Template for State Healthcare-associated Infection Plan

In response to the increasing concerns about the public health impact of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs), the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has developed an Action Plan to help prevent Healthcare-associated Infections. The HHS Action Plan includes recommendations for surveillance, research, communication, and metrics for measuring progress toward national goals. Three overarching priorities have been identified:

- Progress toward 5-year national prevention targets (e.g., 50-70% reduction in bloodstream infections);
- Improve use and quality of the metrics and supporting systems needed to assess progress towards meeting the targets; and
- Prioritization and broad implementation of current evidence-based prevention recommendations

Background: The 2009 Omnibus bill required states who received Preventive Health and Health Services (PHHS) Block Grant funds to certify that they would submit a plan to reduce HAIs to the Secretary of Health and Human Services not later than January 1, 2010. In order to assist states in responding within the short timeline required by that language and to facilitate coordination with national HAI prevention efforts, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) created a template to assist state planning efforts.

This template helps to ensure progress toward national prevention targets as described in the HHS Action Plan. CDC is leading the implementation of recommendations on national prevention targets and metrics and states should tailor the plan to their state-specific needs.

Initial emphasis for HAI prevention focused on acute care, inpatient settings, and then expanded to outpatient settings. The public health model of population-based healthcare delivery places health departments in a unique and important role in this area, particularly given shifts in healthcare delivery from acute care settings to ambulatory and long term care settings. In non-hospital settings, infection control and oversight have been lacking which have resulted in outbreaks which can have a wide-ranging and substantial impact on affected communities. At the same time, trends toward mandatory reporting of HAIs from hospitals reflect increased demand for accountability from the public.

The State HAI Action Plan template targets the following areas:

1. Enhance HAI Program Infrastructure
2. Surveillance, Detection, Reporting, and Response
3. Prevention
4. Evaluation, Oversight, and Communication

With new Ebola-related, infection control activities, the following two tables have been added to reflect those activities:

5. Infection Control Assessment and Response (Ebola-associated activity from FOA Supplement, CK14-1401PPHFSUPP15, Project A)
6. Targeted Healthcare Infection Prevention Programs (Ebola-associated activity from FOA Supplement, CK14-1401PPHFSUPP15, Project B)

Framework and Funding for Prevention of HAIs

CDC's framework for the prevention of HAIs builds on a coordinated effort of federal, state, and partner organizations and is based on a collaborative public health approach that includes surveillance, outbreak response, infection control, research, training, education, and systematic implementation of prevention practices. Legislation in support of HAI prevention provides a unique opportunity to strengthen existing state capacity for prevention efforts.

Template for developing HAI plan

The following template provides choices for enhancing state HAI prevention activities in the six areas identified above. For each section, please choose elements which best support current activities or planned activities. Current activities are those in which the state is presently engaged and includes activities that are scheduled to begin using currently available resources. Planned activities represent future directions the state would like to move in to meet currently unmet needs, contingent on available resources and competing priorities. A section for additional activities is included to accommodate plans beyond the principal categories.

1. Enhance HAI program infrastructure

Successful HAI prevention requires close integration and collaboration with state and local infection prevention activities and systems. Consistency and compatibility of HAI data collected across facilities will allow for greater success in reaching state and national goals. Please select areas for development or enhancement of state HAI surveillance, prevention, and control efforts.

Table 1: State infrastructure planning for HAI surveillance, prevention, and control.

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
☒	☐	1. Establish statewide HAI prevention leadership through the formation of multidisciplinary group or state HAI advisory council i. Collaborate with local and regional partners (e.g., state hospital associations, professional societies for infection control and healthcare epidemiology, academic organizations, laboratorians, and networks of acute care hospitals and long term care facilities).	Completed

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
☒	☐	ii. Include hospital preparedness partners (e.g., hospital/healthcare coalitions funded through the ASPR Hospital Preparedness Program). Additional representation from accrediting and/or licensing agency with surveyor authority is ideal.	Ongoing
	X	iii. Engage HAI advisory committee in potential roles and activities to improve antibiotic use in the state (antibiotic stewardship)	June, 2017
	X	iv. Engage HAI advisory committee in activities to increase health department's access to data and subsequently use those data in prevention efforts	Ongoing
☐	☒	iv. Identify specific HAI prevention targets consistent with HHS priorities	Ongoing
		Other activities or descriptions: *Discussions have been held with HPP program staff and healthcare coalition will be invited to attend, and participate in, HAI Advisory Committee meetings. Representatives of the state surveying agency have historically been involved in HAI activities and will continue to be included.*	
☒	☐	2. Establish an HAI surveillance prevention and control program i. Designate a State HAI Prevention Coordinator	
☐	☒	ii. Develop dedicated, trained HAI staff with at least one FTE (or contracted equivalent) to oversee HAI activities areas (Integration, Collaboration, and Capacity Building; Reporting, Detection, Response, and	Contingent on identifying ongoing funding source

