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<th>Clinical significance of methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative staphylococci obtained from sterile specimens</th>
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<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Tashiro, Masato; Izumikawa, Koichi; Ashizawa, Nobuyuki; Narukawa, Munetoshi; Yamamoto, Yoshihiro</td>
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Clinical significance of methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative staphylococci obtained from sterile specimens

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Abstract

Distinguishing true coagulase-negative staphylococci bacteremia from contamination remains a challenge. We conducted a retrospective analysis of 183 patients with methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative staphylococci (MR-CoNS)–positive and methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus–positive cultures obtained from sterile sites such as blood, synovial fluid, ascitic fluid, and cerebrospinal fluid. Of the 209 MR-CoNS isolates, 83 (39.7%) were considered infection associated and 126 (60.3%) were considered contamination. MR-CoNS isolates cultured from synovial fluid were more likely to be infection associated ($P = 0.009$). The median interval from insertion of a central venous catheter to onset of infection tended to be longer in MR-CoNS infection cases than in methicillin-resistant S. aureus infection cases (41 days versus 14 days, $P = 0.055$). In conclusion, our results suggest that the proportion of cases of true MR-CoNS infection may be higher than previously reported.
Keywords: Methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative staphylococci, Methicillin-resistant

_Staphylococcus aureus_, Contamination, Sterile specimen

Abbreviations: CoNS, coagulase-negative staphylococci; CRBSI, catheter-related bloodstream infection; MR-CoNS, methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative staphylococci; MRSA, methicillin-resistant _Staphylococcus aureus_. 
1. Introduction

Some coagulase-negative staphylococci (CoNS) species are among the main species of the normal resident skin flora (Roth and James, 1988). Therefore, CoNS isolates from clinical specimens are often considered contaminants, especially when the specimens are obtained from sterile sites. However, some reports have indicated the importance of CoNS, which account for more than 30% of blood culture isolates (Gaynes, et al., 1996; Richards, et al., 1999a, 1999b; Wisplinghoff, et al., 2004). Most CoNS infections occur in patients with indwelling medical devices (Otto, 2009). Additionally, the central venous catheterization procedure rate is increasing (Glickman, et al., 2010), suggesting that the number of CoNS infections may also be increasing.

It remains difficult and challenging to distinguish true CoNS bacteremia from contamination (Hall and Lyman, 2006). Although several investigators have proposed methods to determine the clinical significance of CoNS isolates from blood cultures, multiple positive blood culture results are not sufficient to determine true bacteremia (Beekmann, et al., 2005; Mirrett, et al., 2001; Seo, et al., 2000; Seybold, et al., 2009). Accordingly, the rate of true CoNS bacteremia has been reported to range from 10% to 30% in published reports (Beekmann, et al., 2005; Finkelstein, et al., 2002; Herwaldt, et al., 1996; Mirrett, et al., 2001; Souvenir, et al., 1998; Weinstein, et al., 1997).
Many studies of contamination rates only involve blood cultures. Additionally, most of these studies were conducted more than 10 years ago. Therefore, we conducted a retrospective analysis of 183 patients with methicillin-resistant CoNS (MR-CoNS)–positive and methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)-positive cultures that were obtained from sterile sites such as synovial fluid, ascitic fluid, and cerebrospinal fluid as well as blood. In this study, we focused on methicillin-resistant isolates, which are important drug-resistant pathogens. MRSA was also included to compare clinical aspects with MR-CoNS.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Study setting

This study was conducted at Toyama University Hospital (Japan), a 612-bed tertiary care and teaching hospital with an annual average of 180,000 patient discharges. Between January 2009 and December 2012, all cultures obtained from sterile sites in adult patients (older than 18 years of age) that yielded MRSA and MR-CoNS were identified through a review of the electronic microbiology records. The sterile sites from which specimens were collected included blood, pleural fluid, ascitic fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, subcutaneous wounds, and closed abscesses. If more
than 3 types of bacteria or fungi were isolated from an ascitic fluid specimen, the result was excluded from the analysis because of the high possibility of contamination with gut flora. Isolate identification and antimicrobial susceptibility testing were assessed by using the MicroScan WalkAway 96 SI (Siemens Healthcare, Erlangen, Germany) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The panels used were MicroScan Dried Pos ID 2 (PID2), MicroScan Dried Gram Pos Combo 6.1J, and MicroScan Dried Gram Pos MIC 6.3J (Siemens Healthcare, Erlangen, Germany).

