Abstract

obtained from a retrospective review of clinical charts with that from the routine nosocomial infection surveillance system in a community hospital. Material and Methods. Retrospective review of a randomized sample of clinical charts. Results were compared to standard surveillance using crude and adjusted analyses. Results. A total of 440 discharges were reviewed, there were 27 episodes of NIs among 22 patients. Cumulated incidence was 6.13 NI per 100 discharges. Diarrhea, pneumonia and peritonitis were the most common infections. Predictors of NI by Cox regression analysis included pleural catheter (HR 16.38), entry through the emergency ward, hospitalization in the intensive care unit (HR 7.19), and placement of orotracheal tube (HR 5.54).

Conclusions. Frequency of NIs in this community hospital was high and underestimated. We identified urgent needs in the areas of training and monitoring.

Keywords

Surveillance, infection control, risk factors, hospitals, general.