

Healthcare associated infections: incidence of Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)

NICE indicator

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Indicator

Incidence of healthcare associated infections from Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).

Indicator type

Network / system level indicator. The indicator would be appropriate to understand and report on the performance of networks or systems of providers.

This document does not represent formal NICE guidance. For a full list of NICE indicators, see our [menu of indicators](#).

To find out how to use indicators and how we develop them, see our [NICE indicator process guide](#).

Rationale

This overarching indicator is a measure by which resources can be focussed to attempt to reduce the level of healthcare infections in the NHS. [NICE's quality standards on surgical site infection](#) and [healthcare infection prevention and control](#) highlight a range of quality improvement areas, including use of surveillance.

Source guidance

- [Surgical site infections: prevention and treatment. NICE guideline NG125](#) (2019, updated 2020)
- [Healthcare-associated infections: prevention and control in primary and community care. NICE guideline CG139](#) (2012, updated 2017)
- [Healthcare-associated infections: prevention and control. NICE guideline PH36](#) (2011)

Specification

Numerator: Count of all MRSA infections, by organisation.

Denominator: N/A

Calculation: None.

Definitions: None.

Exclusions: None.

Data source: [UK Health Security Agency \(UKHSA\)'s MRSA bacteraemia: annual data](#).

An expected population size cannot be estimated because this indicator has no denominator.

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