

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

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