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
		Surveillance; Prevention; Evaluation, Oversight, Communication, and Infection Control)	
		Other activities or descriptions: *The Bureau of Communicable Disease Control and Prevention (BCDCP) within the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) has a staff member designated as the State HAI Prevention Coordinator. Historically, due to the lack of a dedicated funding source, the HAI Coordinator position has not been a full-time position. In addition, DHSS's Bureau of Healthcare Analysis and Data Dissemination is responsible for the collection and analysis of HAI data and has staff dedicated to this task; these positions don't focus solely on HAIs and have no dedicated funding source.*	
☒	☐	3. Integrate laboratory activities with HAI surveillance, prevention, and control efforts. i. Improve laboratory capacity to confirm emerging resistance in HAI pathogens and perform typing where appropriate (e.g., outbreak investigation support, HL7 messaging of laboratory results)	
		Other activities or descriptions: *Healthcare-associated Staphylococcus aureus and enterococci aggregate antibiotic sensitivity data is submitted to the state quarterly for HAIs monitored by each specific facility. This allows the state to monitor healthcare-associated S. aureus resistance trends (MRSA) and entercoccal resistance trends (VRE). The primary limitation of this data is that hospitals monitor different infections sites (e.g., some monitor SSIs and CLABSI while another might monitor UTIs and CLABSI), so data is not comparable. However, it gives a general idea of resistance levels in HAI isolates.*	

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
		All laboratories that provide sensitivity testing for healthcare facilities in Missouri are required to provide antibiograms to the state annually for each of those facilities. They are required to use standardized CLSI methods for the sensitivities and eliminate duplicate specimens. Although this data does not differentiate between HAIs and community-acquired isolates, it provides resistance trends that can be analyzed for specific institutions, regions, and statewide. This data has been collected since 2006 and a renewed effort to analyze the information is underway. Data will be shared with the Advisory Council and other partners as it becomes available.	
☒	☐	4. Improve coordination among government agencies or organizations that share responsibility for assuring or overseeing HAI surveillance, prevention, and control (e.g., State Survey agencies, Communicable Disease Control, state licensing boards)	
		Other activities or descriptions:	
☒	☐	5. Facilitate use of standards-based formats (e.g., Clinical Document Architecture, electronic messages) by healthcare facilities for purposes of electronic reporting of HAI data. Providing technical assistance or other incentives for implementations of standards-based reporting can help develop capacity for HAI surveillance and other types of public health surveillance, such as for conditions deemed reportable to state and local health agencies using electronic laboratory reporting (ELR). Facilitating use of standards-based solutions for external reporting also can strengthen relationships between healthcare facilities and regional nodes of healthcare information, such as Regional Health Information Organizations. (RHIOs) and Health Information Exchanges (HIEs). These relationships, in turn, can yield broader benefits for public health by consolidating electronic reporting through regional nodes.	

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
		Other activities or descriptions: *Missouri state law mandates electronic reporting of specified HAIs to DHSS by hospitals and ASCs. The Missouri Healthcare-Associated Infections Reporting System (MHIRS) was established for this purpose. Data is collected and transmitted electronically to DHSS using MHIRS and NHSN on CLABSI, and on specific risk-adjusted surgical site infections using NHSN definitions and surveillance processes. Facility-specific data is made available on the interactive website* http://health.mo.gov/data/hai/drive_noso.php *Data is posted on a rolling quarter basis. Depending upon prevention targets decided upon by the Advisory Council, other systems may be utilized for data input and analysis (ex: WHONET, STATSCAN, NHSN, etc.)*	

2. Surveillance, Detection, Reporting, and Response

Timely and accurate monitoring remains necessary to gauge progress towards HAI elimination. Public health surveillance has been defined as the ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data essential to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health practice, and timely dissemination to those responsible for prevention and control.[1] Increased participation in systems such as the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) has been demonstrated to promote HAI reduction. This, combined with improvements to simplify and enhance data collection, and improve dissemination of results to healthcare providers and the public are essential steps toward increasing HAI prevention capacity.

The HHS Action Plan identifies targets and metrics for five categories of HAIs and identified Ventilator-associated Pneumonia as an HAI under development for metrics and targets (Appendix 1):

- Central Line-associated Blood Stream Infections (CLABSI)
- *Clostridium difficile* Infections (CDI)
- Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)
- Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) Infections
- Surgical Site Infections (SSI)
- Ventilator-associated Pneumonia (VAP)

State capacity for investigating and responding to outbreaks and emerging infections among patients and healthcare providers is central to HAI prevention. Investigation of outbreaks helps identify preventable causes of infections including issues with the improper use or handling of medical devices; contamination of medical products; and unsafe clinical practices.

[1] Thacker SB, Berkelman RL. Public health surveillance in the United States. Epidemiol Rev 1988;10:164-90.

