Risk Factors for Hospital-Acquired Staphylococcus aureus Bacteremia

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Background: Staphylococcus aureus bacteremia (SAB) acquired in hospitals continues to be a frequent and serious complication to hospitalization, and no previous case-control studies dealing with risk factors of this severe disease are available.

Methods: Based on a 1-year prospective analysis, the data from all patients with hospital-acquired SAB admitted to 4 hospitals in Copenhagen County, Denmark, from May 1, 1994, through April 30, 1995, were evaluated. Eighty-five patients with hospital-acquired SAB were matched to 85 control patients with a similar primary diagnosis at admission (matched controls). Of these, 62 patients with hospital-acquired SAB were compared with 118 other patients with a similar time of admission, who were randomly selected with no clinical evidence of SAB (unmatched controls).

Results: The incidence of hospital-acquired SAB was 0.71 per 1000 hospital admissions. The presence of a central venous catheter (odds ratio, 6.9; 95% confidence interval [CI], 2.8-17.0), anemia (odds ratio, 3.3; 95% CI, 1.4-7.6), and hyponatremia (odds ratio, 3.3; 95% CI, 1.5-7.0) was significantly associated with hospital-acquired SAB in a conditional and a usual logistic regression analysis. Nasal carriage was not an independent risk factor, but nasal carriers among patients in surgery (odds ratio, 4.0; 95% CI, 1.3-13.0) had a significantly higher risk for hospital-acquired SAB compared with matched and unmatched controls. The presence of hospital-acquired SAB increased the mortality rate 2.4-fold (95% CI, 1.1-5.2).

Conclusions: The presence of a central venous catheter is an important risk factor, and hyponatremia and anemia are associated with the development of hospital-acquired SAB. Furthermore, hospital-acquired SAB in itself increases mortality.

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STAPHYLOCOCCUS aureus is one of the most common causes of hospital-acquired bacteremia,1-3 and, despite the availability of potent antistaphylococcal antibiotics, hospital-acquired S aureus bacteremia (SAB) is still a major problem with considerable morbidity and mortality.6,9 Several risk factors have been associated with hospital-acquired SAB, such as an inserted venous catheter, both central and peripheral,7,8,10-22 sex,23-25 immunosuppressive conditions such as cancer,8,11,22,26-28 diabetes mellitus,8,11,12 and alcohol abuse.8 Patients treated with corticosteroids also have an increased risk of S aureus infection in general,29 and anemia,30 blood transfusion,2 and surgical treatment31-33 may influence the risk of acquiring SAB in the hospital. The use of antibiotics seems to play a protective role in hospital-acquired septicemia,2 and several studies call attention to the fact that nasal carriage of S aureus is a major risk factor for wound infections,34-36 infections in patients undergoing hemodialysis,37,38 patients in intensive care units,39-41 and patients with the human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.42 Also, hyponatremia has been shown to be a common finding in patients with severe bacterial infections.43 To our knowledge, this study is the first case-control study dealing specifically with hospital-acquired SAB, and the role of several factors and associations according to this infection is discussed to make intervention possible.

RESULTS

INCIDENCE

During the study period, 167 episodes of SAB were observed. Of these episodes, 85 (50.9%) were hospital acquired. Thus, the incidence rate for hospital-acquired SAB was 0.71 per 1000 patients admitted to a...
POPULATION, MATERIALS, AND METHODS

STUDY POPULATION, DEFINITIONS, AND DATA COLLECTION

The study period was from May 1, 1994, through April 30, 1995, and is composed of 119,035 hospital admissions, of a total of 604,762 inhabitants in Copenhagen County, Denmark. The Department of Clinical Microbiology at Herlev University Hospital, Copenhagen, receives all clinical microbiologic samples from this area. This includes samples from 4 community hospitals with a total of 2,404 somatic beds.

