



Pediatric Ventilator-Associated Event (PedVAE)

For use in neonatal and pediatric locations only

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Introduction: Mechanical ventilation is an essential, life-saving therapy for patients with critical illness and respiratory failure. Hundreds of thousands of patients receive mechanical ventilation in the United States each year [1-3]. These patients are at high risk for complications and poor outcomes, including death [1-5]. Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP), sepsis, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), pulmonary embolism, barotrauma, and pulmonary edema are among the complications that can occur in patients receiving mechanical ventilation. Such complications can lead to longer duration of mechanical ventilation, longer stays in the ICU and hospital, increased healthcare costs, and increased risk of disability and death. In preterm neonates, prolonged mechanical ventilation for respiratory distress syndrome can contribute to the development of chronic lung disease [6]. Prolonged mechanical ventilation in extremely low birthweight infants is also associated with neurodevelopmental delay [7].

Surveillance for ventilator-associated events in the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) prior to 2013 was limited to VAP. Traditional VAP definitions, including the NHSN PNEU definitions (revised in 2002), have well-described limitations [8-11]. They typically require radiographic evidence of pneumonia, although data suggest that chest radiograph findings do not accurately identify VAP. The subjectivity and variability inherent in chest radiograph technique, interpretation, and reporting make chest imaging ill-suited for inclusion in a definition algorithm to be used for the potential purposes of public reporting, inter-facility comparisons, pay-for-reporting and pay-for-performance programs. Another major difficulty with available VAP definitions is their reliance on specific clinical signs or symptoms, which are subjective and may be poorly or inconsistently documented in the medical record.



The limitations of VAP surveillance definitions have implications for prevention. Valid and reliable surveillance data are necessary for assessing the effectiveness of prevention strategies. It is notable that some effective measures for improving outcomes of patients on mechanical ventilation do not specifically target pneumonia prevention [12-15].

In 2011, CDC organized a working group composed of members of several stakeholder organizations to address the limitations of the NHSN PNEU definitions and propose a new approach to surveillance for Ventilator-Associated Events (VAE) for NHSN [16], focusing on adult patients. The organizations represented in the working group included: the Critical Care Societies Collaborative (the American Association of Critical-Care Nurses, the American College of Chest Physicians, the American Thoracic Society, and the Society for Critical Care Medicine); the American Association for Respiratory Care; the Association of Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology; the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists; the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee's Surveillance Working Group; the Infectious Diseases Society of America; and the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America.

The VAE surveillance definition algorithm developed by the working group was implemented in the NHSN in January 2013 and is available for use in adult locations only. The definition algorithm is based on objective, streamlined, and potentially automatable criteria that identify a broad range of conditions and complications occurring in mechanically-ventilated patients in adult locations. Data indicate that streamlined, objective algorithms to detect ventilator-associated events are easily implemented, can make use of electronic health record systems to automate event detection, and identify events that are clinically important and associated with outcomes such as ICU and hospital length of stay and mortality [17, 18]. Research suggests that most VAEs in adult patients are due to pneumonia, ARDS, atelectasis, and pulmonary edema [17]. These are significant clinical conditions that may be preventable. VAE rates and event characteristics in 2014 in adult inpatient locations reporting data to NHSN have been published [19].

VAE surveillance was not initially made available for use in neonatal and pediatric locations, based on the recommendations of a separate working group that CDC organized in 2012 to consider whether the VAE surveillance approach could also be used in neonatal and pediatric inpatient populations. This working group included representatives from the following organizations: the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Committee on the Fetus and Newborn and Committee on Infectious Diseases; the AAP Section on Critical Care and Section on Pediatric Pulmonology; the American Association of Critical-Care Nurses; the American College of Chest Physicians Pediatric Chest Medicine Network; the American Thoracic Society Scientific Assembly on Pediatrics; the American Association for Respiratory Care; the Children's Hospital Association; the Association of Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology; the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists; the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society; the Pediatric Cardiac Intensive Care Society; the Society for Healthcare



Epidemiology of America; the Society of Critical Care Medicine, and the Vermont-Oxford Network. In mid-2013, this working group determined that there were insufficient data to inform development of a pediatric VAE definition. Further working group discussions were postponed until 2015, following publication of the results of a study on pediatric VAE definition criteria [20]. This study demonstrated that events defined by changes in the fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO₂) and Mean Airway Pressure (MAP) were associated with increases in patient length of stay as well as mortality [20]. After additional discussion with the working group, CDC decided to move forward with pediatric VAE (PedVAE) development and implementation in NHSN.

