Clostridioides difficile infection, *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia, *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia and Surgical Site Infection in Scotland

October to December 2023

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Introduction

Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare Associated Infection (ARHAI) Scotland provides a commentary on quarterly epidemiological data in Scotland for October to December (Q4) 2023 on the following:

- *Clostridioides difficile* infection
- *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia
- *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia
- Surgical Site Infection

Data are provided for the 14 NHS boards and one NHS Special Health Board.

Main Points

Clostridioides difficile infection (CDI) during October to December 2023

- The total number of CDI cases in patients reported to ARHAI was 304.
- 224 CDI cases were reported to ARHAI as healthcare associated. This corresponds to an incidence rate of 14.3 cases per 100,000 total occupied bed days (TOBDs).
- 80 CDI cases were reported as community associated. This corresponds to an incidence rate of 5.8 cases per 100,000 population.
- No NHS boards were above the 95% confidence interval upper limit for healthcare or community associated CDI in the funnel plot analysis.
- No NHS boards were above normal variation for healthcare or community associated CDI when analysing trends over the past three years.

Escherichia coli bacteraemia (ECB) during October to December 2023

- The total number of ECB cases in patients reported to ARHAI was 986.
- 544 ECB cases were reported to ARHAI as healthcare associated. This corresponds to an incidence rate of 34.7 cases per 100,000 TOBDs.
- 442 ECB cases were reported as community associated. This corresponds to an incidence rate of 32.0 cases per 100,000 population.
- NHS Ayrshire and Arran were above the 95% confidence interval upper limit for healthcare associated ECB in the funnel plot analysis.
- No NHS boards were above the 95% confidence interval upper limit for community associated ECB in the funnel plot analysis.
- No NHS boards were above normal variation for healthcare or community associated ECB when analysing trends over the past three years.

Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia (SAB) during October to December 2023

- The total number of SAB cases in patients reported to ARHAI was 438.
- 301 SAB cases were reported to ARHAI as healthcare associated. This corresponds to an incidence rate of 19.2 cases per 100,000 TOBDs.
- 137 SAB cases were reported as community associated. This corresponds to an incidence rate of 9.9 cases per 100,000 population.
- No NHS boards were above the 95% confidence interval upper limit for community or healthcare associated SAB in the funnel plot analysis.
- No NHS boards were above normal variation for healthcare or community associated SAB when analysing trends over the past three years.

Surgical Site Infection (SSI) during October to December 2023

Epidemiological data for SSI are not included for this quarter. National mandatory SSI surveillance was paused in 2020 to support the COVID-19 response and has not yet resumed.

Results and Commentary

Clostridioides difficile infection (CDI)

Total cases for quarter

- During Q4 2023, 304 *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI) cases in patients were reported to ARHAI. In the previous quarter there were 325 cases.
- In the clinical surveillance typing scheme (covering severe cases and/or outbreaks), out of a total of 51 isolates, ribotype 014 (15.7%) was the most common ribotype isolated, followed by 078 (9.8%), 005, 023 and 106 (all 7.8%), 002, 020, 021 and 220 (all 5.9%), and 072 and 081 (both 3.9%). The remaining 19.6% of isolates comprise a mixture of ribotypes, each with a prevalence of less than 3%.
- In the snapshot surveillance (which reflects the general distribution of ribotypes among CDI cases across Scotland), out of a total of 65 isolates, ribotype 015 (18.5%) was the most common ribotype isolated, followed by 002 (12.3%), 023 (9.2%), 005 and 078 (both 7.7%), 014 (6.2%) and 001, 013, 026, 054, 056 and 070 (all 3.1%). The remaining 23.1% of isolates comprise a mixture of ribotypes, each with a prevalence of less than 3%.
- All isolates tested (clinical and snapshot) were susceptible to metronidazole and vancomycin.

Healthcare associated infection cases by NHS board where specimen taken

- During Q4 2023, 224 CDI cases were reported to ARHAI as healthcare associated. This corresponds to an incidence rate of 14.3 cases per 100,000 total occupied bed days (TOBDs) (**Table 1**).
- Yearly trends (comparing year-ending December 2022 with year-ending December 2023) show that there show that there were increases in NHS Tayside and Scotland overall (**Table 2**).

- No NHS boards were above the 95% confidence interval upper limit in the funnel plot analysis (**Figure 1**).
- No NHS boards were above normal variation when analysing trends over the past three years (see **supplementary data**).

Community associated infection cases by NHS board of residence

- During Q4 2023, 80 CDI cases were reported as community associated. This corresponds to an incidence rate of 5.8 cases per 100,000 population. (**Table 3**).
- Yearly trends (comparing year-ending December 2022 with year-ending December 2023) show that there were increases in NHS Tayside and Scotland overall (**Table 4**).
- No NHS boards were above the 95% confidence interval upper limit in the funnel plot analysis (**Figure 2**).
- No NHS boards were above normal variation when analysing trends over the past three years (see **supplementary data**).

Table 1: CDI cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBDs) for healthcare associated infection cases: Q3 2023 (July to September 2023) compared to Q4 2023 (October to December 2023).[1, 2, 3]

NHS board	Q3 Cases	Q3 Bed Days	Q3 Rate	Q4 Cases	Q4 Bed Days	Q4 Rate
AA	21	115,755	18.1	14	115,623	12.1
BR	4	32,770	12.2	5	32,143	15.6
DG	15	45,757	32.8	5	46,695	10.7
FF	4	86,938	4.6	2	90,412	2.2
FV	10	74,790	13.4	9	78,075	11.5
GJ	1	13,279	7.5	0	12,987	0.0
GR	12	130,580	9.2	16	136,406	11.7
GGC	71	443,511	16.0	54	447,695	12.1
HG	24	76,808	31.2	17	77,892	21.8
LN	27	151,491	17.8	30	154,158	19.5
LO	30	237,856	12.6	45	240,891	18.7
OR	0	3,466	0.0	1	3,292	30.4
SH	2	2,180	91.7	3	2,641	113.6
TY	17	116,759	14.6	22	120,534	18.3
WI	1	5,824	17.2	1	6,724	14.9
Scotland	**239**	**1,537,764**	**15.5**	**224**	**1,566,168**	**14.3**

1. An arrow denotes statistically significant change.
2. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & Total occupied bed days: Information Services Division ISD(S)1.
3. Figures include any updates received following the last publication (see Appendix 2).

Table 2: CDI cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBDs) for healthcare associated infection cases: year-ending December 2022 (YE Q4 22) compared to year-ending December 2023 (YE Q4 23).[1, 2, 3]

NHS board	YE Q4 22 Cases	YE Q4 22 Bed Days	YE Q4 22 Rate	YE Q4 23 Cases	YE Q4 23 Bed Days	YE Q4 23 Rate
AA	83	462,500	17.9	67	465,411	14.4
BR	12	127,812	9.4	13	128,175	10.1
DG	26	180,487	14.4	33	183,864	17.9
FF	31	353,986	8.8	33	355,688	9.3
FV	49	305,913	16.0	45	306,799	14.7
GJ	2	50,493	4.0	3	52,407	5.7
GR	43	521,238	8.2	61	534,737	11.4
GGC	225	1,726,504	13.0	246	1,784,107	13.8
HG	62	294,700	21.0	73	306,819	23.8
LN	102	583,564	17.5	121	610,441	19.8
LO	123	977,350	12.6	136	965,755	14.1
OR	4	13,203	30.3	2	13,531	14.8
SH	3	10,354	29.0	6	9,319	64.4
TY	49	478,891	10.2	77	476,087	↑ 16.2
WI	4	25,179	15.9	2	24,370	8.2
Scotland	**818**	**6,112,174**	**13.4**	**918**	**6,217,510**	**↑ 14.8**

1. An arrow denotes statistically significant change.
2. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & Total occupied bed days: Information Services Division ISD(S)1.
3. Figures include any updates received following the last publication (see Appendix 2).

