

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for LTAC

Instructions for this form are available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/forms/instr/TOI-57.150-LTAC.pdf>

*required for saving

Tracking #:

Facility ID:

*Survey Year:

Facility Characteristics (completed by Infection Preventionist)

*Ownership (check one):

- For profit
 Not for profit, including church
 Government
 Veterans Affairs

*Affiliation (check one):

- Hospital System
 Independent
 Multi-facility organization (specialty hospital network)

*Setting/classification:

Free-standing
 Within a hospital

If classified as "Free-standing," does your LTAC hospital share physical housing with one or more of the following on-site facilities or units (check all that apply)?

- No
 Inpatient rehabilitation facility
 Skilled nursing facility (SNF)/nursing home
 Neuro-behavioral unit or facility
 Residential facility (assisted living)
 Other (specify): _____

If classified as "Within a hospital," is your LTAC hospital located:

- In a building that does not provide acute care services (for example, psychiatric hospital?) Yes No
 Near (but not within) an acute care hospital? Yes No

In the previous calendar year, indicate:

*Number of patient days: _____
 *Number of admissions: _____
 *Average daily census: _____

*Numbers of LTAC beds in the following categories (categories should equal total):

- a. Intensive care unit (CIU) or critical care beds: _____
 b. High observation/special care/high acuity beds (not ICU): _____
 c. General LTAC beds: _____
 *Total number of LTAC beds (licensed capacity): _____

*Number of **airborne infection isolation** room (AIIR) beds: _____

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Facility Characteristics (continued)

- *Number of single occupancy rooms: _____
- *Number of double occupancy rooms: _____
- *Number of triple occupancy rooms: _____
- *Number of quadruple occupancy rooms: _____

*Total number of admissions with one of the one of the following conditions identified on admission (present of admission, not developing during LTAC stay): (Note: These categories are not mutually exclusive.)

If helpful for your facility in identifying these conditions on admission, review a list of ICD-10 and DRG codes commonly associated with these conditions found here: <http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/xls/DRGs-ICD-9s-NHSN-LTAC-Survey.xlsx>

- a. Ventilator dependence: _____
- b. Hemodialysis: _____

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (completed with input from Microbiology Laboratory Lead)

*1. Does your facility have its own on-site laboratory that performs bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing? Yes No

1a. If No, where is your facility's antimicrobial susceptibility testing performed: (check one)

- Affiliated medical center
- Commercial referral laboratory
- Other local/regional, non-affiliated reference laboratory

1b. If Yes, do you also send out any antimicrobial susceptibility testing (check one) Yes No

*2. For *Enterobacteriales*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and/or *Acinetobacter baumannii* complex, indicate which methods are used for:

- (1) Primary susceptibility testing and
- (2) Secondary, supplemental, or confirmatory testing (if performed).

If your laboratory does not perform susceptibility testing, indicate the methods used at the outside laboratory.
Use the testing codes listed below the table.

(1) Primary	(2) Secondary	Comments
_____	_____	_____
1 = Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion	4 = ThermoFiscer/Sensititre	7 = Agar dilution method
2 = bioMérieux/Vitek	5 = Beckman Coulter/MicroScan	10 = Gradient Dilution Strip (for example E test)
3 = BD Phoenix	6 = Selux Diagnostics	13 = Other (describe in Comments section)

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

*3. Does either the primary or secondary/supplemental antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) include the following (check all that apply):

Drug	Tested	Not Tested
Cefiderocol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceftazidime-Avibactam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceftolozane-Tazobactam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eravacycline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plazomicin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Imipenem-Relebactam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Meropenem-Vaborbactam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aztreonam-Avibactam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sulbactam-Durlobactam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*4. Has the laboratory implemented revised breakpoints recommended by CLSI for the following:

- a. Third-Generation Cephalosporin and monobactam (that is, aztreonam) breakpoints for *Enterobacterales* in 2010 Yes No
- b. Carbapenem breakpoints for *Enterobacterales* in 2010 Yes No
- c. Ertapenem breakpoints for *Enterobacterales* in 2012 Yes No
- d. Carbapenem breakpoints for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in 2012 Yes No
- e. Fluoroquinolone breakpoints for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in 2019 Yes No
- f. Fluoroquinolone breakpoints for *Enterobacterales* in 2019 Yes No
- g. Aminoglycoside breakpoints for *Enterobacterales* in 2023 Yes No
- h. Aminoglycoside breakpoints for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in 2023 Yes No
- i. Piperacillin-tazobactam breakpoints for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in 2023 Yes No
- j. Piperacillin-tazobactam breakpoints for *Enterobacterales* in 2022 Yes No

*5. Does the laboratory test bacterial isolates for presence of a carbapenemase? (this does not include automated testing instrument expert rules) Yes No

5a. If Yes, indicate what is done if carbapenemase production is detected: (check one)

- Change susceptible carbapenem results to resistant
- Report carbapenem MIC results without an interpretation
- No changes are made in the interpretation of carbapenems, the rest is used for epidemiological or infection control practices

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

5b. If Yes, which test is routinely performed to detect carbapenemase: (check all that apply)

- Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (PCR, Cepheid, etc.)
 mCIM/CIM
 NG-Test Carba-5 (or other lateral flow assay)
 Modified Hodge Test
 Carba NP
 Other _____

5c. If Yes, which of the following are routinely tested for the presence of carbapenemases: (check all that apply)

- Enterobacteriales* spp.
 Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 Acinetobacter baumannii

*6. Does your facility use commercial or laboratory developed tests for rapid molecular detection of antimicrobial resistance markers in bacterial bloodstream infections? Examples of commercially available systems include BioFire FilmArray, Luminex Verigene, etc.

