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## Microorganisms Identified in Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections in Pediatric 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 pediatric intensive care units in Illinois during the first six months of 2010. Note that some infections have more than one organism present. Out of 30 microorganisms identified, the most common categories were coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus*, gram negative rods, and *Enterococcus* species. Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) accounted for two infections, and vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* (VRE) accounted for one infection.

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

Pathogen	Number of Isolates	Percent of Infections
Coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococcus</i>	7	23.3
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	4	13.3
Methicillin-resistant <i>S. aureus</i> (MRSA)	2	
<i>Enterococcus</i> species	5	16.7
Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus</i> (VRE)	1	
Gram negative rods	12	40.0
Other pathogens	2	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

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