Table 3: CDI cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for community associated infection cases: Q3 2023 (July to September 2023) compared to Q4 2023 (October to December 2023).[1, 2, 3, 4]

NHS board	Q3 Cases	Q3 Population	Q3 Rate	Q4 Cases	Q4 Population	Q4 Rate
AA	8	368,690	8.6	6	368,690	6.5
BR	1	116,020	3.4	2	116,020	6.8
DG	5	148,790	13.3	4	148,790	10.7
FF	8	374,730	8.5	0	374,730	0.0
FV	1	305,710	1.3	3	305,710	3.9
GR	9	586,530	6.1	6	586,530	4.1
GGC	16	1,185,040	5.4	14	1,185,040	4.7
HG	3	324,280	3.7	7	324,280	8.6
LN	12	664,030	7.2	12	664,030	7.2
LO	15	916,310	6.5	18	916,310	7.8
OR	0	22,540	0.0	0	22,540	0.0
SH	0	22,940	0.0	0	22,940	0.0
TY	6	417,650	5.7	6	417,650	5.7
WI	2	26,640	29.8	2	26,640	29.8
Scotland	**86**	**5,479,900**	**6.2**	**80**	**5,479,900**	**5.8**

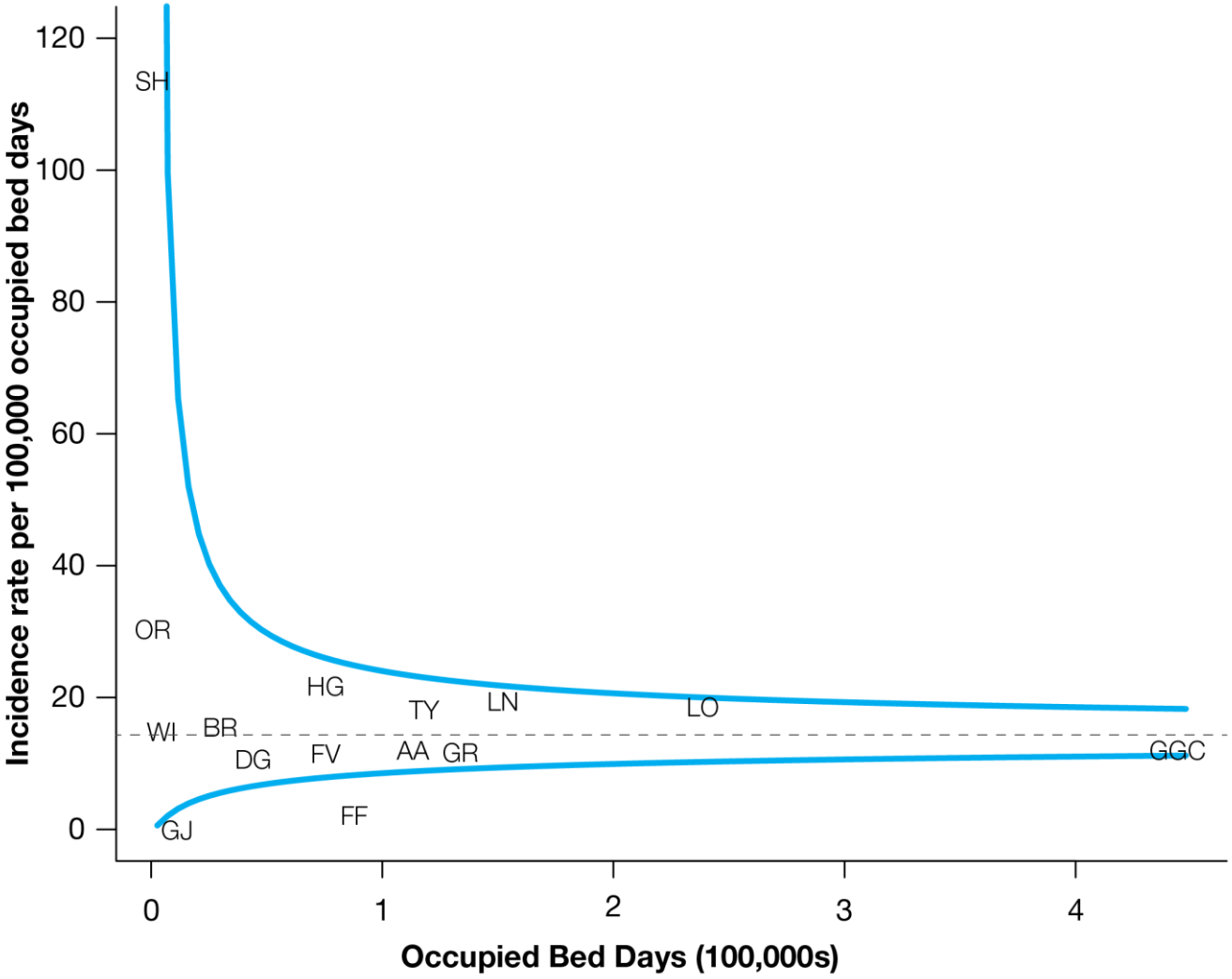
1. An arrow denotes statistically significant change.
2. Quarterly population rates are based on an annualised population.
3. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & National Records of Scotland (NRS) mid-year population estimates.
4. Figures include any updates received following the last publication (see Appendix 2).

Table 4: CDI cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for community associated infection cases: year-ending December 2022 (YE Q4 22) compared to year-ending December 2023 (YE Q4 23).[1, 2, 3]

NHS board	YE Q4 22 Cases	YE Q4 22 Population	YE Q4 22 Rate	YE Q4 23 Cases	YE Q4 23 Population	YE Q4 23 Rate
AA	22	368,690	6.0	28	368,690	7.6
BR	4	116,020	3.4	6	116,020	5.2
DG	10	148,790	6.7	14	148,790	9.4
FF	10	374,730	2.7	14	374,730	3.7
FV	2	305,710	0.7	4	305,710	1.3
GR	25	586,530	4.3	27	586,530	4.6
GGC	41	1,185,040	3.5	53	1,185,040	4.5
HG	26	324,280	8.0	23	324,280	7.1
LN	27	664,030	4.1	37	664,030	5.6
LO	49	916,310	5.3	58	916,310	6.3
OR	1	22,540	4.4	0	22,540	0.0
SH	2	22,940	8.7	0	22,940	0.0
TY	12	417,650	2.9	24	417,650	↑ 5.7
WI	4	26,640	15.0	5	26,640	18.8
Scotland	**235**	**5,479,900**	**4.3**	**293**	**5,479,900**	**↑ 5.3**

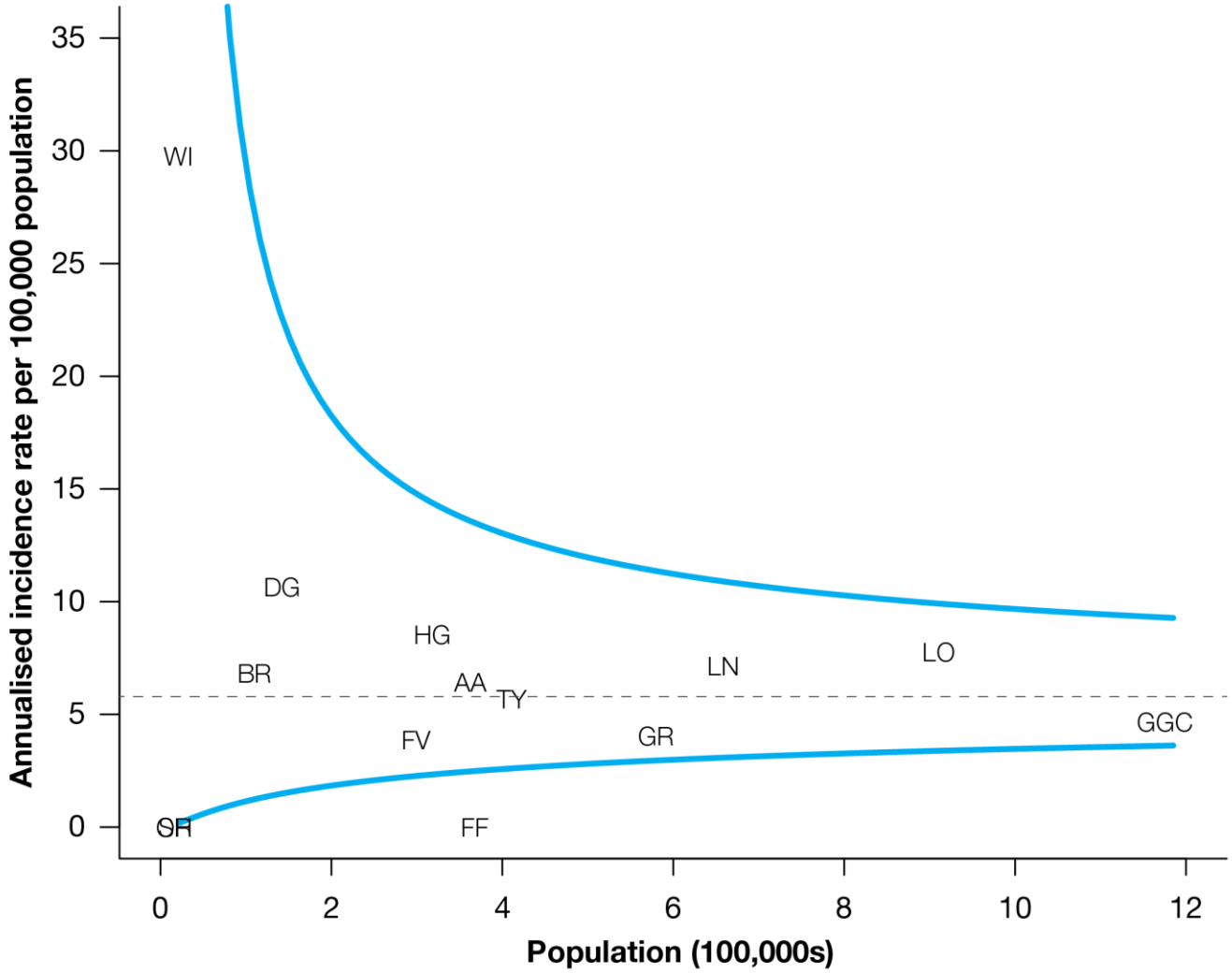
1. An arrow denotes statistically significant change.
2. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & National Records of Scotland (NRS) mid-year population estimates.
3. Figures include any updates received following the last publication (see Appendix 2).

