

Introduction

Surgical site infections (SSI) surveillance, key method of nosocomial infection control systems, is often considered to be poorly cost-effective. The study aims to assess the efficacy of using the hospital discharge database (HDD) as a routine surveillance system for detecting hip or knee arthroplasty-related infections (HKA).

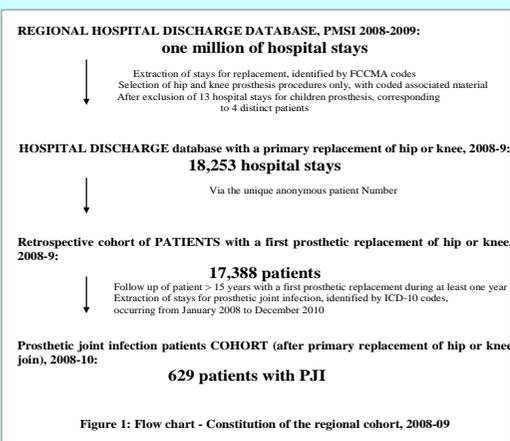
Materials and Methods

Retrospective cohort study of HKA was built in one French region (2.5 M inhab), using HDD 2008-10: stays with HKA code + corresponding prosthetic material in 2008-09, with linkage to patients due to the anonymous patient number. HD were analysed until the end of 2010.

- Case-control study nested in the cohort of HKA patients hospitalized between 2008 and 2010:
 - Cases = HKA according to various HD algorithms using the ICD-10 and procedure codes from the HD resumes (Table 1)
 - Controls = HKA without infection, selected at random in the HD cohort of HKA during 2008-10 period (Fig. 1)

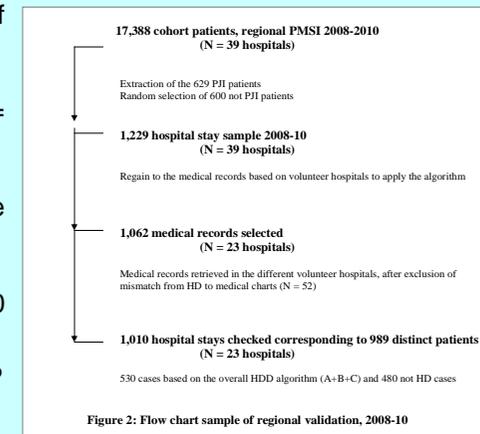
The gold standard was defined according to the review of medical charts => Sensitivity (Se), Specificity (Spe), positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) were calculated to evaluate the efficacy of the surveillance system.

Level of Proof	Primary Diagnosis	Secondary Diagnosis	Procedure's code
A	Sepsis/BII	Specific T code	-
	-	Specific T code + Sepsis/BII	-
	-	Specific T code	Specific PJI surgical procedures
	Specific T code (coding mistake)	Sepsis/BII	-
B	Specific T code (coding mistake)	-	Specific PJI surgical procedures
	-	Sepsis/BII	-
	Sepsis/BII	-	Specific PJI surgical procedures
	-	-	Specific PJI surgical procedures
C	-	Unspecific T code + Infection	-
	Sepsis/BII	Unspecific T code	-
	-	Unspecific T code	Specific PJI surgical procedures
	Unspecific T code (coding mistake)	-	-



Results

- 18,265 hospital stays for HKA (1.8% of hospitalisation, 17,388 patients)
- Validation sample of medical reports = 1,010 hospital stays (989 patients) (Fig. 2)
- 530 HD cases were identified (incidence rate: 1%, 95% CI 0.4%-1.6%)
- With 333 true cases compared to 480 controls, parameters of efficiency were:
 - Se 98%, Spe 71%, PPV 63%, NPV 99%



- Using more specific case definition, based on a sample of 681 hospital stays and 201 cases:
 - Se 97%, Spe 95%, PPV 87%, NPV 98% (Table II)

Table II: Estimation of sensitivity, specificity, predictive positive value and predictive negative value of the different case definitions of PJI proposed (N= 1,010)

Sample of validation (N)	True positive cases (N (%))	False positive cases (N (%))	Sensitivity % [95% CI]	Specificity % [95% CI]	PPV % [95% CI]	PNV % [95% CI]
Definition A (681)	174 (25.6)	27 (4.0)	97 [95.7-98.3]	95 [93.4-96.6]	87 [84.5-89.5]	98 [96.9-99.1]
Definition A+B (821)	246 (30.0)	75 (9.1)	98 [97.0-99.0]	83 [80.4-85.6]	72 [68.9-75.1]	99 [98.3-99.7]
Definition A+B+C (1,010)	333 (33.0)	197 (19.5)	98 [97.1-98.9]	71 [67.8-73.4]	63 [59.8-65.8]	99 [98.1-99.5]

Conclusion

This study demonstrates the potential of HDD for routine SSI surveillance in low-risk surgery, under conditions of having an appropriate validated algorithm for selecting infections.

References

L. Grammatico-Guillon, S. Baron, C. Gaborit, E. Rusch, P. Astagneau. Quality assessment of hospital discharge database for routine surveillance of hip and knee arthroplasty-related infections. *Inf Control Hosp Epid* 2014. In press

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