

Established in 1994, CNISP conducts national surveillance in sentinel acute-care hospitals across Canada on healthcare-associated infections such as bloodstream infections and on antimicrobial resistant organisms such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

ABBREVIATIONS

AMMI	Association of Medical Microbiology and Infectious Disease Canada	CNPHI	Canadian Network for Public Health Intelligence
BSI	Bloodstream infection	CRGN	Carbapenem-resistant gram-negative bacterium
CA	Community-Associated	CVC	Central venous catheter
CCDIC	Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control	CSF	Cerebrospinal fluid
CHEC	Canadian Hospital Epidemiology Committee	ESBL	Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase
CDI	<i>Clostridium difficile</i> infection	HAI	Healthcare-Associated Infection
		HA	Healthcare-Associated

ICU	Intensive Care Unit
MRSA	Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
NML	National Microbiology Laboratory, PHAC
PHAC	Public Health Agency of Canada
SSI	Surgical site infection
VRE	Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus</i>

CNISP hospitals span across all 10 provinces.



Data and specimens collected annually by CNISP produce national infection rates, identify organism strain types, monitor antimicrobial resistance and antibiotic usage patterns which all help to reduce the impact of HAIs and antimicrobial resistance in hospitals, which in turn impacts the community

Since 1995, CNISP has produced over **260 publications** including scientific articles, reports and conference abstracts that provide scientific evidence to inform public health action to reduce infections

This time-line highlights the significant milestones initiated by CNISP which have provided the data needed to monitor and help reduce the impact of healthcare-associated and antimicrobial resistant infections.