Figure 1: Funnel plot of CDI incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBD) in healthcare associated infection cases for all NHS boards in Scotland in Q4 2023.[1, 2]



1. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & Total occupied bed days: Information Services Division ISD(S)1.
2. NHS boards above the 95% confidence interval upper limit are highlighted in red.

Figure 2: Funnel plot of CDI incidence rates (per 100,000 population) in community associated infection cases for all NHS boards in Scotland in Q4 2023.[1, 2, 3]



1. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & National Records of Scotland (NRS) mid-year population estimates.
2. NHS Orkney and NHS Shetland overlap.
3. NHS boards above the 95% confidence interval upper limit are highlighted in red.

Escherichia coli bacteraemia (ECB)

Total Cases for Quarter

- During Q4 2023, 986 *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia (ECB) cases in patients were reported to ARHAI. In the previous quarter there were 1,155 cases.

Healthcare associated infection cases by NHS board where specimen taken

- During Q4 2023, 544 ECB cases were reported to ARHAI as healthcare associated. This corresponds to an incidence rate of 34.7 cases per 100,000 TOBDs (**Table 5**).
- Yearly trends (comparing year-ending December 2022 with year-ending December 2023) show that there was an increase in NHS Borders, NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde, NHS Lothian, and NHS Scotland overall (**Table 6**).
- NHS Ayrshire and Arran were above the 95% confidence interval upper limit for ECB in the funnel plot analysis (**Figure 3**).
- No NHS boards were above normal variation when analysing trends over the past three years (see **supplementary data**).

Community associated infection cases by NHS board of residence

- During Q4 2023, 442 ECB cases were reported as community associated. This corresponds to an incidence rate of 32.0 cases per 100,000 population and is a decrease compared to the Q3 2023 incidence rate of 41.6 cases per 100,000 population (**Table 7**).
- Yearly trends (comparing year-ending December 2022 with year-ending December 2023) show there was a decrease in NHS Fife (**Table 8**).
- No NHS boards were above the 95% confidence interval upper limit in the funnel plot analysis (**Figure 4**).
- No NHS boards were above normal variation when analysing trends over the past three years (see **supplementary data**).

Table 5: ECB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBD) for healthcare associated infection cases: Q3 2023 (July to September 2023) compared to Q4 2023 (October to December 2023).[1, 2, 3]

NHS board	Q3 Cases	Q3 Bed Days	Q3 Rate	Q4 Cases	Q4 Bed Days	Q4 Rate
AA	48	115,755	41.5	61	115,623	52.8
BR	21	32,770	64.1	11	32,143	34.2
DG	16	45,757	35.0	19	46,695	40.7
FF	28	86,938	32.2	34	90,412	37.6
FV	36	74,790	48.1	30	78,075	38.4
GJ	2	13,279	15.1	1	12,987	7.7
GR	43	130,580	32.9	41	136,406	30.1
GGC	177	443,511	39.9	140	447,695	31.3
HG	24	76,808	31.2	21	77,892	27.0
LN	58	151,491	38.3	43	154,158	27.9
LO	69	237,856	29.0	79	240,891	32.8
OR	1	3,466	28.9	1	3,292	30.4
SH	1	2,180	45.9	1	2,641	37.9
TY	51	116,759	43.7	56	120,534	46.5
WI	6	5,824	103.0	6	6,724	89.2
Scotland	**581**	**1,537,764**	**37.8**	**544**	**1,566,168**	**34.7**

1. An arrow denotes statistically significant change.
2. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & Total occupied bed days: Information Services Division ISD(S)1.
3. Figures include any updates received following the last publication (see Appendix 2).

Table 6: ECB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBDs) for healthcare associated infection cases: year-ending December 2022 (YE Q4 22) compared to year-ending December 2023 (YE Q4 23).[1, 2, 3]

NHS board	YE Q4 22 Cases	YE Q4 22 Bed days	YE Q4 22 Rate	YE Q4 23 Cases	YE Q4 23 Bed days	YE Q4 23 Rate
AA	178	462,500	38.5	194	465,411	41.7
BR	38	127,812	29.7	59	128,175	↑ 46.0
DG	73	180,487	40.4	72	183,864	39.2
FF	123	353,986	34.7	113	355,688	31.8
FV	166	305,913	54.3	148	306,799	48.2
GJ	6	50,493	11.9	9	52,407	17.2
GR	181	521,238	34.7	188	534,737	35.2
GGC	540	1,726,504	31.3	635	1,784,107	↑ 35.6
HG	56	294,700	19.0	81	306,819	26.4
LN	223	583,564	38.2	231	610,441	37.8
LO	249	977,350	25.5	314	965,755	↑ 32.5
OR	8	13,203	60.6	5	13,531	37.0
SH	11	10,354	106.2	4	9,319	42.9
TY	222	478,891	46.4	224	476,087	47.1
WI	15	25,179	59.6	17	24,370	69.8
Scotland	**2,089**	**6,112,174**	**34.2**	**2,294**	**6,217,510**	↑ **36.9**

1. An arrow denotes statistically significant change.
2. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & Total occupied bed days: Information Services Division ISD(S)1.
3. Figures include any updates received following the last publication (see Appendix 2).

Table 7: ECB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for community associated infection cases: Q3 2023 (July to September 2023) compared to Q4 2023 (October to December 2023).[1, 2, 3, 4]

NHS board	Q3 Cases	Q3 Population	Q3 Rate	Q4 Cases	Q4 Population	Q4 Rate
AA	53	368,690	57.0	42	368,690	45.2
BR	11	116,020	37.6	10	116,020	34.2
DG	15	148,790	40.0	20	148,790	53.3
FF	42	374,730	44.5	35	374,730	37.1
FV	30	305,710	38.9	27	305,710	35.0
GR	47	586,530	31.8	36	586,530	24.4
GGC	120	1,185,040	40.2	85	1,185,040	28.5
HG	48	324,280	58.7	25	324,280	30.6
LN	71	664,030	42.4	51	664,030	30.5
LO	82	916,310	35.5	63	916,310	27.3
OR	4	22,540	70.4	5	22,540	88.0
SH	2	22,940	34.6	0	22,940	0.0
TY	47	417,650	44.6	43	417,650	40.8
WI	2	26,640	29.8	0	26,640	0.0
Scotland	**574**	**5,479,900**	**41.6**	**442**	**5,479,900**	**↓ 32.0**

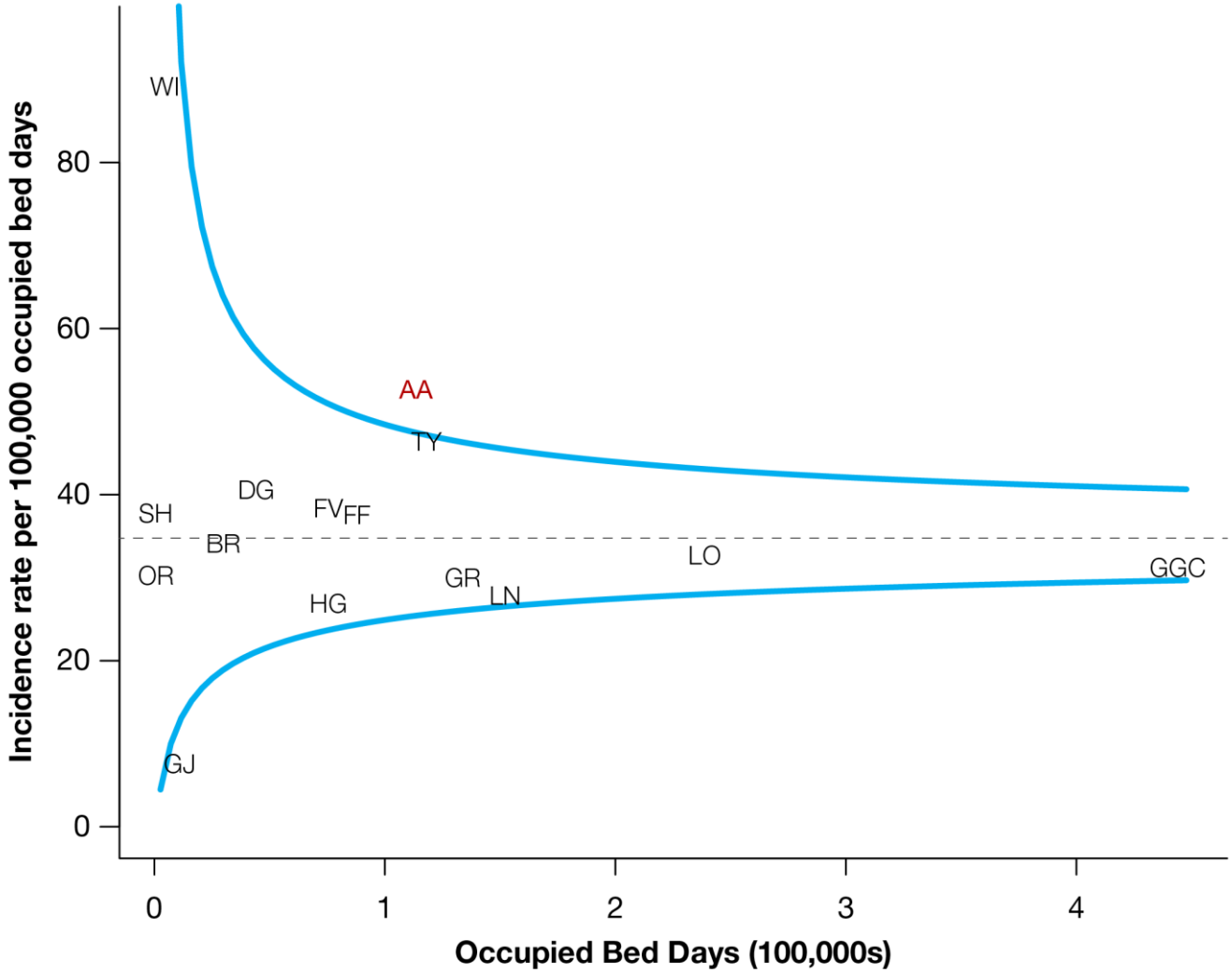
1. An arrow denotes statistically significant change.
2. Quarterly population rates are based on an annualised population.
3. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & National Records of Scotland (NRS) mid-year population estimates.
4. Figures include any updates received following the last publication (see Appendix 2).

