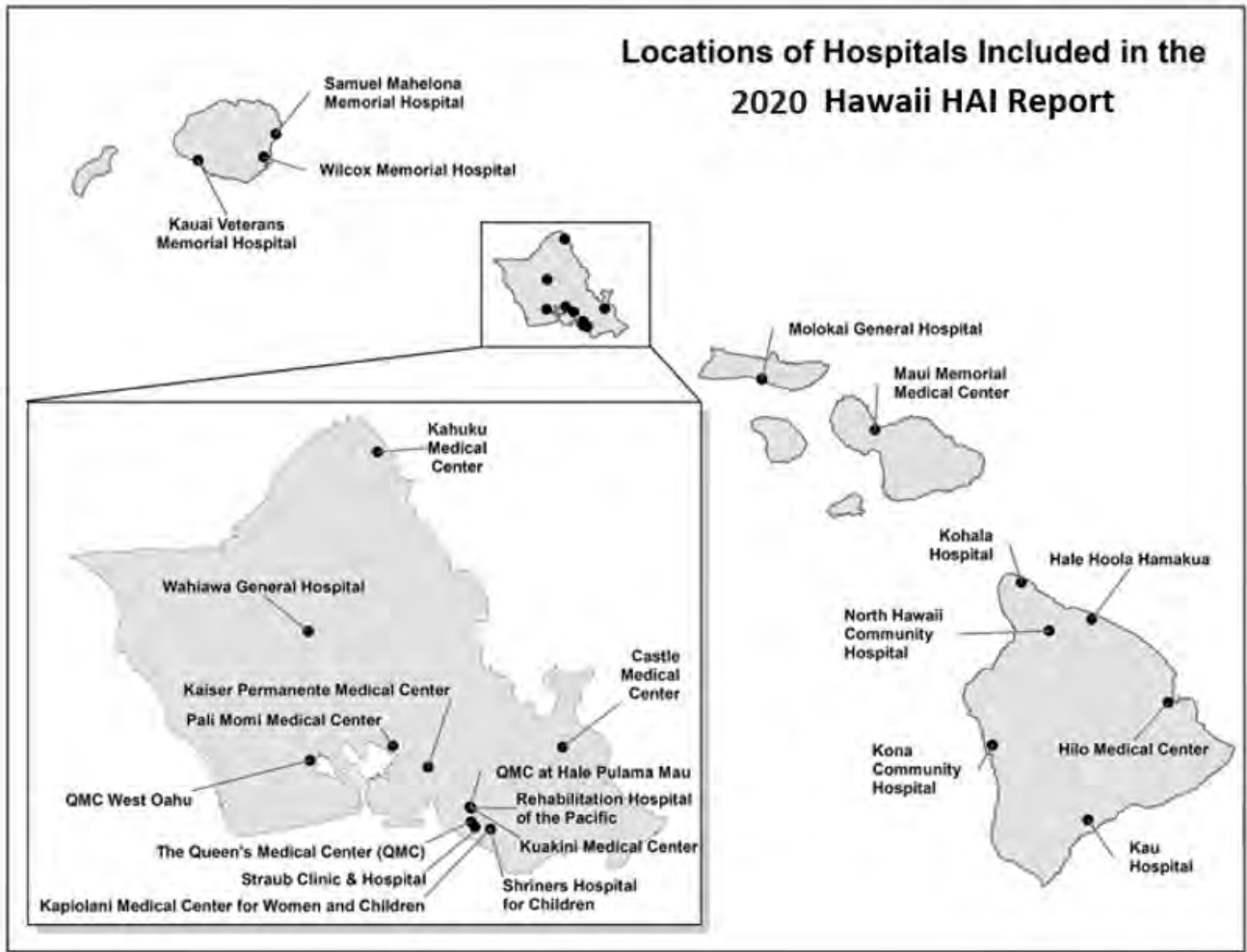


Figure 1: Locations of hospitals included in the 2020 HAI Report

The information in this report is consistent with HAI data published in [CDC reports](#) and on the CMS website [Hospital Compare](#). Please note the Hospital Compare website may have some discrepancies compared with our report because data submitted to CMS cannot be corrected or updated by facilities once a quarterly submission period has ended. Additionally, for SSI, CMS utilizes slightly different statistical models which may generate small discrepancies.

Methods:

HDOH utilizes CDC's NHSN system for HAI reporting. NHSN is a free, secure, web-based surveillance system developed by CDC and used by over 22,000 healthcare facilities in the nation. NHSN has data collection modules covering a wide variety of HAIs from many types of healthcare organizations. The data are risk-adjusted and aggregated with standardized numerator and denominator definitions to allow for comparison against a national benchmark.

The six CMS-mandated HAIs are presented using a standardized infection ratio (SIR). The SIR is a summary measure which compares the number of infections associated with a facility's number of device days (CLABSI and CAUTI), procedures (SSI), or patient days (CDI and MRSA bacteremia) with national baseline data. The national data include all U.S. hospitals reporting data to CDC's NHSN database.

The SIR accounts for some risk factors which could increase or decrease a patient's risk of infection. This adjustment for differences in risk allows for reasonable comparisons among hospitals, regardless of patient characteristics. The findings in this report are based on the assumption that patients at Hawai'i hospitals are similar to all patients in the NHSN database. Lower SIRs indicate better performance.

The SIR is a ratio describing a hospital's actual infection numbers compared with a predicted number calculated using national baseline data. Since the NHSN database does not contain data for every HAI in the United States, there is a level of uncertainty associated with the estimated SIR. This uncertainty is represented by a 95% confidence interval (CI; presented as an error bar). This means we have a high degree of confidence (in this case, 95%) the true SIR lies within this range. CIs provide a simple way to determine statistical significance. If the confidence interval includes the value of 1, then the SIR is not significant (i.e., the number of observed events is not significantly different than the number predicted). If the confidence interval does not include the value of 1, then the SIR is significant. ([Click here for a technical guide on the SIR](#)).

This report also presents HCP influenza vaccination status in Hawai'i's healthcare facilities. HCP include employees, licensed independent practitioners, adult students/trainees and volunteers. Additionally, there is an optional category that includes other contract personnel: direct care providers and providers of non-direct services such as maintenance, IT, or dietary food staff. The proportion of HCP vaccinated was calculated as the number of workers known to be vaccinated divided by the total number of workers in the facility. Influenza vaccination coverage of 90% of a facility's healthcare personnel is a U.S Department of Health and Human Services Healthy People 2020 goal.⁶ The Joint Commission on Accreditation (TJC) used to require facilities to set incremental goals to achieve the 90% rate⁷. For the purposes of this report, facility benchmarks were set at 90% (the Healthy People 2020 goal), 81% (the 2019–2020 National average) and 83% (the 2019–2020 state average). In addition to data from acute care hospitals, data are included from several CAHs. These facilities participate in several non-IQR CMS reporting programs, it should be noted that these facilities may not be comparable with acute care facilities.

⁶ Healthy People 2020 Goals (Archived)

⁷ [R3 Report Issue 3: Influenza Vaccination](#)

Limitations:

These reports cover data from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020, and the data were downloaded from NHSN **November 29, 2022–March 22, 2023**; any changes made to the data after this date are not reflected in this report. The 2020 data presented in this report have not been externally validated. External validation is defined as a survey and audit process which would be performed by an outside agency (i.e. HDOH) to assure quality of NHSN surveillance and reporting. However, the 2020 data have been assessed for completeness and quality.

A hospital's ability to detect HAI cases varies between hospitals as a result of the different resources available for surveillance, methodology (including laboratory testing methodology) employed, and infection prevention methods implemented. Higher HAI rates may be attributable to superior detection of HAIs rather than an actual higher number of events.

The national data used for comparison in these data analyses are the NHSN aggregated data from national HAI data. Data collected in 2015 was used as the new baseline for 2016 and will be used for all subsequent years (including the 2020 data in this report); it is important to note that 2016 and future reports will not be comparable with reports using the earlier baselines (e.g. 2012-2014 data). Also, with the new baseline, facility SIRs have increased and shifted closer to 1 ([click here for more information about the updated NHSN baseline](#)).










Additionally, for HCP influenza vaccination, caution should be used in applying these data as an estimate of the overall number of healthcare workers vaccinated in the state. In some instances, a single healthcare worker may be counted in multiple hospitals, and therefore the total number of vaccinated personnel in the state as shown in this table may be inflated.


Instructions for reading the graphs and tables:

Since the SIR is an estimate, the graphs included in this report display an associated confidence interval (CI) using an error bar; please see the methods section for definitions of the SIR and CI. For hospitals with smaller patient volumes, the error bar will be wider.

The nearer the SIR is to 1.0, the closer the actual number of infections was to the predicted number of infections for a given hospital. A SIR greater than 1.0 indicates more HAIs were observed than predicted; conversely, a SIR less than 1.0 indicates fewer HAIs were observed than predicted. A SIR of 0 means the hospital had no infections during the time period. The SIR can only be calculated if the number of predicted infections for the hospital is greater than 1.0. When the number of predicted infections is less than 1.0, the number of device days, procedures, or patient days in that facility is too low to calculate a reliable SIR. For this reason, a SIR could not be calculated for every facility in Hawai'i.

There are four possible categories for a hospital's SIR:

- If the error bar on the graph (95% CI) falls completely below the reference line of 1.0, the number of infections was **significantly lower (better)** than what we would predict, based on national data. This is represented by a green checkmark on the table:  or a green circle:  on the SIR graph.
- If the error bar crosses over the reference line of 1.0, the number of infections **was similar (not significantly different)** than predicted, based on national data. This is represented by a yellow equals sign on the table:  or a yellow square:  on the SIR graph.
- If the error bar falls completely above the reference line of 1.0, the number of infections was **significantly higher (worse)** than predicted, based on national data. This is represented by a yield sign on the table:  or a red diamond:  on the SIR graph.
- If the number of **predicted infections is less than 1.0**, then an SIR could not be calculated. This is represented by a white triangle  on the table and will not be included on the SIR graph (indicated by an * by the facility name).

Additionally, facilities achieving zero infections during the specified time period are marked with a green flower  next to the facility name in the table.



What is a Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection (CLABSI)?

A “central line” or “central catheter” is a tube placed into a patient’s large vein, usually in the neck, chest, arm, or groin. The central line is often used to draw blood or give fluids or medications. It may be left in place for several weeks. A bloodstream infection can occur when bacteria or other germs travel into a “central line” and enter the bloodstream. If you develop a central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) you may become ill with fevers and chills, or the skin around the central line may become sore and red. For more information, visit CDC’s CLABSI website.