- Yes
 No [if checked, skip questions 7 and 8]

6a. If Yes, which test panel(s) does your facility use? (check all that apply)

- Accelerate PhenoTest BC
 BioFire FilmArray BCID
 BioFire FilmArray BCID II
 Cepheid Xpert MRSA/SA BC
 GenMark ePlex BCID-GP
 GenMark ePlex BCID-GN
 GenMark ePlex BCID-FP
 Luminex Verigene BC-GP
 Luminex Verigene BC-GN
 MALDI-TOF MS directly from positive blood culture (e.g., Sepsityper)
 MALDI-TOF MS based antimicrobial resistance detection
 T2Biosystems T2Resistance
 Other Commercial Test(s) (Leave Comment) _____
 Other Laboratory Developed Test(s) (Leave Comment) _____

*7. In a scenario where the *mecA* resistance marker and *Staphylococcus aureus* are detected by rapid molecular testing in a blood specimen, select the procedure(s) your facility conducts. (check one)

- Our laboratory does not perform *mecA* testing using rapid molecular methods. [If checked, skip question 7a.]
 Culture based phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing is not performed. [If checked, skip question 7a.]
 Culture based phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing is performed. A text indicating results of the corresponding rapid molecular testing and/or the interpretation of the rapid molecular testing result is added to the phenotypic test result.
 Culture based phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing is performed. No text indicating corresponding rapid molecular testing and/or interpretation is added.

7a. If both rapid molecular and culture based phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing are performed for a blood specimen to detect drug resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus*, and discordance is found between their results, how are results reported? (check one)

- Further testing is not pursued. Results are reported separately.
 Further testing is not pursued. The phenotypic result is overridden by the rapid molecular test result when an antimicrobial resistance marker is detected.
 Further testing is performed to identify the reason for the discordance. Results are modified based on the further analysis.

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

- *8. In a scenario where the *bla*_{CTX-M} (CTX-M) resistance marker and *Escherichia coli* are detected by rapid molecular testing in a blood specimen, select the procedure(s) your facility conducts. (check one)
- Our laboratory does not perform *bla*_{CTX-M} (CTX-M) testing using rapid molecular methods. [If checked, skip questions 8a]
 - Culture based phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing is not performed. [If checked, skip question 8a.]
 - Culture based phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing is performed. A text indicating results of the corresponding rapid molecular testing and/or the interpretation of the rapid molecular testing result is added to the phenotypic test result.
 - Culture based phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing is performed. No text indicating corresponding rapid molecular testing and/or interpretation is added.
- 8a. If both rapid and culture based phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing are performed for a blood specimen to detect drug resistance in *Escherichia coli* and discordance is found between their results, how are results reported? (check one)
- Further testing is not pursued. Results are reported separately.
 - Further testing is not pursued. The phenotypic result is overridden by the rapid molecular test result when an antimicrobial resistance marker is detected.
 - Further testing is performed to identify the reason for the discordance. Results are modified based on the further analysis.
- *9. Where is yeast identification performed for specimens collected at your facility? (check one)
- On-site laboratory
 - Affiliated medical center
 - Commercial referral laboratory
 - Other local/regional, non-affiliated reference laboratory
 - Yeast identification not available (specifically, yeast identification is not performed onsite or at any affiliate/commercial/other laboratory) [If checked, skip questions 10-14]

Answer questions 10-14 for the laboratory that performs yeast identification for your facility:

- *10. Which of the following methods are used for yeast identification? (check all that apply)
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> MALDI-TOF MS System (Vitek MS) | <input type="checkbox"/> MicroScan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MALDI-TOF MS System (Bruker Biotyper) | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-automated Manual Kit (for example, API 20C, RapID, Germ Tube, PNA-FISH, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vitek-2 | <input type="checkbox"/> DNA sequencing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BD Phoenix | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

*11. Does the laboratory routinely use chromogenic agar for the identification or differentiation of *Candida* isolates?

- Yes No Unknown

*12. *Candida* isolated from which of the following body sites are usually fully identified to the species level? (check all that apply)

- Blood Respiratory
 Other normally sterile body site (for example, CSF) Other (specify): _____
 Urine None are fully identified to the species level

*13. Does the laboratory employ any PCR molecular tests to identify *Candida* from blood specimens?

- Yes No Unknown

13a. If yes, which PCR molecular tests are used to identify *Candida* from blood specimens? (check all that apply)

- T2Candida Panel
 BioFire BCID
 GenMark ePlex BCID
 Other, specify: _____
 Unknown

13b. If yes and you get a positive result, does this lab culture the blood to obtain an isolate?