Table 2: State planning for surveillance, detection, reporting, and response for HAIs

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
		1. Improve HAI outbreak detection and investigation	
☒	☐	i. Work with partners including CSTE, CDC, state legislatures, and providers across the healthcare continuum to improve outbreak reporting to state health departments	
☒	☐	ii. Establish protocols and provide training for health department staff to investigate outbreaks, clusters, or unusual cases of HAIs.	
☒	☐	iii. Develop mechanisms to protect facility/provider/patient identity when investigating incidents and potential outbreaks during the initial evaluation phase, where possible, to promote reporting of outbreaks	
☐	☒	iv. Improve overall use of surveillance data to identify and prevent HAI outbreaks or transmission in HC settings (e.g., hepatitis B, hepatitis C, multi-drug resistant organisms (MDRO), and other reportable HAIs)	March, 2018
		Other activities or descriptions: *Improving the use of existing HAI surveillance data is a focus of HAI activities under the 2015 ELC Ebola Domestic Supplement grant received by DHSS.*	
☐	☒	2. Enhance laboratory capacity for state and local detection and response to new and emerging HAI issues.	
		Other activities or descriptions:	

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
		Antibiogram data has been submitted to DHSS since 2006 by over 85 facilities in the state. Data is currently being summarized and analyzed and will be provided to the Advisory Council. Although the laboratories are using standardized methods for collecting the information, it is provided to the state in differing "presentations" therefore it has to be translated into a database. This is very time consuming and cumbersome which disallows any real time analysis. The feasibility of developing a standardized electronic mechanism of data entry for the laboratories to expedite this process will be evaluated. To the best of our knowledge, Missouri is one of only a few states that already has a statewide database of antibiograms from laboratories throughout the state.	
☒ ☒	☐ ☐	3. Improve communication of HAI outbreaks and infection control breaches i. Develop standard reporting criteria including, number, size, and type of HAI outbreak for health departments and CDC ii. Establish mechanisms or protocols for exchanging information about outbreaks or breaches among state and local governmental partners (e.g., State Survey agencies, Communicable Disease Control, state licensing boards)	
		Other activities or descriptions: *Outbreaks of all types of infections including HAIs are reportable conditions in Missouri and have been for many years. Mechanisms and structure for exchanging information about outbreaks or breaches already exist between DHSS's Division of Regulation and Licensure, and BCDCP.*	

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
		4. Identify at least 2 priority prevention targets for surveillance in support of the HHS HAI Action Plan	
☒	☐	i. Central Line-associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)	
☐	☒	ii. *Clostridium difficile* Infections (CDI)	Dependent on Advisory Council recommendations
☒	☐	iii. Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)	
☐	☒	iv. Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Infections	Dependent on Advisory Council recommendations
☒	☐	v. Surgical Site Infections (SSI)	
☒	☐	vi. Ventilator-associated Pneumonia (VAP)	
		Other activities or descriptions: *DHSS currently collects and reports data to the public quarterly on CLABSIs from ICUs according to NHSN protocols and on risk-adjusted coronary artery bypass grafts with both chest and donor site incisions, abdominal hysterectomies, and hip prosthesis surgeries in hospitals, and on herniorrhaphy and breast surgeries in ambulatory surgery centers. Other surgeries may be substituted or added in the future based on the recommendation of the HAI Advisory Committee and with an approved rule change.* **Due to problems associated with inter-rater reliability and differing definitions for VAP, a surrogate process measure, head of bed (HOB) elevation, was selected by the Infection Control Advisory Panel, and hospitals currently report on the HOB process measure on a voluntary basis.*	

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
☐ ☐	☐ ☐	5. Adopt national standards for data and technology to track HAIs (e.g., NHSN). i. Develop metrics to measure progress towards national goals (align with targeted state goals). (See Appendix 1). ii. Establish baseline measurements for prevention targets	No planned activity
		Other activities or descriptions:	
☐	☒	6. Develop state surveillance training competencies i. Conduct local training for appropriate use of surveillance systems (e.g., NHSN) including facility and group enrollment, data collection, management, and analysis	Ongoing
		Other activities or descriptions: *Technical assistance is provided for users of MHIRS as needed and requested. NHSN training is available online and is offered by DHSS partners such as the Missouri Hospital Association and APIC.*	
☒	☐	7. Develop tailored reports of data analyses for state or region prepared by state personnel	
		Other activities or descriptions: *MHIRS currently posts risk-adjusted data on the interactive website. It is updated quarterly using a 12 month period. Also, an annual report is submitted to the governor and legislature (this is also available on the website). Historical data, presented by calendar year, is also available.*	

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
☐	☒	8. Validate data entered into HAI surveillance (e.g., through healthcare records review, parallel database comparison) to measure accuracy and reliability of HAI data collection	All are dependent on available funding and staffing
☐	☒	i. Develop a validation plan	
☐	☒	ii. Pilot test validation methods in a sample of healthcare facilities	
☐	☒	iii. Modify validation plan and methods in accordance with findings from pilot project	
☐	☒	iv. Implement validation plan and methods in all healthcare facilities participating in HAI surveillance	
☐	☒	v. Analyze and report validation findings	
☐	☒	vi. Use validation findings to provide operational guidance for healthcare facilities that targets any data shortcomings detected	
		Other activities or descriptions: *Currently, state surveyors evaluate healthcare compliance with state HAI requirements that include compliance with national HAI standards; however, the weakness in this system is that these surveys are conducted on a frequency basis dependent upon resources and when complaints are received. An enhanced validation process would be beneficial because the intensity and frequency of the validation process could be enhanced.*	
☒	☐	9. Develop preparedness plans for improved response to HAI	
		i. Define processes and tiered response criteria to handle increased reports of serious infection control breaches (e.g., syringe reuse), suspect cases/clusters, and outbreaks	