2.2 Definition of infection

Most infections, including bloodstream infections, were defined according to the standard definitions of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Horan, et al., 2008). Catheter-related bloodstream infection (CRBSI) was diagnosed when the same organism grew from at least one percutaneous blood culture and from a catheter tip culture (Mermel, et al., 2009). Decisions regarding contamination in all specimen types were made after the following factors were considered: the patient’s clinical history, physical findings, body temperature at the time of culture, leukocyte count, C-reactive protein level, number of positive blood cultures, culture results of specimens from other sites, imaging results, clinical course, and response to therapy (Weinstein, et al., 1997).
Briefly, the absence of specific physical and laboratory findings or an improvement in
the response to treatment with ineffective antibiotics such as β-lactams indicated
contamination. Episodes that could only be effectively treated with anti-MRSA
antibiotics were considered infections. If both MRSA and MR-CoNS were cultured
from the same specimen, the specimen was considered MRSA infected but not
MR-CoNS infected because MRSA is a more invasive pathogen than MR-CoNS.
Culture positive results reported for a given specimen within 1 month were counted as a
single episode. The criteria for hospital-acquired infection were as follows: the
causative agent was cultured more than 48 h after admission; the patient had a history of
hospitalization, surgery, dialysis, or residence in a long-term health care facility within 6
months before the culture was obtained; and the patient had an indwelling intravenous
line, catheter, or any other percutaneous medical device when the culture was obtained
(Huang, et al., 2006).

2.3 Data collection

The following data for patients with bloodstream infections (including CRBSIs) were
extracted from the clinical records: age; sex; risk factors such as underlying conditions
(e.g., diabetes mellitus, neoplasm, and immunosuppressive therapy), the presence of
intravascular devices, and previous surgeries; clinical signs; results of laboratory studies; antibiotic therapies; and death within 30 days. The duration of hospital stay, interval from admission to onset, and interval from insertion of a central venous catheter to onset were also examined. For patients transferred from other facilities, the duration of hospital stay included the duration of hospitalization at both institutions.

2.4 Statistical analysis

Differences in the group proportions were assessed by using the chi-square or Fisher exact test. Continuous variables were compared by using the Mann-Whitney test. Statistical analyses were performed by using Prism version 5.0 (GraphPad, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). Differences were considered significant at a $P$ value <0.05.

3. Results

During the study period, 284 cultures obtained from sterile sites in 183 patients were MRSA or MR-CoNS positive; these yielded 335 microorganisms, including 126 MRSA and 209 MR-CoNS isolates. Ninety-four patients had 106 infection episodes: 58 were MRSA infections and 48 were MR-CoNS infections.
3.1 Rate of contamination

Of the 126 MRSA isolates, 115 (91.3%) were considered infection associated and 11 (8.7%) were considered contamination. Of the 11 latter isolates, 9 were cultured from blood and 2 were cultured from a closed abscess; the most common reason for considering contamination was that the clinical symptoms and laboratory data improved after treatment with an antimicrobial agent known to be ineffective against MRSA infection, such as a β-lactam. Of the 209 MR-CoNS isolates, 83 (39.7%) were considered infection associated and 126 (60.3%) were considered contamination. The proportions of infection-associated or contaminant isolates for each specimen are shown in Table 1. These proportions remained the same even if the type of specimen was limited to blood (39.6%). If only the initially cultured isolates from the blood of each patient were evaluated, the proportion of infection decreased to 33.3%. MR-CoNS isolates cultured from synovial fluid were significantly more likely to be infection associated than isolates cultured from other specimens (5/83 vs. 0/126, $P = 0.009$).