Table 8: ECB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for community associated infection cases: year-ending December 2022 (YE Q4 22) compared to year-ending December 2023 (YE Q4 23).[1, 2, 3]

NHS board	YE Q4 22 Cases	YE Q4 22 Population	YE Q4 22 Rate	YE Q4 23 Cases	YE Q4 23 Population	YE Q4 23 Rate
AA	189	368,690	51.3	186	368,690	50.4
BR	52	116,020	44.8	51	116,020	44.0
DG	79	148,790	53.1	83	148,790	55.8
FF	178	374,730	47.5	133	374,730	↓ 35.5
FV	118	305,710	38.6	93	305,710	30.4
GR	176	586,530	30.0	166	586,530	28.3
GGC	437	1,185,040	36.9	416	1,185,040	35.1
HG	114	324,280	35.2	132	324,280	40.7
LN	322	664,030	48.5	281	664,030	42.3
LO	296	916,310	32.3	290	916,310	31.6
OR	11	22,540	48.8	15	22,540	66.5
SH	7	22,940	30.5	4	22,940	17.4
TY	145	417,650	34.7	160	417,650	38.3
WI	5	26,640	18.8	5	26,640	18.8
Scotland	**2,129**	**5,479,900**	**38.9**	**2,015**	**5,479,900**	**36.8**

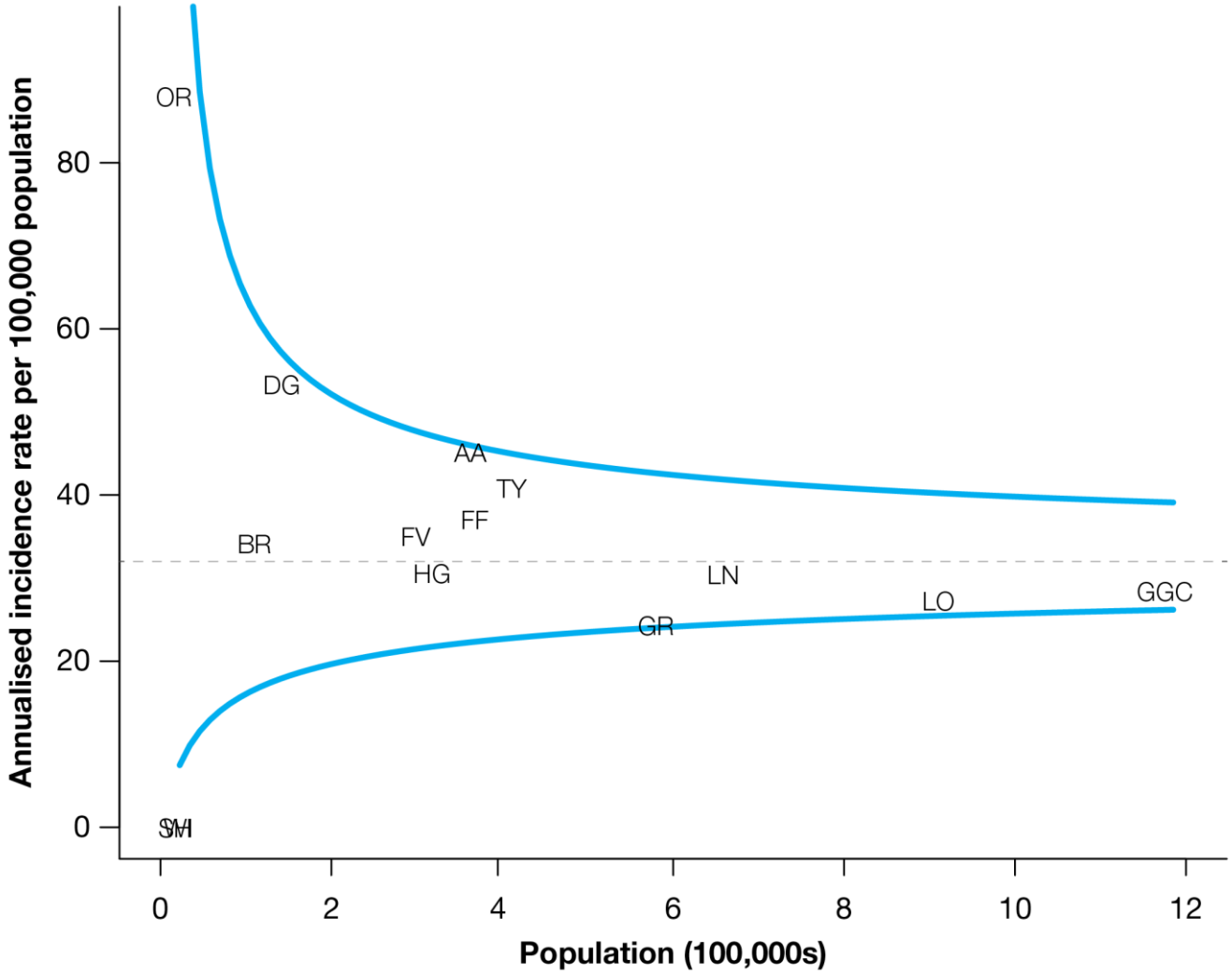
1. An arrow denotes statistically significant change.
2. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & National Records of Scotland (NRS) mid-year population estimates.
3. Figures include any updates received following the last publication (see Appendix 2).

Figure 3: Funnel plot of ECB incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBD) in healthcare associated infection cases for all NHS boards in Scotland in Q4 2023.[1, 2]



1. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & Total occupied bed days: Information Services Division ISD(S)1.
2. NHS boards above the 95% confidence interval upper limit are highlighted in red.

Figure 4: Funnel plot of ECB incidence rates (per 100,000 population) in community associated infection cases for all NHS boards in Scotland in Q4 2023.[1, 2, 3]



1. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & National Records of Scotland (NRS) mid-year population estimates.
2. NHS Shetland and NHS Western Isles overlap.
3. NHS boards above the 95% confidence interval upper limit are highlighted in red.

Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia (SAB)

Total cases for quarter

- During Q4 2023, 438 *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia (SAB) cases in patients were reported to ARHAI. In the previous quarter there were 418 SAB cases.

Healthcare associated infection cases by NHS board where specimen taken

- During Q4 2023, 301 SAB cases were reported to ARHAI as healthcare associated. This corresponds to an incidence rate of 19.2 cases per 100,000 TOBDs (**Table 9**).
- Yearly trends (comparing year-ending December 2022 with year-ending December 2023) show that there were there were no increases or decreases in NHS boards, or in Scotland overall (**Table 10**).
- No NHS boards were above the 95% confidence interval upper limit in the funnel plot analysis (**Figure 5**).
- No NHS boards were above normal variation when analysing trends over the past three years (see **supplementary data**).

Community associated infection cases by NHS board of residence

- During Q4 2023, 137 SAB cases were reported as community associated. This corresponds to an incidence rate of 9.9 cases per 100,000 population (**Table 11**).
- Yearly trends (comparing year-ending December 2022 with year-ending December 2023) show there was an increase for NHS Ayrshire and Arran (**Table 12**).
- No NHS boards were above the 95% confidence interval upper limit in the funnel plot analysis (**Figure 6**).
- No NHS boards were above normal variation when analysing trends over the past three years (see **supplementary data**).