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
		Other activities or descriptions: *These are routine activities already in place and coordinated between the Bureau of Communicable Disease Control and Prevention and the state surveyors, along with external partners.*	
☒	☐	10. Collaborate with professional licensing organizations to identify and investigate complaints related to provider infection control practice in non-hospital settings and set standards for continuing education and training	
		Other activities or descriptions: *These are routine activities already in place and coordinated between the Bureau of Communicable Disease Control and Prevention and the state surveyors, along with external partners.*	
☐ ☒	☒ ☐	11. Adopt integration and interoperability standards for HAI information systems and data sources i. Improve overall use of surveillance data to identify and prevent HAI outbreaks or transmission in HC settings (e.g., hepatitis B, hepatitis C, multi-drug resistant organisms (MDRO), and other reportable HAIs) across the spectrum of inpatient and outpatient healthcare settings ii. Promote definitional alignment and data element standardization needed to link HAI data across the nation.	Improvement in existing systems are funding dependent
		Other activities or descriptions:	

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
		Hepatitis B and C are reportable diseases in Missouri and cases are investigated by DHSS, as are outbreaks of MDROs. For CLABSIs in ICUs and risk-adjusted CBGBs, hip prosthesis, and abdominal hysterectomies in hospitals and for herniorrhaphy and breast surgeries in ASCs, this is already available. Future changes in definitions and data elements would require a change in State regulation.	
☒	☐	12. Enhance electronic reporting and information technology for healthcare facilities to reduce reporting burden and increase timeliness, efficiency, comprehensiveness, and reliability of the data i. Report HAI data to the public	
		Other activities or descriptions: *Currently data from NHSN is shared with MHIRS for public reporting. In the past, the data was sent directly to MHIRS.*	
☒	☐	13. Make available risk-adjusted HAI data that enable state agencies to make comparisons between hospitals.	
		Other activities or descriptions: *MHIRS has been providing risk-adjusted HAI data to the public since 2006 via an interactive website.*	
☒	☐	14. Enhance surveillance and detection of HAIs in nonhospital settings	
		Other activities or descriptions:	

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
		Currently, ASCs are required to report hernia and breast surgeries. This risk-adjusted data is publically reported on the MHIRS website.	

3. Prevention

State implementation of HHS Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC) recommendations is a critical step toward the elimination of HAIs. CDC and HICPAC have developed evidence-based HAI prevention guidelines cited in the HHS Action Plan for implementation. These guidelines are translated into practice and implemented by multiple groups in hospital settings for the prevention of HAIs. CDC guidelines have also served as the basis for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Surgical Care Improvement Project. These evidence-based recommendations have also been incorporated into Joint Commission standards for accreditation of U.S. hospitals and have been endorsed by the National Quality Forum. Please select areas for development or enhancement of state HAI prevention efforts.

Table 3: State planning for HAI prevention activities

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
☒	☐	1. Implement HICPAC recommendations i. Develop strategies for implementation of HICPAC recommendations for at least 2 prevention targets specified by the state multidisciplinary group.	
		Other activities or descriptions: *The DHSS Division of Regulation and Licensure uses national guidance to evaluate compliance with appropriate infection control standards.*	
☐	☒	2. Establish prevention working group under the state HAI advisory council to coordinate state HAI collaboratives i. Assemble expertise to consult, advise, and coach inpatient healthcare facilities involved in HAI prevention collaboratives	To be determined by Advisory Council
		Other activities or descriptions:	

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒	3. Establish HAI collaboratives with at least 10 hospitals (this may require a multi-state or regional collaborative in low population density regions) i. Identify staff trained in project coordination, infection control, and collaborative coordination ii. Develop a communication strategy to facilitate peer-to-peer learning and sharing of best practices iii. Establish and adhere to feedback from standardized outcome data to track progress	To be determined by Advisory Council
		Other activities or descriptions:	
☒	☐	4. Develop state HAI prevention training competencies i. Consider establishing requirements for education and training of healthcare professionals in HAI prevention (e.g., certification requirements, public education campaigns, and targeted provider education) or work with healthcare partners to establish best practices for training and certification	
		Other activities or descriptions: *ICP course is offered annually through the Missouri Hospital Association to increase ICP competency and increase certification of ICPs.*	
☐	☒	5. Implement strategies for compliance to promote adherence to HICPAC recommendations i. Consider developing statutory or regulatory standards for healthcare infection control and	June, 2018

