The National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) Manual

HEALTHCARE PERSONNEL SAFETY COMPONENT PROTOCOL: Blood and Body Fluid and Influenza Exposures Modules

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Introduction to Healthcare Personnel Safety Component of NHSN

In recent years, occupational hazards faced by healthcare personnel (HCP) in the United States have received increasing attention. Although recommendations, guidelines, and regulations to minimize HCP exposure to such hazards have been developed, additional information is needed to improve HCP safety. In particular, existing surveillance systems are often inadequate to describe the scope and magnitude of occupational exposures to infectious agents and non-infectious occupational hazards that HCP experience, the outcomes of these exposures and injuries, and the impact of preventive measures. The lack of ongoing surveillance of occupational exposures, injuries, and infections in a national network of healthcare facilities using standardized methodology also compromises the ability of the Centers for Disease Prevention and Control (CDC) and other public health agencies to identify emerging problems, to monitor trends, and to evaluate preventive measures.

CDC developed a surveillance system, NaSH or the National Surveillance System for Health Care Workers that focused on surveillance of exposures and infections among HCP. Operational from 1995 through 2007, NaSH has been replaced by the Healthcare Personnel Safety Component (HPS) of the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN). The component consists of four reporting modules: Blood/Body Fluids Exposure with Exposure Management, Blood/Body Fluids Exposure only, Influenza Exposure Management, and the Influenza Vaccination Summary. Data collected in this surveillance system will assist healthcare facilities, HCP organizations, and public health agencies to monitor and report trends in blood/body fluid exposures, to assess the impact of preventive measures, to characterize antiviral medication use for exposures to influenza and to monitor influenza vaccination rates among HCP. In addition, this surveillance component will allow CDC to monitor trends, to identify newly emerging hazards for HCP, to assess the risk of occupational infection, and to evaluate measures, including engineering controls, work practices, protective equipment, and post-exposure prophylaxis designed to prevent occupationally-acquired infections. Hospitals and other healthcare facilities participating in this system will benefit by receiving technical support and standardized methodologies for conducting surveillance activities on occupational health. The NHSN reporting application will enable participating facilities to analyze their own data and compare these data with aggregate NHSN data published through CDCa.

Article I. Healthcare Personnel Safety Reporting Plan

The *Healthcare Personnel Safety Reporting Plan Form* (CDC 57.203) is used by NHSN facilities to inform CDC which healthcare personnel safety modules are used during a given month. This allows CDC to select the data that should be included into the aggregate data pool for analysis. Each participating facility is to enter a monthly Plan to indicate the module to be used, if any, and the exposures and/or vaccinations that will be monitored.

A plan must be completed for every month that data are entered into NHSN, although a facility may choose "No NHSN Healthcare Personnel Safety Modules Followed this Month" as an option. The *Instructions for Completion of Healthcare Personnel Safety Reporting Plan Form* includes brief instructions for collection and entry of each data element on the form. A minimum of 6 months of data collection for at least one module is recommended during each calendar year to remain an active participant in NHSN.

Blood/Body Fluid Exposure Module

Introduction: Transmission of bloodborne pathogens [e.g., Hepatitis B virus (HBV), Hepatitis C virus (HBC), Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)] from patients to healthcare worker (HCW) is an important occupational hazard faced by HCP. The risk of bloodborne pathogen transmission following occupational exposure depends on a variety of factors that include source patient factors (e.g., titer of virus in the source patient's blood/body fluid), the type of injury and quantity of blood/body fluid transferred to the HCW during the exposure, and the HCW's immune status. The greatest risk of infection transmission is through percutaneous exposure to infected blood. Nevertheless, transmission of HBV, HCV, or HIV after mucous membrane or non-intact skin exposure to blood has also been reported; the risk of transmission of these pathogens through mucocutaneous exposure is considered lower than the risk associated with a percutaneous exposure.

An estimated 385,000 percutaneous injuries (i.e., needlesticks, cuts, punctures and other injuries with sharp objects) occur in U.S. hospitals each year. Prevention of occupational transmission of bloodborne pathogens requires a diversified approach to reduce blood contact and percutaneous injuries including improved engineering controls (e.g., safer medical devices), work practices (e.g., technique changes to reduce handling of sharps), and the use of personal protective equipment (e.g., impervious materials for barrier precautions). Since 1991, when the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) first issued its Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, the focus of regulatory and legislative activity has been on implementing a hierarchy of control measures. The federal Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act signed into law in November 2000 authorized OSHA's revision of its Bloodborne Pathogens Standard to more explicitly require the use of safety-engineered sharp devices. (http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodbornepathogens/). Other strategies to prevent infection include hepatitis B immunization and postexposure prophylaxis for HIV and HBV. Strategies for prevention of percutaneous injuries are addressed in CDC's Workbook for Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating a Sharps Injury Prevention Program at **http://www.cdc.gov/sharpssafety/index.html**.

Facilities are not required to collect data for exposures that involve intact skin or exposures to body fluids that do not carry a risk of bloodborne pathogen transmission (e.g., feces, nasal secretions, saliva, sputum, sweat, tears, urine and vomitus) unless these are visibly contaminated with blood. However, facilities that routinely collect data on such exposures may enter this information into the system.

(i) Methodology

Occupational exposures to blood and body fluids in healthcare settings have the potential to transmit HBV, HCV, or HIV. Use of the Blood/Body Fluid Exposure Module permits a healthcare facility to record information about the exposure and its management. This module

can be used in any healthcare setting where there is potential for occupational exposure to blood and body fluids among HCP. This module requires that data be entered into NHSN when exposures occur, as indicated in the *Healthcare Personnel Safety Reporting Plan* (CDC 57.203). In general, these data may be provided by the occupational health department in the facility or may be provided by the infection control/epidemiology department, as appropriate. NHSN forms should be used to collect all required data, using the definitions included for each data field.

Blood/Body Fluid Exposure with or without Exposure Management

A facility may choose to report exposure events alone or exposure events and subsequent management and follow-up of each event, including administration of postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) to the HCW and any laboratory test results collected as part of exposure management.

Settings: Any healthcare setting with the potential for occupational exposure to blood and body fluids.

Requirements: Blood and body fluid exposures are to be reported during the calendar year. Actively participating NHSN sites will be required to submit blood/body fluid exposure data for a minimum of 6 months per calendar year.