- Yes, always
 Yes, with clinical order
 No
 Unknown

*14. Where is antifungal susceptibility testing (AFST) performed for specimens collected at your facility? (check one)

- On-site laboratory Other local/regional, non-affiliated reference laboratory
 Affiliated medical center AFST not available (specifically, AFST is not performed onsite or at any affiliate/commercial/other laboratory) [if selected, skip questions 15 -19]
 Commercial reference laboratory

Answer questions 15-19 for the laboratory that performs AFST for your facility:

*15. What methods are used for antifungal susceptibility testing (AFST), **excluding Amphotericin B**? (check all that apply)

- Broth microdilution with laboratory developed plates YeastOne (Thermo Scientific™ Sensititre™) Gradient diffusion (E test)
 Vitek (bioMerieux) Other (specify): _____ Unknown

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

*16. What methods are used for antifungal susceptibility testing (AFST) of **Amphotericin B**? (check all that apply)

- Broth microdilution with laboratory developed plates
 YeastOne (Thermo Scientific™ Sensititre™)
 Gradient diffusion (E test)
- Vitek (bioMerieux)
 Other (specify): _____
 Unknown

*17. AFST is performed for which of the following antifungal drugs? (check all that apply)

- Fluconazole
 Voriconazole
 Itraconazole
- Posaconazole
 Micafungin
 Anidulafungin
- Caspofungin
 Amphotericin B
 Flucytosine
- Other, specify: _____
 Unknown

*18. AFST is performed on fungal isolates in which of the following situations? (check all that apply)

	Performed automatically	Performed with a clinician's order	Not performed	Unknown
Blood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other normally sterile body site (for example, CSF)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Respiratory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*19. Is this laboratory developing antibiograms or other reports to track susceptibility trends for *Candida* spp. isolates tested in this laboratory?

- Yes
 No
 Unknown

*20. What is the primary testing method for *C. difficile* used most often by your facility's laboratory or the outside laboratory where your facility's testing is performed? (check one)

- Enzyme immunoassay (EIA) for toxin
 Cell cytotoxicity neutralization assay
 Nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) (for example, PCR, LAMP)
 NAAT plus EIA, if NAAT positive (2-step algorithm)
 Glutamate dehydrogenase (GDH) antigen plus EIA for toxin (2-step algorithm)
 GDH plus NAAT (2-step algorithm)
 GDH plus EIA for toxin, followed by NAAT for discrepant results
 Toxigenic culture (*C. difficile* culture followed by detection of toxins)
 Other (specify): _____

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

*21. Which of the following methods serve as the primary method used for bacterial identification at your facility?
(check one)

- MALDI-TOF MS System (Vitek MS)
- MALDI-TOF MS System (Bruker Biotyper)
- Automated Instrument (for example, Vitek, MicroScan, Phoenix, etc.)
- Non-automated Manual Kit (for example, API 20C, biochemicals)
- Rapid Identification (for example, NAAT/PCR, Gene Xpert, etc.)
- 16S rRNA Sequencing
- Other (specify): _____
- None

*22. Which of the following methods serve as the secondary or backup method used for bacterial identification at your facility? (for example, a secondary method if the primary method fails to give an identification, or if the primary method is unavailable). (check one)

- MALDI-TOF MS System (Vitek MS)
- MALDI-TOF MS System (Bruker Biotyper)
- Automated Instrument (for example, Vitek, MicroScan, Phoenix, etc.)
- Non-automated Manual Kit (for example, API 20C, biochemicals)
- Rapid Identification (for example, NAAT/PCR, Gene Xpert, etc.)
- 16S rRNA Sequencing
- Other (specify): _____
- None

Infection Control Practices (completed with input from Hospital Epidemiologist and/or Quality Improvement Coordinator)

*23. Number or fraction of infection preventionists (IPs) in facility:

- a. Total hours per week performing surveillance: _____
- b. Total hours per week for infection control activities other than surveillance: _____

*24. Number or fraction of full-time employees (FTEs) for a designated hospital epidemiologist (or equivalent role) affiliated with your facility: _____

*25. Is it a policy in your facility that patients infected or colonized with MRSA are routinely placed in contact precautions while these patients are in your facility? (check one)

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable: my facility never admits these patients

25a. If Yes, check the type of patients that are routinely placed in contact precautions while in your facility (check one):

- All infected and all colonized patients
- Only all infected patients
- Only infected or colonized patients with certain characteristics (check all that apply)
 - Patients admitted to high risk settings
 - Patients at high risk for transmission

Infection Control Practices (continued)

*26. Is it a policy in your facility that patients infected or colonized with VRE are routinely placed in contact precautions while these patients are in your facility? (check one)

- Yes No Not applicable: my facility never admits these patients

26a. If Yes, check the type of patients that are routinely placed in contact precautions while in your facility (check one):

- All infected and all colonized patients
 Only all infected patients
 Only infected or colonized patients with certain characteristics (check all that apply)
 Patients admitted to high risk settings
 Patients at high risk for transmission

*27. Is it a policy in your facility that patients infected or colonized with CRE (regardless of confirmatory testing for carbapenemase production) are routinely placed in contact precautions while these patients are in your facility? (check one)

- Yes No Not applicable: my facility never admits these patients

27a. If Yes, check the type of patients that are routinely placed in contact precautions while in your facility (check one):

- All infected and all colonized patients
 Only all infected patients
 Only infected or colonized patients with certain characteristics (check all that apply)
 Patients admitted to high risk settings
 Patients at high risk for transmission

