

### Displayed Graphic



### Displayed Text

#### Population

*Who* is affected by this problem?

Hospitalized patients are at risk for healthcare-associated infections, but certain populations are especially vulnerable to this problem, including: immune-compromised individuals, low birth weight and/or premature neonates, and transplant recipients on immunosuppressive therapy.

### Transcript

Who is affected by this problem?



#### Magnitude

*What* is the degree of this problem?

1 out of 20 hospitalized patients are affected with healthcare-associated infections, with associated costs of \$26-\$33 billion annually.

What is the degree of this problem?

### Time

When does this problem occur?

*When* does this problem occur?

Although there are outbreak situations that cause healthcare-associated infections in some cases, the majority of healthcare-associated infections are endemic. These problems/issues occur when there are: device-associated infections, procedure-associated infections, or adherence problems.

### Place

Where does this problem occur?

*Where* does this problem occur?

Healthcare-associated infections primarily occur in long-term care facilities, dialysis facilities, ambulatory surgical centers, and hospitals.





### Risk Factors

*What increases the likelihood that the problem will occur?*

Increasing exposure to antimicrobial-resistant pathogens can put more people at risk for healthcare-associated infections. Multi-drug resistant pathogens also increase risk for infection.

What increases the likelihood that the problem will occur?



People getting medical care can catch serious infections called health care-associated infections (HAIs). While most types of HAIs are declining, one – caused by the germ *C. difficile* (a bacterium that can cause symptoms ranging from diarrhea to life-threatening inflammation of the colon) – remains at historically high levels. *C. difficile* causes diarrhea linked to 14,000 American deaths each year. Those most at risk are people, especially older adults, who take antibiotics and also get medical care.

Taking all of this information into consideration, you may end up with a problem statement like this one:

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