What are some of the things hospitals do to prevent CLABSI?

To prevent CLABSI, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- Clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before putting in the central line.
- Wear a mask, cap, sterile gown, and gloves when putting in the catheter.
- Clean their hands, wear gloves, and clean the central line opening with an antiseptic solution before using the central line to draw blood or give medications. Healthcare providers also clean their hands and wear gloves when changing the bandage covering the area where the central line enters the skin.
- Evaluate every day whether the patient still needs to have the central line. The central line is removed as soon as it is no longer needed.

What can you do to help prevent a CLABSI?

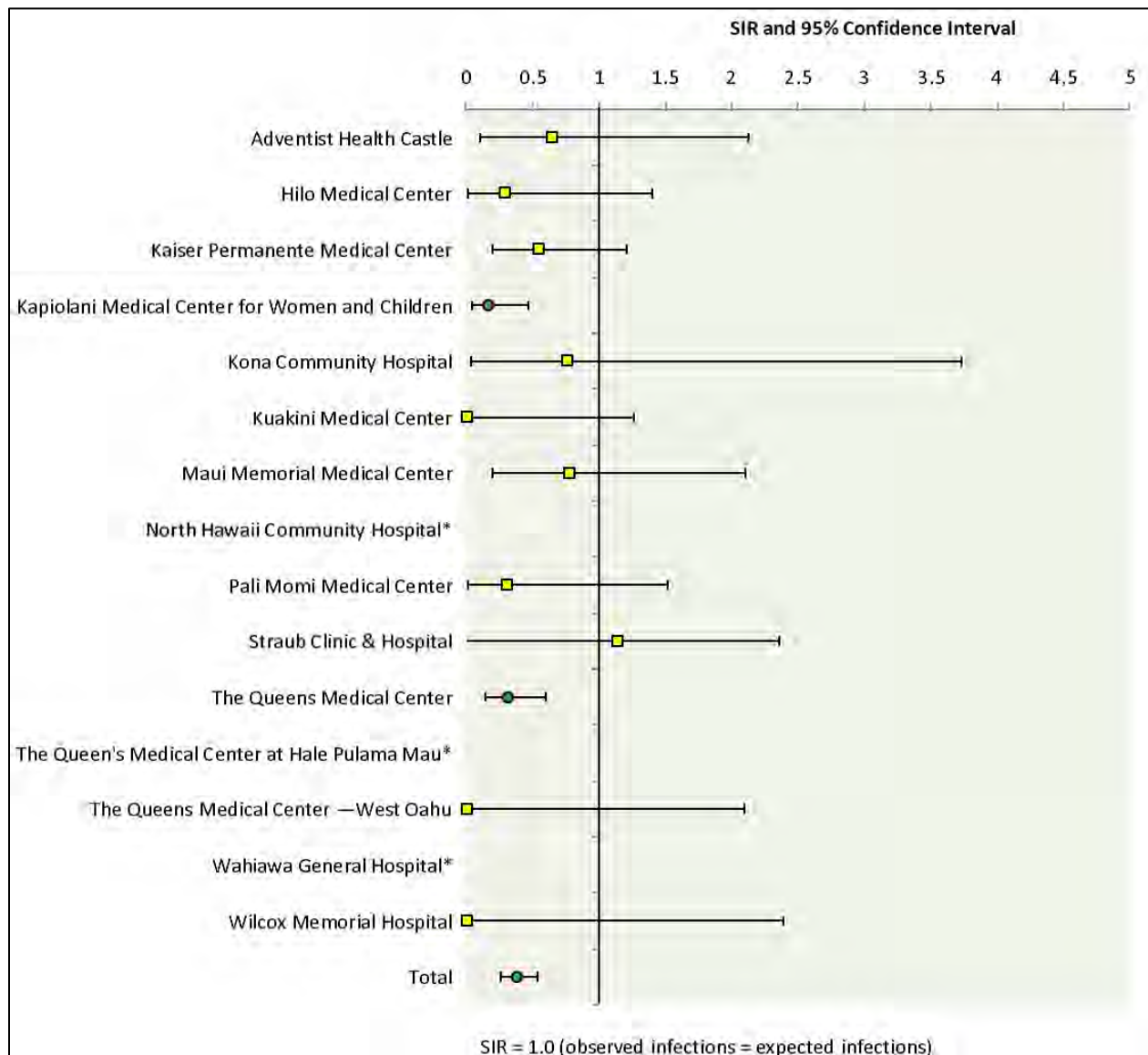
- Ask your doctors and nurses to explain why you need the central line and how long you will have it.
- Make sure all doctors and nurses caring for you clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for you. If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.
- Inform your nurse or doctor if the area around your central line is sore or red and if the bandage comes off or becomes wet or dirty.
- Family and friends should clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after visiting you. If you do not see them clean their hands, ask them to clean their hands.

What is the current situation of CLABSIs?

- In 2020, 30 CLABSIs were reported in ICU & medical/surgical ward locations within acute care hospitals in Hawai‘i. This was nearly 62% lower than 1.0.
- Hawai‘i achieved the DHHS 2020 HAI prevention target (SIR of 0.50) with an SIR of 0.38.

SIRs for Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections in Acute Care ICUs & Medical/Surgical Wards

January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020



Legend

Confidence Interval: Range of certainty for the estimate

Hospital Name

Hospital SIR

SIR = 1.0 (observed infections = predicted infections)

- = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
- = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
- ◆ = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted

Note: Facilities with an asterisk (*) have less than one predicted infection, and therefore do not have a SIR or confidence interval

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections in ICUs & Medical/Surgical Wards
January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020

Facility Name	Hospital Performance Compared to National Data	Number of Infections	Number of Predicted Infections	Number of Central Line Days	Standardized Infection Ratio	95% Confidence Interval For SIR
Adventist Health Castle		2	3.11	3,881	0.64	0.11, 2.13
Hilo Medical Center		1	3.51	4,429	0.29	0.01, 1.41
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center		5	9.16	8,922	0.55	0.20, 1.21
Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children		3	17.4	13,604	0.17	0.04, 0.47
Kona Community Hospital		1	1.32	1,880	0.76	0.04, 3.73
Kuakini Medical Center		0	2.37	2,941	0.00	0, 1.26
Maui Memorial Medical Center		3	3.88	5,447	0.77	0.2, 2.1
North Hawai'i Community Hospital		0	0.28	463	Too small to calculate	
Pali Momi Medical Center		1	3.26	3,933	0.31	0.02, 1.52
Straub Clinic & Hospital		6	5.29	7,595	1.13	0.459, 2.36
The Queen's Medical Center		8	25.41	24,079	0.32	0.15, 0.60
The Queen's Medical Center at Hale Pulama Mau		0	0.69	911	Too small to calculate	
The Queen's Medical Center — West O'ahu		0	1.43	1,540	0.00	0, 2.10
Wahiawā General Hospital		0	0.22	291	Too small to calculate	
Wilcox Memorial Hospital		0	1.25	2,067	0.00	0, 2.39
Hawai'i Total — Acute care facilities		30	78.56	81,983	0.38	0.26, 0.54
Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital†		0	0.06	215	Too Small to Calculate	

Note: Reporting in Hawai'i is linked to CMS IQR reporting requirements. Shriners Hospital for Children is not mandated to report CLABSI to NHSN. Source of national baseline data: 2015 NHSN CLABSI Data. Data contained in this report were last generated on 11/29/2022.

† CAHs utilize different models to calculate the number of predicted infections, and are therefore separated for CLABSI, CAUTI, CDI & MRSA Bacteremia.

Legend:

- = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
- = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
- = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted
- = Patients had too few central line days to calculate a reliable SIR. When SIR cannot be calculated, a comparison to national data is not possible.
- = Recognizes hospitals with zero infections during the specified time period
- Too Small to Calculate = Predicted number of infections was less than one

Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infections



What is a Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI)?

A urinary catheter is a thin tube placed in the bladder to drain urine. Urine drains through the tube into a bag to collect the urine. People with urinary catheters have a much higher chance of getting a urinary tract infection than people who do not have a catheter. A urinary tract infection is an infection in the urinary system, which includes the bladder (stores the urine) and the kidneys (filter the blood to make urine). Germs (for example, bacteria or yeasts) do not normally live in these areas; if germs are introduced, an infection can occur. If you have a urinary catheter, germs can travel along the catheter and cause an infection in your bladder or your kidney, in which case it is called a catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI). For more information, visit CDC's CAUTI website.

What are some of the things hospitals are doing to prevent CAUTI?

To prevent CAUTI, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- Put in catheters only when necessary and routinely evaluate to determine if they can be removed as soon as possible.
- Only allow catheters to be inserted and removed by properly trained persons using sterile (clean) technique.
- Clean the skin in the area where the catheter will be inserted before inserting the catheter.
- Clean their hands by washing them with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand rub before and after touching a catheter.