*28. Is it a policy in your facility that patients infected or colonized with suspected or confirmed ESBL-producing or extended spectrum cephalosporin resistant *Enterobacterales* are routinely placed in contact precautions while these patients are in your facility? (check one)

- Yes No Not applicable: my facility never admits these patients

28a. If Yes, check the type of patients that are routinely placed in contact precautions while in your facility (check one):

- All infected and all colonized patients
 Only all infected patients
 Only infected or colonized patients with certain characteristics (check all that apply)
 Patients admitted to high risk settings
 Patients at high risk for transmission

*29. Does the facility routinely perform screening testing (culture or non-culture) for CRE? *This includes screening for patients at your facility performed by public health laboratories and commercial laboratories.*

- Yes No

Infection Control Practices (continued)

29a. If Yes, in which situations does the facility routinely perform screening testing for CRE? (check all that apply)

- Surveillance testing at admission for all patients
- Surveillance testing of epidemiologically-linked patients of newly identified CRE patients (for example, roommates)
- Surveillance testing at admission of high-risk patients (check all that apply)
 - Patients admitted form long-term acute care (LTAC) or long-term care facility (LTCF)
 - Patients with recent (for example, within 6 months) overnight hospital stay outside the United States
 - Patients admitted to high-risk settings (for example, ICU)
 - Other high-risk patients (specify): _____
- Surveillance testing of all patients in the facility or in a specific high-risk settings (for example, ICU) at pre-specified intervals (for example, weekly point prevalence survey)
- Other (specify): _____

*30. Does the facility routinely perform screening testing (culture or non-culture) for *Candida auris*? This includes screening for patients at your facility performed by public health laboratories and commercial laboratories.

Yes No

30a. If Yes, in which situations does the facility routinely perform screening testing for *Candida auris*? (check all that apply)

- Surveillance testing at admission for all patients
- Surveillance testing of epidemiologically-linked patients of newly identified *Candida auris* patients (for example, point prevalence surveys in response to a case, patients in the same room or unit as a case)
- Surveillance testing at admission of high-risk patients (check all that apply)
 - Patients admitted form long-term acute care (LTAC) or long-term care facility (LTCF)
 - Patients with recent (for example, within 6 months) overnight hospital stay outside the United States
 - Patients admitted to high-risk settings (for example, ICU)
 - Other high-risk patients (specify): _____
- Surveillance testing of all patients in the facility or in a specific high-risk setting (for example, ICU) at pre-specified intervals (for example, weekly point prevalence survey)
- Other (specify): _____

30b. If Yes, what method is routinely used by the lab conducting *Candida auris* testing of screening swabs from your facility?

- Culture-based methods PCR Other (specify): _____

*31. Does the facility routinely perform screening testing (culture or non-culture for MRSA for any patients admitted)?

Yes No

Infection Control Practices (continued)

31a. If Yes, in which situations does the facility routinely perform screening testing for MRSA? (check all that apply)

- Surveillance testing at admission for all patients
- Surveillance testing at admission of high-risk patients (for example, admitted from long-term acute care [LTAC] or long-term care facility [LTCF], or dialysis patients)
- Surveillance testing at admission of patients admitted to high-risk settings (for example, ICU)
- Surveillance testing of pre-operative patients to prevent surgical site infections
- Other (specify): _____

*32. Does your facility have a policy to routinely use chlorhexidine bathing for any adult patients to prevent infection or transmission of MDROs at your facility?

Yes No

32a. If Yes, indicate which patients: (select all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ICU patients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> All ICU patients <input type="radio"/> Subset of ICU patients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Patients with central venous catheter or midline catheters <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Patients outside the ICU: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> All patients outside the ICU <input type="radio"/> Subset of patients outside the ICU: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Patients with central venous catheter or midline catheters <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-operatively for patients undergoing surgery |
|---|---|--|

*33. Does the facility have a policy to routinely use a combination of topical chlorhexidine AND an intranasal antistaphylococcal agent (mupirocin, iodophor, or an alcohol based intranasal agent) for any adult patients to prevent healthcare-associated infections or reduce transmission of resistant pathogens?

Yes No

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (completed with input from Physician and Pharmacist Stewardship Leaders)

*34. Facility leadership has demonstrated commitment to antibiotic stewardship efforts by: (check all that apply)

- Providing stewardship program leader(s) dedicated time to manage the program and conduct daily stewardship interventions.
- Allocating resources (for example, IT support, training for stewardship team) to support antibiotic stewardship efforts.
- Having a senior executive that serves as a point of contact or “champion” to help ensure the program has resources and support to accomplish its mission.
- Presenting information on stewardship activities and outcomes to facility leadership and/or board at least annually.
- Ensuring the stewardship program has an opportunity to discuss resource needs with facility leadership and/or board at least annually.
- Communicating to staff about stewardship activities, via email, newsletters, events, or other avenues.
- Providing opportunities for hospital staff training and development on antibiotic stewardship.
- Providing a formal statement of support for antibiotic stewardship (for example, a written policy or statement approved by the board).
- Ensuring that staff from key support departments and groups (for example, IT and hospital medicine) are contributing to stewardship activities.
- None of the above.

