



CRE Surveillance: 2018

Long Beach Epidemiology Report
Quarters 1, 2, 3 & 4

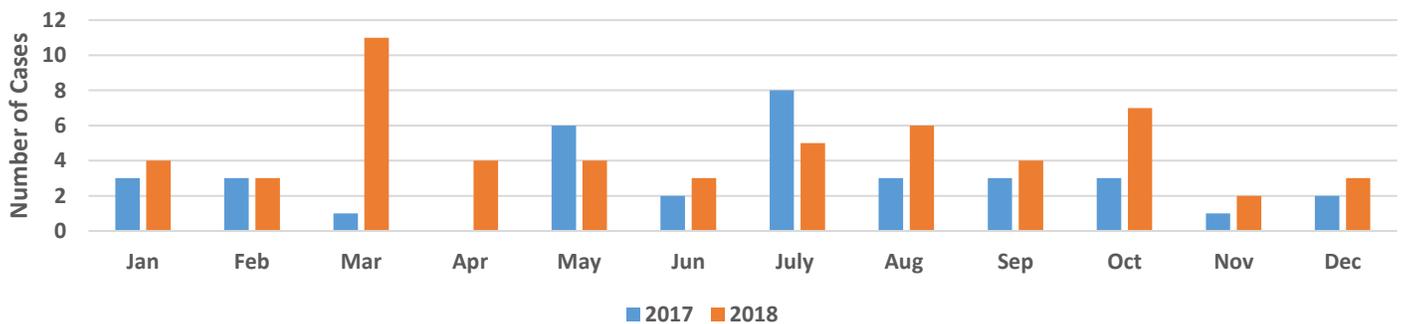


In Long Beach in 2018, there were a total of 56 cases of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE), which is a 60% increase from 2017, with 35 cases reported. The most common organism associated with the reported cases was *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (73%). Of the reported cases, 23 (41%) were community onset and 21 (38%) of the cases were hospital onset. The median age of the reported cases was 66.5 and ranged from 28 to 99. This data comes from both the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) and CRE report forms. As a reminder, effective January 2017, all acute care hospitals and skilled nursing facilities (SNF) must report all CRE cases and submit an antibiogram annually. Resources are available on the [Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services](http://longbeach.gov/health/) (LBDHHS) website, or contact Nick Lefranc, Biosurveillance Specialist, at Nick.Lefranc@longbeach.gov with any questions.

Table 1: CRE Organisms Reported in Long Beach, Q1-Q4 2018

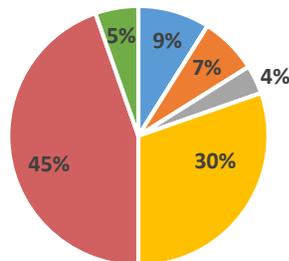
	Carbapenem-resistant Organism				Total
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	<i>Enterobacter</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> (VIM)	
Hospital	35	9	4	1	49
Skilled Nursing Facility	6	0	1	0	7
Total	41	9	5	1	56

CRE cases by Month in Long Beach



Source of Specimen: Long Beach, Q1-Q4 2018

(N=56)



■ Wound ■ Blood ■ Unknown ■ Respiratory ■ Urine ■ Digestive

Table 2: Carbapenemase Testing, Q1-Q4 2018

<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> carbapenemase (KPC)	4
Verona Integron-Mediated Metallo-β-lactamase (VIM)	1
Unspecified Carbapenemase*	13
Total	18

*Modified Hodge Test