When a blood culture result was detected as positive for S. aureus in the clinical microbiologic laboratory, the patients and the controls were seen by one of us (A.G.J.), in most cases within 24 hours. After informed consent was obtained, the patient was examined in bed, and clinical data were obtained from the medical record (visit). When possible, a nasal culture was obtained. During this contact, it was decided whether the bacteremia was a true bacteremia or whether it had to be regarded as a contamination based on multiple factors, including the medical history of the patient, physical examination results, body temperature, peripheral leukocyte and differential cell counts, clinical course, results of cultures from other body sites, and percentage of blood culture results that were positive for S. aureus. True bacteremia cases were further subdivided into community- and hospital-acquired cases. Investigations of the nasal and skin carriage and occurrence of open lesions of the hospital personnel were not evaluated in this study.

A case of hospital-acquired SAB was defined as a patient with a positive blood culture result and clinical evidence of infection, which was initiated no earlier than 48 hours after admission. If a patient had more than one episode of hospital-acquired SAB during the study, only the first episode was used in this analysis. For cases, nasal carriage meant obtaining a nasal culture of S. aureus belonging to the same phage group as the blood culture strain. An immunosuppressive condition included malignant disease, diabetes mellitus, alcohol abuse, and/or corticosteroid treatment. To examine whether some factors frequently available at admission and usually associated with poor conditions may serve as markers for an increased risk of SAB, values such as hemoglobin level and plasma sodium concentration were registered at the time of admission. Anemia was defined as a hemoglobin level less than 8.4 mmol/L for men and less than 7.4 mmol/L for women, and hyponatremia as a plasma sodium concentration less than 136 mmol/L at hospital admission. Use of antibiotics was any antibiotic therapy provided during a hospital stay of more than 1 day before the attainment of a positive blood culture result. Treatment for the actual septicemia was not included. Blood transfusion meant any transfusion of blood products. Central venous catheters (CVCs) included all types of catheters inserted in subclavicular and/or jugular veins. Surgery designated any surgical intervention performed before enrolling in the study. The time in the hospital was the number of days from admission to visit. Death was considered as related to SAB if the patient died within 10 days after the finding of a positive blood culture result or if the patient died in connection with recurrence within 3 months from the visit. The guidelines for management of these patients were identical.

SELECTION OF CASES AND CONTROLS

Cases were the total number of patients with hospital-acquired SAB (n = 85) registered during the study period. Two control groups were used. There was a main control group of 85 patients (matched controls) with similar primary diagnosis (Table 1) without suspected SAB that was selected for the case-control study. Another control group of 118 patients (unmatched controls) with the same time of admission (Table 2) without suspected SAB who were admitted to 1 of the 4 hospitals in Copenhagen County within 2 weeks following the cases was randomly selected. Time matching was only performed for 62 cases, as 23 cases were outpatients. The 118 unmatched controls consisted of 2 controls in 56 cases (n = 112) and 1 control in 6 cases (n = 6). For cases and matched controls, the following variables were registered: primary diagnosis, time from admission to visit, age, sex, nasal carriage, immunosuppressive conditions, anemia, hyponatremia, use of antibiotics, blood transfusion, presence of a CVC and/or a peripheral venous catheter (PVC), surgery, and hemodialysis.

VARIABLE ASSOCIATIONS

Only the presence of a CVC, anemia, and hyponatremia was directly connected to hospital-acquired SAB as judged by the independence graph (Figure 1). In
For unmatched controls, the following variables were registered: primary diagnosis, age, sex, nasal carriage, surgery, presence of a CVC and/or a PVC, hemodialysis, and use of antibiotics.

Three months after the visit, the medical records of cases and control patients were examined (reviewed). From this, time from visit to review (effective observation time) (maximal, 90 days), discharge, or death was registered. Basic demographic data were obtained from registration documents and noted for each patient, and matching and registration were performed by the same person (A.G.J.). To be sure that the patient had not died at home, information about outcome was confirmed using a central data register.

MICROBIOLOGIC METHODS

All specimens were routinely registered in a microbiologic database system (ADBakt, Autonik AB; Ramsta, Sköldinge, Sweden) running on a digital minicomputer (model VAX 4200; Compaq Computer Corp, Houston, Tex) with 40 terminals connected. The blood culture system used was Colorbact (Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen). All *S aureus* strain isolates were phage typed according to the method of Blair and Williams using the international set of typing phages. The phages were used in concentrations of routine dilution: 100 and 1000 times the routine dilution. The subdivision into phage groups and complexes was done according to Parker.

