



CRE Surveillance: 2019

Long Beach Epidemiology Report Quarter 1, 2 and 3

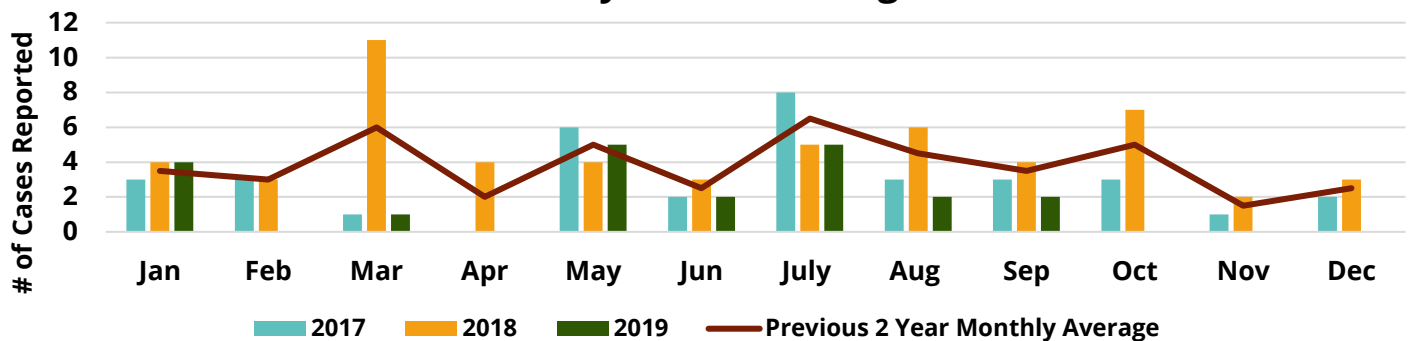


In Quarter 1 of 2019, five cases of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) were reported. Seven cases were reported in Quarter 2 and nine cases were report in Quarter 3 of 2019. The most common CRE pathogen reported was *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (81%). Of the reported cases, six (29%) were community onset, eight (38%) were hospital onset, and seven (33%) had unknown onset. The median age of the reported cases was 70 and ranged from 40 to 91. This data comes from both the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) and CRE report forms. All acute care hospitals and skilled nursing facilities (SNF) are required to report 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, Q2 and Q3 2019

	Carbapenem-resistant Organism			
	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	<i>Enterobacter</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	Total
Hospital	14	2	2	18
Skilled Nursing Facility	3	0	0	3
Total	17	2	2	21

CRE Cases by Month in Long Beach



Source of Specimen: Long Beach, Q1, Q2 and Q3 2019 (N=21)

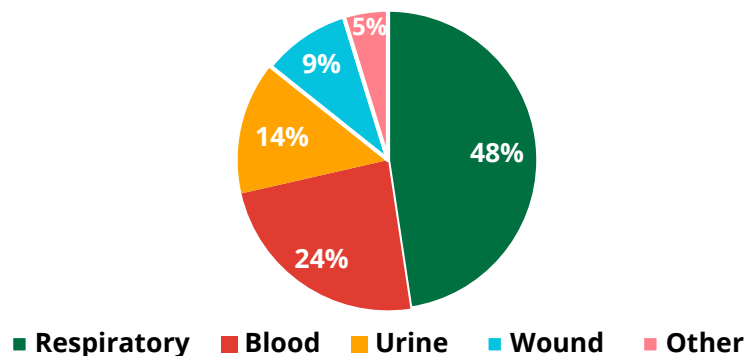


Table 2: Carbapenemase Testing Q1, Q2 and Q3 2019

<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> carbapenemase (KPC)	9
New Delhi Metallo- β -Lactamase (NDM)	1
Unspecified Carbapenemase*	0
Total	10

*Modified Hodge Test