Nosocomial, laboratory-confirmed bloodstream infections: A Jordanian study

Omar M. AL-Rawajfah, RN, PhD
Assistance Professor, Faculty of Nursing
AL AL-Bayt University
Mafraq, Jordan

Issa M. Hweidi, RN, PhD
Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing
Jordan University of Science and Technology
Irbid, Jordan

Jeanne Beauchamp Hewitt, RN, PhD
College of Nursing and Institute of Environmental Health
University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee
Milwaukee, WI

Ziad A. Elnasser, MD, PhD
Assistance Professor, Clinical Microbiologist
King Abdullah University Hospital
Irbid, Jordan

Eyad Musallam, RN, MSN
Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing
AL AL-Bayt University
Mafraq, Jordan

“All authors report no conflicts of interest relevant to this article”

1 Corresponding author

Faculty of Nursing
AL AL-Bayt University
P.O. Box 130040
Mafraq, Jordan 25113
Telephone: 962-2-629-7000/ Ext. 2851
FAX: 962-2-629-7025
Email: rawajfah@aabu.edu.jo
Nosocomial, laboratory-confirmed bloodstream infections: A Jordanian study

Abstract

Nosocomial Bloodstream Infections (BSIs) create a serious health problem in hospitals all over the world. Nosocomial BSIs are associated with significant morbidity, mortality, and case-fatality rates, as well as increased length of stay (LOS) and healthcare costs. Although a vast number of studies have been conducted around the world to examine the epidemiology of nosocomial BSIs, in Jordan, few studies have been carried out regarding NBSIs. However, none of these studies have addressed the economic impacts of such infections on the Jordanian economy. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to estimate costs and outcomes of NBSIs in Jordanian hospitals. Another purpose of this study is to identify risk factors of NBSIs among Jordanian patients. This study will use cross-sectional design based on admission and discharge data over the last 5 years (2005-2008). Furthermore, this study will utilize the case-control design for the cost analyses. The study will use data from health care records of patients who were admitted to King Abdullah Hospital throughout the period of 2005-2008. Data from this study will be used to estimate the incidence of NBSIs in Jordanian hospitals, risk factors, and outcomes associated with NBSIs. Mortality rate, case-fatality rates for NBSIs will be estimated. Finally, extra length of stay and extra costs associated with NBSI will be estimated in terms of Jordanian Dinars.