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Microorganisms Identified in Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections in Neonatal Intensive Care Units in Illinois Hospitals

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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 neonatal intensive care units in Illinois during the first six months of 2010. Note that some infections have more than one organism present. Out of 67 microorganisms identified, the most common categories were coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and gram negative rods. MRSA accounted for 4.5% of these infections.

Table 1: Microorganisms identified in central line-associated bloodstream infections – neonatal intensive care units, Illinois – January 1, 2010 – June 30, 2010

Pathogen	Number of Isolates	Percent of Infections
Coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococcus</i>	26	38.8
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	13	19.4
Methicillin-resistant <i>S. aureus</i> (MRSA)	3	
<i>Enterococcus</i> species	4	6.0
<i>Candida</i> species	5	7.5
Gram negative rods	13	19.4
<i>Streptococcus</i> species	5	7.5
Group B <i>Streptococcus</i>	4	
Other <i>Streptococcus</i>	1	
Other pathogens	1	1.5
Total	67	100

Figure 1: Microorganisms identified in central line-associated bloodstream infections – neonatal intensive care units, Illinois – January 1, 2010 – June 30, 2010

