



MRSA

2013

December 2013 - number of new cases = 0
November 2013 - number of new cases = 2
October 2013 - number of new cases = 0
September 2013 - number of new cases = 0
August 2013 - number of new cases = 2
July 2013 - number of new cases = 0
June 2013 - number of new cases = 0
May 2013 - number of new cases = 1
April 2013 – number of new cases = 0
March 2013 – number of new cases = 0
February 2013 – number of new cases = 0
January 2013 – number of new cases = 2

2012

December 2012 – number of new cases = 0
November 2012 - number of new cases = 0
October 2012 - number of new cases = 0
September 2012 - number of new cases = 0
August 2012 - number of new cases = 1
July 2012 - number of new cases = 0
June 2012 - number of new cases = 0
May 2012 - number of new cases = 0
April 2012 - number of new cases = 1
January - March 2012 - number of new cases = 1

2011

October - December 2011 - number of new cases = 1
July - September 2011 - number of new cases = 0
April - June 2011 - number of new cases = 0
January - March 2011 - number of new cases = 1

2010

October - December 2010 - number of new cases = 0
July - September 2010 - number of new cases = 3
April - June 2010 - number of new cases = 1
January - March 2010 number of new cases = 1

2009

October - December 09 number of new cases = 1

July - September 09 number of new cases = 3

April - June 09 number of new cases = 2

Jan - March 09 number of new cases = 4

2008

Oct - Dec 08 number of new cases = 0

July - Sept 08 number of new cases = 4

April - June 08 number of new cases = 2

(NB: Figures for MRSA bacteraemia include both inpatient and GP specimens)

- MRSA are bacteria that are not affected by some common antibiotics. They can be present in the nose or skin of healthy people without causing a problem.
- MRSA can cause serious infection in sick patients in hospital if they get into the body through a cut and into the blood stream.
- It is spread by direct contact with an affected patient or by indirect contact with the bacteria in the environment.
- Spread can be prevented by everyone washing his or her hands properly, or hand cleaning with alcoholic gel and by keeping the hospital clean. Some patients affected by MRSA may also need to be kept apart from other patients to prevent it spreading further.
- MRSA infections can be treated with special antibiotics.

C-difficile

Our final C.Diff figure for the year during 2012-2013 was 17 with a trajectory target of 31.

2013

December 2013 - number of new cases = 1

November 2013 - number of cases = 4

October 2013 - number of new cases = 1

September 2013 - number of cases = 3

August 2013 - number of new cases = 1

July 2013 - number of new cases = 1

June 2013 - number of new cases = 3

May 2013 - number of new cases = 1

April 2013 – number of new cases = 1

March 2013 – number of new cases = 1

February 2013 – number of new cases = 0

January 2013 – number of new cases = 2

2012

December 2012 - number of new cases = 3

November 2012 - number of new cases = 1

October 2012 - number of new cases = 3
September 2012 - number of new cases = 2
August 2012 - number of new cases = 0
July 2012 - number of new cases = 4
June 2012 - number of new cases = 0
May 2012 - number of new cases = 0
April 2012 - number of new cases = 1

January - March 2012 - number of new cases = 4

2011

October - December 2011 - number of new cases = 1
July - September 2011 - number of new cases = 8
April - June 2011 - number of new cases = 15
January - March 2011 - number of new cases = 6

2010

October - December 2010 - number of new cases = 9
July - September 2010 - number of new cases = 12
April - June 2010 - number of new cases = 9
January - March 2010 number of new cases = 15

2009

October - December 2009 number of new cases = 11
July - September 2009 number of new cases = 10
April - June 2009 number of new cases = 17
Jan - March 2009 number of new cases = 15

2008

Oct - Dec 2008 number of new cases = 19
July - Sept 2008 number of new cases = 16 Apr - June 2008 number of new cases = 16

(NB: The figures for C.diff include only hospital-acquired cases)

- C.difficile is a bacterium that can cause severe infection in the gut. The result is watery diarrhoea and stomach cramps that are very weakening, especially in elderly and ill people.
- It is spread by touch with the contaminated diarrhoea, directly with an affected patient or by indirect contact with the bacteria in the environment.
- Spread can be prevented by washing hands after going to the toilet and before and after meals, by keeping the hospital clean and by nursing separately.