Given the lack of criteria regarding clinical signs or symptoms in the definition of CRBSI, we also confirmed clinical characteristics in patients with CRBSI to avoid overestimating the incidence of infection. Of the 44 CRBSI-associated MR-CoNS isolates in this study, 38 were obtained from patients with fever ($\geq 38^\circ$C), 4 were
obtained from patients with hypotension (<90 mm Hg), and 3 were obtained from patients with neutropenia (<500 cells/μL). Some patients had more than one of these factors.

We also examined the possibility that the study population comprised patients with a potentially higher risk of infection than the general hospital population. Of the 83 infection-associated MR-CoNS isolates, only 3 were obtained from patients in the intensive care unit; 77 isolates were from patients in the general ward, and 3 isolates were obtained from patients of the outpatient clinic. None of the study participants were bone marrow transplant recipients. Twelve MR-CoNS isolates were obtained from patients with hematologic malignancies.

3.2 MR-CoNS species

The proportions of each MR-CoNS species obtained from sterile sites are shown in Table 2 and are classified as infection or contamination. *Staphylococcus epidermidis* was the dominant species, responsible for 75.9% of all MR-CoNS infections. Of the 154 MR-CoNS blood culture isolates, 101 (65.6%) were of *S. epidermidis*; of these, 45 (44.6%) were infection-associated isolates. Among the cases of infection, *S. epidermis* was followed in prevalence by *Staphylococcus hominis* (9.6%), *Staphylococcus capitis*
(8.4%), *Staphylococcus warneri* (2.4%), and *Staphylococcus schleiferi* (2.4%). However, among the cases of contamination, *S. epidermidis* accounted for only 60.3% of cases, followed by *S. hominis* (14.0%), *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* (8.1%), *S. capitis* (6.6%), and *Staphylococcus simulans* (5.0%). *S. epidermidis* was more prevalent among the cases of infection (*P* = 0.025); however, *S. haemolyticus* and *S. simulans* were more prevalent among the cases of contamination (*P* = 0.007 and 0.041, respectively). *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*, which usually causes urinary tract infections, was not detected in this study.

### 3.3 Community-acquired or hospital-acquired organisms

Of the 335 MRSA- and MR-CoNS–positive cultures, 297 isolates were obtained more than 48 h after admission and 38 were cultured within 48 h of admission; the latter included 12 MRSA isolates (32%) and 26 MR-CoNS isolates (68%). Of the 38 isolates cultured within 48 h, 36 were considered hospital-acquired organisms according to the clinical definition; therefore, 333 isolates were hospital acquired. Only 2 *S. simulans* isolates were considered community-acquired isolates.

### 3.4 Difference between MRSA and MR-CoNS infection
We next compared the clinical features between the 58 MRSA and 48 MR-CoNS cases of infection. The types of infection are shown in Table 3. The proportion of CRBSIs was higher among MR-CoNS infections than among MRSA infections (62.5% versus 24.1%, $P < 0.001$). In contrast, among bone and joint infections, the proportion of MRSA infections was higher than that of MR-CoNS infections ($P = 0.021$). No single *Staphylococcus* species was isolated among prosthetic joint infections.

