



E-TABLE 99-1 RISK FACTORS FOR DEVELOPING A HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED INFECTION

CATHETER-ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT INFECTION

Duration
 Female gender
 Age >50 yr
 Not maintaining an unobstructed, closed drainage system

VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA

Endotracheal tube
 Underlying chronic lung disease
 Age >70 yr
 Depressed levels of consciousness
 Gastric alkalization
 Nasogastric or enteral feeding tube
 Previous antibiotic exposure

CENTRAL LINE–ASSOCIATED BLOODSTREAM INFECTION

Prolonged hospitalization before insertion
 Duration of catheterization
 Site of catheterization (femoral > subclavian)
 Heavy colonization at the site of insertion and on the hub
 Neutropenia
 Total parenteral nutrition
 Substandard maintenance of the catheter

SURGICAL SITE INFECTION

Increased age
 Perioperative hyperglycemia
 Obesity
 Smoking
 Immunosuppressive medications
 Infections present at time of surgery
 Malnutrition
 Operative characteristics: inadequate surgical scrub and skin preparation have been implicated, along with poor timing and dosing of antimicrobial prophylaxis, lower-skilled surgeon, longer operative time, inappropriate tissue oxygenation, and not maintaining normothermia

CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE INFECTION

Age >65 yr
 Antimicrobial exposure
 Health care exposure
 Gastric acid suppression (controversial whether this is an independent risk factor)