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

*35. Our facility has a leader or co-leaders responsible for antibiotic stewardship program management and outcomes.

Yes No

35a. If Yes, what is the position of this leader? (check one)

- Physician Co-led by both Pharmacist and Physician
 Pharmacist Other (for example, RN, PA, NP, etc.; specify): _____

35b. If Physician or Co-led is selected, which of the following describes your antibiotic stewardship **physician** leader? (check all that apply)

- Has antibiotic stewardship responsibilities in their contract or job description or performance review
 Is physically on-site in your facility (either part-time or full-time)
 Completed an ID fellowship
 Completed a certificate program on antibiotic stewardship
 Completed other training(s) (for example, conferences or online modules) on antibiotic stewardship
 None of the above.

35c. If 'Has antibiotic stewardship responsibilities in their contract or job description' is selected (for physician (co) leader): What percentage of time for antibiotic stewardship activities is specified in the **physician** (co) leader's **contract or job description**? (check one)

- 1-10% 11-25% 26-50%
 51-75% 76-100% Not specified

35d. If Physician or Co-led is selected: **In an average week**, what percentage of time does the **physician** (co) leader **spend** on antibiotic stewardship activities in your facility? (check one)

- 1-10% 11-25% 26-50%
 51-75% 76-100%

35e. If Pharmacist or Co-led is selected, which of the following describes your antibiotic stewardship **pharmacist** leader? (check all that apply)

- Has antibiotic stewardship responsibilities in their contract, job description or performance review
 Is physically on-site in your facility (either part-time or full-time)
 Completed a PGY2 ID residency and/or ID fellowship
 Completed a certificate program on antibiotic stewardship
 Completed other training(s) (for example, conferences or online modules) on antibiotic stewardship
 None of the above

35f. If 'Has antibiotic stewardship responsibilities in their contractor or job description' is selected (for pharmacist (co) leader): What percentage of time for antibiotic stewardship activities is specified in the **pharmacist** (co) leader's **contract or job description**? (check one)

- 1-10% 11-25% 26-50%
 51-75% 76-100%

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

35g. If 'Pharmacist' or 'Co-led' is selected: **In an average week**, what percentage of time does the **pharmacist** (co) leader **spend** on antibiotic stewardship activities in your facility? (check one)

- 1-10% 11-25% 26-50%
 51-75% 76-100%

35h. If Pharmacist or Other is selected: Does your facility have a designated physician who can serve as a point of contact and support for the non-physician leader?

Yes No

35i. If a pharmacist is **not** the leader or co-leader for the program, is there at least one pharmacist responsible for improving antibiotic use at your facility?

Yes No

*36. Our facility has the following priority antibiotic stewardship interventions: (Check all that apply)

Prospective audit and feedback for specific antibiotic agents

36a. If Prospective audit and feedback is selected: Our antibiotic stewardship program monitors prospective audit and feedback interventions (for example, by tracking antibiotic use, types of interventions, acceptance of recommendations).

Yes No

Preauthorization for specific antibiotic agents

36b. If Preauthorization is selected: Our antibiotic stewardship program monitors preauthorization interventions (for example, by tracking which agents are requested for which conditions).

Yes No

Facility-specific treatment recommendations, based on national guidelines and local pathogens susceptibilities, to assist with antibiotic selections for common clinical conditions (for example, community-acquired pneumonia, urinary tract infection, skin and soft tissue infection).

36c. If Facility-specific treatment recommendations is selected: Our stewardship program monitors adherence to our facility's treatment recommendations for antibiotic selection for common clinical conditions (for example, community-acquired pneumonia, urinary tract infection, skin and soft infections).

Yes No

36d. If Yes: For which common clinical conditions?

- Community-acquired pneumonia
 Urinary tract infection
 Skin and soft tissue infection
 None of the above

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

*37. Our facility has a policy or formal procedure for other interventions to ensure optimal use of antibiotics: (Check all that apply.)

- Early administration of effective antibiotics to optimize the treatment of sepsis
- Treatment protocols for *Staphylococcus aureus* bloodstream infection
- Stopping unnecessary antibiotic(s) in new cases of *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI)
- Review of culture-proven invasive (for example, bloodstream) infections
- Review of planned outpatient parenteral antibiotic therapy (OPAT)
- The treating team to review antibiotics 48-72 hours after initial order (specifically, antibiotic time-out)
- Assess and clarify documented penicillin allergy
- Using the shortest effective duration of antibiotics at discharge for common clinical conditions (for example, community-acquired pneumonia, urinary tract infection, skin and soft tissue infections)
- None of the above

37a. If 'Using the shortest effective duration of antibiotics at discharge for common clinical conditions' is selected: Our stewardship program monitors adherence in using the shortest effective duration of antibiotics at discharge for common clinical conditions (for example, community-acquired pneumonia, urinary tract infections, skin and soft tissue infections), at least annually.

Yes No

*38. Our facility has in place the following specific 'pharmacy-based' interventions: (Check all that apply)

- Pharmacy-driven changes from intravenous to oral antibiotics without a physician's order (for example, hospital-approved protocol)
- Alerts to providers about potentially duplicative antibiotic spectra (for example, multiple antibiotics to treat anaerobes)
- Automatic antibiotic stop orders in specific situations (for example, surgical prophylaxis)
- None of the above

*39. Our stewardship program has engaged bedside nurses in actions to optimize antibiotic use.

