



Translating Infection Prevention Evidence to Enhance Patient Safety study

September 1, 2005

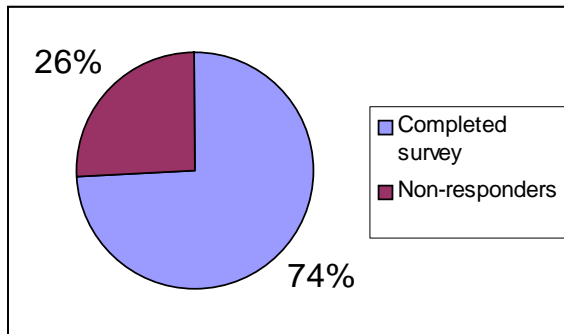
Newsletter and brief study update

Earlier this year we conducted a national survey of nearly 800 hospitals about current infection control practices. Thank you to everyone who completed our survey! A number of you requested results, but due to the confidential nature of our survey, we do not know who you are. Therefore, we are distributing this update broadly and if you do not wish to review, please delete.

The following is a brief data report. Our analyses are preliminary at this point. More detailed information will be forthcoming in published manuscripts.

The next step in our research is conducting phone interviews with selected hospitals to learn more about the facilitators and impediments to implementing evidence-based infection prevention practices.

Our survey response rate:



Size (in number of intensive care unit beds) of responding hospitals:

# ICU beds	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5	76	13%
6 to 25	339	57%
26 to 50	135	23%
51 or more	42	7%

General hospital demographics

Approximately one third of the responding hospitals are affiliated with a medical school. More than half have hospitalists at their facility.

The Infection Control Program is most commonly located in the Quality Assurance/Quality Improvement department.

Approximately 40% of the participating hospitals are a member of some type of collaborative effort such as Keystone or NNIS. About 40% of the participating hospitals have a hospital epidemiologist.

What are Infection Control Professionals reading?

Peer-reviewed scientific journals

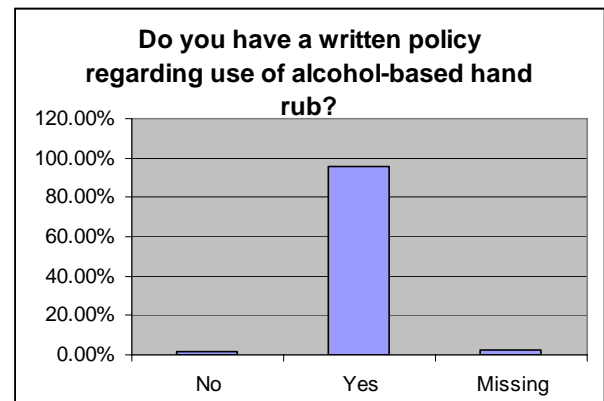
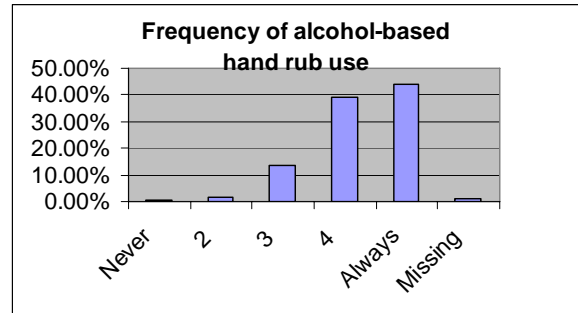
According to our respondents, the American Journal of Infection Control is the most commonly consulted peer reviewed scientific journal. More general medical journals such as JAMA and the New England Journal of Medicine are a source for infection control information to a lesser extent.

Non-peer reviewed periodicals

Professional organizations and conferences are the most frequent source of non-peer reviewed information for our survey respondents.

Other sources

Our respondents indicated that Websites such as the CDC are key sources of information for Infection Control Professionals.



The Infection Control Professional

The median number of full-time Infection Control Professionals per hospital is 1.

The educational background of the responding Infection Control Professionals is (in ranked order with the first being the most common) RN, MS/MSN, MT, MPH, MBA, PhD, and MD.

More than half of the responding Infection Control Professionals are certified in infection control (CIC).

If you have any questions regarding our research project please contact Christine Kowalski, the project manager, at (734) 769-7100, extension 6223.

Thank you for your continued support of this important research project.

Sincerely,

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