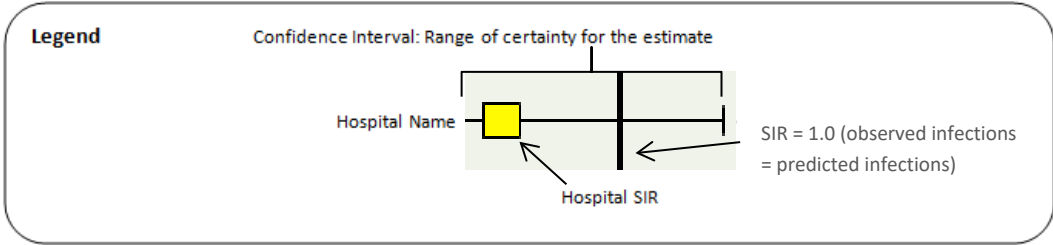
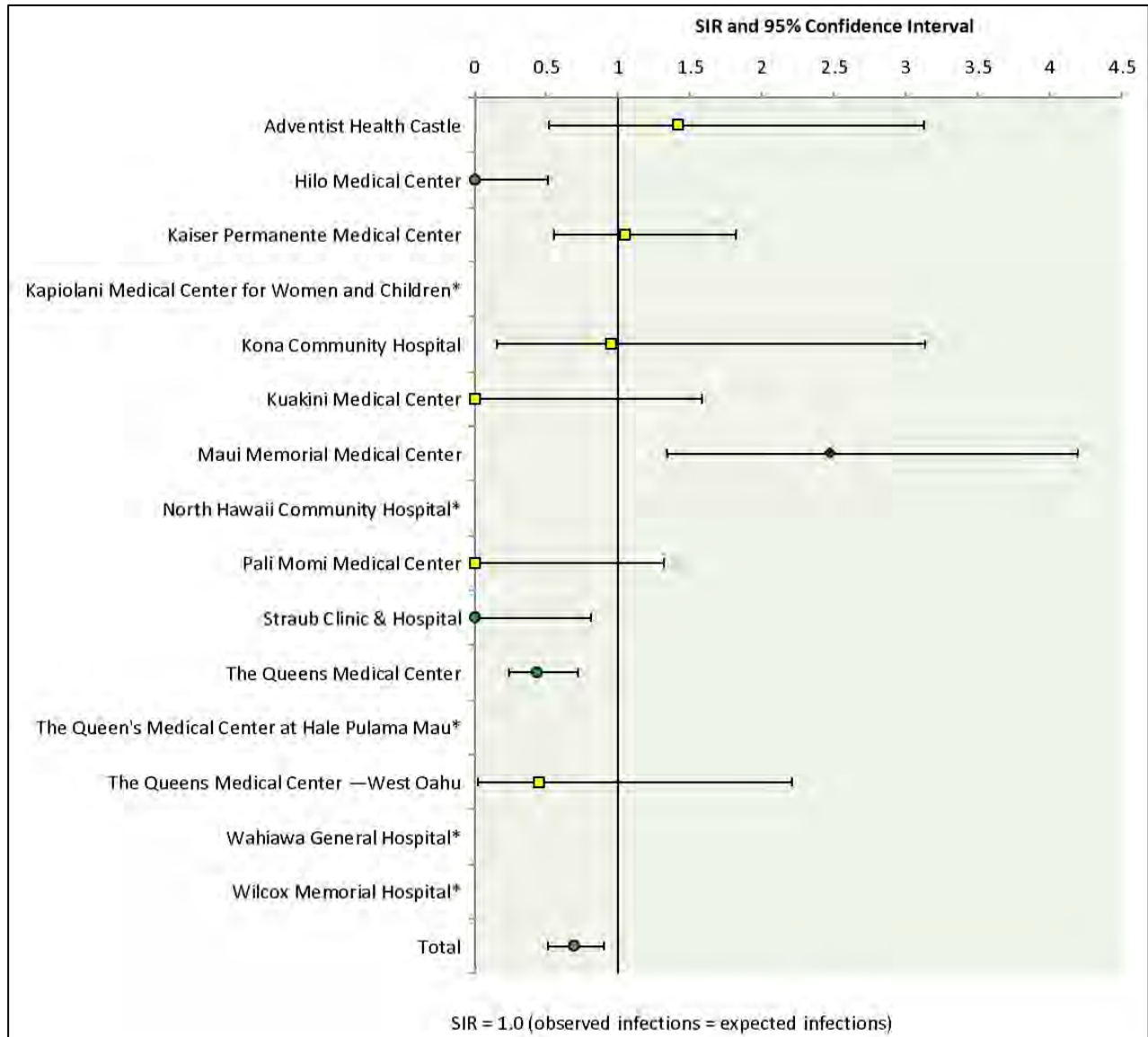
What can you do to help prevent a CAUTI?

- Ask your healthcare provider each day if you still need the catheter.
- Make sure all doctors and nurses caring for you clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for you. If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.
- Always clean your hands before and after doing catheter care.
- Always keep your urine bag below the level of your bladder.
- Family and friends should clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after visiting you. If you do not see them clean their hands, ask them to clean their hands.

What is the current situation of CAUTIs?

- In 2020, 48 CAUTIs were reported in ICU & medical/surgical ward locations within acute care hospitals in Hawai'i. This was 31% lower than 1.0.
- Hawai'i achieved the DHHS 2020 HAI prevention target (SIR of 0.75) with an SIR of 0.61.

SIRs for Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infections in ICUs & Medical/Surgical Wards
January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020



- = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
- = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
- ◆ = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted

Note: Facilities with an asterisk (*) have less than one predicted infection, and therefore do not have a SIR or confidence interval

Note: Reporting in Hawai'i is linked to CMS IQR reporting requirements. Shriners Hospital for Children is not mandated to report CAUTI to NHSN. Source of national

Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infections in ICUs & Medical/Surgical Wards
January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020

Facility Name	Hospital Performance Compared to NHSN National Data	Number of Infections	Number of Predicted Infections	Number of Catheter Days	Standardized Infection Ratio	95% Confidence Interval For SIR
Adventist Health Castle		5	3.55	4,402	1.41	0.52, 3.13
Hilo Medical Center		0	5.84	7,206	0.00	0, 0.51
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center		11	10.51	8,085	1.05	0.55, 1.82
Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children		2	0.82	858	Too Small to Calculate	
Kona Community Hospital		2	2.11	3,070	0.95	0.16, 3.13
Kuakini Medical Center		0	1.89	2,378	0.00	0, 1.584
Maui Memorial Medical Center		12	4.86	5,717	2.47	1.34, 4.20
North Hawai'i Community Hospital		1	0.27	522	Too Small to Calculate	
Pali Momi Medical Center		0	2.27	2,812	0.00	0, 1.32
Straub Clinic & Hospital		0	3.69	5,270	0.00	0, 0.81
The Queen's Medical Center		13	30.27	18,503	0.43	0.24, 0.72
The Queen's Medical Center at Hale Pulama Mau		0	0.39	541	Too Small to Calculate.	
The Queen's Medical Center — West O'ahu		1	2.23	2,198	0.45	0.02, 2.21
Wahiawā General Hospital		0	0.33	556	Too Small to Calculate	
Wilcox Memorial Hospital		1	0.92	1,794	Too Small to Calculate	
Hawai'i Total — Acute care facilities		48	69.93	63,912	0.69	0.51, 0.90
Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital†		0	0.15	232	Too Small to Calculate	

baseline data: 2015 NHSN CAUTI Data. Data contained in this report were last generated on Nov 29, 2022.

† CAHs utilize different models to calculate the number of predicted infections, and are therefore separated for CLABSI, CAUTI, CDI & MRSA Bacteremia.

Legend:

- = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
- = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
- = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted
- = Patients had too few catheter days to calculate a reliable SIR. When SIR cannot be calculated, a comparison to national data is not possible.
- = Recognizes hospitals with zero infections during the specified time period
- Too Small to Calculate = Predicted number of infections was less than one

Inpatient Colon Surgery—Surgical Site Infection



What is a Surgical Site Infection (SSI)?

An SSI is an infection occurring after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place. Most surgical patients do not develop an infection. However, infections develop in approximately 1 to 3 out of every 100 patients who have surgery in the United States. The most common symptoms of an SSI are redness and pain around the area of the surgery, drainage of cloudy fluid from the surgical wound, and fever. For more information, visit [CDC's SSI website](#).

What is Colon Surgery (COLO)?

COLO is a surgical procedure that includes incision (cutting), resection (removal), and sometimes the re-joining of any part(s) of the colon (large intestine). It does not include operations on the rectum (the rectum is the end of the colon); those involve a different surgical procedure.

What are some of the things hospitals are doing to prevent SSIs?

To prevent SSIs, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- Clean their hands and arms up to their elbows with an antiseptic agent just before the surgery.
- May remove some of your hair immediately before your surgery using electric clippers if the hair is in the same area where the procedure will occur. They should not shave you with a razor as that could cause microscopic wounds and possible entry points for bacteria.
- Give you antibiotics before your surgery starts to try to decrease the bacteria level on your skin and therefore limit your risk for infection. In most cases, you should get antibiotics within 60 minutes of the surgery; antibiotics should be stopped at most 24 hours after surgery.

What can you do to help prevent an SSI?

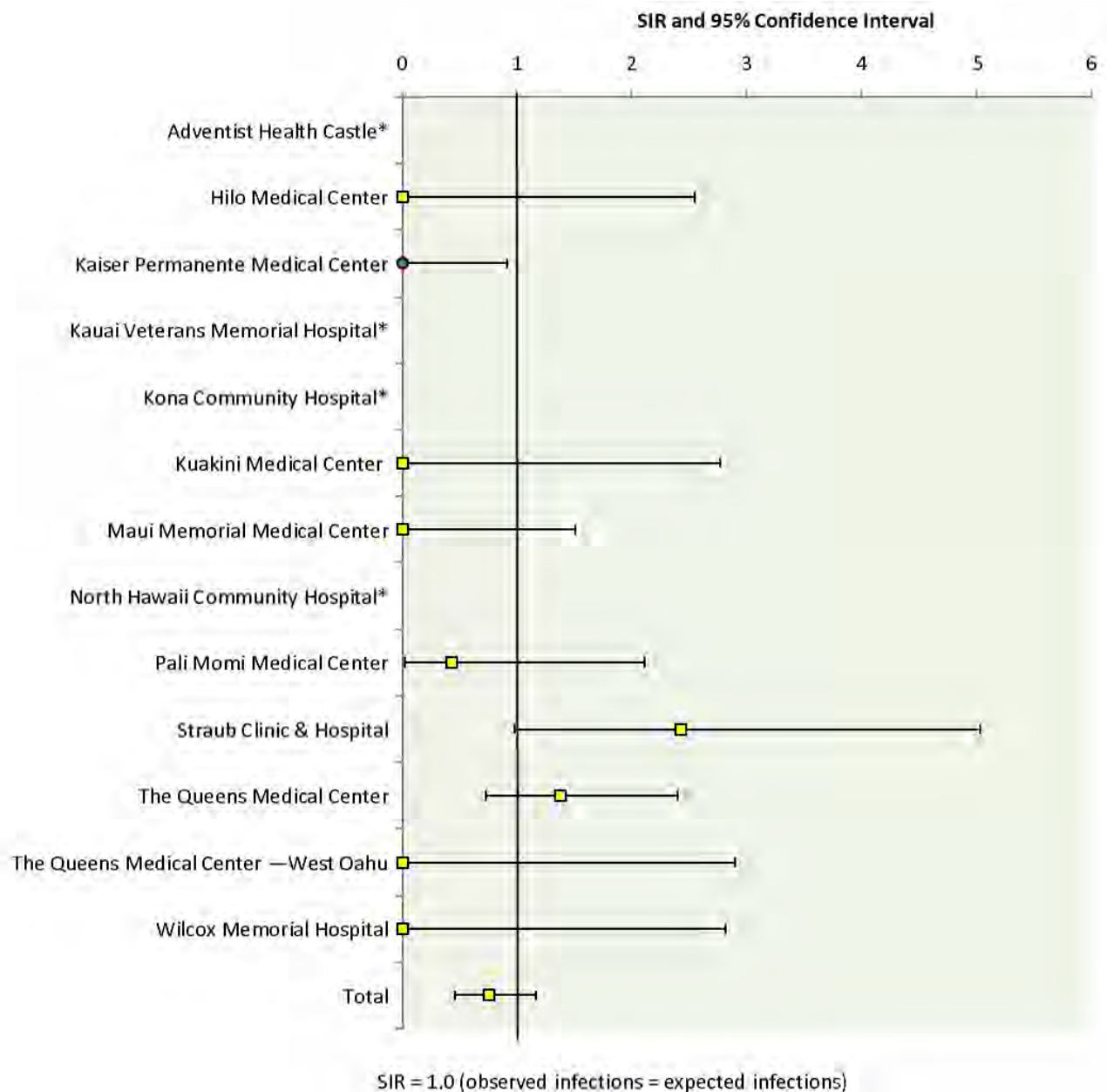
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before and after examining you, either with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub. If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.
- Do not shave surgical area with a razor before surgery.
- Speak up if someone tries to shave you with a razor before surgery. Ask why you need to be shaved and talk with your surgeon if you have any concerns.
- Family and friends should clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after visiting you. If you do not see them clean their hands, ask them to clean their hands.