Yes No

39a. If Yes is selected: our facility has in place the following specific 'nursing-based' interventions: (Check all that apply.)

- Nurses receive training on appropriate criteria for sending urine and/or respiratory cultures.
- Nurses initiate discussions with the treating team on switching from intravenous to oral antibiotics.
- Nurses initiate antibiotic time-out discussions with the treating team.
- Nurses track antibiotic duration of therapy.
- None of the above.

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

*40. Our stewardship program monitors: (Check all that apply.)

- Antibiotic resistance patterns (either facility- or region-specific), at least annually
- Clostridioides difficile* infections (or *C. difficile* LabID events), at least annually
- Antibiotic use in days of therapy (DOT) per 1000 patient days or days present, at least quarterly
- Antibiotic use in defined daily doses (DDD) per 1000 patient days, at least quarterly
- Antibiotic expenditures (specifically, purchasing costs), at least quarterly
- Antibiotic use in some other way, at least annually (specify): _____
- None of the above

*41. Our stewardship team provides the following antibiotic use reports to prescribers, at least annually: (Check all that apply.)

- Individual, prescriber-level reports
- Unit- or service-specific reports
- None of the above

41a. If 'Individual, prescriber-level reports' or 'Unit- or service-specific reports' is selected: Our stewardship program uses these reports to target feedback to prescribers about how they can improve their antibiotic prescribing, at least annually.

Yes No

*42. Our facility distributes an antibiogram to prescribers, at least annually.

Yes No

*43. Information on antibiotic use, antibiotic resistance, and stewardship efforts is reported to hospital staff, at least annually.

Yes No

*44. Which of the following groups receive education on optimal prescribing, adverse reactions from antibiotics, an antibiotic resistance (for example, Grand Rounds, in-service training, direct instruction) at least annually? (Check all that apply.)

- Prescribers
- Nursing staff
- Pharmacists
- None of the above

*45. Are patients provided education on important side effects of prescribed antibiotics?

Yes No

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

45a. If 'Yes' is selected: How is education to patients on side effects shared? (Check all that apply.)

- Discharge paperwork
- Verbally by nurse
- Verbally by pharmacist
- Verbally by physician
- None of the above

Facility Water Management Program and Practices (WMP) (Completed with input from WMP team members)

*46. Does your facility have a water management program (WMP) to prevent the growth and transmission of *Legionella* and other opportunistic waterborne pathogens (for example, *Pseudomonas*, *Acinetobacter*, *Burkholderia*, *Stenotrophomonas*, nontuberculous mycobacteria, and fungi)?

Yes No

46a. If Yes, who is represented on your facility WMP team? (Check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Epidemiologist/Infection Preventionist | <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance/Safety Officer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Administrator/Leadership | <input type="checkbox"/> Risk/Quality Management Staff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Facilities Manager/Engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious Disease Clinician |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Consultant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment/Chemical Acquisition/Supplier | <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Staff/Leadership |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |

*47. Has your facility ever conducted an environmental assessment to identify where *Legionella* and other opportunistic waterborne pathogens for example could grow and spread in the facility water system (for example, piping infrastructure)? This may include a description of building water systems using text or basic diagrams that map all water supply sources, treatment systems, processing steps, control measures, and end-use points.

Yes No

*48. Has your facility has ever conducted a water infection control risk assessment (WICRA) to evaluate water sources, modes of transmission, patient susceptibility, patient exposure, and/or program preparedness? An example WICRA tool can be assessed at https://www.cdc.gov/healthcare-associated-infections/media/pdfs/water-assessment-tool-508.pdf?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/prevent/water-assessment-tool-508.pdf

Yes No

*49. Does your facility regularly monitor the following parameters in the building water system(s)?

Disinfectant (such as residual chlorine): Yes No

49a. If Yes, does your facility have a plan for corrective actions when disinfectant(s) are not within acceptable limits as determined by the water management program? Yes No

Facility Water Management Program (WMP) (continued)

49b. If Yes, where and how frequently does your facility monitor disinfectant(s)? (Check all that apply)

Location	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other (specify): _____	N/A
Entry Points	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Cold Potable Water Storage Tank(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Hot Potable Water Storage Tank(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Hot Water Supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Hot Water Return	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Representative Locations Throughout Cold Potable Building Water System(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Representative Locations Throughout Hot Potable Building Water System(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

Water temperature: Yes No

49c. If Yes, does your facility have a plan for corrective actions when water temperatures are not within acceptable limits as determined by the water management program? Yes No

49d. If Yes, where and how frequently does your facility monitor water temperature? (check all that apply)

Location	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other (specify): _____	N/A
Entry Points	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Cold Potable Water Storage Tank(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Hot Potable Water Storage Tank(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Hot Water Supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Hot Water Return	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Representative Locations Throughout Cold Potable Building Water System(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Representative Locations Throughout Hot Potable Building Water System(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

Facility Water Management Program (WMP) (continued)

 Water pH: Yes No

 49e. If Yes, does your facility have a plan for corrective actions when water pH is not within acceptable limits as determined by the water management program? Yes No

49f. If Yes, where and how frequently does your facility monitor water pH? (check all that apply)