Definitions:

- **Bite:** A human bite sustained by an HCW from a patient, other HCW, or visitor.
- **Bloodborne pathogens**: Pathogenic microorganisms that may be present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
- **HCW (Healthcare Worker):** A person who works in the facility, whether paid or unpaid, who has the potential for exposure to infectious materials, including body substances, contaminated medical supplies and equipment, contaminated environmental surfaces, or contaminated air. Healthcare worker is the singular form of healthcare personnel.
- **HCP (Healthcare Personnel):** A population of healthcare workers working in healthcare settings.
- **Hollow-bore needle:** Needle (e.g., hypodermic needle, phlebotomy needle) with a lumen through which material (e.g., medication, blood) can flow.
- **Mucous membrane exposure:** Contact of mucous membrane (e.g., eyes, nose, or mouth) with the fluids, tissues, or specimens listed below in **"Occupational exposure."**
- **Non-intact skin:** Areas of the skin that have been opened by cuts, abrasions, dermatitis, chapped skin, etc.

- **Non-intact skin exposure:** Contact of non-intact skin with the fluids, tissues, or specimens listed below in **"Occupational exposure."**

- **Non-Responder to Hepatitis B vaccine:** A HCW who has received two series of hepatitis B vaccine is serotested within 2 months after the last dose of vaccine and does not have anti-HBs ≥10 mIU/mL.

- **Occupational exposure:** Contact with blood, visibly bloody fluids, and other body fluids (i.e., semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, and amniotic fluid, tissues, and laboratory specimens that contain concentrated virus) to which Standard Precautions apply and during the performance of an HCW's duties. Modes of exposure include percutaneous injuries, mucous membrane exposures, non-intact skin exposures, and bites.

- **Percutaneous injury:** An exposure event occurring when a needle or other sharp object penetrates the skin. This term is interchangeable with "sharps injury."

- **Sharp:** Any object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, needles, scalpels, broken glass, broken capillary tubes, and exposed ends of dental wires.

- **Sharps Injury:** An exposure event occurring when any sharp penetrates the skin. This term is interchangeable with "percutaneous injury."

- **Solid Sharp:** A sharp (e.g., suture needle, scalpel) that does not have a lumen through which material can flow.

Reporting Instructions:

Forms Description and Purpose: (See also: Tables of Instructions for Completion of Healthcare Personnel Safety Component forms)

All NHSN sites following the Blood/Body Fluids Exposure Module:

For either exposure reporting or exposure and exposure management reporting, a site should complete the following form:

- *Healthcare Personnel Safety Component Facility Survey* (CDC Form 57.200) – Used to collect facility administrative data including total patient beds set up and staffed, annual inpatient days, number of patient admissions per year, , number of annual outpatient encounters, number of annual employee hours worked. The survey also collects annual data on the total number of HCP\in selected occupational groups (full-time equivalents and numbers of HCP, full or part-time).

Exposure-Only Reporting:

Those facilities participating in exposure-only reporting should complete the following forms:

- *Healthcare Personnel Safety Monthly Reporting Plan* (CDC Form 57.203) – Used to collect data on which modules and which months (if any) the facilities intend to participate in NHSN HPS Component. This form should be completed for every month that the facility will participate in the HPS component.
- *Healthcare Worker Demographic Data* (CDC Form 57.204) – Used to collect data on HCW demographics such as gender and occupation for a healthcare worker who has reported a blood or body fluid exposure. *Exposure to Blood/Body Fluids* (CDC Form 57.205) – Used to collect information about individual blood and body fluid exposure events. Sections I – IV should be completed for all reported exposures. For percutaneous injuries with a needle or sharp object that was not in contact with blood or other body fluids (as defined in "occupational exposure") prior to exposure, thecompletion of Sections V-IX is not required.

Exposure and Exposure Management Reporting:

Facilities participating in exposure reporting and exposure management should complete the forms listed below in addition to those listed above:

- *Exposure to Blood/Body Fluids* (CDC Form 57.205) – Used to collect information about individual blood and body fluid exposure events. Sections I – IV should be completed for all reported exposures. If a facility chooses to follow the protocol for exposure management, Sections V – IX are also required.
- *Healthcare Worker Prophylaxis/Treatment – BBF Postexposure Prophylaxis (PEP)* (CDC Form 57.206) – Used to collect details of medications administered to a healthcare worker following blood or body fluid exposure to HIV or HBV. This form is required if the facility follows the exposure management protocol.
- *Follow-Up Laboratory Testing* (CDC Form 57.207) – Used to collect additional laboratory testing results obtained on an HCW following a blood or body fluid exposure as part of exposure management. These serologic and other laboratory results are not required for exposure management but provide details for facilities opting for the long-term follow-up of exposures and evidence of seroconversion.

Data Analysis:

The use of the Blood/Body Fluid Exposure and Exposure Management Modules will allow the participating NHSN site to estimate the nature, frequency, circumstances, and sequelae of occupational exposures to bloodborne pathogens (i.e., HBV, HCV, and/or HIV) through percutaneous injuries, bites, mucous membrane exposures or non-intact skin exposures. . In addition, facilities can assess for changes in percutaneous injuries with the implementation of safety devices and other prevention strategies, the timeliness of initiating HIV postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) when indicated, assess the duration of HIV prophylaxis, and the proportion of

HCP experiencing adverse signs and symptoms after taking HIV PEP for occupational exposures.

Denominator data from the annual Facility Survey (CDC 57.200) can be used to estimate rates of exposures to blood/body fluids and to assess the effectiveness of engineering controls, work practices, and protective equipment in reducing exposure.

References:

The following CDC/PHS publications provide recommendations for management and follow-up of blood and body fluid exposures to HBV, HCV, and HIV:

- Updated U.S. Public Health Service Guidelines for the Management of Occupational Exposures to HBV, HCV, and HIV and Recommendations for Postexposure Prophylaxis (MMWR, June 29, 2001 / 50(RR11); 1-42)
- Updated U.S. Public Health Service Guidelines for the Management of Occupational Exposures to HIV and Recommendations for Postexposure Prophylaxis (MMWR, September 30, 2005 / 54(RR09); 1-17). (PEP medications are updated in NHSN as required)
- A Comprehensive Immunization Strategy to Eliminate Transmission of Hepatitis B Virus Infection in the United States. (MMWR), December 8, 2006 / 55(RR16); 1-25)

Influenza Exposure Management Module

Introduction: The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends that all HCP and persons in training for healthcare professions should be vaccinated annually against influenza.[1,2] Persons who are infected with influenza virus, including those with subclinical infection, can transmit influenza virus to persons at higher risk for complications from influenza. Vaccination of HCP has been associated with reduced work absenteeism [3] and with fewer deaths among nursing home patients [4,5] and elderly hospitalized patients.[5] Although annual vaccination is recommended for HCP and is a high priority for reducing morbidity associated with influenza in healthcare settings, national survey data have demonstrated vaccination coverage levels of <50% among HCP over several vaccination seasons.[1]