Table 9: SAB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBDs) for healthcare associated infection cases: Q3 2023 (July to September 2023) compared to Q4 2023 (October to December 2023).[1, 2, 3]

NHS board	Q3 Cases	Q3 Bed Days	Q3 Rate	Q4 Cases	Q4 Bed Days	Q4 Rate
AA	23	115,755	19.9	18	115,623	15.6
BR	5	32,770	15.3	4	32,143	12.4
DG	13	45,757	28.4	9	46,695	19.3
FF	8	86,938	9.2	10	90,412	11.1
FV	12	74,790	16.0	15	78,075	19.2
GJ	1	13,279	7.5	2	12,987	15.4
GR	25	130,580	19.1	26	136,406	19.1
GGC	65	443,511	14.7	91	447,695	20.3
HG	13	76,808	16.9	10	77,892	12.8
LN	43	151,491	28.4	35	154,158	22.7
LO	40	237,856	16.8	48	240,891	19.9
OR	0	3,466	0.0	0	3,292	0.0
SH	2	2,180	91.7	2	2,641	75.7
TY	27	116,759	23.1	30	120,534	24.9
WI	1	5,824	17.2	1	6,724	14.9
Scotland	**278**	**1,537,764**	**18.1**	**301**	**1,566,168**	**19.2**

1. An arrow denotes statistically significant change.
2. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & Total occupied bed days: Information Services Division ISD(S)1.
3. Figures include any updates received following the last publication (see Appendix 2).

Table 10: SAB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBDs) for healthcare associated infection cases: year-ending December 2022 (YE Q4 22) compared to year-ending December 2023 (YE Q4 23).[1, 2, 3]

NHS board	YE Q4 22 Cases	YE Q4 22 Bed days	YE Q4 22 Rate	YE Q4 23 Cases	YE Q4 23 Bed days	YE Q4 23 Rate
AA	83	462,500	17.9	90	465,411	19.3
BR	21	127,812	16.4	17	128,175	13.3
DG	36	180,487	19.9	33	183,864	17.9
FF	50	353,986	14.1	47	355,688	13.2
FV	46	305,913	15.0	54	306,799	17.6
GJ	11	50,493	21.8	10	52,407	19.1
GR	94	521,238	18.0	97	534,737	18.1
GGC	315	1,726,504	18.2	324	1,784,107	18.2
HG	46	294,700	15.6	52	306,819	16.9
LN	96	583,564	16.5	130	610,441	21.3
LO	147	977,350	15.0	167	965,755	17.3
OR	5	13,203	37.9	0	13,531	0.0
SH	5	10,354	48.3	7	9,319	75.1
TY	107	478,891	22.3	125	476,087	26.3
WI	7	25,179	27.8	9	24,370	36.9
Scotland	**1,069**	**6,112,174**	**17.5**	**1,162**	**6,217,510**	**18.7**

1. An arrow denotes statistically significant change.
2. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & Total occupied bed days: Information Services Division ISD(S)1.
3. Figures include any updates received following the last publication (see Appendix 2).

Table 11: SAB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for community associated infection cases: Q3 2023 (July to September 2023) compared to Q4 2023 (October to December 2023).[1, 2, 3, 4]

NHS board	Q3 Cases	Q3 Population	Q3 Rate	Q4 Cases	Q4 Population	Q4 Rate
AA	11	368,690	11.8	14	368,690	15.1
BR	4	116,020	13.7	3	116,020	10.3
DG	4	148,790	10.7	5	148,790	13.3
FF	9	374,730	9.5	11	374,730	11.6
FV	9	305,710	11.7	11	305,710	14.3
GR	19	586,530	12.9	18	586,530	12.2
GGC	21	1,185,040	7.0	18	1,185,040	6.0
HG	11	324,280	13.5	5	324,280	6.1
LN	18	664,030	10.8	18	664,030	10.8
LO	15	916,310	6.5	27	916,310	11.7
OR	0	22,540	0.0	0	22,540	0.0
SH	4	22,940	69.2	2	22,940	34.6
TY	14	417,650	13.3	5	417,650	4.7
WI	1	26,640	14.9	0	26,640	0.0
Scotland	**140**	**5,479,900**	**10.1**	**137**	**5,479,900**	**9.9**

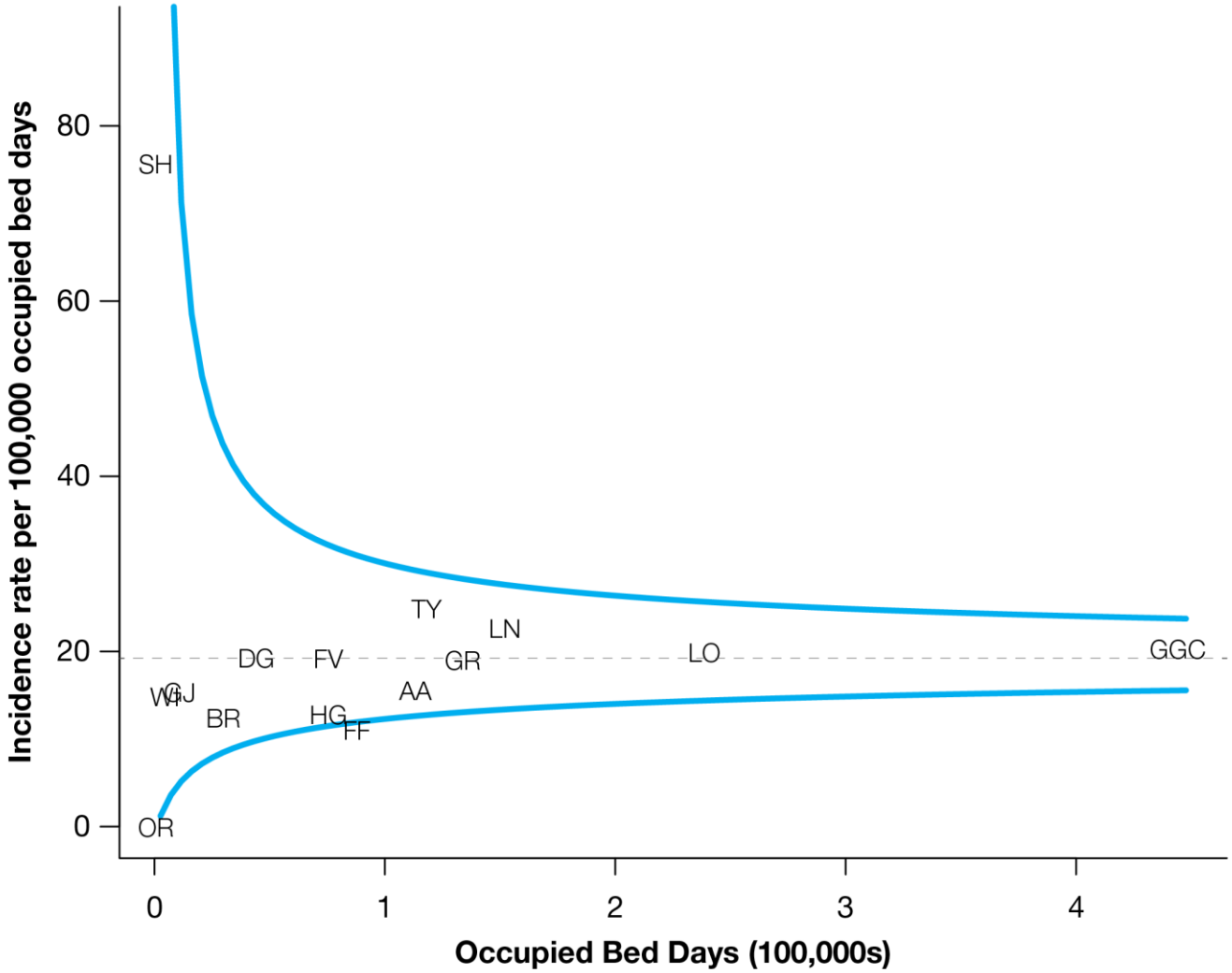
1. An arrow denotes statistically significant change.
2. Quarterly population rates are based on an annualised population.
3. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & National Records of Scotland (NRS) mid-year population estimates.
4. Figures include any updates received following the last publication (see Appendix 2).

Table 12: SAB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for community associated infection cases: year-ending December 2022 (YE Q4 22) compared to year-ending December 2023 (YE Q4 23).[1, 2, 3]

NHS board	YE Q4 22 Cases	YE Q4 22 Population	YE Q4 22 Rate	YE Q4 23 Cases	YE Q4 23 Population	YE Q4 23 Rate
AA	43	368,690	11.7	64	368,690	↑ 17.4
BR	12	116,020	10.3	16	116,020	13.8
DG	25	148,790	16.8	18	148,790	12.1
FF	48	374,730	12.8	45	374,730	12.0
FV	32	305,710	10.5	36	305,710	11.8
GR	69	586,530	11.8	65	586,530	11.1
GGC	72	1,185,040	6.1	80	1,185,040	6.8
HG	32	324,280	9.9	27	324,280	8.3
LN	52	664,030	7.8	63	664,030	9.5
LO	96	916,310	10.5	78	916,310	8.5
OR	4	22,540	17.7	1	22,540	4.4
SH	2	22,940	8.7	9	22,940	39.2
TY	32	417,650	7.7	47	417,650	11.3
WI	2	26,640	7.5	1	26,640	3.8
Scotland	**521**	**5,479,900**	**9.5**	**550**	**5,479,900**	**10.0**