NOTE: The PedVAE definition algorithm is for use in surveillance; it is not a clinical definition algorithm and is not intended for use in the clinical management of patients. Examples provided throughout this protocol are for illustration purposes only and are not intended to represent actual clinical scenarios.

Settings: Inpatient locations eligible to participate in PedVAE surveillance are those neonatal and pediatric locations in acute care hospitals, long term acute care hospitals, and inpatient rehabilitation facilities where denominator data (ventilator and patient days) can be collected for patients. Such locations may include critical/intensive care units (ICU), specialty care areas (SCA), step-down units and wards. A complete listing of neonatal and pediatric inpatient locations can be found in [Chapter 15](#).

NOTE: All patients in the neonatal and pediatric inpatient locations found in Chapter 15 are included regardless of patient's age.

NOTE: Non-acute care mapped locations in acute care facilities (chronic care units in acute care facilities) are not eligible to participate in PedVAE surveillance.

NOTE: It is not required to monitor for PedVAEs after discharge if a patient is transferred to another facility while still on mechanical ventilation. However, PedVAEs discovered within 2 calendar days of discharge (where the day of discharge is day 1) should be reported to NHSN. No additional ventilator days are reported. See *Transfer Rule* below (page 11) for details on reporting.

Definitions:

PedVAE: PedVAEs are identified by deterioration in respiratory status after a period of stability or improvement on the ventilator. The following pages outline the criteria that must be used for meeting the PedVAE surveillance definitions ([Figure 1](#)). To report PedVAEs, use the *Pediatric Ventilator-Associated Event* form (CDC 57.113) and *Instructions for Completion of Pediatric Ventilator-Associated Event Form*.

NOTE: Patients must be mechanically ventilated for at least 4 calendar days to fulfill PedVAE criteria (where the day of intubation and initiation of mechanical ventilation is



day 1). The earliest date of event for PedVAE (the date of onset of worsening oxygenation) is day 3 of mechanical ventilation.

NOTE: The baseline period of stability or improvement on the ventilator is defined as the 2 calendar days immediately preceding the first day of increased daily minimum MAP or FiO₂, and must be characterized by ≥ 2 calendar days of stable or decreasing daily minimum FiO₂ or MAP values (specifically, the daily minimum MAP or FiO₂ on the second day of the baseline period of stability or improvement must be equal to or less than the daily minimum MAP or FiO₂ on the first day of the baseline period of stability or improvement). The definitions of “daily minimum MAP” and “daily minimum FiO₂” are included below. Note that the daily minimum MAP is the lowest value documented during a calendar day, and the daily minimum FiO₂ is the lowest value documented during a calendar day that was maintained for > 1 hour (see daily minimum FiO₂ definitions for exception to the > 1 hour requirement).

NOTE: For the purposes of surveillance, in patients < 30 days old, MAP values of 0-8 cmH₂O are considered equivalent; therefore, any day on which the daily minimum MAP was 0-8 cmH₂O would be assigned a daily minimum value of 8 cmH₂O, and an increase in the daily minimum MAP to at least 12 cmH₂O, sustained for 2 calendar days, would be needed to meet the PedVAE definition.

For the purposes of surveillance, in patients ≥ 30 days old, MAP values of 0-10 cmH₂O are considered equivalent; therefore, any day on which the daily minimum MAP was 0-10 cmH₂O would be assigned a daily minimum value of 10 cmH₂O, and an increase in the daily minimum MAP to at least 14 cmH₂O, sustained for 2 calendar days, would be needed to meet the PedVAE definition.

EXAMPLE: In the example below, in a patient < 30 days old, the baseline period is defined by mechanical ventilation (MV) days 1 through 4 (shaded in light gray), and the period of worsening oxygenation by MV days 5 and 6 (shaded in darker gray), where the daily minimum MAP is ≥ 4 cmH₂O greater than the daily minimum MAP during the baseline period (keeping in mind that daily minimum MAP values 0-8 cmH₂O in a patient <30 days should be considered to be equal to 8 cmH₂O for the purposes of surveillance.)