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒	prevention or work with healthcare partners to establish best practices to ensure adherence ii. Coordinate/liaise with regulation and oversight activities such as inpatient or outpatient facility licensing/accrediting bodies and professional licensing organizations to prevent HAIs iii. Improve regulatory oversight of hospitals, enhance surveyor training and tools, and add sources and uses of infection control data iv. Consider expanding regulation and oversight activities to currently unregulated settings where healthcare is delivered and work with healthcare partners to establish best practices to ensure adherence	
		Other activities or descriptions:	
☒	☐	6. Enhance prevention infrastructure by increasing joint collaboratives with at least 20 hospitals (i.e. this may require a multi-state or regional collaborative in low population density regions)	
		Other activities or descriptions: *Several collaboratives have been completed and others are underway. These collaboratives have been administrated by the Missouri Hospital Association, Center for Patient Safety and Primaris and have had a range of targets such as MRSA and C. Diff Prevention, Surgical Site, Central Line and Urinary Tract infection reductions. DHSS has participated in or consulted on these collaboratives.*	
☒	☐	7. Establish collaborative(s) to prevent HAIs in nonhospital settings (e.g., long term care, dialysis)	

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
		Other activities or descriptions: *DHSS received funding for increased training for ambulatory care and long term care settings. Statewide training has been provided and more training is planned in future years. These activities have been accomplished through a contract with the University of Missouri School of Nursing Outreach Program and a website has been developed where providers can access these training materials. The School of Nursing has created and utilized an HAI Advisory Council to help identify needed training and advise on the content of the training provided.*	

4. Evaluation and Communication

Program evaluation is an essential organizational practice in public health. Continuous evaluation and communication of findings integrates science as a basis for decision-making and action for the prevention of HAIs. Evaluation and communication allows for learning and ongoing improvement. Routine, practical evaluations can inform strategies for the prevention and control of HAIs. Please select areas for development or enhancement of state HAI prevention efforts.

Table 4: State HAI communication and evaluation planning

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
☐ ☐	☒ ☒	1. Conduct needs assessment and/or evaluation of the state HAI program to learn how to increase impact i. Establish evaluation activity to measure progress toward targets and ii. Establish systems for refining approaches based on data gathered	June, 2018
		Other activities or descriptions (not required):	
☒	☒	2. Develop and implement a communication plan about the state's HAI program and about progress to meet public and private stakeholders needs i. Disseminate state priorities for HAI prevention to healthcare organizations, professional provider organizations, governmental agencies, non-profit public health organizations, and the public	Ongoing
		Other activities or descriptions: *DHSS currently maintains the MHIRS and HAI websites that provide a way for the public and other stakeholders to view data and other information. It is anticipated that the HAI Advisory Council will have*	

		additional input as to how this website could be improved, although a funding source(s) would also need to be identified to cover the costs of recommended improvements.	
☒	☐	3. Provide consumers access to useful healthcare quality measures i. Disseminate HAI data to the public	
		Other activities or descriptions: *MHIRS data and other links on the DHSS website are available for this purpose.*	
☐	☒	4. Guide patient safety initiatives i. Identify priorities and provide input to partners to help guide patient safety initiatives and research aimed at reducing HAIs	Dependent on funding and dedicated staffing
		Other activities or descriptions:	

Healthcare Infection Control and Response (Ebola-associated activities)

The techniques and practice on which infection control protocols are based form the backbone of infectious disease containment for pathogens that are otherwise amplified and accelerated in healthcare settings. Investments in a more robust infection control infrastructure will prevent many HAIs transmitted to, and among, patients and health care workers.

Table 5: Infection Control Assessment and Response

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
☒	☒	1. Create an inventory of all healthcare settings in state. List must include at least one infection control point of contact at the facility	December, 2016

☐	☒	2. Identify current regulatory/licensing oversight authorities for each healthcare facility and explore ways to expand oversight	March, 2018
		Other activities or descriptions: *Expanding oversight beyond currently existing laws and regulations is an ongoing process that requires considerable discussion between DHSS, the HAI Advisory Council, and all stakeholders.*	
☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒	3. Assess readiness of Ebola-designated facilities within the state i. Use CDC readiness assessment tool and determine gaps in infection control ii. Address gaps (mitigate gaps) iii. Conduct follow-up assessments	October 1, 2016
		Other activities or descriptions: *Currently, there are no Ebola-designated facilities in Missouri. If this should change in the future, DHSS has a process in place to work with facilities to assess their readiness and following-up after gaps are mitigated.*	
☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	4. Assess outbreak reporting and response in healthcare facilities i. Use standard assessment tool and determine gaps in outbreak reporting and response ii. Address gaps (mitigate gaps) iii. Track HAI outbreak response and outcome	
		Other activities or descriptions: *Outbreaks of HAIs of potential public health significance are reportable under Missouri's reporting rule. DHSS responds to outbreaks in collaboration with their local, state, and federal partners depending on*	

	the type of outbreak being experienced. Response activities may include assistance with source identification, guidance on resolving the issue, as well as increased surveillance and monitoring. Outbreaks are tracked by DHSS until the issue is resolved.	

