**VRE Infection Rates**
Quarterly Rates – 2016/17

**Indicator Definition:**

**VRE Bacteraemia Rates per 1000 patient days**
Incident rate of hospital-acquired infections for VRE (Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus) per 1,000 days.

**2016/17 Quarterly Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Rate per 1,000 Patient Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 1 – June 30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1 – September 30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1 – December 31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Benchmarks:**
VRE benchmark for Ontario: 0.01 per 1000 patient days
Benchmark Source: CNISP (Canadian National Infection Surveillance Program)

**What is VRE?**
- Enterococci are germs that live in the gastrointestinal tract (bowels) of most individuals and generally do not cause harm (this is termed “colonization”).
- Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus (VRE) are strains of enterococci that are resistant to the antibiotic vancomycin.
- If a person has an infection caused by VRE, such as the urinary tract infection or blood infection, it may be more difficult to treat.
- Regular hand washing and adherence to isolation procedures is critical to prevent the transmission of VRE.