MV Day	Daily minimum MAP (cmH ₂ O)	Daily minimum FiO ₂ (oxygen concentration, %)	PedVAE
1	7 (8)	1.00 (100%)	
2	7 (8)	0.50 (50%)	
3	8	0.50 (50%)	
4	8	0.50 (50%)	
5	12	0.50 (50%)	✓
6	12	0.50 (50%)	



EXAMPLE: In the example below, the baseline period is defined by mechanical ventilation (MV) days 3 and 4 (shaded in light gray), and the period of worsening oxygenation by MV days 5 and 6 (shaded in darker gray), where the daily minimum FiO₂ is ≥ 0.25 (25 points) over the daily minimum FiO₂ during the baseline period.

MV Day	Daily minimum MAP (cmH ₂ O)	Daily minimum FiO ₂ (oxygen concentration, %)	PedVAE
1	12	1.00 (100%)	
2	11	0.50 (50%)	
3	9	0.40 (40%)	
4	9	0.40 (40%)	
5	11	0.70 (70%)	✓
6	11	0.70 (70%)	

EXAMPLE: In the example below, there is no PedVAE, because the FiO₂ on MV day 4 is higher than the FiO₂ on MV day 3 (and therefore not stable or decreasing) – even though the FiO₂ on MV days 3 and 4 meets the 25-point threshold when compared with the daily minimum FiO₂ on MV days 5 and 6.

MV Day	Daily minimum MAP (cmH ₂ O)	Daily minimum FiO ₂ (oxygen concentration, %)	PedVAE
1	12	1.00 (100%)	
2	11	0.50 (50%)	
3	9	0.35 (35%)	
4	9	0.40 (40%)	
5	11	0.70 (70%)	No event
6	11	0.70 (70%)	

NOTE: Patients on extracorporeal life support or paracorporeal membrane oxygenation are EXCLUDED from PedVAE surveillance during periods of time when the support is in place the entire calendar day.

NOTE Patients on high-frequency oscillatory or jet ventilation are INCLUDED in PedVAE surveillance. Additionally, patients who are receiving a conventional mode of mechanical ventilation or high frequency oscillatory or jet ventilation while in the prone position are INCLUDED in PedVAE surveillance, and patients who are receiving a conventional mode of mechanical ventilation or high frequency oscillatory or jet ventilation while receiving surfactant, corticosteroids, nitric oxide therapy, helium-oxygen mixtures (heliox) or epoprostenol therapy are also INCLUDED in PedVAE surveillance.

NOTE: PedVAEs are defined by a 14-day period, starting on the day of onset of worsening oxygenation (the event date, day 1). A new PedVAE cannot be identified or reported until this 14-day period has elapsed.



Date of event: The date of onset of worsening oxygenation. This is defined as the first calendar day in which the daily minimum MAP or FiO₂ increases above the thresholds outlined in the PedVAE definition algorithm (specifically, day 1 of the required ≥ 2 -day period of worsening oxygenation following a ≥ 2 -day period of stability or improvement on the ventilator).

EXAMPLE: A patient is intubated in the Emergency Room for severe community-acquired pneumonia and admitted to the PICU (day 1). The patient stabilizes and improves on days 2-5, with a daily minimum FiO₂ of 0.35 (35%) on days 4 and 5. On day 6, the patient experiences respiratory deterioration, and requires a minimum FiO₂ of 0.60 (60%) on days 6 and 7, meeting the criteria for a PedVAE. The date of the PedVAE event is day 6.

NOTE: The “date of event” is NOT the date on which all PedVAE criteria have been met. It is the first day (of a ≥ 2 -day period) on which either of the worsening oxygenation thresholds (for MAP or FiO₂) is met.

