**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE**

**NICE indicator validity assessment**

Assurance date: December 2020

Review date: December 2023

# Indicator IAP00039

Incidence of healthcare associated infections - Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) – (See also IAP00148 (CCG version))

# Validity assessment

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| **Domain** | **Notes** | **Assessment** |
| Importance | This indicator is part of the NHS Outcomes Framework domain 5 - Treating and caring for people in a safe environment and protecting them from avoidable harm, though all data and associated documents have been published by Public Health England since June 2019. | This indicator is part of a recognized dataset. |
| Evidence base | From application form provided by NICE:  “A long running voluntary surveillance scheme of laboratory reported cases of bacteraemia showed increasing incidence of MRSA infections in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in the 1990s. This generated public health, media and public interest. In response, the Department of Health (DH) in England introduced a mandatory surveillance scheme for S. aureus bacteraemia in April 2001.  The zero-tolerance approach to MRSA has been re-iterated in Everyone Counts: Planning for Patients 2014/15 to 2018/19 http://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/5yrstrat-plann-guid-wa.pdf, which was published on 20th December 2013” | This indicator aligns with NICE guidance (PH36[[1]](#footnote-1), CG139[[2]](#footnote-2), NG125[[3]](#footnote-3), QS49[[4]](#footnote-4), QS113[[5]](#footnote-5)). |
| Specification | Numerator: Count of MRSA bacteraemia by organisation  Denominator: N/A  Exclusions: None.  Methodology: Crude count  Geography: England, Trust and CCG  Data Source: Public Health England  Disclosure control: No small number suppression | The indicator has defined components necessary to construct the indicator. |
| Feasibility | The data comes from long running data sources. | The indicator uses existing data fields within published data. |
| Acceptability | The indicator is reported on a monthly basis so data is very current. | The indicator assesses performance that is attributable to or within the control of the audience.  The results of the indicator can be used to improve practice. |
| Risk | None identified | No risks identified |

**Summary:** Indicator to be renewed.

Indicator is identical to the CCG Outcomes Indicator Set version and links to the same published data.

**NHS Digital Indicator Reference:**

NHS Outcomes Framework - 5.2.i Incidence of healthcare-associated infection - MRSA

1. Healthcare-associated infections: prevention and control, Published 11 November 2011, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph36> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Healthcare-associated infections: prevention and control in primary and community care, Published 28 March 2012, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg139> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Surgical site infections: prevention and treatment, Last updated 19 August 2020, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng125> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Surgical site infection, Published 31 October 2013, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs49> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Healthcare-associated infections, Published 11 February 2016, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs113> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)