



## NHSN Key Terms, Acronyms, and Definitions

### Long-term Care Facility Component

1. **80% Rule:** A principle used to determine which location label to select when different types of service are provided on a single unit. A location label selected for a given unit should describe the service provided to the majority (~80%) of residents housed there in the previous year. See [CDC Location](#) for additional details.
2. **Annual Facility Survey:** Completed at the beginning of each calendar year to describe the facility characteristics and practices for the previous calendar year. For example, in 2019, facilities will complete the 2018 annual facility survey to document facility characteristics and practices during the 2018 calendar year.
3. **ASC/AST:** Active Surveillance Cultures or Testing. For purposes of NHSN surveillance, Active Surveillance Culture/Testing (ASC/AST) refers to testing that is intended to identify the presence/carriage of microorganisms for the purpose of instituting or discontinuing isolation precautions (for example, nasal swab for MRSA, rectal swab for VRE), or monitoring for eradication of a carrier state. ASC/AST does NOT include identification of microorganisms with cultures or tests performed for diagnosis and treatment purposes (for example, specimens collected from sterile body sites including blood specimens). Also see [Surveillance Cultures](#).
4. **Assisted Living Facility (ALF):** These facilities provide help with activities of daily living (for example, taking medicine, using eye drops, getting to appointments, and preparing meals). Residents often live in their own room or apartment within a building or group of buildings.
5. **BSI:** Bloodstream Infection. The LTCF Component does not have a protocol for reporting BSIs. However, when reporting a UTI using the NHSN UTI protocol, users will mark “Yes” to “Secondary Bloodstream Infection” if the resident has a microorganism reported in a urine culture and has the same microorganism reported from a blood culture.



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6. **CAUTI:** Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infection. Referred to as CA-SUTI (catheter associated symptomatic urinary tract infection) in the LTCF protocol. See LTCF [UTI Event protocol](#).
7. **CCN:** CMS Certification Number (CCN). May also be referred to as Medicare Provider Number.
8. **CDC Location:** A CDC-defined designation given to a resident care area housing residents who have similar disease conditions or who are receiving care for similar medical specialties. Each facility location that is monitored is “mapped” to one CDC Location. The specific CDC Location label is determined by the type of resident cared for in that area according to the 80% Rule. That is, if 80% of residents are of a certain type (for example, individuals requiring restorative care following recent hospitalization) then that area is designated as that type of location (in this case, a LTCF Skilled Nursing/Short Term Rehabilitation unit). For detailed instructions on how to map locations, see “Instructions for Mapping Patient Care Locations in NHSN” in the [Locations and Descriptions chapter](#).
9. **CDI:** *Clostridioides difficile* infection. Previously referred to as *Clostridium difficile* infection. Frequently referred to as C. diff or C. *difficile*. See [LabID Event protocol](#).
10. **Catheter Days:** A daily count of the number of residents in the LTCF with an indwelling urinary (Foley) catheter. To calculate catheter days, for each day of the month, at the same time each day, record the number of residents who have an indwelling urinary (Foley) catheter. At the end of the month, sum the daily counts and enter the total into the NHSN. See LTCF [UTI Event protocol](#).
11. **Dashboard:** The LTCF dashboard provides users with a high-level summary overview of reported infections and prevented process measure data in the facility through graphs and tables. The LTCF dashboard can be found on the NHSN home-page.