Mean Airway Pressure (MAP): The average pressure exerted on the airway and lungs from the beginning of inspiration until the beginning of the next inspiration [21]. In patients on mechanical ventilation, MAP is the most powerful influence on oxygenation and is determined by peak end-expiratory pressure (PEEP), peak inspiratory pressure (PIP), inspiratory time and frequency [22]. A sustained increase in the daily minimum MAP of ≥ 4 cmH₂O following a period of stability or improvement on the ventilator is one of two criteria that can be used in meeting the PedVAE definition.

Fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO₂): The fraction of oxygen in inspired gas. For example, the FiO₂ of ambient air is 0.21; the oxygen concentration of ambient air is 21%. In patients on mechanical ventilation, the FiO₂ is one of the key parameters that can be adjusted depending on the patient’s oxygenation needs, and is typically in the range of 0.21 (oxygen concentration of 21%) to 1.0 (oxygen concentration of 100%). A sustained increase (defined later in this protocol) in the daily minimum FiO₂ of ≥ 0.25 (25%) following a period of stability or improvement on the ventilator is the second of the two criteria that can be used in meeting the PedVAE definition.

Daily minimum MAP: The lowest value of MAP during a calendar day. When determining the daily minimum MAP value, round MAP readings in the following manner: a MAP of 10.00 – 10.49 is rounded to 10 and a MAP of 10.50 – 10.99 is rounded to 11. For example, a patient who is intubated and started on mechanical ventilation at 9:30 pm on June 1, with a MAP of 10.35 cmH₂O and a MAP of 10.54 at 11:30 pm would have a daily minimum MAP of 10 cmH₂O on June 1 for the purposes of PedVAE surveillance.



EXAMPLE: The patient (<30 days old) is intubated at 6 pm. MAP values through the remainder of the calendar day are as follows:

Time	6 pm	7 pm	8 pm	9 pm	10 pm	11 pm
MAP (cmH ₂ O)	12	11	9	9	11	11

In this example, the daily minimum MAP for the purposes of PedVAE surveillance is 9 cmH₂O.

EXAMPLE: The patient is intubated at 6 pm. MAP values are as follows through the remainder of the calendar day:

Time	6 pm	7 pm	8 pm	9 pm	10 pm	11 pm
MAP (cmH ₂ O)	12	12	10	12	10	12

In this example, the daily minimum MAP for the purposes of PedVAE surveillance is 10 cmH₂O. This is the lowest value recorded during the calendar day. When making daily minimum MAP determinations the value does not need to be maintained for > 1 hour.

EXAMPLE: MAP values are as follows through the course of a calendar day for a patient <30 days old:

Time	1 am	4 am	8 am	12 pm	4 pm	8 pm
MAP (cmH ₂ O)	9	11	9	11	11	12

In this example, the daily minimum MAP is 9 cmH₂O.

EXAMPLE: You are reviewing a <30-day-old patient's ventilator data on Wednesday morning to determine the daily minimum MAP values for Monday and Tuesday. The PICU monitors and records MAP every 30 minutes. You see that the lowest MAP on Monday (9 cmH₂O) was recorded at 11:30 pm when the episode of mechanical ventilation was initiated for this patient. The patient remained at this MAP for an additional 30 minutes on Tuesday morning, and was then at MAP 12 cmH₂O for the rest of the day on Tuesday. What do you record as the daily minimum MAP for Monday and for Tuesday? The lowest (and only) value of 9 cmH₂O is recorded as the daily minimum MAP for Monday. On Tuesday, the daily minimum MAP should also be recorded as 9 cmH₂O, as it is the lowest value recorded on Tuesday.



Day	Time	MAP (cmH ₂ O)
Monday	23:30	9
Tuesday	00:00	9
Tuesday	00:30	9
Tuesday	01:00	12
Tuesday	01:30	12
Tuesday	02:00 through 23:30	12

Daily minimum FiO₂: The lowest value of FiO₂ during a calendar day that is set on the ventilator and maintained for > 1 hour. This requirement that the daily minimum FiO₂ be the lowest setting maintained for > 1 hour will ensure that units monitoring and recording FiO₂ settings hourly or more frequently than once per hour are able to apply the PedVAE surveillance FiO₂ criterion in a standardized way. In the event that ventilator settings are monitored and recorded less frequently than once per hour, the daily minimum FiO₂ is simply the lowest value of FiO₂ set on the ventilator during the calendar day. Similarly, in circumstances where there is no value that has been maintained for > one hour (for example, the lowest value of FiO₂ is set late in the calendar day, mechanical ventilation is discontinued early in the calendar day) the daily minimum FiO₂ is the lowest value of FiO₂ set on the ventilator during the calendar day.