STATISTICAL METHODS

All potential risk factors were dichotomized. Unmatched controls were compared with patients with SAB only in univariate analysis, while matched controls were compared with patients with SAB in a multivariate analysis. For the latter group, factors statistically associated with SAB in univariate analysis, as well as factors considered of importance from the English-language literature, were included. Associations between this selection of variables were investigated in a chain independence graph or chain graph. Based on the analysis of all possible 2- and 3-way tables and using a 1% level of significance, associations between variables are illustrated in Figure 1. Variables are grouped in 3 time levels (or causality levels) surrounded by a box. Variables on the same level are considered to be risk factors on an equal footing for hospital-acquired SAB. Variables on level 1 are underlying factors (age, sex, and immunosuppressive condition). Variables on level 2 are hospital-related factors (surgery, blood transfusion, and CVC). Level 3 contains the response variable (hospital-acquired SAB). Some variables are connected by lines (eg, hyponatremia and anemia). Each line illustrates a conditional dependence of the connected variables given the set of all variables on the same or earlier levels. If 2 variables (eg, hyponatremia and blood transfusion) are on different levels, the line is equipped with an arrowhead. Thus, arrows might be regarded as causal links, while lines indicate unspecified associations. Variables directly associated with hospital-acquired SAB in the chain graph (CVC, anemia, and hyponatremia) (Figure 1) were chosen as covariates in the logistic regression analysis (Table 3). Both conditional (matched) logistic regression and usual (unmatched) logistic regression were performed. Statistical analysis was performed with computer software (SAS/STAT; SAS Institute Inc, Cary, NC).

The duration of a possible SAB-related mortality effect was tentatively fixed to 10 days following a positive blood culture result. To achieve a reasonable estimate of baseline mortality, matched controls were included in a survival study with hospital-acquired SAB as time dependent and relevant level 1 factors as fixed covariates. Each fixed factor defines 2 groups of patients, and in each of these, a rough mortality rate is given by the number of deaths in that group divided by the total person-time observed (from sampling until discharge or follow-up). If the ratio of these 2 rates was larger than 2, the factor was included in a Cox regression model. This model illustrates the effect on mortality of a covariate (ie, cancer) given by the ratio of cancer and noncancer death intensities (mortality rate ratio). The mortality rate ratio is considered constant in contrast to death intensities, which are time dependent. Kaplan-Meier survival curve estimates were calculated for cases, matched controls, and unmatched controls. Cox regression analysis and Kaplan-Meier estimates reflect the effective observation time; however, the duration of hospital-acquired SAB is only included in the Cox regression analysis.

addition, the following correlations were demonstrated: blood transfusion correlated positively with the presence of CVC, hyponatremia, and the use of antibiotics; corticosteroid treatment correlated positively with the presence of CVC, immunosuppressive disease, and female sex; surgery correlated positively with the use of antibiotics and male sex; and anemia correlated positively with hyponatremia (Figure 1). Patients older than 60 years did not have a higher risk for hospital-acquired SAB compared with other patients, using univariate analysis (data not shown), a finding that remained in the independence graph (Figure 1).

The final models of conditional and usual logistic regression analyses are also shown in Table 3. The models revealed that the presence of a CVC remained an independent risk factor and that anemia and hyponatremia were statistically associated in the development of hospital-acquired SAB in both analyses.

**Patients with hospital-acquired SAB vs other hospitalized patients**

Patients with hospital-acquired SAB were compared with a group of other hospitalized patients without SAB (unmatched controls) according to age, time in the hospital, sex, mortality, and primary diagnosis at admission (Table 2). Patients with hospital-acquired SAB were younger (median, 64 vs 73 years), but the mortality and the total number of patients with severe manifestation of disease, such as cancer and severe hematologic disease, were higher among patients with hospital-acquired SAB compared with unmatched controls (Table 2). Arteriosclerotic and gastrointestinal tract diseases were
less frequent and urinary tract disease was more often seen among patients with hospital-acquired SAB compared with unmatched controls (Table 2).