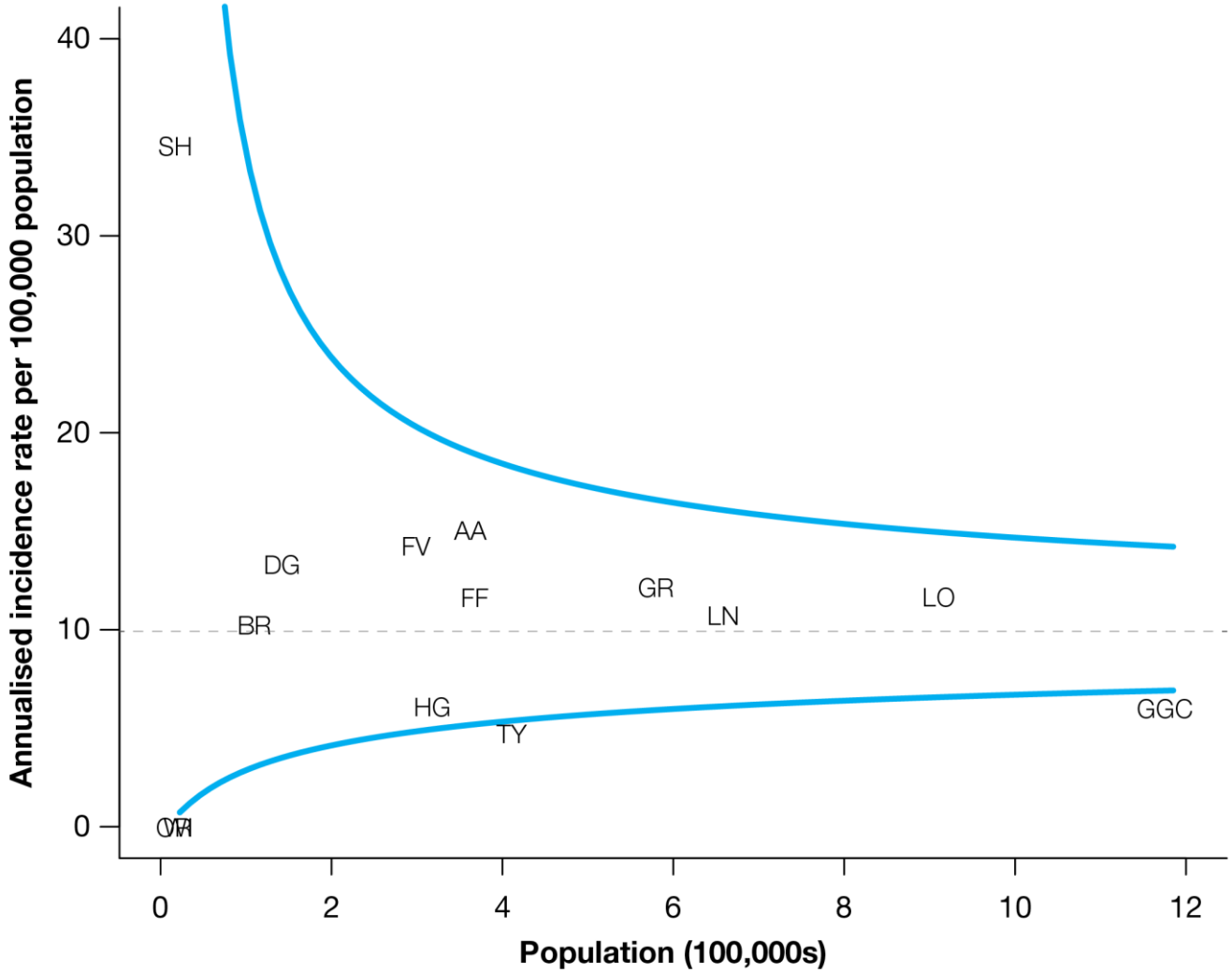
1. An arrow denotes statistically significant change.
2. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & National Records of Scotland (NRS) mid-year population estimates.
3. Figures include any updates received following the last publication (see Appendix 2).

Figure 5: Funnel plot of SAB incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBD) in healthcare associated infection cases for all NHS boards in Scotland in Q4 2023.[1, 2, 3]



1. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & Total occupied bed days: Information Services Division ISD(S)1.
2. NHS Western Isles and NHS Golden Jubilee overlap.
3. NHS boards above the 95% confidence interval upper limit are highlighted in red.

Figure 6: Funnel plot of SAB incidence rates (per 100,000 population) in community associated infection cases for all NHS boards in Scotland in Q4 2023.[1, 2, 3]



1. Source of data is Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) & National Records of Scotland (NRS) mid-year population estimates.
2. NHS Orkney and NHS Western Isles overlap.
3. NHS boards above the 95% confidence interval upper limit are highlighted in red.

Surgical Site Infection (SSI)

Epidemiological data for SSI are not included for this quarter. National mandatory SSI surveillance was paused in 2020 to support the COVID-19 response and has not yet resumed.

List of Tables

Name	File and size
Table 1: CDI cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBDs) for healthcare associated infection cases: Q3 2023 (July to September 2023) compared to Q4 2023 (October to December 2023).	supplementary data (506 Kb)
Table 2: CDI cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBDs) for healthcare associated infection cases: year-ending December 2022 (YE Q4 22) compared to year-ending December 2023 (YE Q4 23).	supplementary data (506 Kb)
Table 3: CDI cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for community associated infection cases: Q3 2023 (July to September 2023) compared to Q4 2023 (October to December 2023).	supplementary data (506 Kb)
Table 4: CDI cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for community associated infection cases: year-ending December 2022 (YE Q4 22) compared to year-ending December 2023 (YE Q4 23).	supplementary data (506 Kb)
Table 5: ECB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBD) for healthcare associated infection cases: Q3 2023 (July to September 2023) compared to Q4 2023 (October to December 2023).	supplementary data (506 Kb)
Table 6: ECB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBDs) for healthcare associated infection cases: year-ending December 2022 (YE Q4 22) compared to year-ending December 2023 (YE Q4 23).	supplementary data (506 Kb)
Table 7: ECB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for community associated infection cases: Q3 2023 (July to September 2023) compared to Q4 2023 (October to December 2023).	supplementary data (506 Kb)
Table 8: ECB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for community associated infection cases: year-ending December 2022 (YE Q4 22) compared to year-ending December 2023 (YE Q4 23).	supplementary data (506 Kb)
Table 9: SAB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBDs) for healthcare associated infection cases: Q3 2023 (July to September 2023) compared to Q4 2023 (October to December 2023).	supplementary data (506 Kb)
Table 10: SAB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 TOBDs) for healthcare associated infection cases: year-ending December 2022 (YE Q4 22) compared to year-ending December 2023 (YE Q4 23).	supplementary data (506 Kb)

Name	File and size
Table 11: SAB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for community associated infection cases: Q3 2023 (July to September 2023) compared to Q4 2023 (October to December 2023).	supplementary data (506 Kb)
Table 12: SAB cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for community associated infection cases: year-ending December 2022 (YE Q4 22) compared to year-ending December 2023 (YE Q4 23).	supplementary data (506 Kb)

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Further Information

Further information can be found on the **ARHAI Scotland website.**

The data from this publication is available to download **from our web page** along with background information and metadata.

For more information on types of infections included in this report, please see the **CDI, ECB, SAB** and **SSI** pages.

The next release of this publication will be July 2024.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 – Background information

Revisions to the surveillance

Description of Revision	First report revision applied	Report section(s) revision applies to	Rational for revision
Addition of healthcare/ community case assignment.	October 2017	CDI/SAB	An increasing awareness of those infections occurring in community settings has warranted measurement of incidence rates by healthcare setting (healthcare settings vs. community settings) to enable interventions to be targeted to the relevant settings.
Use of standardised denominator data for CDI/ECB/SAB.	October 2017	CDI/SAB	The 'total occupied bed days' data will be extracted from the ISD(S)1 data collection which contains aggregated information on acute and non-acute bed days including geriatric medicine and long-term stays in real-time. The standardisation of denominator data across the three surveillance programmes could result in slightly less accurate denominators due to inclusion of persons in the denominator who are at slightly lower risk of infection. However, in surveillance programmes developed for the purpose of preventing infection and driving quality improvement in care, consistency of the denominators over time tends to be more important than getting a very precise estimate of the population at risk, as the primary aim is to reduce infection to a lower incidence relative to what it was at the initial time of benchmarking.