NOTE: In units tracking FiO₂ settings every hour or more frequently than every hour, there must be sufficient consecutive recordings of a specific FiO₂ setting to meet the minimum required duration of > 1 hour. For example, in units tracking FiO₂ every 15 minutes, 5 consecutive recordings of FiO₂ at a certain level would be needed to meet the required > 1 hour minimum duration (for example, 09:00, 09:15, 09:30, 09:45 and 10:00). In units tracking FiO₂ every 30 minutes, 3 consecutive recordings of FiO₂ at a certain level would be needed to meet the required > 1 hour minimum duration (for example, 09:00, 09:30, and 10:00). In units tracking FiO₂ every hour, 2 consecutive recordings of FiO₂ at a certain level would be needed to meet the required > 1 hour minimum duration (for example, 09:00 and 10:00).

EXAMPLE: The patient is intubated at 6 pm. FiO₂ is set at the following values through the remainder of the calendar day:

Time	6 pm	7 pm	8 pm	9 pm	10 pm	11 pm
FiO ₂	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8

In this example, the daily minimum FiO₂ for the purposes of PedVAE surveillance is 0.5. FiO₂ settings are being monitored and recorded every hour. There are two consecutive hours where the FiO₂ setting is noted to be 0.5 (8 pm and 9 pm), and therefore required minimum duration of > 1 hour is met.



EXAMPLE: The patient is intubated at 6 pm. FiO₂ is set at the following values through the remainder of the calendar day:

Time	6 pm	7 pm	8 pm	9 pm	10 pm	11 pm
FiO ₂	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8

In this example, the daily minimum FiO₂ for the purposes of PedVAE surveillance is 0.8. FiO₂ settings are being monitored and recorded every hour. Although the lowest FiO₂ is 0.5, it is recorded at two non-consecutive time points only (8 pm, and then 10 pm), and so the required > 1 hour minimum duration is not met. There are two consecutive hours where the FiO₂ setting is noted to be 0.8 (6 pm and 7 pm), and therefore the required minimum duration of 1 hour is met to allow use of this setting as the daily minimum value for PedVAE surveillance.

EXAMPLE: FiO₂ is set at the following values through the course of a calendar day:

Time	2 pm	4 pm	6 pm	8 pm	10 pm	12 am
FiO ₂	1.0	0.60	0.40	0.50	0.55	0.60

In this example, the patient was intubated at 2 pm. The daily minimum FiO₂ is 0.40. FiO₂ settings are being monitored and recorded every 2 hours; therefore, the lowest recorded FiO₂ setting for the calendar day is the value used in PedVAE surveillance.

EXAMPLE: You are reviewing a patient's ventilator settings on Friday morning to determine the daily minimum FiO₂ value for Thursday. The patient was intubated and initiated on mechanical ventilation at 21:45 hours on Thursday. The ICU monitored and recorded FiO₂ settings for the patient every 15 minutes during the remainder of the day on Thursday. Based on the information recorded in the table below, what should you record as the daily minimum FiO₂ for Thursday? In this example, since there is no setting that is maintained for > 1 hour during the calendar day, the daily minimum FiO₂ for Thursday is 0.70 (70%). This is the lowest value of FiO₂ set on the ventilator during the calendar day.



Day	Time	FiO ₂
Thursday	21:45	Intubated; 1.0
	22:00	1.0
	22:15	0.90
	22:30	0.90
	22:45	0.70
	23:00	0.80
	23:15	0.85
	23:30	0.85
	23:45	0.85

Ventilator: any device used to support, assist or control respiration (inclusive of the weaning period) through the application of positive pressure to the airway when delivered via an artificial airway, specifically an oral/nasal endotracheal or tracheostomy tube.

Note: Ventilation and lung expansion devices that deliver positive pressure to the airway (for example: CPAP, Bipap, bi-level, IPPB and PEEP) via non-invasive means (for example: nasal prongs, nasal mask, full face mask, total mask, etc.) are not considered ventilators unless positive pressure is delivered via an artificial airway (oral/nasal endotracheal or tracheostomy tube).