A comparison between MRSA and MR-CoNS infections with respect to the clinical characteristics of bloodstream infections (including CRBSIs) is summarized in Table 4. The MRSA-infected patients were older than the MR-CoNS–infected patients (68.8 years versus 59.7 years, $P = 0.016$). The median interval from insertion of a central venous catheter to the onset of infection tended to be longer in the cases of MR-CoNS infection than in the cases of MRSA infection (41 days versus 14 days, $P = 0.055$). The mortality rate with MRSA infection was 25%, which was higher than that with MR-CoNS infection (2.9%, $P = 0.016$). Vital signs on the day of the positive blood culture were similar. However, leukocyte counts and C-reactive protein levels tended to be higher in the cases of MRSA infection than in the cases of MR-CoNS infection ($P = 0.082$ and $P = 0.023$, respectively). Regarding underlying conditions, the rates of use of a central venous catheter exceeded 80% for both infection groups, especially among
cases of MR-CoNS infection, for which 33 of 34 episodes involved central venous
catheters. The most commonly used initial drugs for the treatment of both MRSA and
MR-CoNS infections were vancomycin and teicoplanin. In some cases, removal of a
central venous catheter resulted in clinical improvement without antibiotics. In other
cases not treated with anti-MRSA drugs, the patients died before the culture results
became available.

4. Discussion

In this study, we analyzed and compared various aspects of cases involving MRSA
and MR-CoNS cultures. Initially, we evaluated each positive culture obtained from
sterile sites to distinguish true infection from contamination because some CoNS
species are among the main species of normal resident skin flora (Roth and James,
1988). In this study, the percentage of MRSA contamination among blood cultures was
similar to that in a previous report (6.4%) (Weinstein, et al., 1997).

On the other hand, 39.7% of the MR-CoNS–positive cultures were considered true
infections, which is a higher proportion than previously reported (5%–30%) (Beekmann,
et al., 2005; Finkelstein, et al., 2002; Hall and Lyman, 2006; Herwaldt, et al., 1996;
Natoli, et al., 2009; Souvenir, et al., 1998; Weinstein, et al., 1997). There were some
differences in the settings of our study and those previously reported. First, various
specimen types were included in our study, whereas previously published studies only
evaluated blood cultures. Even so, our results limited to blood cultures showed higher
infection rates compared with the results of previous studies. Second, the scope of our
study was limited to methicillin-resistant species. We chose to study
methicillin-resistant isolates only because this would enable precise decisions regarding
the presence or absence of a true infection, according to the requirement for anti-MRSA
drugs. Third, we adopted a definitive diagnosis of CRBSI that only required the growth
of the same organism from at least one percutaneous blood culture and a catheter tip
culture. However, we confirmed that most determinations of true infection-associated
CRBSI in this study met the requirements defined in previous studies, with regard to,
for example, clinical signs. Fourth, multiple samples may have been taken from the
same patient over a short interval. However, the proportion of cases of infection among
the initially cultured isolates from blood only in each patient remained higher than the
proportions reported in previous studies. Fifth, there was no evidence to indicate the
possibility that this study population might comprise patients at a potentially higher risk
of infection than the general hospital population, such as bone marrow transplant
recipients, patients with hematologic malignancies, and patients in intensive care units
(Herwaldt, et al., 1996). These results indicated the possibility that the incidence of
CoNS infection may have increased in recent years compared with the rate in the 1990s. This is not surprising because patient populations and treatment modes have changed over time and, in particular, the rate of central venous catheterization has increased (Glickman, et al., 2010).

One of the objectives of this study was to examine differences in the clinical significance of MR-CoNS infection in blood and other sterile specimens. Most specimens from sterile sites are normally collected via percutaneous puncture, and therefore, microbes from the normal skin flora could likely contaminate those specimens. We therefore expected that the infection-associated rates for each type of specimen would be nearly identical. Indeed, most rates of contamination for other types of specimens were similar to that in blood. However, an MR-CoNS–positive culture from synovial fluid was more likely to be associated with infection. The pretest probability for synovial fluid collection may be higher than that for other sterile specimens (e.g., blood); however, the number of isolates in this study was small, and a larger number of cases would have to be studied to confirm this hypothesis.

