

913. Impact of change in SSI surveillance definition on HPRO among patients with cancer

Shauna C Usiak, MPH; Teresa Childers, MPH, CIC; Margaret Nawaly, RN; Ann Martin; Mini Kamboj, MD; Memorial Sloan-Kettering, New York, NY

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Background. In January of 2013, the CDC altered the NHSN surveillance definitions for surgical site infections (SSI). Duration of surveillance for hip (HPRO) procedures was shortened from 365 days to 90 days. A recent report reviewed data from 43 community hospitals in 5 states and found that the new definition excluded infections and decreased SSI rates.

Methods. Memorial Sloan-Kettering is a 470 bed comprehensive cancer facility in Manhattan. In January of 2008, we began active prospective surveillance to detect SSI following a HPRO procedure. A retrospective analysis was performed on all SSIs following HPRO procedures that were reported to NHSN from 2009 – 2012. An SSI was determined to be excluded under the new definition if the event date was greater than 90 days from the procedure date.

Results. Out of 14 reported SSIs, 1 infection (7%) would have been excluded using the new NHSN SSI surveillance definition. However, the procedure that infection was

related to had a duration that was >IQR5. Therefore both the procedure and the infection were excluded by NHSN and not calculated in the SSI rate.

	HPRO Procedures	SSI <= 90 days	SSI > 90 days	All SSIs
Total Reported	361	13 (3.6%)	1 (.3%)	14 (3.9%)
NHSN Adjusted*	328	6 (1.8%)	0 (0%)	6 (1.8%)

*Excludes procedures with duration >IQR5.

Conclusion. The shortened duration of surveillance for HPRO procedures had no impact on SSI rate for HPRO procedures among patients with cancer. The new definition did reduce manual chart reviews for both the outpatient orthopedic nurses and infection control personnel and would have had a time savings impact of 144 person-hours.

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