What is the current situation of COLO SSIs?

- In 2020, 18 COLO SSIs were reported within Hawai'i hospitals. This was 25% lower than 1.0.
- Hawai'i did achieve the DHHS 2020 HAI prevention target (SIR of 0.75), with an SIR of 0.75.

SIRs for Inpatient Colon Surgery—Surgical Site Infection

January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020



Legend

Confidence Interval: Range of certainty for the estimate

Hospital Name

Hospital SIR

SIR = 1.0 (observed infections = predicted infections)

- = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
- = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
- ◆ = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted

Note: Facilities with an asterisk (*) have less than one predicted infection, and therefore do not have a SIR or confidence interval

**Inpatient Colon Surgery—Surgical Site Infection
January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020**

Facility Name	Hospital Performance Compared to NHSN National Data	Number of Infections	Number of Predicted Infections	Number of Procedures	Standardized Infection Ratio	95% Confidence Interval For SIR
Adventist Health Castle 🌿	△	0	0.66	29	Too Small to Calculate	
Hilo Medical Center 🌿	▬▬	0	1.18	47	0	0, 2.54
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center 🌿	✓	0	3.28	146	0	0, 0.91
Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital	△	0	.	0	Too Small to Calculate	
Kona Community Hospital 🌿	△	0	0.45	26	Too Small to Calculate	
Kuakini Medical Center 🌿	▬▬	0	1.08	44	0	0, 2.77
Maui Memorial Medical Center 🌿	▬▬	0	1.99	97	0	0, 1.51
North Hawai'i Community Hospital 🌿	△	0	0.41	20	Too Small to Calculate	
Pali Momi Medical Center	▬▬	1	2.34	99	0.43	0.02, 2.11
Straub Clinic & Hospital	▬▬	6	2.48	114	2.42	0.98, 5.03
The Queen's Medical Center	▬▬	11	7.97	240	1.38	0.73, 2.40
The Queen's Medical Center — West O'ahu 🌿	▬▬	0	1.03	46	0	0, 2.90
Wilcox Memorial Hospital 🌿	▬▬	0	0.02	1	0	0, 2.81
Hawai'i Total	▬▬	18	23.93	945	0.75	0.46, 1.17

Note: Reporting in Hawai'i is linked to CMS IQR reporting requirements. Shriners Hospital for Children does not perform this procedure. Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children is not mandated to report COLO SSI to NHSN. Report excludes Superficial Incisional Secondary (SIS) and Deep Incisional Secondary (DIS) SSIs. Includes only procedures and associated SSIs that are reported with primary closure technique. Source of national baseline data: 2015 NHSN SSI Data. Data contained in this report were last generated on Nov 29, 2022.

Legend:

- ✓ = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
 - ▬▬ = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
 - ▽ = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted
 - △ = ICU patients had too few COLO procedures to calculate a reliable SIR. When SIR cannot be calculated, a comparison to national data is not possible.
 - 🌿 = Recognizes hospitals with zero infections during the specified time period
- Too Small to Calculate = Predicted number of infections was less than one

Inpatient Abdominal Hysterectomy—Surgical Site Infection



What is a Surgical Site Infection (SSI)?

An SSI is an infection occurring after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place. Most surgical patients do not develop an infection. However, infections develop in approximately 1 to 3 out of every 100 patients who have surgery in the United States. The most common symptoms of an SSI are redness and pain around the area of the surgery, drainage of cloudy fluid from the surgical wound, and fever. For more information, visit [CDC's SSI website](#).

What is an Abdominal Hysterectomy (HYST)?

HYST is a procedure to remove the uterus through an incision in the abdominal (i.e., belly) wall. This includes hysterectomy procedures done by laparoscope. (Laparoscopy is an operation performed in the abdomen or pelvis through tiny incisions using small surgical tools and a camera to see the areas needing repair or removal.)

What are some of the things hospitals are doing to prevent SSIs?

To prevent SSIs, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- Clean their hands and arms up to their elbows with an antiseptic agent just before the surgery.
- May remove some of your hair immediately before your surgery using electric clippers if the hair is in the same area where the procedure will occur. They should not shave you with a razor as that could cause microscopic wounds and possible entry points for bacteria.
- Give you antibiotics before your surgery starts to try to decrease the bacteria level on your skin and therefore limit your risk for infection. In most cases, you should get antibiotics within 60 minutes of the surgery; antibiotics should be stopped at most 24 hours after surgery.

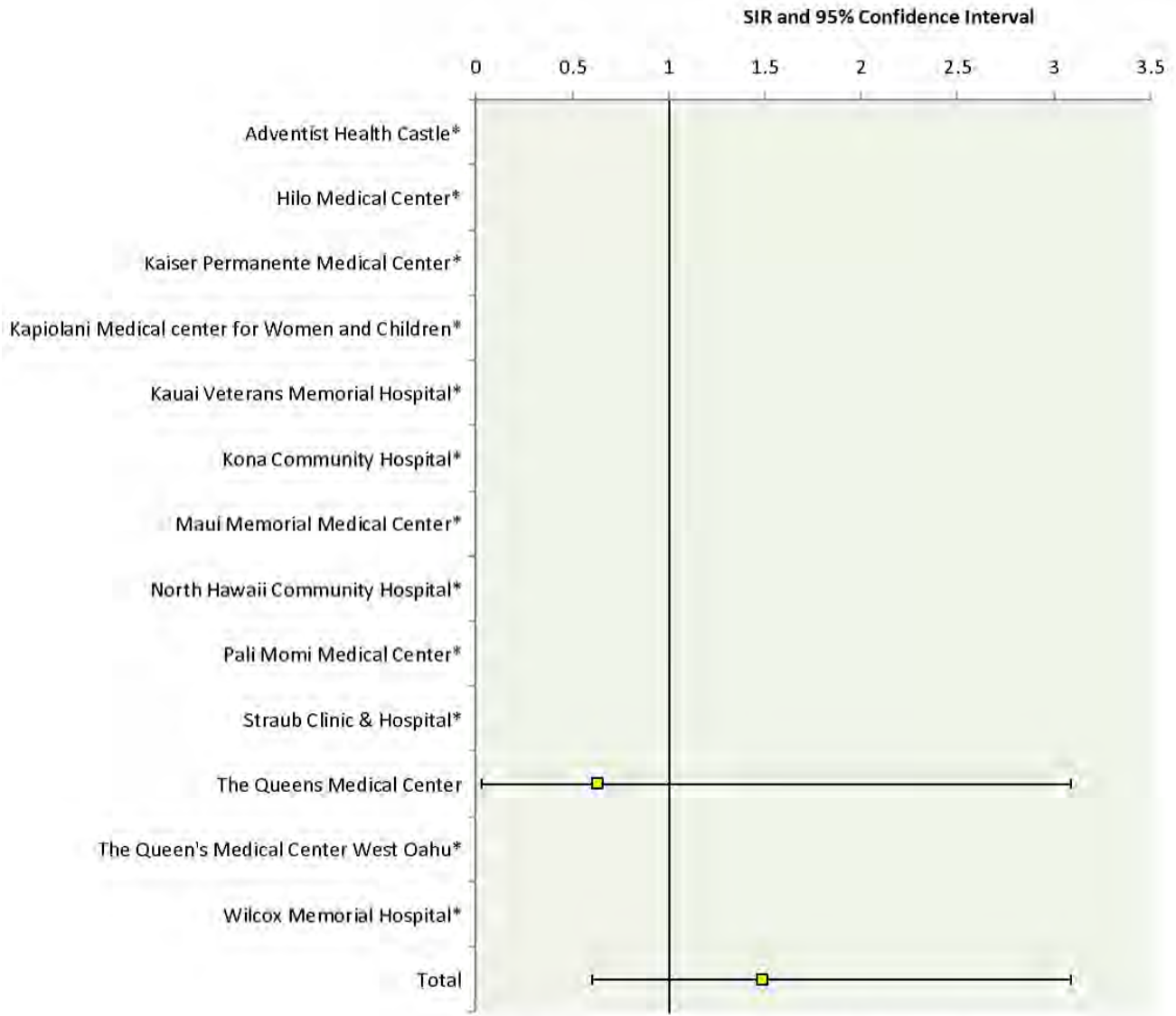
What can you do to help prevent an SSI?

- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before and after examining you, either with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub. If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.
- Do not shave surgical area with a razor prior to surgery.
- Speak up if someone tries to shave you with a razor before surgery. Ask why you need to be shaved and talk with your surgeon if you have any concerns.
- Family and friends should clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after visiting you. If you do not see them clean their hands, ask them to clean their hands.

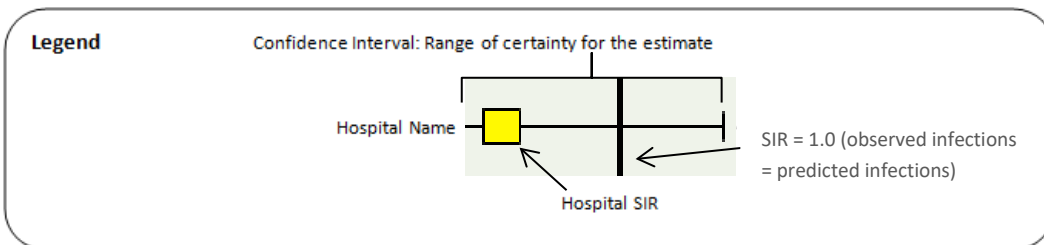
What is the current situation of HYST SSIs?