Episode of mechanical ventilation: Defined as a period of days during which the patient was mechanically ventilated for some portion of each consecutive day.

NOTE: A break in mechanical ventilation of at least one full calendar day, followed by reintubation and/or re-initiation of mechanical ventilation during the same hospitalization, defines a new episode of mechanical ventilation.

EXAMPLE: A patient is intubated and mechanical ventilation is initiated at 11 pm on hospital day 1. The patient remains intubated and mechanically ventilated from hospital days 2-10. The patient is extubated at 9 am on hospital day 11, and remains extubated on hospital day 12. The patient is re-intubated and mechanical ventilation is reinitiated on hospital day 13. The patient remains intubated and mechanically ventilated from hospital day 14-18. This patient has had two episodes of mechanical ventilation (days 1-11 and days 13-18), separated by at least one full calendar day off of mechanical ventilation.

Location of attribution: The inpatient location where the patient was assigned on the date of the VAE, which is further defined as the date of onset of worsening oxygenation.

EXAMPLE: Patient is intubated and ventilated in the Operating Room on hospital day 1, and then is admitted post-operatively to the NICU on hospital day 1, still on the



ventilator. On hospital day 3, the patient experiences the onset of worsening oxygenation, manifested by an increase in the daily minimum FiO_2 of ≥ 0.25 (25%). On day 4 (also the 4th day of mechanical ventilation) the patient meets criteria for a PedVAE. This is reported as a PedVAE for the NICU.

EXCEPTION:

Transfer Rule: If a PedVAE develops on the day of transfer or the day following transfer from one inpatient location to another in the same facility or to a new facility (where the day of transfer is day 1), the event is attributed to the transferring location. This is called the Transfer Rule, and examples are shown below:

EXAMPLE: Patient is extubated in the PICU and transferred to the medical stepdown unit on hospital day 6. The next day, while in the stepdown unit (day 7), the patient experiences worsening oxygenation and is re-intubated and transferred back to the PICU. Criteria for PedVAE are met the next day (day 8). In this case, the day prior to extubation and the day of extubation (hospital days 5 and 6) count as the required 2-day period of stability or improvement. The day of reintubation (day 7) and the following day (day 8) count as the required 2-day period of worsening oxygenation. Because the onset of worsening oxygenation occurred on the day following transfer out of the PICU, the event is reported as a PedVAE for the PICU.

EXAMPLE: Patient intubated and mechanically ventilated for 8 days in the NICU of Hospital A is transferred for further care on day 8 to the NICU of Hospital B. The patient was stable on the ventilator in Hospital A from days 3-8. On the day of transfer to Hospital B (day 1 in Hospital B), the patient's respiratory status deteriorates. The day after transfer (day 2 in Hospital B), the patient meets criteria for PedVAE. The date of the event is day 1 in Hospital B, the first day of the period of worsening oxygenation meeting PedVAE MAP or FiO_2 thresholds. The infection preventionist (IP) from Hospital B calls the Hospital A IP to report that this patient was admitted to Hospital B with a PedVAE. This PedVAE should be reported by Hospital A, and attributed to the Hospital A NICU. No additional ventilator days are reported by Hospital A.

REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS:

- Conducting in-plan PedVAE surveillance means assessing patients for the presence of events meeting the PedVAE definition.
- If the date of event (date of onset of worsening oxygenation) is on or after the date of documentation of evidence of consent AND the patient is being supported for organ donation purposes, the event should not be reported as a PedVAE.
- Secondary BSIs are not reported or attributable to a PedVAE.
- Clinical findings associated with a PedVAE may assist in better understanding the etiology and focusing efforts to prevent PedVAEs. Should a facility choose to provide the following information, the PedVAE form includes optional data fields to report:



- Clinical diagnoses or events that were associated with the PedVAE. Note that multiple events may be reported for a single PedVAE.
- Antimicrobial agents listed in the [Appendix](#) that are administered on the date of event or within the 2 days before or 2 days after the event. The name of the specific antimicrobial agent and the administration initiation date may also be reported.
- Pathogens detected by culture or non-culture-based microbiological testing of upper or lower respiratory specimens with a specimen collection date on the date of event or within the 2 days before or 2 days after the date of event or in blood with a specimen collection date within the 2 days before the date of event and up to 13 days after the date of event.