Facilities that employ HCP should provide vaccine to personnel using approaches that have demonstrated effectiveness in increasing vaccination coverage. Healthcare administrators should consider the level of vaccination coverage among HCP to be one measure of a patient safety quality program and consider obtaining signed declinations from personnel who decline influenza vaccination for reasons other than medical contraindications.[6-9] Influenza vaccination rates (including ward-, unit-, and specialty-specific coverage rates) among HCP within facilities should be regularly measured and reported to occupational health services.[9]

Healthcare facilities should offer influenza vaccinations to all HCP, including night, weekend, and temporary staff. Particular emphasis should be placed on providing vaccinations to personnel who provide direct care for persons at high risk for influenza complications. Efforts should be made to educate HCP regarding the benefits of vaccination and the potential health consequences of influenza illness for their patients, themselves, and their family members. Studies have demonstrated that organized campaigns can attain higher rates of vaccination among HCP with moderate effort and by using strategies that increase vaccine acceptance.[6,10,11] All HCP should be provided convenient access to influenza vaccine at the work site, free of charge, as part of employee health programs.[6,11,12]

Although annual vaccination with the seasonal influenza vaccine is the best way to prevent infection, antiviral drugs can be effective for prevention and treatment of influenza. When HCP have not been vaccinated or are exposed to an influenza strain with no vaccine (i.e., non-seasonal), a plan for anti-viral chemoprophylaxis and treatment could be implemented.

(ii) Methodology

Influenza Exposure Management Module

Use of the Influenza Exposure Management Module permits a healthcare facility to record information on antiviral medication use for chemoprophylaxis or treatment without reporting influenza vaccination. It can be used in any healthcare setting. This module requires that data be provided to CDC as per reporting requirements. This module includes reporting of individual-

level antiviral medication use for chemoprophylaxis or treatment after exposure to influenza. The reason for antiviral medication use can be attributed to either seasonal or non-seasonal influenza. Use of this module will allow facilities and CDC to measure antiviral medication use related to the prevention and treatment of influenza.

Settings: Any healthcare settings

Requirements: Surveillance for influenza in the healthcare facility is to be conducted during the vaccination season. It is recommended that actively participating NHSN sites submit data for a minimum of 6 months per calendar year. A waiver is granted for the first year of participation since facilities may not have 6 months of data in one calendar year in the first vaccination season.

Definitions:

- **HCW (Healthcare Worker):** A person who works in the facility, whether paid or unpaid, who has the potential for exposure to infectious materials, including body substances, contaminated medical supplies and equipment, contaminated environmental surfaces, or contaminated air. Healthcare worker is the singular form of healthcare personnel.

- **HCP (Healthcare Personnel):** The entire population of healthcare workers working in healthcare settings.

- **Non-seasonal influenza vaccine:** A vaccine for additional/novel influenza virus strains (e.g., 2009 H1N1) not included in the seasonal influenza vaccine which may or may not be offered on an annual basis.

- **Seasonal influenza vaccine:** A vaccine for seasonal influenza virus strains that is offered on an annual basis.

- **Severe adverse reaction to antiviral medication use for influenza chemoprophylaxis or treatment:** Adverse reactions severe enough to affect daily activities and/or result in the discontinuation of the antiviral medication.

- **Vaccination season:** A 12-month period starting from July 1, 2xxx to the start of the next traditional influenza season (i.e., June 30 of the following year).

Reporting Instructions

Forms Description and Purpose: (See also: Tables of Instructions for Completion of Healthcare Personnel Safety Component forms)

All NHSN sites following the Influenza Exposure Management Module:

NHSN participants should complete the following forms:

- *Healthcare Personnel Safety Component Facility Survey* (CDC 57.200) – Used to collect facility administrative data including total patient beds set up and staffed, annual inpatient days, number of patient admissions per year, , number of annual outpatient encounters, number of annual employee hours worked. The survey also collects annual data on the total number of HCP\in selected occupational groups (full-time equivalents and numbers of HCP, full or part-time). Numbers of HCWs for at least one nurse occupation (e.g., registered nurse, nurse midwife) and one physician occupation (i.e., intern/resident, fellow, attending physician) are required. All other fields are optional for the Selected HCW Occupational Groups; you may enter 0 for these optional fields.
- *Healthcare Personnel Safety Reporting Plan* (CDC 57.203) – Used to collect data on which modules and which months facilities intend to participate in the NHSN HPS Component. This form should be completed for every month that the facility will participate in the HPS influenza surveillance modules (e.g., influenza exposure management).
- *Healthcare Worker Demographic Data* (CDC 57.204) – Used to collect data on HCW demographics such as gender and occupation for each individual HCW. This form also is used optionally to collect information about immune status for certain vaccine-preventable diseases (e.g., measles, mumps, rubella). This form should be completed for all HCP offered influenza vaccine. The demographic data may already be contained in a facility database that can be uploaded into NHSN as an ASCII comma delimited text file. File specifications and importing instructions are available on the NHSN website (http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn).

Influenza Exposure Management Reporting:

Facilities participating in Healthcare Personnel Influenza Exposure Management Module for antiviral medication use should complete the following form:

- *Healthcare Worker Prophylaxis/Treatment – Influenza* (CDC 57.210) – Used to collect data on which (if any) antiviral medications were administered to the HCW and any severe adverse reactions associated with their use.

Data Analyses:

The use of the Influenza Exposure Management Module will allow facilities and CDC to measure antiviral medication use related to the prevention and treatment of influenza. Antiviral medication use for chemoprophylaxis or treatment after exposure to influenza can be evaluated and monitored. Frequencies and trends of antiviral medication use as a result of potential or confirmed exposures to influenza will be calculated and summarized. Also, frequency estimates of the personnel types and clinical areas more likely to require chemoprophylaxis or treatment may be analyzed as well as information on adverse effects associated with the receipt of antiviral

medications (as part of chemoprophylaxis or treatment).

References:

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Prevention and control of seasonal influenza with vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), 2009, MMWR, 58 (2009) 1-52.

[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Influenza vaccination of health-care personnel, MMWR, 55 (2006) 1-16.

[3] R. T. Lester, A. McGeer, G. Tomlinson, and A. S. Detsky, Use of, effectiveness of, attitudes regarding influenza vaccine among house staff, Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 24 (2003) 839-844.

[4] J. Potter, D. J. Stott, M. A. Roberts, A. G. Elder, B. ODonnell, P. V. Knight, and W. F. Carman, Influenza vaccination of health care workers in long-term-care hospitals reduces the mortality of elderly patients, Journal of Infectious Diseases, 175 (1997) 1-6.