- In 2020, 6 HYST SSIs were reported within Hawai'i hospitals. This is 200% increase in abdominal hysterectomy (HYST) SSI events between 2019 and 2020.
- Hawai'i did not achieve the DHHS 2020 HAI prevention target (SIR of 0.75), with an SIR of 1.49.

SIRs for Inpatient Abdominal Hysterectomy—Surgical Site Infection
 January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020



SIR = 1.0 (observed infections = expected infections)



- = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
- = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
- ◆ = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted

Note: Facilities with an asterisk (*) have less than one predicted infection, and therefore do not have a SIR or confidence interval

**Inpatient Abdominal Hysterectomy—Surgical Site Infection
January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020**

Facility Name	Hospital Performance Compared to NHSN National Data	Number of Infections	Number of Predicted Infections	Number of Procedures	Standardized Infection Ratio	95% Confidence Interval For SIR
Adventist Health Castle 🌿	△	0	0.05	8	Too Small to Calculate	
Hilo Medical Center 🌿	△	0	0.28	53	Too Small to Calculate	
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center 🌿	△	0	0.89	131	Too Small to Calculate	
Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children	△	4	0.62	76	Too Small to Calculate	
Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital 🌿	△	0	0.02	2	Too Small to Calculate	
Kona Community Hospital 🌿	△	0	0.01	1	Too Small to Calculate	
Maui Memorial Medical Center 🌿	△	0	0.06	10	Too Small to Calculate	
North Hawai'i Community Hospital 🌿	△	0	0.06	10	Too Small to Calculate	
Pali Momi Medical Center 🌿	△	0	0.14	16	Too Small to Calculate	
Straub Clinic & Hospital	△	1	0.12	12	Too Small to Calculate	
The Queen's Medical Center	▬▬	1	1.60	222	0.63	0.03, 3.09
The Queen's Medical Center — West O'ahu 🌿	△	0	0.01	1	Too Small to Calculate	
Wilcox Memorial Hospital 🌿	△	0	0.19	27	Too Small to Calculate	
Hawai'i Total	▬▬	6	4.04	569	1.49	0.60, 3.09

Note: Reporting in Hawai'i is tied to CMS IQR reporting requirements. Shriners Hospital for Children and Kuakini Medical Center do not perform this procedure. Excludes Superficial Incisional Secondary (SIS) and Deep Incisional Secondary (DIS) SSIs. Includes only procedures and associated SSIs that are reported with primary closure technique. Source of national baseline data: 2015 NHSN SSI Data. Data contained in this report were last generated on November 29, 2022.

Legend:

- ✓ = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
 - ▬▬ = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
 - ▽ = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted
 - △ = ICU patients had too few HYST procedures days to calculate a reliable SIR. When SIR cannot be calculated, a comparison to national data is not possible.
 - 🌿 = Recognizes hospitals with zero infections during the specified time period
- Too Small to Calculate = Predicted number of infections was less than one

Inpatient *Clostridioides difficile* Infection



What is a *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI)?

Clostridioides difficile, also known as “C. diff,” is a bacterium which can cause diarrhea and inflammation of the colon (large intestine). CDI usually occurs in patients who are taking or have recently taken antibiotics. The most common symptoms of CDI include watery diarrhea, fever, loss of appetite, nausea, and belly pain. *C. difficile* can live as spores outside the human body for a very long time and can be found on objects such as bed linens, bathroom fixtures, and medical equipment. It can also be spread more directly through contaminated shared equipment and the hands of healthcare providers. For more information, visit [CDC’s CDI website](#).

What are some of the things hospitals are doing to prevent CDI?

To prevent CDI, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- Perform hand hygiene before and after caring for every patient.
- Carefully clean hospital rooms and medical equipment.
- Use Contact Precautions when caring for patients with CDI.
 - Whenever possible, a patient with CDI will have a single room or will share a room only with someone else who also has CDI.
 - Healthcare providers will put on gloves and wear a gown over their clothing while taking care of patients with CDI; visitors may also be asked to wear a gown and gloves.
 - When leaving the room, hospital providers and visitors remove their gown and gloves and clean their hands.
 - Patients on contact precautions are asked to stay in their hospital rooms as much as possible.

What can you do to help prevent CDI?

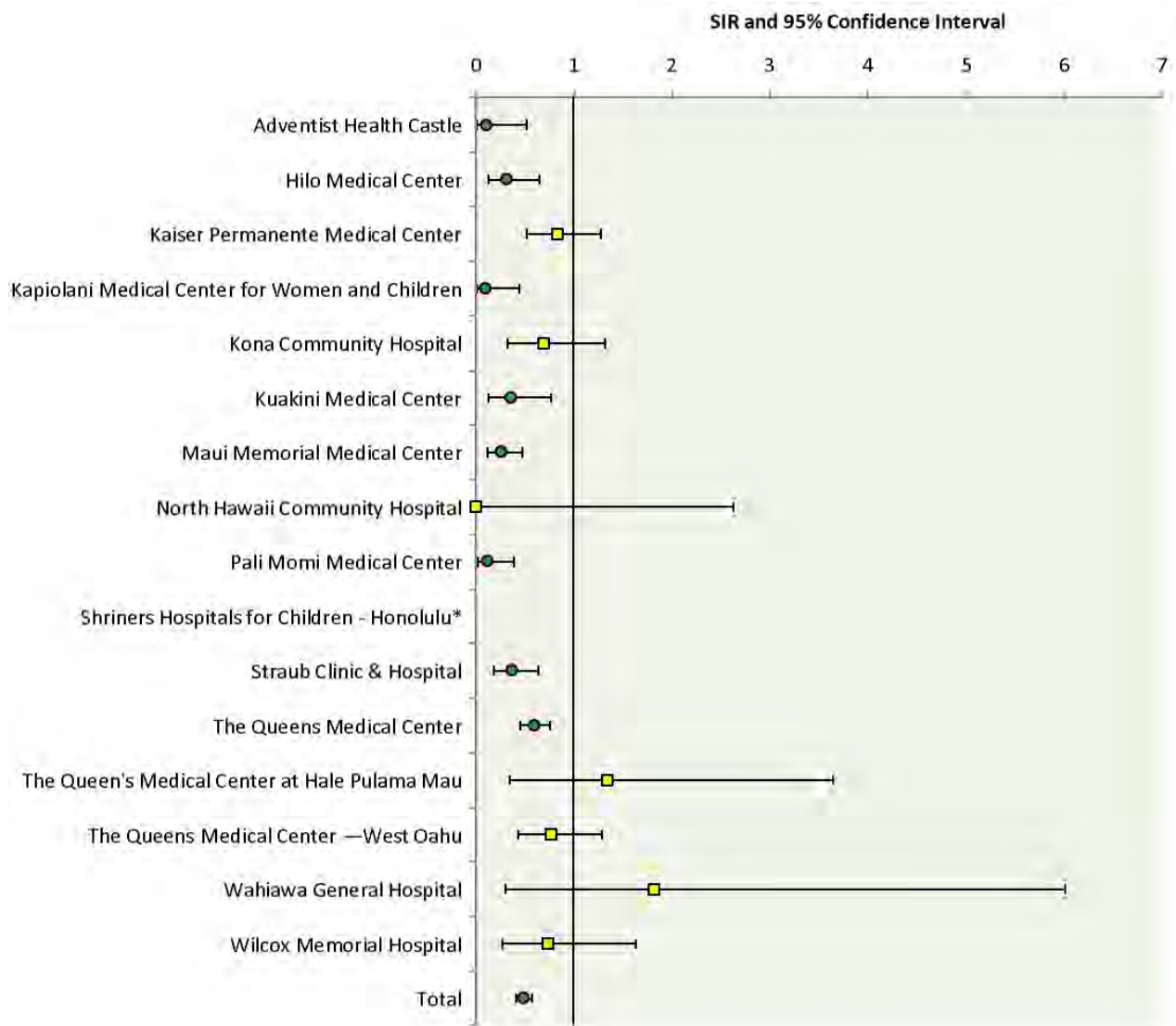
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before and after examining you. If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.
- Family and friends should clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after visiting you. If you do not see them clean their hands, ask them to clean their hands.
- Only take antibiotics as prescribed by your doctor.
- Be sure to clean your hands often, especially after using the bathroom and before eating.

What is the current situation of CDI?

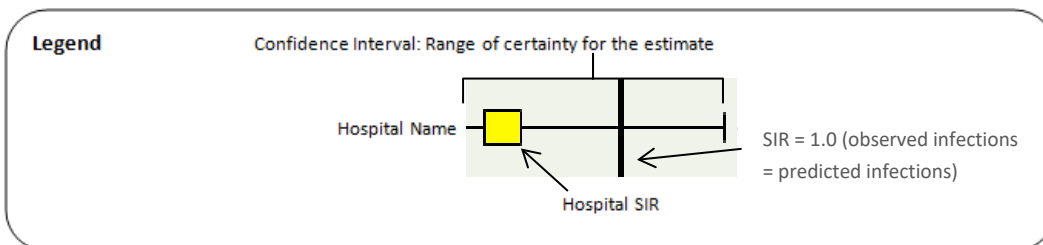
- In 2020, 142 CDI were reported within Hawai‘i hospitals. This was 52% lower than 1.0.
- Hawai‘i achieved the DHHS 2020 HAI prevention target (SIR of 0.70) with an SIR of 0.48.

