2023 NHSN Central Nervous System Infection (CNS) Checklist

Documentation Review Checklist				
CNS - Central Nervous System Infection				
IC-Intracranial infection (brain abscess, subdural or epidural infection, encephalitis)				
Element	Element Met	Date		
Intracranial infection must meet at least <u>one</u> of the following criteria:				
1. Patient has organism(s) identified from identified from brain tissue or dura by a culture or				
non-culture based microbiologic testing method which is performed for purposes of				
clinical diagnosis or treatment, for example, not Active Surveillance Culture/Testing				
(ASC/AST).				
2. Patient has an abscess or evidence of intracranial infection on gross anatomic or				
histopathologic exam.				
3. Patient has at least <u>two</u> of the following localized signs or symptoms:				
Headache*				
Dizziness*				
• Fever (>38.0°C)				
Localizing neurologic signs*				
Changing level of consciousness*				
Confusion*				
AND at least one of the following:				
 a. Organism(s) seen on microscopic examination of brain or abscess tissue obtained by needle aspiration or during an invasive procedure or autopsy. 				
b. Imaging test evidence definitive for infection (for example, ultrasound, CT scan MRI,				
radionuclide brain scan, or arteriogram), which if equivocal is supported by clinical				
correlation, specifically, physician documentation of antimicrobial treatment for				
intracranial infection.				
c. Diagnostic single antibody titer (IgM) or 4-fold increase in paired sera (IgG) for				
organism.				
4. Patient ≤1 year of age has at least <i>two</i> of the following localized signs or symptoms:				
• Fever (>38.0°C)				
Hypothermia (<36.0°C)				
Apnea*				
Bradycardia*				
Localizing neurologic signs*				
Changing level of consciousness*, for example, irritability, poor feeding, lethargy				
AND at least one of the following:				
a. Organism(s) seen on microscopic examination of brain or abscess tissue obtained by				
needle aspiration or during an invasive procedure or autopsy.				
b. Imaging test evidence definitive for infection, (for example, ultrasound, CT scan, MRI,				
radionuclide brain scan, or arteriogram), which if equivocal is supported by clinical				
correlation, specifically, physician documentation of antimicrobial treatment for				
intracranial infection.				



C.	Diagnostic single antibody titer (IgM) or 4-fold increase in paired sera (IgG) for organism.		
*With no oth	ner recognized cause documented by physician		
Reporting in	structions:		
• Repo	ort as MEN if meningitis (MEN) and encephalitis (IC) are present together.		
 Report as IC if meningitis (MEN) and a brain abscess (IC) are present together after operation. 			
• Repo	ort as SA if meningitis (MEN) and spinal abscess/infection (SA) are present together.		

CNS - Central Nervous System Infection				
MEN-Meningitis or ventriculitis				
Element	Element Met	Date		
Meningitis or ventriculitis must meet at least <u>one</u> of the following criteria:				
1. Patient has organism(s) identified from cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) by a culture or non-				
culture based microbiologic testing method, which is performed for purposes of clinical				
diagnosis or treatment, for example, not Active Surveillance Culture/Testing (ASC/AST).				
2. Patient has at least <u>two</u> of the following:				
i. Fever (>38.0°C)				
Headache				
(Note: Elements of "i" alone may not be used to meet the two required elements)	+			
ii. Meningeal sign(s)*	<u> </u>			
iii. Cranial nerve sign(s)*				
AND at least one of the following:	T			
 Increased white cells, elevated protein, and decreased glucose in CSF (per reporting laboratory's reference range). 				
b. Organism(s) seen on Gram stain of CSF.				
c. Organism(s) identified from blood by a culture or non-culture based microbiologic				
testing method, which is performed for purposes of clinical diagnosis or treatment,				
for example, not Active Surveillance Culture/Testing (ASC/AST).				
 Diagnostic single antibody titer (IgM) or 4-fold increase in paired sera (IgG) for organism. 				
 Patient ≤1 year of age has at least <u>two</u> of the following: 	•			
i. Fever (>38.0°C)				
Hypothermia (<36.0°C)				
Apnea*				
Bradycardia*				
Irritability*				
(Note: Elements of "i" alone may not be used to meet the required two elements).	+-			
ii. Meningeal signs*				
iii. Cranial nerve signs*				
AND at least one of the following:	1			
 Increased white cells, elevated protein, and decreased glucose in CSF (per reporting laboratory's reference range). 				
b. Organism(s) seen on Gram stain of CSF.				
c. Organism(s) identified from blood by a culture or non-culture based microbiologic				
testing method, which is performed for purposes of clinical diagnosis or treatment,				
for example, not Active Surveillance Culture/Testing (ASC/AST).				
d. Diagnostic single antibody titer (IgM) or 4-fold increase in paired sera (IgG) for				
organism.				
*With no other recognized cause documented by physician				
Reporting instructions:				

- Report CSF shunt infection as SSI-MEN if it occurs within 90 days of placement; if later or after manipulation/access, it is considered CNS-MEN but is not reportable as an SSI.
- Report as MEN if meningitis (MEN) and encephalitis (IC) are present together.
- Report as IC if meningitis (MEN) and a brain abscess (IC) are present together after operation.
- Report as SA if meningitis (MEN) and spinal abscess/infection (SA) are present together.



CNS - Central Nervous System Infection					
SA-Spinal abscess/infection (spinal abscess, spinal subdural or epidural infection)					
Element		Element Met	Date		
Spinal absce	ess/infection must meet at least <u>one</u> of the following criteria:				
spin met	ent has organism(s) identified from abscess or from purulent material found in the all epidural or subdural space by a culture or non-culture based microbiologic testing hod which is performed for purposes of clinical diagnosis or treatment, for example, Active Surveillance Culture/Testing (ASC/AST).				
	ent has an abscess or other evidence of spinal infection on gross anatomic or opathologic exam.				
3. Pati	3. Patient has at least <u>one</u> of the following localized signs or symptoms:				
•	Fever (>38.0°C)				
•	Back pain* or tenderness*				
•	Radiculitis*				
•	Paraparesis*				
•	Paraplegia*				
<u>AND</u> at	least <u>one</u> of the following:				
a.	Organism(s) identified from blood by a culture or non-culture based microbiologic testing method, which is performed for purposes of clinical diagnosis or treatment, for example, not Active Surveillance Culture/Testing (ASC/AST) AND Imaging test evidence definitive for spinal abscess/infection (for example, myelography, ultrasound, CT scan, MRI, or other scans [gallium, technetium, etc.]), which if equivocal is supported by clinical correlation, specifically, physician				
	documentation of antimicrobial treatment for spinal abscess/infection.				
b.	Imaging test evidence definitive for a spinal abscess/infection (for example, myelography, ultrasound, CT scan, MRI, or other scans [gallium, technetium, etc.]), which if equivocal is supported by clinical correlation, specifically, physician documentation of antimicrobial treatment for spinal abscess/infection.				
*With no ot	ther recognized cause documented by physician	_1			
Reporting in	nstruction: ort as SA if meningitis (MEN) and spinal abscess/infection (SA) are present together afte	er operation.			

