Key indicators

Point prevalence survey of healthcare-associated infections and antimicrobial use in acute care hospitals 2022-2023



ITALY

Number of hospitals58Standard protocol58'Light' protocol0Number of patients19740

Territorial of patients 19740						
	Min.	25 th percentile	EU/EEA country median	75 th percentile	Max.	Country
Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) indicators						
HAI prevalence* (% patients with HAI)	3.0	5.1	6.8	8.2	13.8	9.8
Composite index** of AMR (% antimicrobial-resistant isolates)	7.9	15.4	21.8	38.2	68.7	40.0
Infection prevention and control (IPC) and diagnostic stewardship indicators						
IPC nurses (full-time equivalents (FTEs) per 250 beds)	0.28	0.98	1.25	1.54	3.28	1.74
Beds with alcohol-based handrub dispenser at point of care (% beds)	18.5	43.4	49.2	69.7	100	54.6
Beds in single rooms (% beds)	3.2	7.1	15.8	35.2	56.5	13.5
Blood culture sets (number per 1000 patient-days)	12.4	28.0	44.7	68.9	167.1	85.3
Antimicrobial use (AU) and antimicrobial stewardship indicators						
AU prevalence (% patients with AU)	20.8	29.7	36.0	43.8	56.5	44.7
Duration of surgical prophylaxis >1 day (% of antimicrobials for surgical prophylaxis)	15.8	31.2	38.1	60.1	79.8	59.0
Antimicrobials reviewed and changed during treatment (%)	6.2	13.9	19.5	24.1	31.3	14.7
	Healthcare-associated infection (AMR) indicators HAI prevalence* (% patients with HAI) Composite index** of AMR (% antimicrobial-resistant isolates) Infection prevention and control indicators IPC nurses (full-time equivalents (FTEs) per 250 beds) Beds with alcohol-based handrub dispenser at point of care (% beds) Beds in single rooms (% beds) Blood culture sets (number per 1000 patient-days) Antimicrobial use (AU) and ant AU prevalence (% patients with AU) Duration of surgical prophylaxis >1 day (% of antimicrobials for surgical prophylaxis) Antimicrobials reviewed and changed	Healthcare-associated infections (HAI (AMR) indicators HAI prevalence* (% patients with HAI) Composite index** of AMR (% antimicrobial-resistant isolates) Infection prevention and control (IPC) indicators IPC nurses (full-time equivalents (FTEs) per 250 beds) Beds with alcohol-based handrub dispenser at point of care (% beds) Beds in single rooms (% beds) Blood culture sets (number per 1000 patient-days) Antimicrobial use (AU) and antimicrob antimicrobial use (AU) and antimicrobial use (% of antimicrobials for surgical prophylaxis > 1 day (% of antimicrobials reviewed and changed)	Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and a (AMR) indicators HAI prevalence* (% patients with HAI) Composite index** of AMR (% antimicrobial-resistant isolates) Infection prevention and control (IPC) and dialindicators IPC nurses (full-time equivalents (FTEs) per 250 beds) Beds with alcohol-based handrub dispenser at point of care (% beds) Beds in single rooms (% beds) Blood culture sets (number per 1000 patient-days) Antimicrobial use (AU) and antimicrobial stew AU prevalence (% patients with AU) Duration of surgical prophylaxis > 1 day (% of antimicrobials for surgical prophylaxis) Antimicrobials reviewed and changed	Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and antimicro (AMR) indicators HAI prevalence* (% patients with HAI) 3.0 5.1 6.8 Composite index** of AMR (% antimicrobial-resistant isolates) 7.9 15.4 21.8 Infection prevention and control (IPC) and diagnostic indicators IPC nurses (full-time equivalents (FTEs) per 250 beds) 8.5 43.4 49.2 Beds with alcohol-based handrub dispenser at point of care (% beds) 3.2 7.1 15.8 Blood culture sets (number per 1000 patient-days) 12.4 28.0 44.7 Antimicrobial use (AU) and antimicrobial stewardship AU prevalence (% patients with AU) 20.8 29.7 36.0 Duration of surgical prophylaxis > 1 day (% of antimicrobials reviewed and changed 6.2 13.9 19.5	Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and antimicrobial research (AMR) indicators HAI prevalence* (% patients with HAI) Composite index** of AMR (% antimicrobial-resistant isolates) Infection prevention and control (IPC) and diagnostic stewar indicators IPC nurses (full-time equivalents (FTEs) per 250 beds) Beds with alcohol-based handrub dispenser at point of care (% beds) Beds in single rooms (% beds) Blood culture sets (number per 1000 patient-days) Antimicrobial use (AU) and antimicrobial stewardship indicators Duration of surgical prophylaxis > 1 day (% of antimicrobials for surgical prophylaxis) Antimicrobials reviewed and changed	Min. 25th percentile EU/EEA country median percentile Max. Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) indicators HAI prevalence* (% patients with HAI) 3.0 5.1 6.8 8.2 13.8 Composite index** of AMR (% antimicrobial-resistant isolates) 7.9 15.4 21.8 38.2 68.7 Infection prevention and control (IPC) and diagnostic stewardship indicators IPC nurses (full-time equivalents (FTEs) per 250 beds) 0.28 0.98 1.25 1.54 3.28 Beds with alcohol-based handrub dispenser at point of care (% beds) 18.5 43.4 49.2 69.7 100 Beds in single rooms (% beds) 3.2 7.1 15.8 35.2 56.5 Blood culture sets (number per 1000 patient-days) 12.4 28.0 44.7 68.9 167.1 Antimicrobial use (AU) and antimicrobial stewardship indicators AU prevalence (% patients with AU) 20.8 29.7 36.0 43.8 56.5 Duration of surgical prophylaxis > 1 day (% of antimicrobials for surgical prophylaxis) 15.8 31.2 38.1 60.1 79.8 Antimicrobials reviewed and changed 6.2 13.9 19.5 24.1 31.3

^{*}HAI prevalence should be interpreted with caution, as it depends on patient mix, diagnostic capacity, sensitivity of HAI case finding and country representativeness of the sample of hospitals.

Legend:

- Better than both EU/EEA country median and the 25th (or 75th) percentile
- Better than EU/EEA country median, but worse than the 25th (or 75th) percentile
- Worse than EU/EEA country median, but better than the 75th (or 25th) percentile
- Worse than both EU/EEA country median and the 75th (or 25th) percentile



^{**}The percentage of the sum of isolates of the following resistant microorganisms divided by the sum of the isolates for which results from antimicrobial susceptibility testing were reported: *Staphylococcus aureus* resistant to meticillin (MRSA), *Enterococcus faecium* and *Enterococcus faecalis* resistant to vancomycin, Enterobacterales resistant to third-generation cephalosporins, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter baumannii* resistant to carbapenems.