Note: Because organisms belonging to the following genera are typically causes of community-associated respiratory infections and are rarely or are not known to be causes of healthcare-associated infections, they are excluded, and cannot be reported: *Blastomyces*, *Histoplasma*, *Coccidioides*, *Paracoccidioides*, *Cryptococcus* and *Pneumocystis*.

- *Legionella* or *Streptococcus pneumoniae* detected by urine antigen testing with a date of specimen collection on the date of event or within the 2 days before or 2 days after the event.



Figure 1: Pediatric Ventilator-Associated Events (PedVAE) Surveillance Algorithm

Patient has a baseline period of stability or improvement on the ventilator, defined by ≥ 2 calendar days of stable or decreasing daily minimum* FiO_2 or MAP values. The baseline period is defined as the 2 calendar days immediately preceding the first day of increased daily minimum MAP or FiO_2 .

*Daily minimum FiO_2 is defined as the lowest value of FiO_2 documented during a calendar day that is maintained for > 1 hour.
Daily minimum MAP is the lowest value documented during the calendar day.
For patients < 30 days old, daily minimum MAP values 0-8 $\text{cm H}_2\text{O}$ are considered equal to 8 cmH_2O for the purposes of surveillance.
For patients ≥ 30 days old, daily minimum MAP values 0-10 cmH_2O are considered equal to 10 cmH_2O for the purposes of surveillance.

After a period of stability or improvement on the ventilator, the patient has at least one of the following indicators of worsening oxygenation:

- 1) Increase in daily minimum FiO_2 of ≥ 0.25 (25 points) over the daily minimum FiO_2 of the first day in the baseline period, sustained for ≥ 2 calendar days.
- 2) Increase in daily minimum MAP values of ≥ 4 cmH_2O over the daily minimum MAP of the first day in the baseline period, sustained for ≥ 2 calendar days.

Pediatric Ventilator-Associated Event (PedVAE)



Numerator Data: The *Pediatric Ventilator-Associated Event* form (CDC 57.113) is used to collect and report each PedVAE that is identified during the month selected for surveillance. The Instructions for Completion of Pediatric Ventilator-Associated Event Form includes brief instructions for collection and entry of each data element on the form. The PedVAE form includes patient demographic information and information on the start date and location of initiation of mechanical ventilation. Additional data include the specific criteria met for identifying PedVAE, information about whether the patient was on antimicrobial drugs or had pathogens detected in culture or non-culture-based microbiological testing, whether the patient died, and, where applicable, the organisms detected and their antimicrobial susceptibilities.

Denominator Data: Device days and patient days are used for denominators (see [Chapter 16 Key Terms](#)). Ventilator days, which are the numbers of patients managed with ventilatory devices, are collected daily, at the same time each day, according to the chosen location using the appropriate form ([CDC 57.116](#) [NICU] or [CDC 57.117](#) [Specialty Care Areas] or [CDC 57.118](#) [ICU/Other Areas]). These daily counts are summed and only the total for the month is reported. Ventilator and patient days are collected for each of the locations monitored. When denominator data are available from electronic sources (for example, ventilator days from respiratory therapy), these sources may be used as long as the counts are not substantially different (+/- 5%) from manually-collected counts, pre-validated for a minimum of 3 months.

NOTE: All ventilator days are counted, including ventilator days for patients on mechanical ventilation for < 3 days, and ventilator days for patients on extracorporeal life support or paracorporeal membrane oxygenation who are excluded from PedVAE surveillance. Patients with tracheostomies who are undergoing weaning from mechanical ventilation using tracheostomy collar trials are included in ventilator day counts as long as they spend some portion of the day on mechanical ventilation at a time that overlaps with the daily time during which ventilator day counts are performed.