SIRs for Inpatient Acute Care *Clostridioides difficile* Infections

January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020



SIR = 1.0 (observed infections = expected infections)



- = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
- = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
- ◆ = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted

Note: Facilities with an asterisk (*) have less than one predicted infection, and therefore do not have a SIR or confidence interval

Inpatient *Clostridioides difficile* Infections
January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020

Facility Name	Hospital Performance Compared to NHSN National Data	Number of Infections	Number of Predicted Infections	Number of Patient Days	Standardized Infection Ratio	95% Confidence Interval For SIR
Adventist Health Castle		1	9.44	31,044	0.11	0.01, 0.52
Hilo Medical Center		6	19.26	40,519	0.31	0.13, 0.65
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center		19	22.92	46,010	0.83	0.51, 1.27
Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children		1	11.25	39,911	0.09	<0.01, 0.44
Kona Community Hospital		8	11.54	33,524	0.69	0.32, 1.32
Kuakini Medical Center		5	14.49	21,529	0.35	0.13, 0.77
Maui Memorial Medical Center		8	32.39	58,317	0.25	0.12, 0.47
North Hawai'i Community Hospital		0	1.14	4,368	0	0.00, 2.62
Pali Momi Medical Center		2	17.16	30,086	0.12	0.02, 0.39
Shriner's Hospital for Children		0	0.09	589	Too small to calculate	
Straub Clinic & Hospital		10	28.13	41,490	0.36	0.18, 0.63
The Queen's Medical Center		59	100.02	138,659	0.59	0.45, 0.76
The Queen's Medical Center at Hale Pulama Mau		3	2.24	9,943	1.34	0.34, 3.64
The Queen's Medical Center — West O'ahu		13	16.92	29,095	0.77	0.43, 1.28
Wahiawā General Hospital		2	1.10	2,206	1.82	0.31, 6.01
Wilcox Memorial Hospital		5	6.79	15,900	0.74	0.27, 1.63
Hawai'i Total		142	294.89	543,190	0.48	0.41, 0.57
Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital†		0	0.76	3,426	Too small to calculate	

Note: Reporting in Hawai'i is tied to CMS IQR reporting requirements. Only laboratory confirmed inpatient healthcare-onset CDI isolates are presented. Source of national baseline data: 2015 NHSN CDI LabID Data. Data contained in this report were last generated on November 29, 2022.

† CAHs utilize different models to calculate the number of predicted infections, and are therefore separated for CLABSI, CAUTI, CDI & MRSA Bacteremia.

Legend:

- = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
- = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
- = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted
- = ICU patients had too few patient days to calculate a reliable SIR. When SIR cannot be calculated, a comparison to national data is not possible.
- = Recognizes hospitals with zero infections during the specified time period
- Too Small to Calculate = Predicted number of infections was less than one

Inpatient Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Bacteremia



What is methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)?

Staphylococcus aureus is a very common bacterium found on the skin or in the nose of about 1 out of every 3 people. Usually, this bacterium does not cause problems for people, but under the right circumstances it can cause serious infections such as skin or wound infections, pneumonia, or infections of the blood (bacteremia). MRSA is a type of *S. aureus* which is resistant to some of the antibiotics often used to treat these infections. For more information, visit [CDC's MRSA website](#).

What are some of the things hospitals are doing to prevent MRSA infections?

To prevent MRSA infections, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers:

- Clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after caring for every patient.
- Carefully clean hospital rooms and medical equipment.
- Use Contact Precautions when caring for patients with MRSA.
 - Whenever possible, a patient with MRSA will have a single room or will share a room only with someone else who also has MRSA.
 - Healthcare providers will put on gloves and wear a gown over their clothing while taking care of patients with MRSA; visitors may also be asked to wear a gown and gloves.
 - When leaving the room, hospital providers and visitors remove their gown and gloves and clean their hands.
 - Patients on contact precautions are asked to stay in their hospital rooms as much as possible.

What can you do to help prevent MRSA infections?

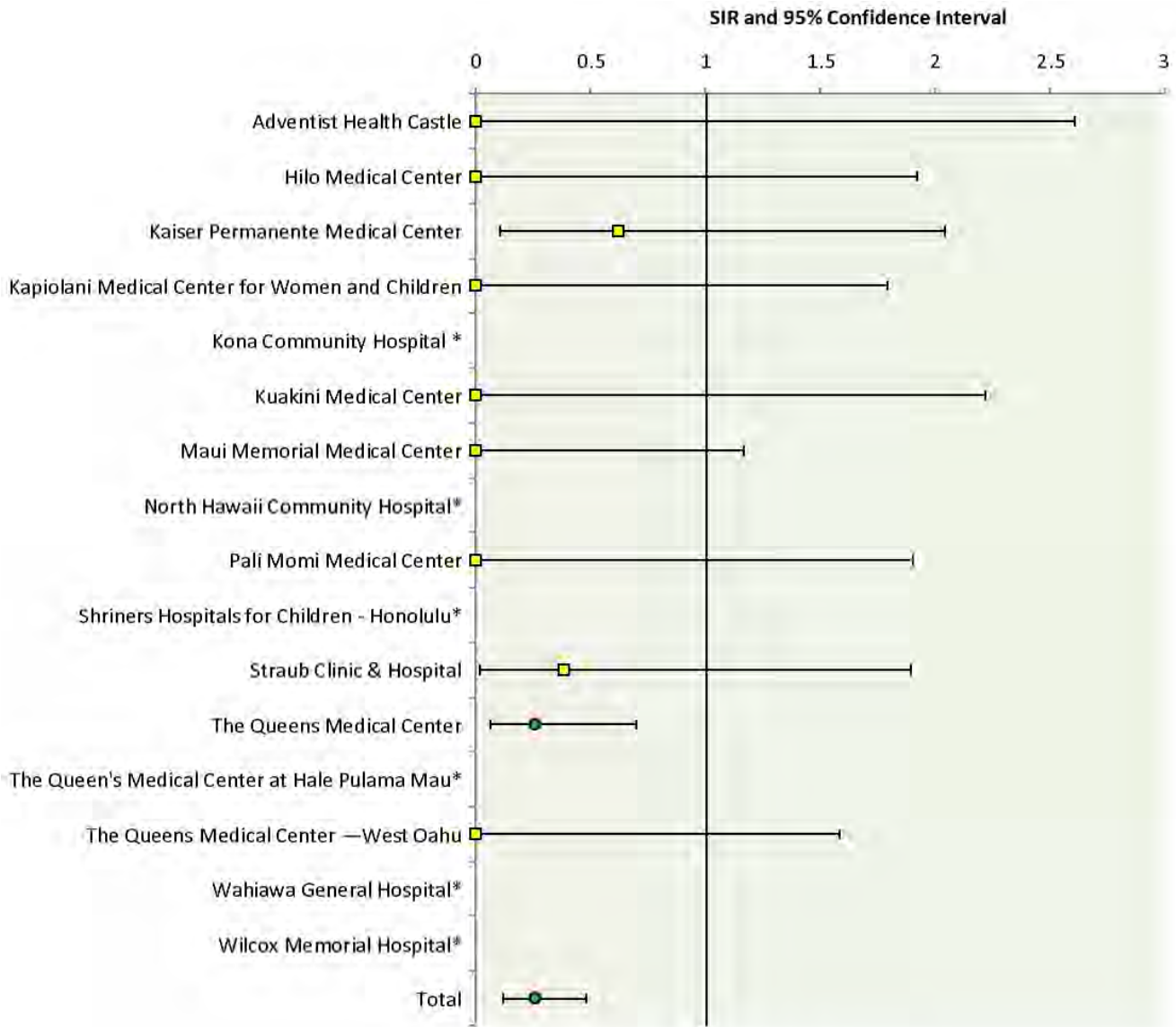
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before and after examining you, either with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub. If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.
- Family and friends should clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after visiting you. If you do not see them clean their hands, ask them to clean their hands.

What is the current situation of MRSA bacteremia infections?

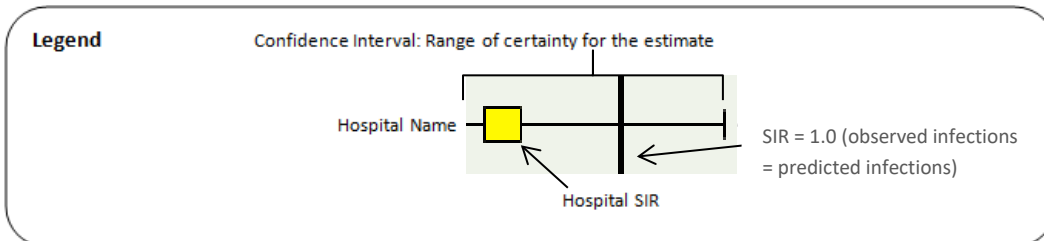
- In 2020, 8 MRSA bacteremia infections were reported within Hawai'i hospitals. This was 75% lower than 1.0.
- Hawai'i achieved the DHHS 2020 HAI prevention target (SIR of 0.75) with an SIR of 0.25.

SIRs for Inpatient Acute Care Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Bacteremia

January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020



SIR = 1.0 (observed infections = expected infections)



- = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
- = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
- ◆ = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted

Note: Facilities with an asterisk (*) have less than one predicted infection, and therefore do not have a SIR or confidence interval

Inpatient Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Bacteremia

January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020

Facility Name	Hospital Performance Compared to NHSN National Data	Number of Infections	Number of Predicted Infections	Number of Patient Days	Standardized Infection Ratio	95% Confidence Interval For SIR
Adventist Health Castle 🌿	▬▬	0	1.15	32,415	0	0, 2.61
Hilo Medical Center 🌿	▬▬	0	1.56	42,141	0	0, 1.92
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center	▬▬	2	3.24	49,554	0.62	0.10, 2.04
Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children 🌿	▬▬	0	1.67	64,045	0	0, 1.79
Kona Community Hospital	▬▬	1	0.98	34,382	Too Small to Calculate	
Kuakini Medical Center 🌿	▬▬	0	1.35	21,529	0	0, 2.22
Maui Memorial Medical Center 🌿	▬▬	0	2.57	60,771	0	0, 1.17
North Hawai'i Community Hospital 🌿	△	0	0.08	4,689	Too Small to Calculate	
Pali Momi Medical Center 🌿	▬▬	0	1.57	30,086	0	0, 1.90
Shriner's Hospital for Children 🌿	△	0	0.01	589	Too Small to Calculate	
Straub Clinic & Hospital	▬▬	1	2.61	41,490	0.38	0.02, 1.89
The Queen's Medical Center	✔	3	11.67	140,917	0.26	0.07, 0.70
The Queen's Medical Center at Hale Pūlama Mau 🌿	△	0	0.30	9,943	Too Small to Calculate	
The Queen's Medical Center — West O'ahu 🌿	▬▬	0	1.89	29,095	0	0, 1.58
Wahiawā General Hospital 🌿	△	0	0.08	2,206	Too Small to Calculate	
Wilcox Memorial Hospital	△	1	0.77	16,879	Too Small to Calculate	
Hawai'i Total	✔	8	31.50	580,731	0.25	0.12, 0.48
Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital† 🌿	△	0	0.08	3,777	Too Small to Calculate	
Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital† 🌿	△	0	0.002	92	Too Small to Calculate	

inpatient healthcare-onset MRSA Bacteremia isolates are presented. Data contained in this report were last generated on November 29, 2022.

† CAHs utilize different models to calculate the number of predicted infections, and are therefore separated for CLABSI, CAUTI, CDI, & MRSA Bacteremia.