[5] R. E. Thomas, T. O. Jefferson, V. Demicheli, and D. Rivetti, Influenza vaccination for health-care workers who work with elderly people in institutions: a systematic review, Lancet Infectious Diseases, 6 (2006) 273-279.

[6] F. J. Walker, J. A. Singleton, P. Lu, K. G. Wooten, and R. A. Strikas, Influenza vaccination of Healthcare workers in the United States, 1989-2002, Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 27 (2006) 257-265.

[7] P. M. Polgreen, Y. Chen, S. Beekmann, A. Srinivasan, M. A. Neill, T. Gay, J. E. Cavanaugh, and Infect Dis Soc Amer Emer Infect, Elements of influenza vaccination programs that predict higher vaccination rates: Results of an emerging infections network survey, Clinical Infectious Diseases, 46 (2008) 14-19.

[8] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Interventions to increase influenza vaccination of health-care workers- California and Minnesota, MMWR, 54(08) (2005) 196-199.

[9] National Quality Forum. National Voluntary Consensus Standards for Influenza and Pneumococcal Immunizations. http://www.qualityforum.org/Publications/2008/12/National_Voluntary_Consensus_Standards_for_Influenza_and_Pneumococcal_Immunizations.aspx , 1-68. 2008. Washington DC, National Quality Forum. 8-12-2009.

[10] G. A. Poland, P. Tosh, and R. M. Jacobson, Requiring influenza vaccination for health care workers: seven truths we must accept, Vaccine, 23 (2005) 2251-2255.

[11] Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, New infection control requirement for offering influenza vaccination to staff and licensed independent practitioners, Joint Commission Perspectives, 26 (2006) 10-11.

[12] Infectious Diseases Society of America. Pandemic and seasonal influenza: principles for U.S. action. http://www.idsociety.org/influenza.htm . 2007. Arlington, VA, Infectious Diseases Society of America.

Tables of Instructions

Table 1. Instructions for Completion of the Healthcare Personnel Safety Monthly Reporting Plan Form (CDC 57.203)

This form collects data on which modules and which months (if any) the facilities intend to participate in NHSN Healthcare Personnel Safety (HPS) Component. This form should be completed for every month that the facility will participate in the HPS component.

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection
Facility ID #	Required. The NHSN-assigned facility ID will be auto-entered by the application.
Month/Year	Required. Enter the month and year for the surveillance plan being recorded.
No NHSN Healthcare Personnel Safety Modules Followed this Month	Conditionally required. Check this box if you do not plan to follow any of the NHSN Healthcare Personnel Safety Modules during the month and year selected.
Healthcare Personnel Exposure Modules	
Blood/Body Fluid Exposure Only	Conditionally required. Check this box if you plan to follow blood/body fluid exposures only, without following exposure management during the month and year selected.
Blood/Body Fluid Exposure with Exposure Management	Conditionally required. Check this box if you plan to follow blood/body fluid exposure with exposure management during the month and year selected.
Influenza Exposure Management	Conditionally required. Check this box if you plan to follow influenza exposure management (i.e., antiviral chemoprophylaxis and/or treatment)

Table 2. Instructions for Completion of the Healthcare Worker Demographic Data Form (CDC 57.204)

This form must be completed for all HCP who have information recorded in HPS component of NHSN (e.g., exposure to blood or body fluid or influenza vaccination.) Alternatively, data for all or selected personnel can be imported from the facility's personnel database at facility enrollment.

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection
Facility ID #	Required. The NHSN-assigned facility ID will be auto-entered by the application.
HCW ID #	Required. Enter the healthcare worker's (HCW) alphanumeric identification number. This identifier is unique to the healthcare facility.
Social Security #	Optional. Enter the HCW's Social Security Number.
Secondary ID #	Optional. Enter the HCW's secondary ID number. This could be the employee's medical record # or some other unique identifier.
HCW Name: Last, First, Middle	Optional. Enter demographic information for the HCW.
Street Address City State Zip Code	
Home Phone	
E-mail Address	
Gender	Required. Indicate the gender of the HCW by checking F (Female) or M (Male).
Date of birth	Required. Enter the date of birth of the HCW using the format: mm/dd/yyyy.
Born in the U.S.?	Optional. Select Yes, No, or Unknown.
Ethnicity	Optional. Select one ethnicity of the HCW.
Race	Optional. Select the race of the HCW. Check all that apply.
Work Phone	Optional. Enter the work phone number of the HCW.
Start Date	Required. Enter the date the HCW began employment or affiliation with the facility (use format: mm/dd/yyyy).
Work Status	Required. Select Active, Inactive, or No longer affiliated.
Type of Employment	Required. Select from Full-time, Part-time, Contract, Volunteer, Other (please specify).
Work Location	Required. Select the code that best describes the HCW's current permanent work location. This refers to physical work location rather than to department assignment. For example, a radiology technician who spends most of his/her time performing portable x-rays throughout the facility works at multiple locations. In general, most interns/residents are not considered to work at a single location because they rotate every month or every few months. For HCP who do not work at least 75% of the time at a single location, the work location code for 'float' should be entered. Location codes must be customized to the facility and set up prior to entering HCW records. The work location must be mapped to a CDC Location (http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/master-locations-descriptions.pdf).
Department	Optional. Enter the department in which the HCW works (facility defined).

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection
Supervisor	Optional. Enter the name of the HCW's supervisor (facility defined).
Occupation	Required. Select the occupation code that most appropriately describes the HCW's job. These must be customized to the facility and set up prior to entering HCW records. The occupation must be mapped to a CDC Occupation Code.
Title	Conditionally required. Required only for HCP designated as Influenza Vaccinators if the facility intends on using NHSN to fulfill federal recordkeeping requirements for administration of vaccine covered by the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. Enter the HCW's job title.
Clinical specialty	Conditionally required. If Occupation is physician, fellow or intern/resident, select the appropriate clinical specialty.
Performs direct patient care	Conditionally required. Required only when the HCW has influenza vaccination and/or influenza chemoprophylaxis/treatment records. Select Y (Yes) if the HCW provides direct patient care (i.e., hands on, face-to-face contact with patients for the purpose of diagnosis, treatment and monitoring); otherwise select N (No).
Custom Fields	Optional. Up to two date fields, two numeric fields, and 10 alphanumeric fields that may be customized for local use. NOTE: Each Custom Field must be set up in the Facility/Custom Options section of the application before the field can be selected for use.
Comments	Optional. Enter any information about the HCW. This information cannot be analyzed.

Table 3. Instructions for Completion of the Exposures to Blood/Body Fluids Form (CDC 57.205)

Information for all blood/body fluid exposures should be recorded using this form. The variables to be entered depend upon whether the facility selects the exposure event only reporting or exposure reporting and management.

