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Organisms Involved in Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infections in Illinois

A variety of organisms are found to contribute to central line-associated bloodstream infections. Below is a chart showing the organisms identified in such infections in adult intensive care units in Illinois. Note that some infections have more than one organism present. Out of 173 infections, the most common microorganisms identified were *Enterococci*, Coagulase negative *Staphylococci* and *Candida* species. *Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) was the sixth most common organism, accounting for 5.8% of these infections.

Microorganisms Identified in Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infections -

Adult Intensive Care Unit, State of Illinois - January 1, 2009 - June 30, 2009

Pathogen	Number of Isolates	Percent Infections
Coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococcus</i>	55	31.8
<i>Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus</i>	10	5.8
<i>Methicillin-susceptible Staphylococcus aureus</i>	8	4.6
<i>Enterococcus</i> species	64	37.0
<i>E. faecium</i>	43	
<i>E. faecalis</i>	19	
Other <i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	2	
<i>Candida</i> species	33	19.1
<i>C. albicans</i>	18	
Other <i>Candida</i> spp.	15	
<i>Klebsiella</i> species	16	9.2
<i>Pseudomonas</i> species	14	8.1
<i>Acinetobacter</i> species	10	5.8
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	8	4.6
Other gram-negative rods	29	16.8
Other pathogens	17	4.0