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12. **Date of Event:** The date of event is defined as the date when the first clinical evidence (signs/symptoms) of the UTI appeared or the date the specimen used to make or confirm the diagnosis was collected, whichever comes first. This definition does not apply to LabID event. See Event Date in [LabID Event protocol](#).
13. **Device-associated Infection:** A healthcare-associated Infection (HAI) in a resident with a device (for example, indwelling urinary catheter) if the device was in place for >2 calendar days on the date of event and was also in place on the date of event or the day before. If the device was in place for >2 calendar days and then removed, the date of event must be the day of discontinuation or the next day to be device associated.
14. **Dysuria:** The sensation of pain, burning, or discomfort on urination.
15. **Event Contributed to Death:** The event either directly caused death or exacerbated an existing disease condition, which then led to death.
16. **Event Date:** See [date of event](#).
17. **Fever:** See [vital signs](#).
18. **HAI:** Healthcare-associated Infection. An infection is considered a HAI if the date of event of the NHSN site-specific infection criterion (for example, UTI) occurs on or after the 3<sup>rd</sup> calendar day of current admission to the LTCF where day of current admission is calendar day 1. There must be no evidence that the infection was present or incubating at the time of admission to the LTCF, unless a change in pathogen or signs and symptoms strongly suggests the acquisition of a new infection. **Note:** The HAI definition is not to be used in the LabID Event protocols.
19. **HPS:** Healthcare Personal Safety (HPS). May be used by LTCFs to report healthcare staff safety events such as influenza vaccination. See [Surveillance for Healthcare Personnel Vaccination](#) home page.
20. **Hypotension:** See [vital signs](#).



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21. **Indwelling Urinary Catheter:** A drainage tube that is inserted into the urinary bladder through the urethra, is left in place, and is connected to a collection system; also called a Foley catheter. Straight in-and-out catheters are *not* considered as indwelling urinary catheters.
22. **Infection Date:** See [date of event](#).
23. **IP:** Infection preventionist or infection prevention.
24. **ICPO:** Infection control and prevention officer.
25. **Incomplete Event Alert:** Reported events that are missing required information. All incomplete events must be resolved before event data are considered as complete and included in analyses for the month.
26. **Incomplete Summary Data Alert:** Occurs when the monthly summary data submission is incomplete for a given month. This often occurs when a monthly reporting plan is updated to include an additional event(s) after summary data have been submitted or when the “Report No Events” box has been left unchecked when at least one in-plan event was not reported. Incomplete summary data alerts must be resolved before data are considered as complete and included in analyses for that month.
27. **In-plan Surveillance:** Facility has indicated in their monthly reporting plan that the NHSN surveillance protocol(s) will be used, in its entirety, for that particular event. A monthly reporting plan must be completed each month before a facility is able to enter event data into the NHSN application. Out-of-plan surveillance options are not available in the LTCF Component.
28. **LabID Event:** Laboratory-identified event. See [Laboratory-identified Multidrug-Resistant Organism \(MDRO\) & Clostridium difficile Infection \(CDI\) Events for Long-term Care Facilities \(LTCFs\) module](#).
29. **Location:** The resident care area to which a resident is assigned while receiving care in facility.



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30. **Long-term Care Hospital (LTCH):** A hospital in which extended medical and rehabilitative care is provided to individuals with clinically complex problems, such as multiple acute or chronic conditions, that need hospital-level care for relatively extended periods. Also referred to by the NHSN as long-term acute care (LTAC).
31. **Long-term Care Facility (LTCF):** Facilities providing a spectrum of medical and non-medical supports and services to frail or older adults unable to reside independently in the community. The following LTCFs are able to use NHSN for surveillance: nursing homes (NH) and skilled nursing facilities (SNF), intermediate/chronic care facilities for the developmentally disabled, and assisted living facilities and residential care facilities.
32. **MDRO:** Multidrug resistant organism. See [Laboratory-identified Multidrug-Resistant Organism \(MDRO\) & Clostridium difficile Infection \(CDI\) Events for Long-term Care Facilities \(LTCFs\) module](#).
33. **Missing Event Alert:** Occurs when a module and event type is selected on the monthly reporting plan, but no events were reported for that month and the monthly summary data submission is either missing or does not indicate that in-plan events were not identified during the month (referred to on the monthly summary page as “Report No Events”).
34. **Missing Summary Data Alert:** Occurs when a module and event type is selected on the monthly reporting plan, but no summary/denominator was submitted for the month. Complete summary data are required to be submitted before data are considered complete and included in analyses for the month.
35. **MRP:** Monthly reporting plan. The Monthly Reporting Plan informs the NHSN which modules and events a facility will be tracking for the month. A facility must have a MRP for each month in which the facility will perform surveillance in the NHSN.
36. **NHSN:** National Healthcare Safety Network.
37. **NHSN Facility Administrator:** A specific individual identified by a healthcare facility as the person who will be managing the facility within the NHSN application. This person



