

“The pooled incidence density of VAP, CLABSI and CAUTI was 14·7 per 1000 ventilator-days (95% CI: 11·7-17·8), 4·7 per 1000 catheter-days days (95% CI: 2·9-6·5) and 9·1 per 1000 catheterdays (95% CI: 6·2-11·9), respectively” Ling et al (2015).

Reference:

Ling, M.L., Apisarnthanarak, A. and Madriaga, G. (2015) Systematic Literature Review and Meta-analysis of the Burden of Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) in Southeast Asia. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*. February 12th. [epub ahead of print].

[ctt tweet="Meta-analysis includes CLABSI rates in Southeast Asia [#ivteam](http://ctt.ec/00tck+@ivteam)" coverup="00tck"]

Abstract:

A systematic literature review and meta-analysis of the burden of HAIs in Southeast Asia was performed on 41 studies out of the initially identified 14,089 records. The pooled prevalence of overall HAIs was 9·0% (95% CI: 7·2-10·8) whilst the pooled incidence density of HAI was 20 cases per 1000 ICU-days. The pooled incidence density of VAP, CLABSI and CAUTI was 14·7 per 1000 ventilator-days (95% CI: 11·7-17·8), 4·7 per 1000 catheter-days days (95% CI: 2·9-6·5) and 9·1 per 1000 catheterdays (95% CI: 6·2-11·9), respectively. The pooled incidence of SSI was 7·8% (95% CI: 6·3%-9·3%). The attributed mortality and excess length of stay in hospitals of infected patients ranged from 7%-46% and 5-21 days, respectively.

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