Description of Revision	First report revision applied	Report section(s) revision applies to	Rational for revision
Reporting of CDI cases aged 15 years and above only.	October 2017	CDI	Current Scottish Government Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standards are based on the incidence rate in cases aged 15 years and above, therefore the report has been aligned to reflect this. ARHAI will continue to monitor CDI incidence rates in the separate age groups (15-64 years and 65 years and above) internally.
Reporting of total SAB cases only (i.e. Removal of MRSA sub-analysis).	October 2017	SAB	The count of MRSA bacteraemia cases are now too small to carry out statistical analysis. ARHAI Scotland will continue to monitor internally.
Name change for *Clostridium difficile* to *Clostridioides difficile*.	October 2018	CDI	A novel genus *Clostridioides* has been proposed for *Clostridium difficile* which will now be known as *Clostridioides difficile*. There are no implications with regards to the natural history of infection, infection prevention and control, or clinical treatment. **https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1075996416300762?via%3Dihub**
Addition of year end trends to ECB.	October 2018	ECB	This analysis (already included for other reported organisms) is now possible for ECB due the amount of data that has now been collected.
Change in production of quarterly SPC charts.	April 2020	All sections	Updated method used for calculating exceptions within the statistical process control (SPC) charts. The mean, Trigger/warning lines (+2 standard deviations) and upper control limits (+3 standard deviations) presented, are now calculated using the 12 quarters prior to the most recent quarter, as to compare the new rate against an existing baseline.
Changes to data collection in	July 2020	All sections	A CNO letter sent 25th March 2020 asked NHS boards to continue to report case numbers and origin of infection data but they would not be

Description of Revision	First report revision applied	Report section(s) revision applies to	Rational for revision
response to COVID-19.			required to report risk factor data as would normally be expected under enhanced/extended surveillance for *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia (SAB), *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia (ECB) and *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI). All mandatory and voluntary Surgical Site Infection (SSI) surveillance was paused until further notice.
Change from Health Protection Scotland to ARHAI Scotland.	October 2020	All sections	In April 2020, as part of launch of Public Health Scotland, the ARHAI Group within Health Protection Scotland (HPS) became ARHAI Scotland. ARHAI Scotland will continue to support NHS boards in the prevention and control of healthcare associated infections. The report was updated to reflect this branding change.
Change from National Waiting Times Centre (NWTC) to NHS Golden Jubilee (GJ).	January 2021	All sections	Labelling updated.
Change to reporting of ribotypes.	October 2022	CDI	A description of *C. difficile* PCR ribotypes (RTs) had not been included in the reports published between October 2022 and July 2023, while the CDI typing service provided by the Scottish Microbiology Reference Laboratory (SMiRL) was being reviewed.
Recommencement of mandatory surveillance	April 2023	All sections	As part of a return to pre-pandemic surveillance, for data collected from October 2022 onwards enhanced/extended surveillance

Description of Revision	First report revision applied	Report section(s) revision applies to	Rational for revision
following COVID-19 response.			for *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia (ECB) and *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia (SAB) has been reinstated. Mandatory surveillance of enhanced fields including source of infection/entry point and risk factors as appropriate has resumed in line with the bacteraemia surveillance protocol. Previously, for data collected from 25 March 2020 onwards, only origin of infection was mandatory for ECB and SAB surveillance. Meanwhile all mandatory and voluntary Surgical Site Infection (SSI) surveillance will remain paused until further notice.

Report methods and caveats

Full details of the report methods and caveats can be found **here**.

UK comparisons

Improved collaboration with the other UK nations has made comparisons and standardisation across the UK a high priority for all four nations' governments/health departments. The changes introduced in the Scottish HAI surveillance, described here facilitate benchmarking of the Scottish data against those of the rest of the UK.

Key to NHS boards

AA = NHS Ayrshire & Arran

BR = NHS Borders

DG = NHS Dumfries & Galloway

FV = NHS Forth Valley

FF = NHS Fife

GJ = NHS Golden Jubilee

GR = NHS Grampian

GGC = NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde

HG = NHS Highland

LN = NHS Lanarkshire

LO = NHS Lothian

OR = NHS Orkney

SH = NHS Shetland

TY = NHS Tayside

WI = NHS Western Isles

Appendix 2 – Publication Metadata

Publication title

Quarterly epidemiological data on *Clostridioides difficile* infection, *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia, *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia and Surgical Site Infection in Scotland.

Description

This release provides information on *Clostridioides difficile* infection, *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia, *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia and Surgical Site Infection in Scotland for the period October to December 2023.

Theme

Infections in Scotland.

Topic

Clostridioides difficile infection, *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia, *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia and Surgical Site Infection.

Format

MS Word reports and MS Excel workbooks.

Data source(s)

***Clostridioides difficile* infection:**

Case data source: Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS).

Data linkage source: General / Acute Inpatient and Day Case Scottish Morbidity Records (SMR01).

Healthcare associated denominator: Total occupied bed days: Information Services Division ISD(S)1.

Community associated denominator: National Records of Scotland (NRS) mid-year population estimates.

***Escherichia coli* bacteraemia:**

Case data source: Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) Enhanced Surveillance Web Tool.

Healthcare associated denominator: Total occupied bed days: Information Services Division ISD(S)1.

Community associated denominator: NRS mid-year population estimates.

***Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia:**

Case data source: Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) Enhanced Surveillance Web Tool.

Healthcare associated denominator: Total occupied bed days: Information Services Division ISD(S)1.

Community associated denominator: NRS mid-year population estimates.

Surgical Site Infection:

Case data source: Surgical Site Infection Reporting System (SSIRS).

Number of procedures denominator: SSIRS.

Date that data are acquired

The date the data were extracted for analysis.

Clostridioides difficile: 18 January 2024.

Escherichia coli bacteraemia: 23 February 2024.

Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia: 23 February 2024.

Surgical Site Infection: Epidemiological data for SSI are not included for this quarter. National

Mandatory SSI surveillance was paused in 2020 to support the COVID-19 response and has not yet resumed.

Release date

09 April 2024.

Frequency

Quarterly.

Timeframe of data and timeliness

The latest iteration of data is 31 December 2023, therefore the data are three months in arrears.

Continuity of data

Quarterly as at March, June, September, and December.

Revisions statement

These data are not subject to planned major revisions. However, ARHAI aims to continually improve the interpretation of the data and therefore analysis methods are regularly reviewed and may be updated in the future.

Revisions relevant to this publication

Updates to previously published figures.

Total Occupied Bed Days (TOBDs)
There were no retrospective amendments to the data.

***Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI)**
There were no retrospective amendments to the data.

***Escherichia coli* bacteraemia (ECB)**
There were no retrospective amendments to the data.

***Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia (SAB)**

There were no retrospective amendments to the data.

Surgical Site Infection (SSI)

Epidemiological data for SSI are not included for this quarter. National mandatory SSI surveillance was paused in 2020 to support the COVID-19 response and has not yet resumed.

Concepts and definitions

***Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI)**

Clostridioides difficile infection (CDI) is the most common cause of intestinal infections (and diarrhoea) associated with antimicrobial therapy. Clinical disease comprises a range of toxin mediated symptoms from mild diarrhoea, which can resolve without treatment, to severe cases such as pseudomembranous colitis (PMC), toxic megacolon and peritonitis that can lead to death.

For mild disease, diarrhoea is usually the only symptom. Other clinical features consistent with more severe forms of CDI include fever, leukocytosis, pseudomembranous colitis and ileus.

Symptoms of CDI, and associated immune reactions in children differ from those in adults, but the pathology is not well described. Routine testing in children aged less than 3 years old is not recommended.

Approximately 3% of healthy adults and 20% of hospital patients carry *C. difficile* in their gut. The elderly living in care homes or staying in long-term care facilities are more likely to carry *C. difficile* than other adults. In studies from the US, 20% of care home residents and 50% of patients in long-term care facilities, respectively, were colonised with *C. difficile*.

The Scottish CDI guidance ‘Guidance on Prevention and Control of CDI in Healthcare Settings in Scotland’ and *C. difficile* testing protocol ‘protocol for diagnosis of CDI’ are key documents for the control and reduction of CDI in Scotland.

There remains scope for a reduction of incidence rates through continued local monitoring, appropriate prescribing, and compliance with infection prevention and control measures.

Escherichia coli bacteraemia (ECB)

Escherichia coli (*E. coli*) is a bacterium commonly found in the gut of animals and people where it forms part of the normal gut flora that helps human digestion. Although most types of *E. coli* live harmlessly in your gut, some types can make you unwell. Some types of *E. coli* can cause urinary tract infections (UTI) and illnesses such as pneumonia.

E. coli continues to be the most frequent cause of Gram-negative bacteraemia in Scotland and is a frequent cause of infection worldwide.

New cases of ECB are identified by laboratory testing (via positive blood cultures) and submitted to the national system ECOSS. Only cases of ECB that have been reviewed and confirmed by the NHS boards in the enhanced surveillance system are included in the quarterly commentaries. Full details of the surveillance methods may be found in the **protocol**.

Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia (SAB)

Staphylococcus aureus (*S. aureus*) is a Gram-positive bacterium which colonises the nasal cavity of about a quarter of the healthy population. This colonisation is usually harmless. However, infection can occur if *S. aureus* breaches the body's defence systems and can cause a range of illnesses from minor skin infections to serious systemic infections such as bacteraemia. Some strains of *S. aureus* produce toxins or show resistance to first line treatments therefore can be more complicated to treat.

Scotland has had a mandatory meticillin resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) bacteraemia surveillance programme since 2001. The programme was extended to include meticillin sensitive *S. aureus* (MSSA) bacteraemia in 2006 and in 2014 to include enhanced *S. aureus* bacteraemia (SAB) surveillance. Full details of the surveillance methods may be found in the **protocol**.

Surgical Site Infection (SSI)

A surgical site infection (SSI) is an infection that occurs after surgery in the part of the body where the surgery took place. SSI may be superficial infections involving the skin only, while other SSI is more serious and can involve tissues under the skin, organs, or implanted material.

