

# CNISP

# Canadian Nosocomial Infection Surveillance Program

Established in 1994, CNISP conducts national surveillance in sentinel acute-care hospitals across Canada on healthcare-associated infections such as bloodstream infections and on antimicrobial resistant organisms such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AMMI</b> Association of Medical Microbiology and Infectious Disease Canada	<b>CNPHI</b> Canadian Network for Public Health Intelligence	<b>ICU</b> Intensive Care Unit
<b>BSI</b> Bloodstream infection	<b>CRGN</b> Carbapenem-resistant gram-negative bacterium	<b>MRSA</b> Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
<b>CA</b> Community-Associated	<b>CVC</b> Central venous catheter	<b>NML</b> National Microbiology Laboratory, PHAC
<b>CCDIC</b> Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control	<b>CSF</b> Cerebrospinal fluid	<b>PHAC</b> Public Health Agency of Canada
<b>CHEC</b> Canadian Hospital Epidemiology Committee	<b>ESBL</b> Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase	<b>SSI</b> Surgical site infection
<b>CDI</b> <i>Clostridium difficile</i> infection	<b>HAI</b> Healthcare-Associated Infection	<b>VRE</b> Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus</i>
	<b>HA</b> Healthcare-Associated	

CNISP hospitals span across all 10 provinces.



Data and specimens collected annually by CNISP produce national infection rates, identify organism strain types, monitor antimicrobial resistance and antibiotic usage patterns which all help to reduce the impact of HAIs and antimicrobial resistance in hospitals, which in turn impacts the community

Since 1995, CNISP has produced over **260 publications** including scientific articles, reports and conference abstracts that provide scientific evidence to inform public health action to reduce infections

This time-line highlights the significant milestones initiated by CNISP which have provided the data needed to monitor and help reduce the impact of healthcare-associated and antimicrobial resistant infections.