♦Demographic data auto-entered by application if part of an existing HCW Demographic Data record (CDC 57.204).

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection	Exposure Event Only	Exposure Event and Exposure Management
Facility ID #	The NHSN-assigned facility ID will be auto-entered by the application.	Required	Required
Exposure Event #	The exposure event number will be auto-generated by the application.	Required	Required
HCW ID	Enter the HCW's alphanumeric identification number. This identifier is unique to the healthcare facility.	Required	Required
♦HCW Name: Last, First, Middle	Enter the HCW's name.	Optional	Optional
♦Gender	Indicate the gender of the HCW by checking F (Female) or M (Male).	Required	Required
♦Date of Birth	Enter the date of birth of the HCW using the format: mm/dd/yyyy.	Required	Required
♦Work Location	Required. Select the code that best describes the HCW's current permanent work location. This refers to physical work location rather than to department assignment. Location codes are customized to the facility and set up prior to entering HCW records. See Table 2 for more details.	Required	Required
♦Occupation	Required. Select the occupation code that most appropriately describes the HCW's job. Occupation codes are customized to the facility and set up prior to entering HCW records. See Table 2 for more details.	Required	Required
Clinical Specialty	If Occupation is physician, fellow or intern/resident, enter the appropriate clinical specialty. The list of clinical specialties can be found on Form CDC 57.204.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
Exposure Type	The default setting is auto-entered by the application as Blood/Body Fluids.	Required	Required
Section I – General Exposure Information			
1. Did the exposure occur at this facility	Choose Y (Yes) or N (No).	Required	Required

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection	Exposure Event Only	Exposure Event and Exposure Management
1a. If No, specify the name of facility in which exposure occurred	If the exposure did not occur at the reporting facility, enter the name of the facility where the event occurred.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
2. Date of exposure	Enter date of exposure in mm/dd/yyyy format.	Required	Required
3. Time of exposure	Enter the time the exposure occurred and whether it was AM or PM.	Required	Required
4. Number of hours on duty	Enter the number of hours the HCW had been on duty when the exposure occurred.	Optional	Optional
5. Is exposed person a temp/agency employee?	Choose Y (Yes) or N (No).	Optional	Optional
6. Location where exposure occurred	Choose the appropriate code for the physical location where the event took place. (This is customized to the facility).	Required	Required
7. Type of Exposure	Check the appropriate exposure type. Check all that apply.	Required	Required
7a. Percutaneous: Did the exposure involve a clean, unused needle or sharp object?	If Type of Exposure was Percutaneous, then check this item. If percutaneous is checked, then select Yes or No to indicate whether the exposure involved a clean, unused needle or sharp object. If the incident involved a clean, unused needle or sharp object you may not need to report this as an exposure (see your protocol for more information). If not, check No and complete Q8, Q9 and Section II. If following the protocol for exposure management also complete Sections V-XI.	Conditionally required Conditionally required	Conditionally required Conditionally required
7b. Mucous membrane	If Type of Exposure was Mucous Membrane, then check this item and complete Q8, Q9 and Section III. If following the protocol for exposure management also complete Sections V-XI.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
7c. Skin: Was skin intact?	If Type of Exposure was Skin, then check this item. If Skin is checked, then indicate Y (Yes), N (No) or (U) Unknown for whether the skin remained intact during the exposure. If the answer is No, complete Q8, Q9 and Section III. If following the protocol for exposure management also complete Sections V-XI.	Conditionally required Conditionally required	Conditionally required Conditionally required

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection	Exposure Event Only	Exposure Event and Exposure Management
7d. Bite	If Type of Exposure was Bite, then check this item and complete Q9 and Section IV. If following the protocol for exposure management also complete Sections V-XI.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
8. Type of fluid/tissue involved in exposure	Select the Type of fluid/tissue from the list.	Required	Required
	If Solutions or Body fluids are checked, indicate whether visibly bloody or not visibly bloody. For Body Fluids, indicate the primary body fluid type implicated in the exposure from the list.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
	If Other is selected for either the Type of Fluid/Tissue involved in the exposure or the Body Fluid Type, please specify the type. (Make sure it is not a body fluid that is already listed in the box on the right side of the form).	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
9. Body site of exposure	Check body site of exposure from the list. Check all sites that were exposed.	Required	Required
	If the Body site of exposure was (Other), please specify the site.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
Section II – Percutaneous Injury			
1. Was the needle or sharp object visibly contaminated with blood prior to exposure?	Choose Y (Yes) or N (No).	Required	Required
2. Depth of the injury (check one)	Indicate the depth of the injury from the needle or sharp object using the list provided. Exposures that are not obviously superficial (e.g., scratch) or deep (e.g., "muscle contracted" or "touched bone"), should be classified as moderate.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection	Exposure Event Only	Exposure Event and Exposure Management
3. What needle or sharp object caused the injury?	Select one of the following categories: Device, Non-Device Sharp Object, or Unknown Sharp Object. If you select Device in the application you will be provided with a **Device** button that will take you to a screen to enter manufacturer, model, etc. Once a device has been entered you will be able to select it from the drop down list.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
	If a Non-Device Sharp is selected, please describe the item or object.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
	Within Devices, there are six categories: *Hollow-bore needles, Suture needles, Other solid sharps, Glass, Plastic, Non-sharp safety devices, and Other devices.*		
	If Other known device is selected, please specify.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
4. Manufacturer and model	Enter the brand name and model of the device used. If the brand and model are unknown, generic device descriptors can be entered.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
5. Did the needle or other sharp object involved in the injury have a safety feature?	Choose Y (Yes) or N (No). If Yes, answer 5a and 5b. If No, skip to Q6.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
5a. If Yes, indicate the type of safety feature	If above is Y (Yes), choose one item from the list of safety devices.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
5b. If the device had a safety feature, when did the injury occur?	Choose the timing of the injury event with relation to the use of the safety device. Check one item from the list provided.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection	Exposure Event Only	Exposure Event and Exposure Management
6. When did the injury occur? (check one) <u>Before use of the item</u> <u>During use of the item</u> <u>After use of item, before disposal</u> <u>During or after disposal</u> <u>Unknown</u>	Choose the timing of the injury event from the list provided. Injuries that occurred prior to intended use and usually involve clean needles or sharp objects. It may also include injuries that occurred with a clean device that passed through bloody gloves. Injuries that occurred during the use of the needle or sharp object. It also includes surgical or other invasive procedures with many steps. Injuries that occurred while in transit to disposal, cleaning instrument or recapping. Injuries that occurred during or after the process of disposal or because of improper disposal of a needle or other sharp object. Time of injury relative to the use of the device or object is unknown.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
7. For what purpose or activity was the sharp device being used?	Choose from the lists provided. If Other specify the purpose in the space provided. Select Unknown if injury was a result of contact with discarded or uncontrolled sharps, or in circumstances where the intent of device or object use is unknown or cannot be ascertained.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
8. What was the activity at the time of injury?	Choose the activity being performed at the time of injury involving the sharp object or needle. If the activity being performed at the time of the injury was different than the purpose indicated in Q7, select the activity at the time the actual injury event took place.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
9. Who was holding the device at the time the injury occurred?	Select one answer.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
10. What happened when the injury occurred?	Choose one item from the list. If Other, please record details in the space provided.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
Section III – Mucous Membrane and/or Skin Exposure			
1. Estimate the amount of blood/body fluid exposure	Select the estimated amount of blood or body fluid involved in the mucous membrane or skin exposure. Indicate Unknown if unable to estimate the amount.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection	Exposure Event Only	Exposure Event and Exposure Management
2. Activity/event when exposure occurred	Select the activity or event at the time mucous membrane or skin exposure occurred.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
	If Other is selected record details of the activity or event in the space provided.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
3. Barriers used by the worker at the time of exposure	Check all that apply.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
	If Other is selected, list other barriers in the space provided.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
Section IV – Bite			
1. Wound description	Select the description of the bite wound from the list provided.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
2. Activity/event when exposure occurred	Choose the activity or event when the bite occurred.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
	If Other, specify the event in the space provided.	Conditionally required	Conditionally required
Sections V – IX are required when following the protocols for Exposure Management			
Section V – Source Information			
1. Was the source patient known?	Choose Y (Yes) if the source of the exposure (patient) is known. Otherwise, select N (No).	Optional	Required
2. Was HIV status known at time of exposure?	Indicate Y (Yes) if the source patient's serostatus was known at the time of exposure.	Optional	Required
3. Check the test results for the source patient: **Hepatitis B** HbsAg HBeAg Total anti-HBc anti-HBs **Hepatitis C** anti-HCV EIA anti-HCV suppl PCR-HCV RNA **HIV** HIV EIA, ELISA Rapid HIV Confirmatory HIV	Use codes: P= positive, N= negative, I=Indeterminate, U=Unknown, R=Refused and NT=Not tested. Indicate the results of any tests performed prior to the exposure (as found in the medical record) or performed immediately after the exposure. If the source is not known, check U. If the source refuses to be tested, check R. Not all tests listed on the form need to be offered after all exposures.	Optional	Required
Section VI – For HIV Infected Source			
1. Stage of Disease	Indicate the stage of HIV disease of the source patient. Use CDC surveillance definitions. For end stage AIDS and acute HIV illness, use definitions as defined in the protocol.	Optional	Conditionally required