Table 6: Targeted Healthcare Infection Prevention Programs

Check Items Underway	Check Items Planned	Items Planned for Implementation (or currently underway)	Target Dates for Implementation
☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒	1. Expand infection control assessments i. Expand assessments to other additional facilities and other healthcare settings and determine gaps in infection control ii. Address gaps (mitigate gaps) iii. Conduct follow-up assessments	March, 2018
		Other activities or descriptions: *DHSS proposes to expand infection control assessments and gap identification through increased use of resources already in place. These resources include the following: 1) infection control data from regulatory surveys of specific facilities that identify gaps in procedures, 2) data collected by DHSS on the prevalence of HAIs in various acute and non-acute care settings, and 3) the expertise of infection control professionals on existing HAI advisory groups. The plan would involve collecting and analyzing data from these resources to identify areas by category of facilities (i.e. acute care, long term care, and outpatient) where there are gaps in infection control. Training and education interventions tailored by category of facility would then be developed that address the identified gaps. This approach relies on existing, ongoing resources that are sustainable over time.*	

☐ ☒	☐ ☐	2. Increase infection control competency and practice in all healthcare settings through training i. Incorporate general infection control knowledge and practice assessments of competency into state licensing board requirements, credentialing, and continuing education requirements for clinical care providers (e.g., medical license, admitting privileges) and/or licensing/accreditation requirements for healthcare facilities. ii. Develop a sustainable training program based on CDC guidance and technical assistance to perform training, prioritizing on-site train-the-trainer programs in key domains of infection control, including the incorporation of hands on evaluations and competency assessments of best practices and a system to monitor ongoing compliance and competency.	No planned activity March, 2018
		Other activities or descriptions: *DHSS will utilize contractual services and build upon training material developed for ambulatory surgical and long term care settings under previous grants to further HAI education in Missouri by developing resources to provide education addressing identified infection control gaps in a variety of care settings. This training would be targeted at different healthcare settings (acute care, long term care and outpatient) and would be held at various locations around the state. To ensure sustainability, any training developed would be made available online which would provide ongoing access. Additionally, a train-the-trainer component would be included to further ensure sustainability.*	
☐	☐	3. Enhance surveillance capacity to improve situational awareness, describe emerging threats, and target onsite assessments to implement prevention programs i. Build capacity to analyze data reported by facilities in a defined region to allow for a comprehensive assessment of potential healthcare-associated infection threats, and communicate results with healthcare facilities.	No planned activity

☐	☐	ii. Work with CDC to guide analytic direction and identify facilities for prioritized assessments/response	
☐	☐	iii. Improve outbreak reporting capacity by developing an infrastructure that includes clear definitions of infectious threats of epidemiologic importance that are communicated to facilities	
☐	☐	iv. Implement a response plan to address potential emerging threats identified by using enhanced surveillance	
		Other activities or descriptions:	

Appendix 1

The HHS Action plan identifies metrics and 5-year national prevention targets. These metrics and prevention targets were developed by representatives from various federal agencies, the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC), professional and scientific organizations, researchers, and other stakeholders. The group of experts was charged with identifying potential targets and metrics for six categories of healthcare-associated infections:

- Central Line-associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)
- Clostridium difficile Infections (CDI)
- Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)
- Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Infections
- Surgical Site Infections (SSI)
- Ventilator-associated Pneumonia (VAP)

Following the development of draft metrics as part of the HHS Action Plan in January 2009, HHS solicited comments from stakeholders for review.

Stakeholder feedback and revisions to the original draft Metrics

Comments on the initial draft metrics published as part of the HHS Action Plan in January 2009 were reviewed and incorporated into revised metrics. While comments ranged from high level strategic observations to technical measurement details, commenters encouraged established baselines, both at the national and local level, use of standardized definitions and methods, engagement with the National Quality Forum, raised concerns regarding the use of a national targets for payment or accreditation purposes and of the validity of proposed measures, and would like to have both a target rate and a percent reduction for all metrics. Furthermore, commenters emphasized the need for flexibility in the metrics, to accommodate advances in electronic reporting and information technology and for advances in prevention of HAIs, in particular ventilator-associated pneumonia.

To address comments received on the Action Plan Metrics and Targets, proposed metrics have been updated to include source of metric data, baselines, and which agency would coordinate the measure. To respond to the requests for percentage reduction in HAIs in addition to HAI rates, a new type of metric, the standardized infection ratio (SIR), is being proposed. Below is a detailed technical description of the SIR.

Below is a table of the revised metrics described in the HHS Action plan. Please select items or add additional items for state planning efforts.