Legend:

✔ = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted

▬▬ = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted

▽ = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted

△ = ICU patients had too few patient days to calculate a reliable SIR. When SIR cannot be calculated, a comparison to national data is not possible.

🌿 = Recognizes hospitals with zero infections during the specified time period

Too Small to Calculate = Predicted number of infections was less than one

Influenza Vaccination of Healthcare Personnel



What is influenza?

Influenza, also known as the flu, is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. It can cause mild to severe illness. Serious outcomes of influenza infection can result in hospitalization or death. Some people, such as older adults, young children, and people with certain health conditions, are at higher risk for serious flu complications. The best way to prevent the flu is by getting vaccinated each year. Attaining vaccination coverage of 90% of a facility's HCP is a U.S. DHHS Healthy People 2020 goal. For more information, visit CDC's influenza website.

What are some of the things hospitals are doing to prevent influenza?

To prevent influenza, healthcare facilities, doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers ensure the following strategies:

- **Vaccination:** Annual vaccination is the most important measure to prevent seasonal influenza infection. Facilities promote and administer seasonal influenza vaccination. High HCP and patient vaccination rates are critical steps in preventing healthcare transmission of influenza.
- **Cough Etiquette:** Ensure providers cover their mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing with a tissue or their elbow and then clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub.
- **Management of Ill Workers:** Ensure ill workers stay home, or if at work, stop patient-care activities, wear a facemask, and promptly notify their supervisor and infection control personnel/occupational health before leaving work.
- **Infection Control:** Adhere to infection prevention precautions for all patient-care activities and aerosol-generating procedures.
- **Environmental Cleaning:** Carefully clean hospital rooms and medical equipment.

What can you do to help prevent influenza infections?

- The single best way to prevent the flu is get vaccinated against flu each season.
- Practice cough etiquette and cover your mouth or nose when you cough or sneeze.
- Make sure your healthcare providers clean their hands before and after examining you, either with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub. If you do not see your providers clean their hands, please ask them to do so.
- Family and friends should clean their hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub before and after visiting you. If you do not see them clean their hands, ask them to clean their hands.

What is the current situation of Healthcare Personnel Influenza (HCP)

Vaccination?

- For the 2020-2021 influenza season, the overall State average vaccination coverage was 82%.
- Only 6 facilities in Hawai'i achieved the DHHS Healthy People 2020 goal of 90% vaccination coverage.
- For context, the overall State average vaccination coverage for the 2019–2020 season was 83%, and the national average was 90%.

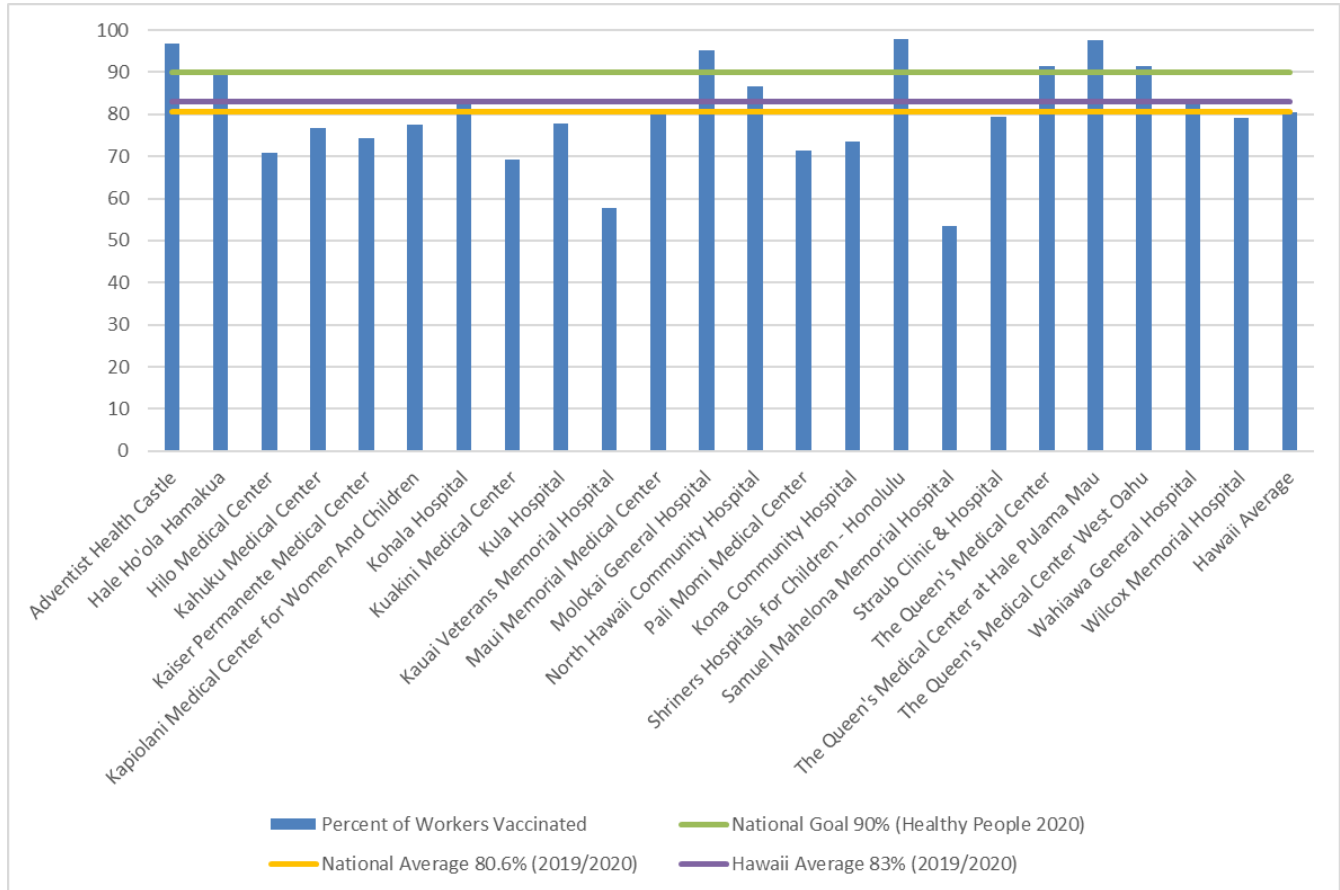
**Healthcare Personnel Influenza Vaccination—All Healthcare Workers
October 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021**

Facility Name	Vaccinated at Facility	Vaccinated Elsewhere	Total Vaccinated	Total number of workers	Number of Contraindications	Number of declinations	Percent of workers vaccinated
Adventist Health Castle	706	773	1,479	1,526	23	24	97%
Hale Ho'ola Hamakua	120	13	133	149	0	10	89%
Hilo Medical Center	756	135	891	1,256	22	93	71%
Kahuku Medical Center	93	39	132	172	2	12	77%
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center	1,794	43	1,837	2,475	3	10	74%
Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children	1,498	824	2,322	2,991	10	65	78%
Kohala Hospital	55	17	72	87	0	15	83%
Kuakini Medical Center	358	403	761	1,097	4	7	69%
Kula Hospital	152	26	178	229	2	34	78%
Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital	195	2	197	341	1	17	58%
Maui Memorial Medical Center	1,063	209	1,272	1,579	8	205	81%
Moloka'i General Hospital	92	10	102	107	0	5	95%
North Hawai'i Community Hospital	360	94	454	524	1	65	87%
Pali Momi Medical Center	852	523	1,375	1,923	3	110	72%
Kona Community Hospital	335	140	475	646	23	124	74%
Shriners Hospitals for Children - Honolulu	183	52	235	240	0	5	98%
Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital	58	2	60	112	0	5	54%
Straub Clinic & Hospital	1,573	608	2,181	2,749	17	113	79%
The Queen's Medical Center	4,613	2,405	7,018	7,669	34	469	92%
The Queen's Medical Center at Hale Pulama Mau	58	20	78	80	0	1	98%
The Queen's Medical Center West O'ahu	974	360	1,334	1,459	9	97	91%
Wahiawā General Hospital	243	132	375	456	0	53	82%
Wilcox Memorial Hospital	583	212	795	1,003	9	56	79%
Total	16,714	7,042	23,756	28,870	171	1,595	81%

Data contained in this report were last generated on 3/22/2023.

Influenza Vaccination Coverage of Healthcare Personnel⁸ by Facility

October 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021



Influenza Vaccination Coverage References:

1. National average from the [CDC's FluVaxView](#) Influenza Vaccination Coverage among Health Care Personnel.
2. State average from Healthcare-Associated Infections in Hawai'i – 2019 report: 83%.
3. National goal obtained from [Healthy People Objective IID-12.13](#).

⁸ HCP include employees, licensed independent practitioners, adult students/trainees and volunteers.

Hospital Summary Table (2020) – Respective Healthcare-Associated Infection SIRs Compared with NHSN National Baseline

Facility Name	CLABSI	CAUTI	COLO	HYST	CDI	MRSA
Adventist Health Castle	▬▬	▬▬	△	△	✓	▬▬
Hilo Medical Center	▬▬	✓	▬▬	△	✓	▬▬
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center	▬▬	▬▬	✓	△	▬▬	▬▬
Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children	✓	△	**	△	✓	▬▬
Kona Community Hospital	▬▬	▬▬	△	△	▬▬	▬▬
Kuakini Medical Center	▬▬	▬▬	▬▬	**	✓	▬▬
Maui Memorial Medical Center	▬▬	▽	▬▬	△	✓	▬▬
North Hawai'i Community Hospital	△	△	△	△	▬▬	△
Pali Momi Medical Center	▬▬	▬▬	▬▬	△	✓	▬▬
Shriner's Hospital for Children	**	**	**	**	△	△
Straub Clinic & Hospital	▬▬	✓	▬▬	△	✓	▬▬
The Queen's Medical Center	✓	✓	▬▬	▬▬	✓	✓
The Queen's Medical Center at Hale Pulama Mau	△	△	**	**	▬▬	△
The Queen's Medical Center – West O'ahu	▬▬	▬▬	▬▬	△	▬▬	▬▬
Wahiawā General Hospital	△	△	**	**	▬▬	△
Wilcox Memorial Hospital	▬▬	▬▬	▬▬	△	▬▬	△
Hawai'i Total	✓	✓	▬▬	▬▬	✓	✓
Kahuku Medical Center†	**	**	**	**	**	**
Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital†	△	△	△	△	✓	△
Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital†	**	**	**	**	**	△

† CAHs utilize different models to calculate the number of predicted infections, and are therefore separated for CLABSI, CAUTI, CDI, & MRSA Bacteremia

Legend:

- ✓ = Number of infections was lower (better) than predicted
- ▬▬ = Number of infections was similar (not significantly different) than predicted
- ▽ = Number of infections was higher (worse) than predicted
- △ = The facility had too few device days/procedures or patient days to calculate a reliable SIR. When SIR cannot be calculated, a comparison to national data is not possible.
- ** = Surveillance not mandated for reporting into NHSN on this device or procedure, or procedure not performed at this facility.