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection	Exposure Event Only	Exposure Event and Exposure Management
2. Is the source patient taking anti-retroviral drugs?	Indicate if the source patient is was taking anti-retroviral drugs at the time of the exposure, Y (Yes), N (No), or U (Unknown).	Optional	Conditionally required
2a. If Yes, indicate drug(s)	If the source patient was taking anti-retroviral drugs at the time of the exposure, list them here. Drug codes are listed in Chapter 7 and will be in a drop down list in the application.	Optional	Conditionally required
3. Most recent CD4 count Date	If available, indicate the most recent CD4 count in mm^3 for the source patient. Enter the month and year of the test for the source patient.	Optional	Conditionally required
4. Viral Load Date	If available, indicate the most recent HIV viral load (# of copies per ml) or Undetectable for the source patient. Enter the month and year of the test.	Optional	Conditionally required
Section VII: Initial Care Given to Healthcare Worker			
1. HIV postexposure prophylaxis Offered? Taken?	 Choose Y (Yes), N (No), or U (Unknown) if antiretroviral drugs were offered to the HCW following this exposure. Choose Y (Yes), N (No), or U (Unknown) if antiretroviral drugs were taken by the HCW. If Yes is selected, complete Post-Exposure Prophylaxis/Treatment form (CDC form 57.206).	 Optional Optional	 Required Required
2. HBIG given? Date administered	Choose Y (Yes), N (No), or U Unknown) for whether Hepatitis B immunoglobulin was given. Enter date HBIG prophylaxis pertaining to this exposure was administered. Use mm/dd/yyyy format.	Optional Optional	Required Conditionally Required
3. Hepatitis B vaccine given? Date first dose administered	Choose Y (Yes), N (No), or U. (Unknown) for whether Hepatitis B vaccine was given after exposure. Enter date of first dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (mm/dd/yyyy format). This and subsequent doses to complete the HBV series should be recorded in the HCW's file.	Optional Optional	Required Conditionally Required

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection	Exposure Event Only	Exposure Event and Exposure Management
4. Is the HCW pregnant?	Indicate the pregnancy status of HCW. Choose Y (Yes), N (No), or U (Unknown).	Optional	Conditionally required
4a. If yes, which trimester?	Check 1 (1st trimester), 2 (2nd trimester), or 3 (3rd trimester) at the time of exposure. If stage of pregnancy is unknown, check U.	Optional	Conditionally required
Section VIII – Baseline Lab Testing			
Was baseline testing performed on the HCW?	Choose Y (Yes) or N (No) or U (Unknown). Baseline lab tests should be performed within hours of the exposure .	Optional	Required
HIV EIA HIV confirmatory HepC anti-HCV EIA HepC anti-HCV-supp HepC PCR HCV RNA HepB HBsAg HepB IgM anti-Hbc HepB Total anti-Hbc HepB Anti-HBs	Enter the dates for each test performed and the result (Use codes: P= Positive, N= Negative, I=Indeterminate, U=Unknown, R=Refused).	Optional	Conditionally required
ALT Amylase Blood glucose Hematocrit Hemoglobin Platelets Blood cells in urine WBC Creatinine Other	Additional baseline laboratory tests may be completed to document potential physiologic changes associated with a blood/body fluid exposure. Enter the date (in mm/dd/yyyy format) and result, using the specified units.	Optional	Optional
Section IX – Follow-up			
1. Is it recommended that the HCW return for follow-up of this exposure?	Choose Y (Yes) or N (No).	Optional	Required
1a. If Yes, will follow-up be performed at this facility?	Choose Y (Yes) or N (No).	Optional	Conditionally Required
Section X – Narrative			
In the worker's words, how did the injury occur?	Enter the narrative of the HCW's description of how the injury occurred.	Optional	Optional
Section XI – Prevention			

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection	Exposure Event Only	Exposure Event and Exposure Management
In the worker's words, what could have prevented the injury?	Enter the narrative of the HCW's assessment of how the injury might have been prevented.	Optional	Optional
Custom Fields	Up to two date fields, two numeric fields, and 10 alphanumeric fields that may be customized for local use. NOTE: Each Custom Field must be set up in the Facility/Custom Options section of the application before the field can be selected for use.	Optional	Optional
Comments	Enter any additional information about the HCW. CDC will not analyze this information.	Optional	Optional

Table 4. Instructions for Completion of the Healthcare Personnel Postexposure Prophylaxis Form (CDC 57.206)

Use this form if HIV postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) was administered to a healthcare worker following a blood or body fluid exposure.

