



Appendix 2

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: Si D, Runnegar N, Marquess J, et al. Characterising health care-associated bloodstream infections in public hospitals in Queensland, 2008–2012. *Med J Aust* 2016; 204: 276. Do i: 10.5694/mja15.00957.

Appendix 2: Distribution of intravascular catheter-associated bloodstream infections by type of catheters, 2008-2012

| Type of intravascular catheters | No. of bloodstream infections | % |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Peripherally inserted central venous catheter* | 1,026 | 37.2 |
| Tunneled central venous catheter (e.g. Hickman, Broviac)* | 406 | 14.7 |
| Non-tunneled (percutaneous) central venous catheter* | 370 | 13.4 |
| Peripheral intravenous catheter | 359 | 13.0 |
| Tunneled haemodialysis catheter (e.g. Permocath)* | 200 | 7.3 |
| Totally implantable central venous access port (e.g. Mediport, Infuse-a-Port, Port-a-Cath)* | 153 | 5.6 |
| Non-tunneled (temporary) haemodialysis catheter (e.g. Vascath)* | 81 | 2.9 |
| Arteriovenous fistula/graft | 78 | 2.8 |
| Peripheral artery catheter | 27 | 1.0 |
| Pulmonary artery catheter (e.g. Swan-Ganz)* | 4 | 0.2 |
| Other | 51 | 1.9 |
| Total | 2,755 | 100.0 |

* These together were central line-associated bloodstream infections (2,240 in total)