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serves as the primary point of contact for NHSN communication to the facility, and is responsible for NHSN facility enrollment and set-up and adding and inactivating users. The NHSN facility administrator is often the person who oversees infection prevention program activities and *does not* have to be the organization's facility administrator or part of the executive leadership.

38. **Nursing Home (NH):** A nursing facility providing primarily long-term maintenance and restorative care for individuals needing support with their activities of daily living. A large percentage of certified nursing homes in the U.S. provide a combination of long-term nursing care or restorative services and skilled nursing services.
39. **Org ID:** Organization ID. The unique identification number created by NHSN, which is assigned to a facility at the time of enrollment.
40. **PSC:** Patient Safety Component. Used by hospitals and other acute care and healthcare facilities for infection reporting.
41. **Resident Days:** A daily count of the number of residents in a long-term care facility location during a time period. To calculate resident days, for each day of the month, at the same time each day, record the number of residents. When resident days are available from electronic databases, these sources may be used as long as the counts are not substantially different (+/- 5%) from manually collected counts. At the end of the month, sum the daily counts and enter the total into NHSN.
42. **SAMS:** Secure Access Management Services. SAMS provides secure online access to and exchange of information between CDC and healthcare facilities and public health partners. U.S. law requires federal government agencies like CDC to perform an identity check on each person before granting access to non-public information.
43. **Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF):** A facility engaged primarily in providing skilled nursing care and rehabilitation services for residents who require such care because of injury,



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disability, or illness. A large percentage of SNFs are dually certified as both SNFs and nursing homes.

44. **SAMS Grid Card:** A grid card issued through Secure Access Management Services (SAMS) that adds a layer of security when users access NHSN through a web-based portal to submit data to CDC. Users will receive a SAMS grid card after successfully registering through SAMS.
45. **Summary Data:** Also referred to as denominator data that must be entered for each month a facility is participating in NHSN reporting. Examples of denominator/summary data include total resident days for the month, total admissions for the month, and total urinary catheter days, to name a few. The required data depends on which module(s) a facility participated during the given month. Best practice is to complete denominator data by the end of the following month. For example, denominator data for July should be submitted to NHSN by the end of August. Timely and complete event and summary data submission ensures complete data are included in analyses.
46. **Surveillance Cultures:** Those cultures reported as part of infection prevention and control surveillance including, but not limited to perirectal cultures for vancomycin-resistant *Enterococci* (VRE) and/or nasal swabs for methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) surveillance. Not for use in resident diagnosis. Also called active surveillance cultures or testing (ASC/AST). Positive surveillance cultures do not contribute or preclude a resident from meeting NHSN HAI or LabID event criteria. Also see [Active Surveillance Culture/Testing \(ASC/AST\)](#).
47. **Temperature:** See [Vital Signs](#). The temperature value applied to meet surveillance criteria should be the value documented in the medical record regardless of site tested (for example, tympanic, oral, or axillary).
48. **UTI:** Urinary tract infection. See NHSN LTCF [UTI protocol](#).



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49. **Vital Signs:** If a specific value for a vital sign is not stated in a CDC/NHSN HAI definition criterion (for example, hypotension), the facility should use the vital sign parameters as stated in its policies and procedures for clinical practices. For fever, which NHSN does have as a stated value, use the temperature documented in the patient's medical record (specifically, no conversion of temperature based on route of collection).