Nasal carriage was not an independent risk factor for hospital-acquired SAB in a univariate analysis (Table 3). However, nasal culture had been performed in only 61 (72%) of 85 hospital-acquired SAB cases. Univariate analyses focusing on nasal carriage in relation to surgery, intravenous catheters, hemodialysis, and use of antibiotics, including matched and unmatched controls, are presented in Table 4. The table shows that nasal carriers among patients in surgery and patients with an inserted CVC had a significantly higher risk for hospital-acquired SAB compared with matched controls and unmatched controls. The risk for hospital-acquired SAB was not significantly influenced by nasal carriage in combination with the presence of a PVC, hemodialysis, or use of antibiotics (Table 4). Matched controls were compared with other hospitalized patients according to all common variables (data not shown). Nephrological disease and immunosuppressive conditions such as corticosteroid treatment were more often registered among matched controls, while arteriosclerotic and gastrointestinal tract diseases were less often seen compared with the group of other hospitalized patients.

MORTALITY

Kaplan-Meier plots of survival curves for patients with hospital-acquired SAB, matched controls, and unmatched controls are presented in Figure 2. The survival curve for patients with hospital-acquired SAB was similar to that for matched controls but significantly lower ($P < .01$) compared with unmatched controls. Mortality rate ratios regarding age older than 60 years, hospital-acquired SAB, and cancer were calculated. The presence of hospital-acquired SAB (95% confidence interval, 1.1-5.2; $P < .05$) and age older than 60 years (95% confidence interval, 1.1-5.4; $P < .05$) increased the mortality 2.4-fold. The mortality rate ratio for cancer was 1.7 (95% confidence interval, 0.8-3.5). However, this was not statistically significant ($P = .14$) compared with baseline mortality.

COMMENT

Fifty-one percent of the SAB cases in this series were hospital acquired, which is in the lower range compared with other studies (46%-87%). This is probably due to the high number of patients admitted directly from the community in contrast to a range of other studies.
from larger tertiary hospitals or referral centers in the United States. The incidence rate for hospital-acquired SAB was relatively high (0.71 per 1000 admitted patients), indicating that *S. aureus* is a major pathogen in infections acquired by hospitalized patients.

Matching was well performed concerning the grouping of primary diagnosis at admission, as all pairs except one belonged to the same diagnostic group (Table 1). The time from admission to visit was longer for patients with SAB compared with matched controls (Table 3). This is in accordance with a study by Duggan et al; however, they have demonstrated that risk of infection is relatively constant depending on preconditions and hospital-related treatments rather than time in the hospital. Matching on Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation III score and time since admission would have been ideal in the present study, and the mortality risk for these groups may be influenced by these factors. Observations required for Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation scoring were not possible to obtain in the study.

However, a recent study by Yzerman et al did not find a clear correlation between the prebacteremic health status (Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II) and risk of dying as a consequence of nosocomial SAB. The longer median time since admission for cases compared with matched controls may suggest differences in the severity of illness. The reason for this may be the relatively long time required in the acquirement of hospitalized SAB and the relatively few controls available because the selection was carried out immediately after the patient with SAB was visited. Patients with SAB were younger compared with matched controls (Table 3). It is, therefore, not likely that older age, per se, is an important risk factor for the development of hospital-acquired SAB. The longer total length of hospital stay for cases compared with controls may be due to SAB, and not necessarily differences in underlying conditions.

Factors statistically associated with hospital-acquired SAB in the univariate analysis (Table 3) were anemia, hyponatremia, blood transfusion, and presence

