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Presenter: Angela Anttila, PhD, MSN, NPC, CIC
Nurse Epidemiologist, Contractor for the Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Surveillance Branch
LTCF COVID-19 Module: 5 Surveillance Pathways

Optimizing Timely, Standardized Data Collection to Characterize National Impact, Inform Ongoing Activities, and Direct Resources

- Resident Impact and Facility Compacity
  - Admissions
  - Newly Positive Tests
  - Test Type
  - Vaccination status
  - Re-infections
  - Deaths
  - Influenza
  - Respiratory Illness
  - Co-Infections
  - COVID-19 viral testing
  - Testing resources

- Staff and Personnel Impact
  - Newly Positive Tests
  - Test Type
  - Re-infections
  - COVID-19 Deaths
  - Influenza
  - Respiratory Illness
  - Co-Infections
  - Staffing shortages

- Supplies & Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
  - PPE supply availability
  - Alcohol-based hand rub

- Ventilator Capacity and Supplies
  - Ventilator availability
  - Use by COVID-19 for residents
  - Supply availability

- Therapeutics
  - Residents treated
  - In-house stock

LTCF COVID-19 Pathways

March 2021
Key Reminders

- “Vaccination status” of residents **newly positive** for SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) through viral testing methods is reported in the *Resident Impact and Facility Capacity* data reporting pathway.
  - Not to be confused with the weekly COVID-19 vaccination summary data used to report cumulative vaccination coverage for residents who have received COVID-19 vaccination at the facility or elsewhere. *For information regarding Weekly COVID-19 Vaccination Data Reporting, visit https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/ltc/weekly-covid-vac/index.html*

- When reporting “vaccination status” of residents newly positive for SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19), include only new counts since the last date these counts were collected for reporting to NHSN.
  - Do **NOT** report cumulative counts in the *Resident Impact and Facility Capacity* pathway.
Key Reminders

- For residents newly positive for COVID-19 through viral testing, a COVID-19 vaccine dose received inside the 14-day window (specifically, less than 14 days prior to the specimen collection date for the newly positive SARS-CoV-2 test result), is not counted when reporting vaccination status.

  - For example, if the first dose of a 2-dose COVID-19 vaccine series was received 35 days prior to specimen collection, but the second dose received 10 days prior to the specimen collection date, the vaccine status for a resident newly positive for COVID-19 through viral testing is to be reported as “resident received only one dose”
Key Reminders

- “Vaccination status” is to be reported for residents based on the reported SARS-CoV-2 “test type” category, excluding those in the “positive SARS-CoV-2 antigen test and negative SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR)” test category.
- “Vaccination status” for residents newly positive for COVID-19 is not based on where the residents received the COVID-19 vaccine.
Case Study 1

1. Counts reported for each TEST TYPE must be equal to the counts reported for VACCINATION STATUS for each TEST TYPE, except for the antigen positive and negative PCR test type for the reporting week?

A. True
B. False
Case Study 2

2. If a resident received the **first** dose of Moderna COVID-19 vaccine (2-series) **less than 14 days** before the specimen collection date of a newly positive viral COVID-19 test result via antigen test only, I report the following vaccination status to NHSN:

- A. NOVACC - Not vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine
- B. MODERNA1 - Only dose 1 of Moderna COVID-19 vaccine
- C. I do nothing since the “0” is already pre-populated

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Vaccination status is dependent on the date of specimen collection for the newly positive viral test used to detect SARS-CoV-2 and the date the most recent vaccine dose was received. There must be a **minimum of 14-days** between the date of the last vaccine dose and the date of specimen collection for the newly positive viral test used to detect SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19). The date vaccine dose was received is considered as Day 1.
Case Study 2, continued

2. If a resident received the first dose of Moderna COVID-19 vaccine (2-series) less than 14 days before the specimen collection date of a newly positive viral COVID-19 test result via antigen test only, I report the following vaccination status to NHSN:

✓ A. NOVACC - Not vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine

Report vaccination status based on COVID-19 Test Type for newly positive

Report "Not Vaccinated" if 1st dose received less than 14 days from specimen collection date of the newly positive COVID-19 viral test
3. If a resident received the **second dose** of Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine (2-series) **less** than 14 days before the specimen collection date of a newly positive COVID-19 viral test result via **Positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) with no other testing performed**, I report the following vaccination status to NHSN:

   A. NOVACC - Not vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine
   B. PFIZBION 1 - Only dose 1 of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine
   C. PFIZBION - Dose 1 and dose 2 of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine
   D. I do nothing since the “0” is already pre-populated
Case Study 3, continued

3. Resident received the second dose of Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine less than 14 days before specimen collection date of a newly positive COVID-19 viral test result via *Positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) with no other testing performed*, I report the following vaccination status to NHSN:

**B. PFIZBION 1 - Only dose 1 of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine**
Case Study 4

4. Vaccination status must be reported for all residents included in the POSITIVE TESTS count for the reporting week?

A. True

B. False

“Test type” is to be reported for each resident included in the “positive tests” count, however, there is not an option to report “vaccination status” of residents included in the antigen positive and negative SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) test type count.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>POSITIVE TESTS (previously called “Confirmed”): Number of residents newly positive for COVID-19 based on a viral test result.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEST TYPE:</strong> Based on the number of reported Positive Tests, indicate how many were tested using each of the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Positive SARS-CoV-2 antigen test only [no other testing performed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) [no other testing performed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗️</td>
<td>Positive SARS-CoV-2 antigen test and negative SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗️</td>
<td>Any other combination of SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) and/or antigen test(s) with at least one positive test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vaccination status must be reported for each TEST TYPE with a count greater than "0" - **EXCEPT** antigen positive and PCR negative.
Case Study 5

5. Before a resident is considered vaccinated with dose 1 or dose 1 and 2, there must be a 14-day window between the date that dose of the vaccine was received and the date that the specimen was collected for the newly positive COVID-19 viral test result?

A. True

B. False

**TRUE:** To be considered as vaccinated for either 1 dose or dose 1 and 2, there must be at least 14 days between the date that the dose of the vaccine was received and the date in which the specimen was collected for the newly positive test result. The date that the dose of the vaccine was received is considered as Day 1.

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Case Study 6

6. When reporting vaccination status for residents included in the POSITIVE TESTS count, only residents newly positive for COVID-19 through viral testing performed during the time-period are to be included?

A. True
B. False

TRUE: Each time POSITIVE TESTS counts are reported to NHSN, the count reported must only include the residents with a new COVID-19 viral test results since the last date these counts were collected for reporting to NHSN. This means the VACCINATION STATUS only includes residents with a new COVID-19 viral test result since the previous reporting period.

Do NOT include cumulative counts from previously reported counts.
Case Study 7

7. Resident A developed fever and productive cough on February 28. A point-of-care (POC) antigen test was collected on March 1 and returned with a positive test result. According to the vaccine records, Resident A only received one dose of the 2-dose series of Moderna. The vaccine was administered on February 11.

Which vaccination count does Resident A get included for this reporting period?

A. Positive SARS-CoV-2 antigen test only [no other testing performed]: NOVACC - Not vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine

B. Positive SARS-CoV-2 antigen test only [no other testing performed]: MODERNA1 - Only dose 1 of Moderna COVID-19 vaccine

C. Positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) [no other testing performed]: MODERNA1 - Only dose 1 of Moderna COVID-19 vaccine
Case Study 8

8. Resident B developed fever and productive cough on March 12. A nasal swab was collected on the same day and sent to the lab for PCR testing. The PCR test result returned on March 14 with a positive result. Based on the vaccine records, Resident B received one dose of the 2-dose series of Pfizer on February 7 and dose 2 of Pfizer on March 8. Which vaccination status count does Resident B get included for this reporting period?

A. Positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) [no other testing performed]: Dose 1 and dose 2 of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine

B. Positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) [no other testing performed]: PFIZBION1 - Only dose 1 of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine

C. Positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) [no other testing performed]: NOVACC - Not vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine

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Case Study 8, continued

8. Resident B developed fever and productive cough on March 12. A nasal swab was collected on the same day and sent to the lab for PCR testing. The PCR test result returned on March 14 with a positive result. Based on the vaccine records, Resident B received one dose of the 2-dose series of Pfizer on February 7 and dose 2 of Pfizer on March 8. Which vaccination status count does Resident B get included for this reporting period?

☑ B. Positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) [no other testing performed]: PFIZBION1 - Only dose 1 of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine

Explanation: Dose 1 of the COVID-19 vaccine was received at least 14 days prior to the specimen collection date of the newly positive SARS-CoV-2 test result, but dose 2 of the 2-series vaccine was received only 6 days prior to the specimen collection date of the newly positive SARS-CoV-2 viral test result. Therefore, only Dose 1 of the 2-series vaccine is counted.
Case Study 9

9. Resident C developed fever and loss of taste and smell on March 19. A nasal swab was collected on March 20 and sent to the lab for PCR testing. The PCR test result returned on March 22 with a positive result. According to the vaccine records, Resident C received the single dose Janssen COVID-19 vaccine on March 9. Which vaccination status count does Resident C get included for this reporting period?

A. Positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) [no other testing performed]:
   JANSSEN - Dose of Janssen COVID-19 vaccine

B. Any other combination of SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) and/or antigen test(s) with at least one other positive test:
   NOVACC - Not vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine

C. Positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) [no other testing performed]:
   NOVACC - Not vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine
9. Resident C developed fever and loss of taste and smell on March 19. A nasal swab was collected on March 20 and sent to the lab for PCR testing. The PCR test result returned on March 22 with a positive result. According to the vaccine records, Resident C received the single dose Janssen COVID-19 vaccine on March 9. Which vaccination count does Resident C get included for this reporting period?

C. Positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) [no other testing performed]:
NOVACC - Not vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine

Explanation: Janssen is a single dose COVID-19 vaccine. Since the resident received the single dose vaccine only 12 days prior to the specimen collection date for the newly positive SARS-CoV-2 test result, the resident was considered within the 14-day window period between vaccine receipt and specimen collection. This resident is considered as not vaccinated for NHSN data collection purposes.
Case Study 10

10. Resident D tested positive for COVID-19 via point of care antigen test on March 20. The same day, a nasal swab was collected and sent to the lab for PCR testing. The PCR test result returned positive for SARS-CoV-2. According to the health record, the resident received the first dose of Pfizer vaccine on February 1 and the second dose on March 6. Which vaccination count does Resident C get included for this reporting period?

A. Positive SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) [no other testing performed]: PFIZBION - Dose 1 and dose 2 of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine

B. Positive SARS-CoV-2 antigen test only [no other testing performed]: PFIZBION1 - Only dose 1 of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine

C. Any other combination of SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) and/or antigen test(s) with at least one other positive test
PFIZBION - Dose 1 and dose 2 of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine

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Case Study 10, continued

- Since SARS-CoV-2 testing included more than one test type where specimens were collected within two calendar days apart, and the PCR was positive, vaccination status was reported under the “any other combination of SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) and/or antigen test(s) with at least one other positive test “test type” category.

- Resident received the second vaccine dose outside of the 14-day window (specifically, 15 calendar days before specimen collection date of the newly positive SARS-CoV-2 test result), the second dose is included.
View Data Collection Forms and Form Instructions

Visit LTCF COVID-19 Module: https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/ltc/covid19/index.html
Question 1: If I missed the Monday deadline for CMS submission, should I still enter the late data? Should I make edits to incorrect data that have already been submitted by NHSN to CMS?

Answer: YES. It is important to report data, even if the data are reported after the weekly CMS submission. Likewise, incorrect data reported to NHSN should always be corrected as soon as possible. All data, including newly submitted and edited data are submitted to CMS every Monday.
Responses to Common Questions

Question 2: If a resident has a positive point-of-care (POC) test result on Monday, but the follow-up confirmatory PCR test result was negative, do I have to report the positive POC test in the “Positive Tests” count?

Answer: YES. A newly positive viral SARS-CoV-2 test result in a resident is to be included in the “Positive Tests” count for the reporting period regardless of follow-up test results. In this scenario, the resident is to be included in the “Positive Tests” count and the Positive SARS-CoV-2 antigen test and negative SARS-CoV-2 NAAT (PCR) “Test Type” count.
Responses to Common Questions

**Question 3:** How should counts be reported for the following scenario—resident has a positive point-of-care (POC) test result on Monday and the follow-up PCR test results return as negative three days later.

**Answer:** Since the count reported for “Positive Tests” is the impetus for additional reporting requirements (specifically, “Test Type,” “Vaccination Status,” and “Re-infections”), it may be more efficient to wait until all confirmatory test results (for example, the PCR result) are received before reporting the positive POC test result to NHSN. This process will allow the NHSN user to have the information needed to report “Test Type,” which is required when the reported “Positive Tests” count is greater than 0.
Responses to Common Questions

Question 4: If a new admission comes and had a history of COVID-19 less than 90 days ago, but recovered and no longer requires isolation per CDC recommendations, but my facility policy requires the resident to be isolated for 14 days, do I count this new admission in the “Admissions” count? Do I count the new admission in the “Positive Tests” count?

Answer (part 1): NO for both questions. Since the new admission, who was previously diagnosed with COVID-19, was considered as recovered upon admission to your facility and did not require transmission-based isolation precautions due to a transmission risk, the admission would NOT count as a COVID-19 “Admission,” even if your facility implemented pre-emptive isolation. See next slide for response to second question.
Responses to Common Questions

Question 4, continued: If a new admission comes in with a history of COVID-19 less than 90 days ago, but recovered and no longer requires isolation and my facility policy is to isolate the resident, do I count the new admission in the “admissions” count? Do I count the new admission in the “positive tests” count?

Answer (part 2): No for both questions. The resident would also not be included in the “Positive Tests” count if the resident was not tested while in your facility. If your facility re-tested the resident more than 90 days after the first positive COVID-19 viral test result and the result returned as positive for SARS-CoV-2, the resident would be included in the “Positive Tests” count for your facility; and considered as a re-infection.

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Responses to Common Questions

Question 5: Can I edit incorrect information reported to NHSN? Is there a time-frame for making the edits?

Answer: Yes. Data reported to NHSN may be edited by the facility user(s). Best practice is to edit incorrect or missing data as soon as discovered, but NHSN does not define a time-period for making edits. COVID-19 data are submitted to CMS weekly and includes newly reported and edited data.
Responses to Common Questions

**Question 6:** What is the re-infection time-frame? Are re-infected residents to be included in the “positive tests” count?

**Answer:** Re-infection is defined by NHSN as a new positive SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) viral test result performed more than 90 days after an initial COVID-19 viral infection. Since these results may be represent a new viral infection, residents identified as being re-infected are to be included in the “positive tests” and the “re-infection” counts for the reporting time-period.
For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.