*S. epidermidis* was the dominant MR-CoNS species in this study and was more likely to be infection associated than contamination, as previously reported (Chu, et al., 2008; Finkelstein, et al., 2002; Herwaldt, et al., 1996; Kloos and Bannerman, 1994).
Conversely, *S. haemolyticus* and *S. simulans* were less likely to be infection associated and were always considered contamination in this study. Herwaldt et al. indicated that non-*S. epidermidis* species blood culture isolates were less likely to be infection associated. Another potential concern in this study was the false identification of *Staphylococcus* species. MicroScan WalkAway, which was used for identification, has been reported to have poor reliability for some uncommon CoNS strains (Olendzki, et al., 2014). Unlike other species, the identification of *S. epidermidis*, *S. haemolyticus*, and *S. hominis* was reported to be sufficiently reliable in the same study. The authors also reported that the automated system showed 100% specificity and 90% sensitivity for the detection of oxacillin resistance. Our results indicate the need for careful evaluation, especially for uncommon CoNS strains.

In our study, rates of hospital-acquired infection were higher than those in previous studies (Beekmann, et al., 2005; Finkelstein, et al., 2002; Herwaldt, et al., 1996; Weinstein, et al., 1997). The main reason for this difference is that we used the timing criterion of “not only 48 h after admission” as well as other detailed criteria such as a history of hospitalization. Second, we investigated only methicillin-resistant species. Indeed, Cherifi et al. found that *S. epidermidis* CRBSI, which was considered hospital acquired, was significantly resistant to more antibiotics when compared with *S.*
epidermidis isolates obtained from healthy volunteers (Cherifi, et al., 2013).

The clinical features and outcomes differ between S. aureus and CoNS infections. S. aureus is an aggressive pathogen that causes various invasive and fatal infections. In contrast, S. epidermidis is usually associated with infections of implanted medical devices such as central venous catheters (Pfaller and Herwaldt, 1988). We confirmed that MR-CoNS caused CRBSI more frequently than MRSA. This finding is compatible with the fact that S. epidermidis is responsible for 50% to 70% of catheter-related infections (von Eiff, et al., 2002). Interestingly, the proportion of bone and joint infections was higher among MRSA infections than among MR-CoNS infections. This might have been due to differences in S. aureus pathogenicity, including the production of enterotoxins, exotoxins, leukocidins, and leukotoxins that is not observed in S. epidermidis infection (Gill, et al., 2005).

In conclusion, our results suggest that the proportion of true cases of MR-CoNS infection is higher than previously reported. The MR-CoNS contamination rates in blood and other sterile site specimens, excluding synovial fluid, were similar. Because patient populations and treatment modes change over time, we urge the continued monitoring of both S. aureus and CoNS infections.

ETHICAL APPROVAL
This study was performed in conformity with the Declaration of Helsinki after approval by the Ethics Committee of University of Toyama. The patients’ privacy was fully protected, and personal information was handled such that patients could not be identified.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Yoshihiro Yamamoto has received lecture fees from Pfizer Inc. Koichi Izumikawa has received honoraria from Pfizer Japan, Inc., Astellas Pharma Inc., and Merck & Co., Inc.

No other authors declare any conflicts of interest.
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infections in medical intensive care units in the United States. National