Location	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other (specify): _____	N/A
Entry Points	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Cold Potable Water Storage Tank(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Hot Potable Water Storage Tank(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Hot Water Supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Hot Water Return	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Representative Locations Throughout Cold Potable Building Water System(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Representative Locations Throughout Hot Potable Building Water System(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

 Heterotrophic plate count (HPC) testing: Yes No

 49g. If Yes, does your facility have a plan for corrective actions when heterotrophic plate counts are not within acceptable limits as determined by the water management program? Yes No

49h. If Yes, where and how frequently does your facility perform HPC testing? (check all that apply)

Location	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other (specify): _____	N/A
Entry Points	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Cold Potable Water Storage Tank(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Hot Potable Water Storage Tank(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Hot Water Supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Hot Water Return	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Representative Locations Throughout Cold Potable Building Water System(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Representative Locations Throughout Hot Potable Building Water System(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

Facility Water Management Program (WMP) (continued)

 Specific environmental *Legionella* testing: Yes No

 49i. If Yes, does your facility have a plan for corrective actions when environmental tests for *Legionella* are not within acceptable limits as determined by the water management program? Yes No

 49j. If Yes, where an how frequently does your facility perform *Legionella* testing? (check all that apply)

Location	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other (specify): _____	N/A
Entry Points	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Cold Potable Water Storage Tank(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Hot Potable Water Storage Tank(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Hot Water Supply	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Hot Water Return	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Representative Locations Throughout Cold Potable Building Water System(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Representative Locations Throughout Hot Potable Building Water System(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>						

 Specific environmental *Pseudomonas* testing: Yes No

 49k. If Yes, does your facility have a plan for corrective actions when environmental tests for *Pseudomonas* are not within acceptable limits as determined by the water management program?

 Yes No

 49l. If Yes, where an how frequently does your facility perform *Pseudomonas* testing? (check all that apply)

Location	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other (specify): _____	N/A
Entry Points	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Cold Potable Water Storage Tank(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Hot Potable Water Storage Tank(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Hot Water Supply	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Hot Water Return	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Representative Locations Throughout Cold Potable Building Water System(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Representative Locations Throughout Hot Potable Building Water System(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>						

Facility Water Management Program (WMP) (continued)

- *50. Does your facility water management program address measures to prevent transmission of pathogens from wastewater premise plumbing to patients? Yes No N/A, my facility does not have a water management program

Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) Practices

- *51. Our facility uses the following venous thromboembolism (VTE) prevention practices (select all that apply, and select at least one)
- Our facility has a VTE prevention policy.
 - Our facility has a multidisciplinary team that addresses VTE prevention.
 - Our facility has a facility-wide VTE prevention protocol that includes VTE and bleeding risk assessments linked to clinical decision support for appropriate VTE prophylaxis options.
Our facility has embedded the VTE prevention protocol in admission order sets.
 Yes No
 - Our facility provides VTE prevention education for clinicians annually.
 - Our facility provides VTE prevention education for patients during their stay at our facility.
 - Our facility performs audits to determine whether patients are on risk-appropriate VTE prophylaxis and provides clinician feedback for quality improvement.
 - Our facility tracks the incidence of VTE that develops during a patient's stay at our facility (VTE not present on admission).
 - Our facility does not use any of the above VTE prevention practices.

Prevention Practices

- *52. Our facility utilizes a checklist or bundle for prevention of the following HAIs. (Check all that apply)
- CLABSI
At what minimum, regular frequency is adherence to the checklist/bundle monitored/measured? Check one.
 - Weekly
 - Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Yearly
 - As needed
 - Other
 - Not regularly monitored/measuredIs checklist/bundle adherence shared routinely with the clinical team?
 Yes No Unknown
 - CAUTI
At what minimum, regular frequency is adherence to the checklist/bundle monitored/measured? Check one.
 - Weekly
 - Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Yearly
 - As needed
 - Other
 - Not regularly monitored/measuredIs checklist/bundle adherence shared routinely with the clinical team?
 Yes No Unknown

Prevention Practices (continued)

CDI LabID Event

At what minimum, regular frequency is adherence to the checklist/bundle monitored/measured? Check one.

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Yearly
- As needed
- Other
- Not regularly monitored/measured

Is checklist/bundle adherence shared routinely with the clinical team?

- Yes No Unknown

MRSA Bacteremia LabID Event

At what minimum, regular frequency is adherence to the checklist/bundle monitored/measured? Check one.

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Yearly
- As needed
- Other
- Not regularly monitored/measured

Is checklist/bundle adherence shared routinely with the clinical team?

- Yes No Unknown

COLO SSI

At what minimum, regular frequency is adherence to the checklist/bundle monitored/measured? Check one.

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Yearly
- As needed
- Other
- Not regularly monitored/measured

Is checklist/bundle adherence shared routinely with the clinical team?

- Yes No Unknown

HYST SSI

At what minimum, regular frequency is adherence to the checklist/bundle monitored/measured? Check one.

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Yearly
- As needed
- Other
- Not regularly monitored/measured

Is checklist/bundle adherence shared routinely with the clinical team?