♦Demographic data auto-entered by application if part of an existing HCW Demographic Data record (CDC 57.204).

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection
Facility ID #	Required. The NHSN-assigned facility ID will be auto-entered by the application.
MedAdmin ID#	Required. Medical administration number. Data will be auto-entered by the application.
HCW ID #	Required. Enter the HCW's alphanumeric identification number. This identifier is unique to the healthcare facility.
♦HCW Name: Last, First, Middle	Optional. Enter the HCW's name.
♦Gender	Required. Indicate the gender of the HCW by checking F (Female) or M (Male).
♦Date of Birth	Required. Enter the date of birth of the HCW using the format: mm/dd/yyyy.
Infectious Agent	Required. Enter HIV on form. Select HIV in the application.
Exposure Event #	Required. The Exposure event number will be auto-entered by the system. Use the Link/Unlink button to find any exposures for the entered HCW, select, and link the exposure for which PEP is being administered. PEP records cannot be saved unless they are linked to an exposure. PEP records entered from the Blood and Body Fluid Exposure Form will automatically be linked to that exposure.
Initial PEP	**Indication: Prophylaxis**
Time between exposure and 1st dose	Required. Enter the number of hours between the exposure and when the 1st dose of PEP was administered.
Drug	Required. Enter any drugs prescribed for prophylaxis. See Chapter 7 in the protocol for a list of individual drug codes.
Drug	Conditionally required. Enter any additional drugs prescribed for initial prophylaxis.
Drug	Conditionally required. Enter any additional drugs prescribed for prophylaxis.
Drug	Conditionally required. Enter any additional drugs prescribed for prophylaxis.
Date Started	Required. Enter the date the initial PEP regimen commenced (mm/dd/yyyy format). The start date will apply to all drugs selected as the initial PEP regimen. The date started must be on or after the exposure date.
Date Stopped	Required. Enter the date the initial PEP regimen was stopped (mm/dd/yyyy format). Note: If any drug(s) of a drug regimen are discontinued, the entire regimen is considered 'stopped.' If select drugs in the regimen continue to be used as prophylaxis (and if other drugs are added) enter them as drugs under a PEP change with a new start date.
Reason for Stopping	Required. Indicate the primary reason for stopping the initial PEP regimen by selecting the appropriate choice.

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection
PEP Change 1	**Indication: Prophylaxis**
Drug	Required. Enter drugs prescribed for a second prophylaxis regimen. Note that the second PEP regimen may contain drugs that were included in the first regimen.
Drug	Conditionally required. Enter any additional drugs prescribed for prophylaxis.
Drug	Conditionally required. Enter any additional drugs prescribed for prophylaxis.
Drug	Conditionally required. Enter any additional drugs prescribed for prophylaxis.
Date Started	Conditionally required. Enter the date the second PEP regimen was started using mm/dd/yyyy format.
Date Stopped	Conditionally required. Enter the date the second PEP regimen was stopped using mm/dd/yyyy format. Note: If any drug(s) of a drug regimen are discontinued, the regimen is considered 'stopped.' Whatever drugs in the regimen are continued (and if other drugs are added) will constitute a new regimen and should be recorded as part of a new PEP regimen(s) with dates that resume from the last stop date. .
Reason for Stopping	Conditionally required. Indicate the primary reason for stopping this PEP regimen by selecting the appropriate choice.
PEP Change 2	**Indication: Prophylaxis**
Drug	Conditionally required. Enter drugs prescribed for a third prophylaxis regimen. Note that the third PEP regimen may contain drugs that were included in previous regimens.
Drug	Conditionally required. Enter any additional drugs prescribed for prophylaxis.
Drug	Conditionally required. Enter any additional drugs prescribed for prophylaxis.
Drug	Conditionally required. Enter any additional drugs prescribed for prophylaxis.
Date Started	Conditionally required. Enter the date the new PEP regimen was started using mm/dd/yyyy format.
Date Stopped	Conditionally required. Enter the date the new PEP regimen was stopped using mm/dd/yyyy format. Note: If any drug(s) of a drug regimen are discontinued, the regimen is considered 'stopped.' Whatever drugs in the regimen are continued (and if other drugs are added) will constitute a new regimen and should be entered as such.
Reason for Stopping	Conditionally required. Indicate the primary reason for stopping this PEP regimen by selecting the appropriate choice.
Adverse Reactions	
Signs or symptoms of adverse reactions to post-exposure prophylaxis	Optional. Indicate any adverse signs/symptoms the HCW experienced while receiving postexposure prophylaxis. You may select up to six. If Other is selected, briefly specify details of adverse reaction.
Custom Fields	Optional. Up to two date fields, two numeric fields, and 10 alphanumeric fields that may be customized for local use. NOTE: Each Custom Field must be set up in the Facility/Custom Options section of the application before the field can be selected for use.
Comments	Optional. Enter any additional information about the HCW. CDC will not analyze this information.

Table 5: Instructions for Completion of Follow-Up Laboratory Testing Form (CDC 57.207)

This form should be completed for HCP who have additional laboratory testing done as a result of blood or body fluid exposures. These tests would occur after baseline laboratory testing had been completed.

♦Demographic data auto-entered by application if part of an existing HCW Demographic Data record (CDC 57.204).