infections in pediatric intensive care units in the United States. National


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimens (n)</th>
<th>No. (%) of isolates</th>
<th>Infection-associated isolates</th>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>P value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood (154)</td>
<td></td>
<td>61 (39.6)</td>
<td>93 (60.4)</td>
<td>0.960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcutaneous wound (13)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 (61.5)</td>
<td>5 (38.5)</td>
<td>0.097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synovial fluid (5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 (100.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascitic fluid (18)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 (22.2)</td>
<td>14 (77.8)</td>
<td>0.113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed abscess (13)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 (23.1)</td>
<td>10 (76.9)</td>
<td>0.379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrospinal fluid (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 (50.0)</td>
<td>2 (50.0)</td>
<td>0.650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleural fluid (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>2 (100.0)</td>
<td>0.519</td>
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<td>All (209)</td>
<td></td>
<td>83 (39.7)</td>
<td>126 (60.3)</td>
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</table>
Table 2. Methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative staphylococci isolated from sterile sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microorganism</th>
<th>Total (n = 209)</th>
<th>Infection (n = 83)</th>
<th>Contamination (n = 126)</th>
<th>P value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus epidermidis</td>
<td>139 (66.5)</td>
<td>63 (75.9)</td>
<td>76 (60.3)</td>
<td>0.019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus hominis</td>
<td>25 (12.0)</td>
<td>8 (9.6)</td>
<td>17 (14.0)</td>
<td>0.401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus capitis</td>
<td>15 (7.2)</td>
<td>7 (8.4)</td>
<td>8 (6.6)</td>
<td>0.568</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus haemolyticus</td>
<td>10 (4.8)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>10 (8.1)</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</td>
<td>6 (2.9)</td>
<td>1 (1.2)</td>
<td>5 (4.1)</td>
<td>0.406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus simulans</td>
<td>6 (2.9)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>6 (5.0)</td>
<td>0.083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus warneri</td>
<td>4 (1.9)</td>
<td>2 (2.4)</td>
<td>2 (1.7)</td>
<td>0.650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus schleiferi</td>
<td>2 (1.0)</td>
<td>2 (2.4)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0.157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus sciuri</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (0.8)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus intermedius</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (0.8)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
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*Specimens were collected from sterile sites, including blood, pleural fluid, ascitic fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, subcutaneous wounds, and closed abscess.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of infection</th>
<th>No. (%) of episodes per indicated category</th>
<th>MRSA (n = 58)</th>
<th>MR-CoNS (n = 48)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surgical site</td>
<td></td>
<td>16(27.6)</td>
<td>10(20.8)</td>
<td>0.421</td>
</tr>
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<td>Catheter-related bloodstream</td>
<td></td>
<td>14(24.1)</td>
<td>30(62.5)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
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<td>Bloodstream</td>
<td></td>
<td>10(17.2)</td>
<td>4(8.3)</td>
<td>0.177</td>
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<td>Bone and joint</td>
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<td>9(15.5)</td>
<td>1(2.1)</td>
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<td>0.250</td>
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<td>Gastrointestinal system</td>
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<td>1(2.1)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular system</td>
<td></td>
<td>1(1.7)</td>
<td>1(2.1)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
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MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; MR-CoNS, methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative staphylococci.
Table 4. Comparison of clinical characteristics of bloodstream infections\(^a\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Causative microorganism</th>
<th>(P) value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>68.8 ± 9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sex</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>15 (62.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of hospital stay (days)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>97 (20-407)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length from admission to onset (days)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>41 (0-294)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length from CVC insertion to onset (days)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>14 (1-537)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of antibiotic therapy (days)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>15 (0-45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death within 30 days</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>6 (25.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vital signs and laboratory data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body temperature (°C)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>38.6 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>111.6 ± 19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukocyte (μL)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>12,033.3 ± 8797.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin (g/dL)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>9.2 ± 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelet (×10(^3)/μL)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>16.8 ± 12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-reactive protein (mg/dL)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>10.2 ± 7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumin (g/dL)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>2.8 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creatinine (mg/dL)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>1.0 ± 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (mEq/L)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>136.0 ± 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underlying condition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent surgery (previous 30 days)</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>7 (29.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>20 (83.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>5 (20.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neoplasm</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>13 (54.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunosuppressive therapy</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>12 (50.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial drug of choice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancomycin</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>14 (58.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teicoplanin</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>5 (20.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbekeacin</td>
<td>MRSA (n = 24)</td>
<td>1 (4.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are mean ± SD, n (%), and median (minimum to maximum).  
\(^a\)Bloodstream infections in this table include catheter-related bloodstream infection MRSA, methicillin-resistant \(Staphylococcus aureus\); MR-CoNS, methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative staphylococci; CVC, central venous catheter; SD, standard deviation.