- Yes No Unknown

None of the above

Prevention Practices(continued)

*53. Did your facility (or any part of your facility) implement a **new** HAI prevention strategy **within the last calendar year**? *The following prevention strategies are examples from HAI prevention guidance documents (for example, 2022 SHEA/IDSA/APIC Practice Recommendations - Compendium of Strategies) and are supported by varying levels of evidence.

- Yes No Unknown

If yes, check all HAIs that apply.

- CLABSI (check all that apply)
 - Documentation of daily assessment for central line necessity
 - Bundling of central line insertion supplies to ensure efficient access to supplies in convenient location for aseptic central line insertion
 - Use of chlorhexidine-containing dressings for central lines in patients >2 months of age
 - Use of antiseptic-containing caps/covers for central line ports
 - Use of antiseptic- or antimicrobial-impregnated central lines
 - Other (specify): _____

- CAUTI (check all that apply)
 - Documentation of daily assessment for indwelling urinary catheter necessity
 - Bundling of indwelling urinary catheter insertion supplies in convenient location to ensure efficient access to supplies for aseptic indwelling urinary catheter insertion
 - Implementation of a nurse-driven indwelling urinary catheter removal protocol or implementation of automatic stop orders requiring review of current indications and renewal of order for continuation of an indwelling urinary catheter
 - Process for consideration of bladder management alternatives to indwelling urethral catheterization in selected patients when appropriate
 - Incorporation of appropriate indications for urine culturing into electronic medical record system, as part of standardized institutional protocol for diagnostic stewardship
 - Other (specify): _____

- CDI LabID Event (check all that apply)
 - Use of an EPA-registered (EPA List K) sporicidal disinfectant for environmental cleaning/disinfection or use of additional disinfection of CDI patient rooms with no-touch technologies (for example, UV light disinfection)
 - Establish process in collaboration with environmental services to routinely assess adequacy of room cleaning
 - Restriction of antibiotics with the highest risk for CDI (for example, fluoroquinolones, carbapenems, 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins)
 - Implementation of laboratory protocol to ensure testing of only appropriate specimens (for example, unformed stool) or a clinical decision support system to help reduce unnecessary *Clostridioides difficile* testing
 - Implementation of laboratory alert system to immediately report positive *C. difficile* results to clinical care providers and infection control personnel
 - Other (specify): _____

Prevention Practices(continued)

- MRSA Bacteremia LabID Event (check all that apply)
 - Process for monitoring and validation of compliance of daily CHG bathing in applicable patient populations (for example, adult ICU patients)
 - Process for multidisciplinary review of occurrences of hospital-onset MRSA bacteremia (for example, root cause analysis) to assess modifiable risk factors
 - Establish process in collaboration with environmental services to routinely assess adequacy of room cleaning
 - Implementation of a laboratory-based alert system that immediately notifies clinical care providers and infection control personnel of new MRSA-colonized and/or MRSA-infected patients
 - Implementation of universal gowns and gloves upon entry into adult ICU patient rooms, regardless of MRSA status
 - Other (specify): _____

- COLO SSI (check all that apply)
 - Use of combination of parenteral and oral antimicrobial prophylaxis with mechanical bowel prep, unless contraindicated, prior to elective colorectal surgery
 - Monitor compliance with antimicrobial prophylaxis guidelines being appropriately provided
 - Use of impervious plastic wound protectors for GI surgery
 - Implementation of preoperative warming for at least 30 minutes prior to surgery to prevent intraoperative hypothermia
 - Use of negative pressure dressings in patients who may benefit
 - Use of antiseptic-impregnated sutures
 - Other (specify): _____

- HYST SSI (check all that apply)
 - Use antiseptic-containing preoperative vaginal preparatory agents for patients undergoing elective hysterectomy
 - Monitor compliance with antimicrobial prophylaxis guidelines being appropriately provided
 - Implementation of preoperative warming for at least 30 minutes prior to surgery to prevent intraoperative hypothermia
 - Use of negative pressure dressings in patients who may benefit
 - Use of antiseptic-impregnated sutures
 - Other (specify): _____

*54. Does your facility provide training and/or education on HAI prevention to healthcare personnel as it relates to their role?

- Yes No Unknown

If yes, check all HAIs that apply.

- CLABSI
At what frequency is training or education is provided? Check all that apply.
 - Upon hire
 - When new product or processes are implemented
 - Quarterly
 - Yearly
 - As needed
 - Other

Prevention Practices(continued)

- CAUTI
At what frequency is training or education is provided? Check all that apply.
 - Upon hire
 - When new product or processes are implemented
 - Quarterly
 - Yearly
 - As needed
 - Other

- CDI LabID Event
At what frequency is training or education is provided? Check all that apply.
 - Upon hire
 - When new product or processes are implemented
 - Quarterly
 - Yearly
 - As needed
 - Other

- MRSA Bacteremia LabID Event
At what frequency is training or education is provided? Check all that apply.
 - Upon hire
 - When new product or processes are implemented
 - Quarterly
 - Yearly
 - As needed
 - Other

- COLO SSI
At what frequency is training or education is provided? Check all that apply.
 - Upon hire
 - When new product or processes are implemented
 - Quarterly
 - Yearly
 - As needed
 - Other

- HYST SSI
At what frequency is training or education is provided? Check all that apply.
 - Upon hire
 - When new product or processes are implemented
 - Quarterly
 - Yearly
 - As needed
 - Other