Metric Number and Label	Original HAI Elimination Metric	HAI Comparison Metric	Measurement System	National Baseline Established (State Baselines Established)	National 5-Year Prevention Target	Coordinator of Measurement System	Is the metric NQF endorsed?
1. CLABSI 1	CLABSIs per 1000 device days by ICU and other locations	CLABSI SIR	CDC NHSN Device-Associated Module	2006-2008 (proposed 2009, in consultation with states)	Reduce the CLABSI SIR by at least 50% from baseline or to zero in ICU and other locations	CDC	Yes*
2. CLIP 1 (formerly CLABSI 4)	Central line bundle compliance	CLIP Adherence percentage	CDC NHSN CLIP in Device-Associated Module	2009 (proposed 2009, in consultation with states)	100% adherence with central line bundle	CDC	Yes†
3a. C diff 1	Case rate per patient days; administrative/discharge data for ICD-9 CM coded *Clostridium difficile* Infections	Hospitalizations with *C. difficile* per 1000 patient discharges	Hospital discharge data	2008 (proposed 2008, in consultation with states)	At least 30% reduction in hospitalizations with *C. difficile* per 1000 patient discharges	AHRQ	No
3b. C diff 2 (new)		*C. difficile* SIR	CDC NHSN MDRO/CDAD Module LabID‡	2009-2010	Reduce the facility-wide healthcare facility-onset *C. difficile* LabID event SIR by at least 30% from baseline or to zero	CDC	No
4. CAUTI 2	# of symptomatic UTI per 1,000 urinary catheter days	CAUTI SIR	CDC NHSN Device-Associated Module	2009 for ICUs and other locations 2009 for other hospital units (proposed 2009, in consultation with states)	Reduce the CAUTI SIR by at least 25% from baseline or to zero in ICU and other locations	CDC	Yes*

Metric Number and Label	Original HAI Elimination Metric	HAI Comparison Metric	Measurement System	National Baseline Established (State Baselines Established)	National 5-Year Prevention Target	Coordinator of Measurement System	Is the metric NQF endorsed?
5a. MRSA 1	Incidence rate (number per 100,000 persons) of invasive MRSA infections	MRSA Incidence rate	CDC EIP/ABCs	2007-2008 (for non-EIP states, MRSA metric to be developed in collaboration with EIP states)	At least a 50% reduction in incidence of healthcare-associated invasive MRSA infections	CDC	No
5b. MRSA 2 (new)		MRSA bacteremia SIR	CDC NHSN MDRO/CDAD Module LabID‡	2009-2010	Reduce the facility-wide healthcare facility-onset MRSA bacteremia LabID event SIR by at least 25% from baseline or to zero	CDC	No
6. SSI 1	Deep incision and organ space infection rates using NHSN definitions (SCIP procedures)	SSI SIR	CDC NHSN Procedure-Associated Module	2006-2008 (proposed 2009, in consultation with states)	Reduce the admission and readmission SSI§ SIR by at least 25% from baseline or to zero	CDC	Yes¶
7. SCIP 1 (formerly SSI 2)	Adherence to SCIP/NQF infection process measures	SCIP Adherence percentage	CMS SCIP	To be determined by CMS	At least 95% adherence to process measures to prevent surgical site infections	CMS	Yes

* NHSN SIR metric is derived from NQF-endorsed metric data

† NHSN does not collect information on daily review of line necessity, which is part of the NQF

‡ LabID, events reported through laboratory detection methods that produce proxy measures for infection surveillance

§ Inclusion of SSI events detected on admission and readmission reduces potential bias introduced by variability in post-discharge surveillance efforts

¶ The NQF-endorsed metric includes deep wound and organ space SSIs only which are included the target.

Understanding the Relationship between HAI Rate and SIR Comparison Metrics

The Original HAI Elimination Metrics listed above are very useful for performing evaluations. Several of these metrics are based on the science employed in the NHSN. For example, metric #1 (CLABSI 1) for CLABSI events measures the number of CLABSI events per 1000 device (central line) days by ICU and other locations. While national aggregate CLABSI data are published in the annual NHSN Reports these rates must be stratified by types of locations to be risk-adjusted. This scientifically sound risk-adjustment strategy creates a practical challenge to summarizing this information nationally, regionally or even for an individual healthcare facility. For instance, when comparing CLABSI rates, there may be quite a number of different types of locations for which a CLABSI rate could be reported. Given CLABSI rates among 15 different types of locations, one may observe many different combinations of patterns of temporal changes. This raises the need for a way to combine CLABSI rate data across location types.