SSI is one of the most common types of healthcare associated infection in Scotland, estimated to account for 16.5% of inpatient healthcare associated infection within NHSScotland, according to Scottish Point Prevalence Survey 2016. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, NHS boards participated in SSI surveillance for procedures including caesarean section, hip arthroplasty, large bowel, and vascular procedures. National mandatory SSI surveillance was paused in 2020 to support the COVID-19 response and has not yet resumed.

Further information on the methods and caveats for can be found **here**.

When a board is highlighted as an exception this will be looked at further as per the exception reporting process.

Further information on the production of quarterly exception reports (SOP) can be found **here**.

Relevance and key uses of the statistics

***Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI)**

Surveillance data is essential for monitoring trends and assisting in outbreak investigations. Certain strains of *C. difficile* have been associated with more severe disease (e.g. PCR types 027 and 078) and antibiotic resistance has been suggested to be a factor in the emergence and spread of *C. difficile* epidemic types. In addition, the identification of ribotypes and whole genome sequencing can assist in the investigation of outbreaks.

The surveillance data should inform and support NHS boards in implementing antimicrobial prescribing policies, infection control and prevention interventions.

***Escherichia coli* bacteraemia (ECB)**

The outputs of the surveillance programme are intended to support the NHS boards in controlling and reducing the burden of ECB. Benchmarking against other NHS boards (and other countries) is an important function of the surveillance. In conjunction with other sources of intelligence (including enhanced surveillance data) the outputs of the quarterly surveillance can also help the NHS boards with planning and targeting activities to reduce risk to patient of becoming infected and improve the care of patients (i.e. strategic planning, targeted intervention, care quality improvement).

As urinary tract infections are commonly associated with *E. coli* bacteraemia cases, ARHAI Scotland coordinates the sharing of urinary tract infection (UTI) reduction resources. These include the National Hydration Campaign which aims to convey the public health benefits of good hydration in terms of UTI prevention, and the National Catheter Passport which gives information on how to care for urinary catheters at home as well as a clinical section for a nurse, doctor, or carer. Work is also being done on improving antimicrobial treatment of people with infections – co-ordinated by the Scottish Antimicrobial Prescribing Group (SAPG) through a network of antimicrobial management teams.

***Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia (SAB)**

ARHAI continues to offer support to NHS boards across Scotland to aid their local SAB reduction strategies. A programme of enhanced SAB surveillance commenced in all NHS boards in Scotland on 1 October 2014. This is providing further intelligence to focus future reduction interventions.

Surgical Site Infection (SSI)

SSIs are estimated to double the length of post-operative stay in hospital and significantly increase the cost of care. The national SSIS programme is intended to enhance the quality of patient care with use of data obtained from surveillance to compare incidence of SSI over time and against a benchmark rate and to use this information locally to review and guide clinical practice. National mandatory SSI surveillance was paused in 2020 to support the COVID-19 response and has not yet resumed.

Accuracy

CDI, ECB and SAB data are the product of the Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS). Participating laboratories routinely report all identifications of organisms, infection, or microbiological intoxication unless they are known to be of no clinical or public health importance. The collected data is used for: the identification of single cases of severe disease, outbreaks, and longer term trends in the incidence of laboratory reported infections, enhanced surveillance, health protection, analytical and statistical use.

Delays in SMR01 data availability at the time of report production means that the origin of infection for some CDI cases may be reassigned at a later date. Therefore, healthcare-associated and community-associated CDI cases in this report are provisional and may change as more data becomes available.

The enhanced ECB and SAB ECOSS web tool has built-in validation rules that must be met before the data are submitted. Further checks of the data are made by ARHAI before the data are analysed. CDI validation of collected data entails sending a list of CDI cases extracted from ECOSS and asking for confirmation that the cases represent true CDI cases, i.e., meet the case definition which is defined in the surveillance protocol sent to all the NHS boards and available on the **website**. The final list of CDI cases is then agreed before publishing.

SSI data is reported via the Surgical Site Infection Reporting System (SSIRS). Complying with a national minimum dataset and definitions for Surgical Site Infections, enables the data submitted to ARHAI Scotland to be mapped into the national dataset following a rigorous quality assurance process.

SSIRS has built-in validation rules and data cannot be submitted until rules are met. SSIRS primary validation checks for incomplete or conflicting information entered in core data fields. Secondary validation includes data checks that can be accepted without completion and/or values that are outside the stated requirements.

Completeness

ECB/SAB:
Surveillance data are collected using an ECOSS Surveillance Web Tool that allows data collectors in NHS boards to validate ECOSS records as well as additional cases that may not be included in the ECOSS system. This therefore means that completeness is near to 100%. Only cases validated in the enhanced surveillance are included in this publication.

CDI:
Diagnosis of CDI is confirmed in a patient who is both symptomatic with diarrhoea and whose stool has tested positive using a two-step diagnostic algorithm. Laboratory reports of positive samples are then sent to ECOSS for data extraction. In the community, patients with CDI may have a mild illness that does not require a GP visit, or the symptoms may not be recognised by

a GP for a *C. difficile* test request. In hospitals, the chance of a diarrhoea sample not being tested for *C. difficile* is much lower, and patients who have ileus (i.e., CDI but with no diarrhoea) might be missed; however, as a result of ARHAI published guidance on managing CDI patients, this is not likely. ARHAI carries out validation with the NHS boards to check that no CDI cases have been missed from ECOSS each quarter. As with most surveillance programmes, completeness will not be 100% but mandatory surveillance, supported by ARHAI through issued guidance on diagnosis of CDI and validation of cases, ensures this is as near to 100% as practically possible. When categorising by healthcare or community, not all cases may be successfully data linked in any one quarter. Therefore, the sum total of the healthcare and community CDI cases may not equal the total number of CDI cases reported to ARHAI.

CDI Ribotyping: The snapshot programme aims to obtain a representative sample of isolates from CDI cases across all NHS boards in Scotland. However, not all NHS boards have submitted the number of isolates specified by the protocol for the reporting quarter and therefore the data should be interpreted with caution.

The clinical typing scheme aims to provide data from severe CDI cases and/or suspected outbreaks. These data are based on the specimens and information received by the reference laboratory and are not validated by individual NHS boards for completeness; therefore the data should be interpreted with caution.

SSI:
National mandatory SSI surveillance was paused in 2020 to support the COVID-19 response and has not yet resumed.

Comparability

CDI / ECB / SAB:
UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) report rates per quarter for CDI, ECB and SAB (methods and definitions may differ).

Clostridioides difficile: guidance, data and analysis
Escherichia coli (E. coli): guidance, data and analysis
Staphylococcus aureus: guidance, data and analysis

SSI:
SSI rates by health board are not published by the rest of UK. Annual numbers are reported by UKHSA.

Surgical site infection (SSI): guidance, data and analysis

Accessibility

It is the policy of ARHAI to make its web sites and products accessible according to **published guidelines**.

Coherence and clarity

Tables and charts are accessible via the ARHAI Scotland website at:

https://www.nss.nhs.scot/publications/quarterly-epidemiological-data-on-clostridioides-difficile-infection-escherichia-coli-bacteraemia-staphylococcus-aureus-bacteraemia-and-surgical-site-infection-in-scotland-october-to-december-q4-2023/

Value type and unit of measurement

Healthcare associated cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 Total occupied bed days (TOBDs)) for *Clostridioides difficile* infection, *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia & *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia.

Community associated cases and incidence rates (per 100,000 population) for *Clostridioides difficile* infection, *Escherichia coli* bacteraemia & *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia. Quarterly rates of community associated infections are calculated pro-rata for the number of days in the quarter, so that quarterly and yearly incidence rates are comparable.

Number of procedures and Surgical Site Infections and incidence per categories (per 100 procedures) for inpatients and post discharge surveillance.

Disclosure

The PHS protocol on Statistical Disclosure Protocol is followed:
https://publichealthscotland.scot/publications/statistical-disclosure-protocol/

Official Statistics accreditation

Official Statistics.

UK Statistics Authority Assessment

Not Assessed.

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Next published

July 2024.

Date of first publication

07 April 2015.

Prior to this *Clostridioides difficile* infection (first publication - 2 Apr 2008) and *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia (first publication - 3 Apr 2002) were separate reports.

Help email

NSS.ARHAIdatateam@nhs.scot

Date form completed

09 April 2024.

Appendix 3 – Early access details

Pre-Release Access

Under terms of the "Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics (Scotland) Order 2008", ARHAI is obliged to publish information on those receiving Pre-Release Access ("Pre-Release Access" refers to statistics in their final form prior to publication). The standard maximum Pre-Release Access is five working days. Shown below are details of those receiving standard Pre-Release Access.

Standard Pre-Release Access:

- Scottish Government Health Department
- NHS board Chief Executives
- NHS board Communication leads

Appendix 4 – ARHAI Scotland and Official Statistics

About ARHAI Scotland

ARHAI Scotland works at the very heart of the health service across Scotland, delivering services critical to frontline patient care and supporting the efficient and effective operation of NHS Scotland.

Official Statistics

Our statistics comply with the **Code of Practice for Statistics** in terms of trustworthiness, high quality and public value. This also means that we keep data secure at all stages, through collection, processing, analysis and output production, and adhere to the **'five safes'**.