Hospital Summary Table (2020) – SIRs

Facility Name	CLABSI	CAUTI	COLO	HYST	CDI	MRSA
Adventist Health Castle	0.64	1.41	Too Small to Calculate	Too Small to Calculate	0.11	0
Hilo Medical Center	0.29	0	0	Too Small to Calculate	0.31	0
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center	0.55	1.05	0	Too Small to Calculate	0.83	0.62
Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children	0.17	Too Small to Calculate	**	Too Small to Calculate	0.09	0
Kona Community Hospital	0.76	0.95	Too Small to Calculate	Too Small to Calculate	0.69	Too Small to Calculate
Kuakini Medical Center	0	0	0	**	0.35	0
Maui Memorial Medical Center	0.77	2.47	0	Too Small to Calculate	0.25	0
North Hawai'i Community Hospital	Too small to calculate	Too Small to Calculate	Too Small to Calculate	Too Small to Calculate	0	Too Small to Calculate
Pali Momi Medical Center	0.31	0	0.43	Too Small to Calculate	0.12	0
Shriner's Hospital for Children	**	**	**	**	Too Small to Calculate	Too Small to Calculate
Straub Clinic & Hospital	1.13	0	2.42	Too Small to Calculate	0.36	0.38
The Queen's Medical Center	0.32	0.43	1.38	0.63	0.59	0.26
The Queen's Medical Center at Hale Pulama Mau	Too small to calculate	Too small to calculate	**	**	1.34	Too Small to Calculate
The Queen's Medical Center — West O'ahu	0	0.45	0	Too Small to Calculate	0.77	0
Wahiawā General Hospital	Too small to calculate	Too small to calculate	**	**	1.82	Too Small to Calculate
Wilcox Memorial Hospital	0	Too small to calculate	0	Too Small to Calculate	0.74	Too Small to Calculate
Hawai'i Total	0.38	0.61	0.75	1.49	0.48	0.25

Too Small = The number of predicted infections is less than 1.0, the number of device days or procedures in that facility is too low to calculate a reliable SIR

** = Surveillance not mandated for reporting into NHSN on this device or procedure, or procedure not performed at this facility.

Conclusion

In 2020, a total of 252 HAIs were reported, including 142 CDI, 48 CAUTI, 30 CLABSI, 24 SSIs, and 8 MRSA bacteremia events. Overall, the statewide Standardized Infection Ratios (SIR) were lower than 1.0; however, when compared to the previous year, there was an increase in HAI events for CLABSIs, CAUTI and abdominal hysterectomy (HYST) SSIs between 2019 and 2020. Even though more data analysis is needed, the COVID-19 pandemic might have contributed to the increase in HAIs due an increase in hospitalization, and lack of healthcare worker personnel, that many hospitals experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Condition	2019			2020			Difference in Observed HAIs	Relative Change: 2019 vs 2020 State SIR
	Observed	Predicted	SIR	Observed	Predicted	SIR		
CLABSI (Acute Care ICUs & Medical/Surgical Wards)	22	80.93	0.27	30	78.56	0.38	+8	41% Increase
CAUTI (Acute Care ICUs & Medical/Surgical Wards)	41	67.34	0.61	48	69.93	0.69	+7	13% Increase
COLO	18	27.39	0.67	18	23.93	0.75	0	12% Increase
HYST	2	5.28	0.38	6	4.04	1.49	+4	292% Increase
CDI	173	322.08	0.54	142	294.89	0.48	-31	11% Decrease
MRSA	15	34.12	0.44	8	31.503	0.25	-7	43% Decrease

Hawai'i continues to work towards longer-term goals. In 2009, the U.S. DHHS developed [the National Action Plan to Prevent Health Care-Associated Infections: Road Map to Elimination](#), which identified the HAI measures recommended for continued monitoring and provided a roadmap for HAI prevention in acute care hospitals. The Action Plan included 5-year Prevention Targets to be achieved by 2013. In October 2016, U.S. DHHS announced new [Prevention Targets](#) to reach by 2020. In 2020, Hawai'i achieved the target SIR for each condition, except for Surgical Site Infections (SSI) (see below).

Condition	2020 Target	Hawai'i 2020 SIR	Target:
CLABSI (Acute Care ICUs & Medical/Surgical Wards)	0.50 SIR or 50% lower than predicted	0.38 SIR or 62% lower than predicted	Achieved
CAUTI (Acute Care ICUs & Medical/Surgical Wards)	0.75 SIR or 25% lower than predicted	0.69 SIR or 31% lower than predicted	Achieved
SSI (combined)	0.75 SIR or 25% lower than predicted	0.86 SIR or 14% lower than predicted	Not Achieved
CDI	0.70 SIR or 30% lower than predicted	0.48 SIR or 52% lower than predicted	Achieved
MRSA	0.75 SIR or 25% lower than predicted	0.25 SIR or 75% lower than predicted	Achieved

HDOH, working with stakeholders, will continue to monitor trends and promote prevention strategies with a goal of elimination of HAIs as a public health concern.

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Appendix 1 – Acronyms:

CAUTI	Catheter associated urinary tract infections
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDI	<i>Clostridioides difficile</i> infection
CI	Confidence interval
CLABSI	Central line-associated bloodstream infections
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
COLO	Colon surgeries
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HAIs	Healthcare-associated infections
HCP	Healthcare personnel
HDOH	Hawai'i Department of Health
HYST	Abdominal hysterectomy
ICU	Intensive care unit (also known as critical care unit)
IQR	Inpatient quality reporting
MBQIP	Medicare Beneficiary Quality Improvement Project
MRSA	Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
NHSN	National Healthcare Safety Network
NICU	Neonatal intensive (critical) care unit
SIR	Standardized infection ratio: $SIR = \frac{\text{Observed HAIs}}{\text{Expected HAIs}}$
SSI	Surgical site infections
TJC	The Joint Commission

Appendix 2 – CLABSIs in Acute Care ICUs

Note: Reporting in Hawai'i is linked to CMS IQR reporting requirements. Source of national baseline data: 2015 NHSN CLABSI Data. Data contained in this report were last generated on November 29, 2022.





















Central Line-Associated bloodstream Infections in ICU locations January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020						
Facility Name	Hospital Performance Compared To NHSN National Data	Number of Infections	Number of Predicted Infections	Number of Central Line Days	Standardized Infection Ratio	95% Confidence Interval For SIR
Adventist Health Castle 🌺	▬▬	0	1.29	1,469	0	0, 2.33
Hilo Medical Center 🌺	▬▬	0	1.19	1,356	0	0, 2.53
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center	▬▬	2	3.80	3,426	0.527	0.09, 1.74
Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children	✓	3	16.28	12,622	0.184	0.05, 0.50
Kona Community Hospital 🌺	△	0	0.72	951	Too Small to Calculate	
Kuakini Medical Center 🌺	▬▬	0	1.09	1,246	0	0, 2.75
Maui Memorial Medical Center	▬▬	2	2.46	3,265	0.813	0.14, 2.69
North Hawai'i Community Hospital 🌺	△	0	0.09	140	Too Small to Calculate	
Pali Momi Medical Center	▬▬	1	2.07	2,364	0.483	0.02, 2.39
Straub Clinic & Hospital	▬▬	5	2.56	3,400	1.952	0.72, 4.33
The Queen's Medical Center	✓	3	14.18	12,570	0.212	0.05, 0.58
The Queen's Medical Center — West O'ahu 🌺	△	0	0.91	930	Too Small to Calculate	
Wahiawā General Hospital 🌺	△	0	0.15	189	Too Small to Calculate	
Wilcox Memorial Hospital 🌺	△	0	0.39	578	Too Small to Calculate	
Hawai'i Total	✓	16	47.17	44,506	0.339	0.20, 0.54
Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital 🌺	△	0	0.01	33	Too Small to Calculate	

Legend:






- ✓ = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
- ▬▬ = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
- ▽ = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted
- △ = ICU patients had too few central line days to calculate a reliable SIR. When SIR cannot be calculated, a comparison to national data is not possible.
- 🌺 = Recognizes hospitals with zero infections during the specified time period
- Too Small to Calculate = Predicted number of infections was less than one

Appendix 3 – CAUTIs in Acute Care ICUs

Note: Reporting in Hawai'i is linked to CMS IQR reporting requirements. Source of national baseline data: 2015 NHSN CAUTI Data. Data contained in this report were last generated on November 29, 2022.

Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infections in ICUs locations January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020						
Facility Name	Hospital Performance Compared To NHSN National Data	Number of Infections	Number of Predicted Infections	Number of Catheter Days	Standardized Infection Ratio	95% Confidence Interval For SIR
Adventist Health Castle		1	1.192	1,429	0.84	0.04, 4.14
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center		7	4.283	3,116	1.63	0.72, 3.23
Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children		2	0.551	504	Too Small to Calculate	
Kona Community Hospital		2	0.968	1,324	Too Small to Calculate	
Kuakini Medical Center 		0	1.126	1,351	0	0, 2.66
Maui Memorial Medical Center		5	2.683	2,995	1.86	0.68, 4.13
North Hawai'i Community Hospital		1	0.114	208	Too Small to Calculate	
Pali Momi Medical Center 		0	1.643	1,970	0	0, 1.82
Straub Clinic & Hospital 		0	2.273	3,108	0	0, 1.32
The Queen's Medical Center — West O'ahu 		0	1.345	1,265	0	0, 2.23
Wahiawā General Hospital 		0	0.149	234	Too Small to Calculate	
Wilcox Memorial Hospital		1	0.344	627	Too Small to Calculate	
Hawai'i Total		19	16.671	18,131	1.14	0.71, 1.75
Kaua'i Veterans Memorial Hospital 		0	0.05	76	Too Small to Calculate	

Legend:

-  = Number of infections was **lower (better)** than predicted
 -  = Number of infections was **similar (not significantly different)** to predicted
 -  = Number of infections was **higher (worse)** than predicted
 -  = ICU patients had too few central line days to calculate a reliable SIR. When SIR cannot be calculated, a comparison to national data is not possible.
 -  = Recognizes hospitals with zero infections during the specified time period
- Too Small to Calculate = Predicted number of infections was less than one