

Abstract:

Hospital-acquired Staphylococcus aureus bacteremia (SAB) is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Serious clinical outcomes (e.g. septic shock, localized infection, and infective endocarditis) contribute to the healthcare burden at the individual, health service and national level.

Reference:

Bhatt CR, Meek R, Martin C, Stuart RL, Lim Z, Bumpstead S, Egerton-Warburton D. Effect of multimodal interventions on peripheral intravenous catheter associated Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia and insertion rates: An interrupted time series analysis. Acad Emerg Med. 2021 Feb 2. doi: 10.1111/acem.14225. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 33529465.