### Table 3. Univariate and Regression Analyses of Hospital-Acquired SAB Cases and Matched Controls*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Cases†</th>
<th>Matched Controls†</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Univariate</th>
<th>Usual Logistic Regression</th>
<th>Conditional Regression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time from admission, median (range), d</td>
<td>25 (3-189)‡</td>
<td>5 (1-37)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, median (range), y</td>
<td>61 (1-92)§</td>
<td>70 (1-60)</td>
<td>6.4 (2.8-15.0)↑</td>
<td>6.9 (2.8-17.0)↑</td>
<td>10.0 (2.7-37.0)↑</td>
<td>3.2 (1.2-8.1)↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>34/84 (40)</td>
<td>8/85 (9)</td>
<td>3.9 (1.8-8.2)↑</td>
<td>3.3 (1.4-7.6)↑</td>
<td>4.5 (1.6-13.0)↑</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia</td>
<td>73/85 (86)</td>
<td>52/85 (61)</td>
<td>3.5 (1.8-7.0)↑</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyponatremia</td>
<td>38/85 (45)</td>
<td>16/85 (19)</td>
<td>1.6 (0.9-3.0)↑</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood transfusion</td>
<td>45/84 (54)</td>
<td>26/85 (31)</td>
<td>1.3 (0.7-2.4)↑</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>35/85 (41)</td>
<td>26/85 (31)</td>
<td>1.2 (0.7-2.2)↑</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corticosteroid treatment</td>
<td>44/85 (52)</td>
<td>33/85 (45)</td>
<td>1.1 (0.5-2.4)↑</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunosuppressive disease</td>
<td>45/85 (53)</td>
<td>41/85 (48)</td>
<td>0.9 (0.5-1.6)↑</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal carriage</td>
<td>13/61 (21)</td>
<td>16/78 (21)</td>
<td>0.7 (0.3-1.6)↑</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sex</td>
<td>44/85 (52)</td>
<td>47/85 (55)</td>
<td>0.6 (0.3-1.2)↑</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age &gt;60 y</td>
<td>43/85 (51)</td>
<td>48/85 (56)</td>
<td>0.8 (0.4-1.4)↑</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of antibiotics</td>
<td>14/85 (16)</td>
<td>18/85 (21)</td>
<td>0.7 (0.3-2.4)↑</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>28/85 (33)</td>
<td>37/85 (44)</td>
<td>0.6 (0.3-1.2)↑</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* SAB indicates Staphylococcus aureus bacteremia; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; PVC, peripheral venous catheter; NI, not included in the final regression model; CVC, central venous catheter; and ellipses, data are not applicable.
† Data are given as the number/total (percentage), unless otherwise specified.
‡ Longer (*P* < .01) compared with matched controls.
§ Younger (*P* < .05) compared with matched controls.
↑ *P* < .01.
¶ *P* < .05.

### Table 4. Univariate Analysis of Nasal Carriage of Hospital-Acquired SAB Cases and Matched and Unmatched Controls*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Cases†</th>
<th>Matched Controls†</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Cases†</th>
<th>Unmatched Controls†</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nasal carriage plus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>8/69 (12)</td>
<td>1/81 (1)‡</td>
<td>10.5 (1.3-85.3)↑</td>
<td>8/52 (15)</td>
<td>5/116 (4)§</td>
<td>4.0 (1.3-13.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>6/69 (9)</td>
<td>1/78 (1)§</td>
<td>7.3 (3.9-62.5)↑</td>
<td>6/50 (12)</td>
<td>1/118 (1)†</td>
<td>16.0 (1.9-136.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>5/72 (7)</td>
<td>5/81 (6)</td>
<td>1.1 (0.3-4.7)↑</td>
<td>5/55 (9)</td>
<td>1/118 (1)†</td>
<td>0.6 (0.2-2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intravenous catheter</td>
<td>11/82 (13)</td>
<td>6/82 (7)</td>
<td>2.0 (0.7-5.6)↑</td>
<td>11/60 (18)</td>
<td>14/118 (12)</td>
<td>1.7 (0.7-3.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemodialysis</td>
<td>3/66 (5)</td>
<td>2/79 (3)</td>
<td>1.8 (0.3-11.3)↑</td>
<td>3/45 (7)</td>
<td>1/117 (1)</td>
<td>8.3 (0.8-81.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of antibiotics</td>
<td>4/65 (6)</td>
<td>2/79 (3)</td>
<td>2.5 (0.5-14.2)↑</td>
<td>4/48 (8)</td>
<td>6/117 (5)</td>
<td>1.7 (0.5-6.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* SAB indicates Staphylococcus aureus bacteremia; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; CVC, central venous catheter; and PVC, peripheral venous catheter.
† Data are given as the number/total (percentage).
‡ *P* < .01.
§ *P* < .05.
of a CVC. Anemia and blood transfusions are highly related to patients with cancer who often develop S aureus septicemia. However, whether the infection is mostly due to the underlying condition (anemia or cancer) or treatment (blood transfusion and presence of a CVC) could not be separated in the present study. Blood transfusion was found to be a risk factor in the study by Duggan et al. Also, a role of the immunologic consequences of allogeneic blood transfusion has previously been discussed, as well as the presence of a CVC.