Collection of an additional denominator, episodes of mechanical ventilation (EMV), is optionally available for PedVAE surveillance. The EMV denominator represents the sum of the number of episodes of mechanical ventilation that occurred in that location during the month. A single episode of mechanical ventilation for each patient is to be counted only once per month. Do note, it is possible for a patient to have more than one episode of ventilation occur during a month (for example, discontinuation of mechanical ventilation for greater than 1 calendar day followed by re-initiation of mechanical ventilation). The EMV denominator is determined by counting all patients in the location who are on mechanical ventilation on the first day of the month regardless of eligibility for inclusion in PedVAE surveillance. Then, on each subsequent day of the month, count each additional patient that is started on mechanical ventilation. This would include those that are admitted to the location already on mechanical ventilation, those that are newly ventilated, and any previously ventilated patients who have new episodes of mechanical ventilation occurring during the same month. The sum of the count for the first day and each subsequent day of the month is reported.



EXAMPLE: On January 1, there are 5 patients on mechanical ventilation in the PICU (2 patients were started on mechanical ventilation on December 24, 2 patients on December 31, and 1 patient on January 1). During the rest of the month, the following are noted: 1 patient is started on mechanical ventilation on January 8; 2 patients are transferred to the PICU on mechanical ventilation on January 15, and 1 patient who was previously ventilated (from January 1 through January 12) goes back on mechanical ventilation on January 20. No other patients are on mechanical ventilation during the month of January. The number of EMV for January is nine. This is calculated as follows: 5 patients (on mechanical ventilation on the first day of the month) + 4 patients who were either started on mechanical ventilation, transferred into the PICU on mechanical ventilation, or re-initiated on mechanical ventilation after being off of the vent for at least 1 calendar day = 9 EMV.

Data Analyses: The PedVAE rate per 1000 ventilator days is calculated by dividing the number of VAEs by the number of ventilator days and multiplying the result by 1000 (ventilator days). The rate per 100 episodes of mechanical ventilation is calculated by dividing the number of PedVAEs by the number of episodes of mechanical ventilation and multiplying the result by 100 (episodes of mechanical ventilation). The Ventilator Utilization Ratio is calculated by dividing the number of ventilator days by the number of patient days.



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Appendix. List of Eligible Antimicrobial Agents

Antimicrobial Agent
AMIKACIN
AMPHOTERICIN B
AMPHOTERICIN B LIPOSOMAL
AMPICILLIN
AMPICILLIN/SULBACTAM
ANIDULAFUNGIN
AZITHROMYCIN
AZTREONAM
CASPOFUNGIN
CEFAZOLIN
CEFEPIME
CEFOTAXIME
CEFOTETAN
CEFOXITIN
CEFTAROLINE
CEFTAZIDIME
CEFTAZIDIME/AVIBACTAM
CEFTIZOXIME
CEFTOLOZANE/TAZOBACTAM
CEFTRIAZONE
CEFUROXIME
CIPROFLOXACIN
CLARITHROMYCIN
CLINDAMYCIN
COLISTIMETHATE
DALBAVANCIN
DELAFLORACIN
DORIPENEM
DOXYCYCLINE
ERTAPENEM
FLUCONAZOLE
FOSFOMYCIN
GEMIFLOXACIN
GENTAMICIN
IMIPENEM/CILASTATIN
ISAVUCONAZONIUM
ITRACONAZOLE



LEVOFLOXACIN
LINEZOLID
MEROPENEM
MEROPENEM/VABORBACTAM
METRONIDAZOLE
MICAFUNGIN
MINOCYCLINE
MOXIFLOXACIN
NAFCILLIN
ORITAVANCIN
OSELTAMIVIR
OXACILLIN
PENICILLIN G
PERAMIVIR
PIPERACILLIN
PIPERACILLIN/TAZOBACTAM
POLYMYXIN B
POSACONAZOLE
QUINUPRISTIN/DALFOPRISTIN
RIFAMPIN
SULFAMETHOXAZOLE/TRIMETHOPRIM
SULFISOXAZOLE
TEDIZOLID
TELAVANCIN
TELITHROMYCIN
TETRACYCLINE
TICARCILLIN/CLAVULANATE
TIGECYCLINE
TOBRAMYCIN
VANCOMYCIN, intravenous only
VORICONAZOLE
ZANAMIVIR

