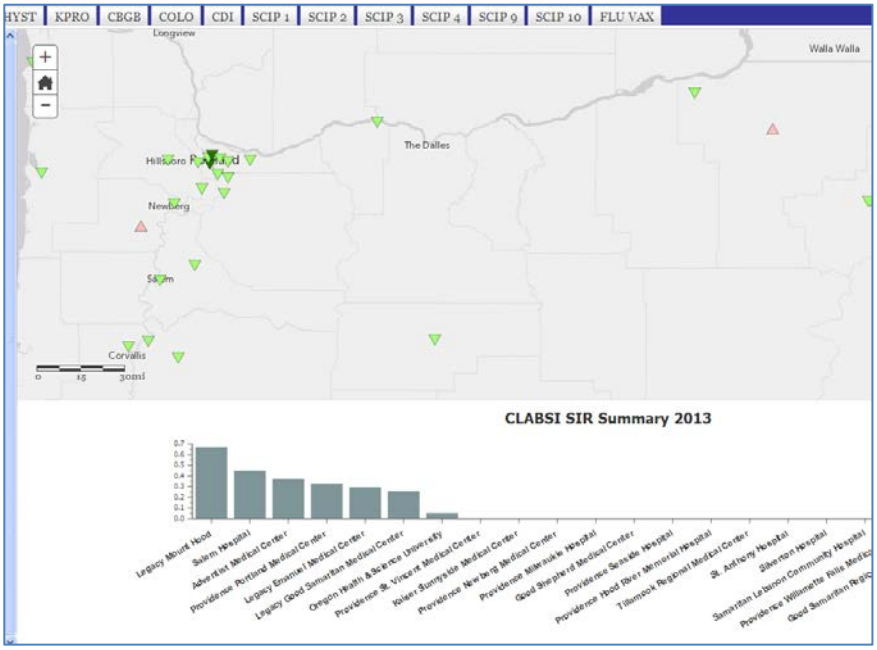
Instructions for how to use the HAI map:

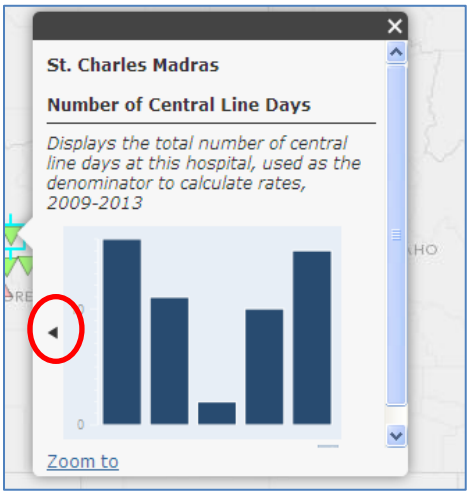
This interactive map allows you to view healthcare-associated infection metrics for central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) and surgical site infections (SSI), by hospital, in Oregon. It also displays the healthcare worker influenza vaccination rates and surgical care improvement project (SCIP) measures by hospital. Hospital data and the complete annual report can be viewed here: http://public.health.oregon.gov/DiseasesConditions/CommunicableDisease/HAI/Pages/index.aspx

1) **We recommend using Mozilla Firefox or Google Chrome browsers.**
2) **Map is best viewed when the browser window is maximized and on large screens.** To improve viewing you may also reduce zoom for your browser window (shortcut key to zoom out: Ctrl–)
3) **View the standardized infection ratio by hospital:** Each hospital is represented by dark or light colored triangles.
    a. Dark green indicates that the reported number of infections in 2013 was significantly less than expected.
    b. Dark red indicates that the reported number of infections in 2013 was significantly more than expected.
    c. The lighter green and red triangles indicate that the reported number of infections was no different (statistically) than expected, based on the national averages. The lighter colors convey directionality (more or less infections than expected) but interpret this data cautiously as differences between observed and expected infections are not statistically significant.

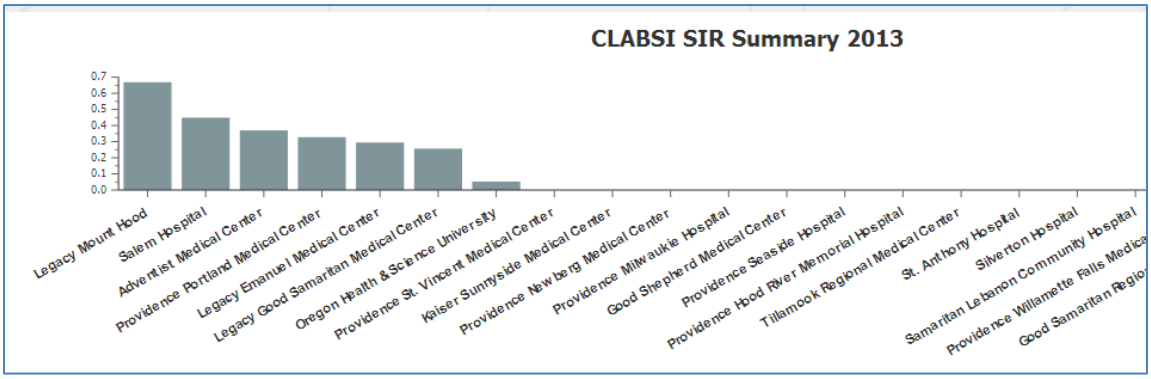


Updated: 9/19/2014

4) **View trends**: Click on a hospital triangle to open a box displaying trends. Click on the arrows to the right and left to view metrics, including the standardized infection ratio (SIR), infections rates, infection counts, and the total number of central line days or surgical procedures. Hover over the bars on the chart to view each year's data.
    a. **If no bars are displayed in the chart, that indicates no infections were reported.** Click on the arrow to the left or right of the graph area to display the next chart.



5) **Compare hospital infection ratios**: The bottom of the screen displays a bar chart showing the SIR for each hospital in the current map extent, displayed in order or greatest to smallest. A smaller SIR is better.



Explanation of SIR:

Standardized Infection Ratio (SIR)

The SIR is a ratio of observed number of infections at a hospital divided by the expected number of infections at that hospital. We use the SIR, which is based on national data, to account for differences in hospital populations. For example, the rate of HAIs in a hospital that has an older population is expected to have a higher rate of infection than a hospital with a younger population because older patients are at greater risk for infection for reasons other than the type of care given.

$$\text{SIR} = \frac{\text{observed \# infections}}{\text{expected \# infections}}$$

SIR > 1 means the number of infections observed during 2013 was more than expected.
SIR < 1 means the number of infections observed during 2013 was lower than expected
SIR = 1.0 means the number of infections observed during 2013 was the same as expected.

Questions or comments? Please contact: magdalena.k.scott@state.or.us