Previous studies of patients with severe S aureus infections have demonstrated a high frequency of hyponatremia at the time of infection. Our data are the first indicating that hyponatremia before bacteremia is associated with the development of hospital-acquired SAB. The explanation for this finding may be related to underlying diseases but may also indicate that these patients have a lower immune competence compared with other patients. The presence of hyponatremia and anemia in patients with acute and chronic diseases is well known. In our study, it is emphasized that these factors may be useful markers for poor underlying conditions and, therefore, an increased risk of SAB. Consequently, higher concern for these patients may be needed. However, the direct correlations between the risk of SAB and the severity of hyponatremia and anemia at admission are not significant, and further studies may be needed.

Anemia, hyponatremia, and the presence of a CVC were directly associated with hospital-acquired SAB in the independence graph (Figure 1). Anemia and hyponatremia were associated variables, whereas the presence of a CVC correlated positively with blood transfusion and corticosteroid treatment. The latter, in turn, related positively to the presence of immunosuppressive disease and female sex. Surgery correlated positively with the use of antibiotics and male sex (Figure 1).

Several other risk factors have previously been shown to be of importance for hospital-acquired SAB, including sex, recent surgery, the presence of a PVC, immunosuppressive conditions such as cancer, diabetes mellitus, and alcohol abuse. However, none of these individual factors proved to be independent risk factors for hospital-acquired SAB in our study. One recent study of hospital-acquired sepsis has shown that these 2 variables are independently protective, while another study of nosocomial bacteremia due to methicillin-resistant S aureus has demonstrated that patients who have received prior antibiotic therapy have a significantly increased risk of infection. Nasal carriage of S aureus was not included in the independence graph model in the present study, as a nasal culture had been obtained from only 139 cases and controls. However, nasal carriage included in a regression analysis showed an odd ratio of 6.0 (95% confidence interval, 0.66-54.0) (P = .10). Previous studies have indicated that it is an important risk factor for infection and serves as a source from which the organism can be spread to others; eradication of nasal carriage using intranasal mupirocin calcium ointment has been useful in several studies. However, this has also lead to the emergence of mupirocin resistance and identification of populations at continuing risk is, therefore, needed to limit the use of mupirocin. Nasal carriers in surgery and nasal carriers with a CVC had a higher risk for hospital-acquired SAB in univariate analyses including matched and unmatched controls (Table 4). Unfortunately, data were not sufficient for further evaluation in a multivariate model.

Hemodialysis has been connected to SAB in several studies, as patients undergoing hemodialysis often are carriers of S aureus. In the present study, hemodialysis was frequently related to primary diagnosis, which was used as a matching variable and was, therefore, not evaluated in the multivariate model. However, nasal carriers undergoing hemodialysis had a higher risk compared with other patients, but this finding was not significant (P = .66) (Table 4).

For many years, SAB has been associated with high mortality. The mortality of patients with SAB was higher (Table 2 and Figure 2) compared with unmatched controls but not compared with matched controls (Figure 2), although patients with SAB were younger (Tables 2 and 3). To evaluate if this is true, the Cox regression model was performed, and the results demonstrated that hospital-acquired SAB in itself and age (>60 years) increase the mortality independently, similar to the findings by Julander. The finding that hospital-acquired SAB is independently involved is in contrast to the same mortality rates seen for cases and matched controls in Figure 2. This may be due to the possible SAB-related mortality effect following a positive blood culture result included in the regression analysis. Antibiotic treatment was not specifically considered in this study; however, the recommendations...
for these patients were the same for all patients during the study period.

A group of unmatched controls was included to investigate if other factors may be important. This group emphasizes findings similar to the matched controls and provides important information about outcome.

In conclusion, hospital-acquired SAB continues to be a frequent and serious complication to hospitalization. Furthermore, this study may indicate that hypotension and anemia are 2 factors that should be focused on in future studies.

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