A standardized infection ratio (SIR) is identical in concept to a standardized mortality ratio and can be used as an indirect standardization method for summarizing HAI experience across any number of stratified groups of data. To illustrate the method for calculating an SIR and understand how it could be used as an HAI comparison metric, the following example data are displayed below:

Risk Group Stratifier	**Observed CLABSI Rates**			**NHSN CLABSI Rates for 2008 (Standard Population)**		
Location Type	**#CLABSI**	**#Central line-days**	**CLABSI rate***	**#CLABSI**	**#Central line-days**	**CLABSI rate***
ICU	170	100,000	1.7	1200	600,000	2.0
WARD	58	58,000	1.0	600	400,000	1.5

$$\text{SIR} = \frac{\text{observed}}{\text{expected}} = \frac{170+58}{100000\times\left(\frac{2}{1000}\right)+58{,}000\times\left(\frac{1.5}{1000}\right)} = \frac{228}{200+87} = \frac{228}{287} = 0.79$$

95%CI = (0.628,0.989)

*defined as the number of CLABSIs per 1000 central line-days

In the table above, there are two strata to illustrate risk-adjustment by location type for which national data exist from NHSN. The SIR calculation is based on dividing the total number of observed CLABSI events by an "expected" number using the CLABSI rates from the standard population. This "expected" number is calculated by multiplying the national CLABSI rate from the standard population by the observed number of central line-days for each stratum

which can also be understood as a prediction or projection. If the observed data represented a follow-up period such as 2009 one would state that an SIR of 0.79 implies that there was a 21% reduction in CLABSIs overall for the nation, region or facility.

The SIR concept and calculation is completely based on the underlying CLABSI rate data that exist across a potentially large group of strata. Thus, the SIR provides a single metric for performing comparisons rather than attempting to perform multiple comparisons across many strata which makes the task cumbersome. Given the underlying CLABSI rate data, one retains the option to perform comparisons within a particular set of strata where observed rates may differ significantly from the standard populations. These types of more detailed comparisons could be very useful and necessary for identifying areas for more focused prevention efforts.

The National 5-year prevention target for metric #1 could be implemented using the concept of an SIR equal to 0.25 as the goal. That is, an SIR value based on the observed CLABSI rate data at the 5-year mark could be calculated using NHSN CLABSI rate data stratified by location type as the baseline to assess whether the 75% reduction goal was met. There are statistical methods that allow for calculation of confidence intervals, hypothesis testing and graphical presentation using this HAI summary comparison metric called the SIR.

The SIR concept and calculation can be applied equitably to other HAI metrics list above. This is especially true for HAI metrics for which national data are available and reasonably precise using a measurement system such as the NHSN. The SIR calculation methods differ in the risk group stratification only. To better understand metric #6 (SSI 1) see the following example data and SIR calculation:

Risk Group Stratifiers		**Observed SSI Rates**			**NHSN SSI Rates for 2008 (Standard Population)**		
Procedure Code	**Risk Index Category**	**#SSI†**	**#procedures**	**SSI rate***	**#SSI†**	**#procedures**	**SSI rate***
CBGB	1	315	12,600	2.5	2100	70,000	3.0
CBGB	2,3	210	7000	3.0	1000	20,000	5.0
HPRO	1	111	7400	1.5	1020	60,000	1.7

$$\text{SIR} = \frac{\text{observed}}{\text{expected}} = \frac{315+210+111}{12600\times\left(\frac{3.0}{100}\right)+7000\times\left(\frac{5.0}{100}\right)+7400\left(\frac{1.7}{100}\right)} = \frac{636}{378+350+125.8} = \frac{636}{853.8} = 0.74$$

95%CI = (0.649,0.851)

† SSI, surgical site infection
* defined as the number of deep incision or organ space SSIs per 100 procedures

This example uses SSI rate data stratified by procedure and risk index category. Nevertheless, an SIR can be calculated using the same calculation process as for CLABSI data except using different risk group stratifiers for these example data. The SIR for this set of observed data is 0.74 which indicates there's a 26% reduction in the number of SSI events based on the baseline NHSN SSI rates as representing the standard population. Once again, these data can reflect the national picture at the 5-year mark and the SIR can serve as metric that summarizes the SSI experience into a single comparison.

There are clear advantages to reporting and comparing a single number for prevention assessment. However, since the SIR calculations are based on standard HAI rates among individual risk groups there is the ability to perform more detailed comparisons within any individual risk group should the need arise. Furthermore, the process for determining the best risk-adjustment for any HAI rate data is flexible and always based on more detailed risk factor analyses that provide ample scientific rigor supporting any SIR calculations. The extent to which any HAI rate data can be risk-adjusted is obviously related to the detail and volume of data that exist in a given measurement system.

In addition to the simplicity of the SIR concept and the advantages listed above, it's important to note another benefit of using an SIR comparison metric for HAI data. If there was need at any level of aggregation (national, regional, facility-wide, etc.) to combine the SIR values across mutually-exclusive data one could do so. The below table demonstrates how the example data from the previous two metric settings could be summarized.

	Observed HAIs			**Expected HAIs**		
HAI Metric	**#CLABSI**	**#SSI†**	**#Combined HAI**	**#CLABSI**	**#SSI†**	**#Combined HAI**
CLABSI 1	228			287		
SSI 1		636			853.8	
Combined HAI			228 + 636 = 864			287+853.8 = 1140.8
SIR = $\frac{\text{observed}}{\text{expected}} = \frac{228+636}{287+853.8} = \frac{864}{1140.8} = 0.76$ 95%CI = (0.673,0.849)						

† SSI (surgical site infection)