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection
Facility ID #	Required. The NHSN-assigned facility ID will be auto-entered by the application.
Lab #	Required. The lab testing ID number will be auto-generated by the application.
HCW ID #	Required. Enter the HCW's alphanumeric identification number. This identifier is unique to the healthcare facility.
♦HCW Name: Last, First, Middle	Optional. Enter the HCW's name.
♦Gender	Required. Indicate the gender of the HCW by checking F (Female) or M (Male).
♦Date of birth	Required. Enter the date of birth of the HCW using the format: mm/dd/yyyy.
Exposure Event #	Required. The user is required to link the laboratory follow-up record to a blood and body fluid exposure record using the Link feature within the application. Once the exposure is selected and submitted, the form will display the message "Lab is Linked." Laboratory records must be linked to an exposure.
Lab Results	
Lab Test	Required (At least one laboratory test and date are required). Multiple test results may be recorded on this form. Select lab test from dropdown menu: HIV EIA HIV confirmatory HepC anti-HCV EIA HepC anti-HCV-supp HepC PCR HCV RNA HepB HBsAg HepB IgM anti-Hbc HepB Total anti-Hbc HepB Anti-HBs ALT Amylase Blood glucose Hematocrit Hemoglobin Platelets Blood cells in urine WBC Creatinine Other
Date	Required. Indicate date of test using mm/dd/yyyy format.
Result	Conditionally required. Select one of the result codes: Use codes: P= positive, N= negative, I=Indeterminate, U=Unknown, R=Refused)
Custom Fields	Optional. Up to two date fields, two numeric fields, and 10 alphanumeric fields that may be customized for local use. NOTE: Each Custom Field must be set up in the Facility/Custom Options section of the application before the field can be selected for use.
Comments	Optional. Enter any additional information about the HCW. CDC will not analyze this information.

Table 6. Instructions for Completion of the Healthcare Worker Influenza Antiviral Medication Administration Form (CDC 57.210)

This form should be completed when an HCW receives antiviral medications as influenza treatment or as chemoprophylaxis against influenza infection. It is used to collect information on which antiviral medications were administered, when, and what (if any) adverse reactions were experienced by the HCW.

♦Demographic data auto-entered by application if part of an existing HCW Demographic Data record (CDC 57.204).

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection
Facility ID #	Required. The NHSN-assigned facility ID will be auto-entered by the application.
Med Admin ID #	Required. The medication administration ID number will be auto-generated by the application.
HCW ID #	Required. Enter the HCW's alphanumeric identification number. This identifier is unique to the healthcare facility.
♦HCW Name: Last, First, Middle	Optional. Enter the HCW's name.
♦Gender	Required. Indicate the gender of the HCW by checking F (Female) or M (Male).
♦Date of Birth	Required. Enter the date of birth of the HCW using the format: mm/dd/yyyy.
♦Work Location	Required. Select the code that best describes the HCW's current permanent work location. This refers to physical work location rather than to department assignment. Location codes are customized to the facility and set up prior to entering HCW records. See Table 2 for more details.
♦Occupation	Required. Select the occupation code that most appropriately describes the HCW's job. Occupation codes are customized to the facility and set up prior to entering HCW records. See Table 2 for more details.
♦Clinical Specialty	Conditionally required. If Occupation is physician, fellow or intern/resident, enter the appropriate clinical specialty. The list of clinical specialties can be found on Form CDC 57.204.
♦Performs direct patient care	Required. Select Yes if the HCW provides direct patient care (i.e., hands on, face-to-face contact with patients for the purpose of diagnosis, treatment and monitoring); otherwise select No.
Infectious agent	Required. Auto-filled on hard copy form. Select Influenza in application.
For season	Required. Select the vaccination season. Specify the year(s) during which this chemoprophylaxis or treatment date falls. For NHSN purposes, the vaccination "season" is 7/1 of the first year to 6/30 of the next calendar year.
#	Required. Indicate up to 10 antiviral medications given using sequential numbers starting with 1.
Indication	Required. Select Prophylaxis or Treatment as appropriate.
Influenza subtype	Required. Select the influenza subtype for which the HCW is receiving antiviral medications (for post-exposure chemoprophylaxis or for treatment). Select Unknown, if you do not know the specific subtype necessitating antiviral medication use.
Antiviral medication	Required. Enter the code of the antiviral medication that was administered to the HCW using the codes listed at the bottom of the form.
Start date	Required. Enter the start date of the antiviral using mm/dd/yyyy format.
Stop date	Conditionally required. Enter the stop date of the antiviral using mm/dd/yyyy format.

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection
Adverse reactions?	Required. Check Yes if the HCW had a severe adverse reaction attributable to the influenza antiviral medication; otherwise check No. If it is unknown whether or not the HCW experienced any adverse reactions, check Don't Know.
Adverse reactions to antiviral medication #1…#10	Conditionally required. If the HCW had a severe adverse reaction, check all reactions that apply for each medication administered. Please correlate the antiviral medication # with the antiviral medication on page 1. If an adverse reaction is not listed, check Other and specify the adverse reaction in the space provided. All Other adverse reactions should be included if the reactions were severe enough to affect daily activities and/or resulted in the discontinuation of the antiviral medication.
Custom Fields	Optional. Up to two date fields, two numeric fields, and 10 alphanumeric fields that may be customized for local use. NOTE: Each Custom Field must be set up in the Facility/Custom Options section of the application before the field can be selected for use.
Comments	Optional. Enter any additional information about the HCW. CDC will not analyze this information.

Table 7. Instructions for Completion of Healthcare Personnel Safety Component Facility Survey Form (CDC 57.200)

This form must be completed once a year by any facility using the Healthcare Personnel Safety Component.

Data Field	Instructions for Data Collection/Entry
Tracking #	Required. The NHSN-assigned Tracking # will be auto-entered by the application.
Facility ID #	Required. The NHSN-assigned facility ID will be auto-entered by the application.
Survey year	Required. Enter the year of the survey using the format: yyyy.
Total beds set up and staffed	Required. Enter the number of all active beds across specialties and intensive care units.
Patient admissions	Required. Enter the number of patients, excluding newborns, admitted for inpatient service.
Inpatient days	Required. Enter the number of adult and pediatric days of care, excluding newborn days of care, rendered during a specified reporting period.
Outpatient encounters	Required. Enter the number of visits by patients who are not admitted as inpatients to the hospital while receiving medical, dental, or other services.
Number of hours worked by all employees	Optional. Number of hours worked is available from OSHA300 reporting logs. The value can also be calculated by identifying the number of full time employees working in your facility within a year, multiply by the number of work hours for one full time employee in a year (typically ranges from 2000-2100 hours per year). Add in overtime hours and total hours worked by part-time, temporary, and contracted staff.
Number of HCWs	Required. HCWs are all persons who work in the hospital. Calculate the number of attending physicians by including only those who are active or associate staff (e.g. similar methodology to the American Hospital Association annual survey, if applicable). Do not include courtesy, consulting, honorary, provisional, or other attending physicians in this number. If you cannot determine the exact number for a particular category, please estimate it. If the facility does not have any HCP in a specific occupation, the user may enter 0. This is the denominator when used to calculate rates of particular exposure events per HCW.
Number of FTEs	Required. A subset of total number of HCP. FTEs are all HCP whose regularly scheduled workweek is 35 hours or more. To calculate the number of FTE's add the number of FTEs to ½ the number of part-time HCP (e.g., 2 part-time HCP = 1 FTE). If you cannot determine the exact number for a particular category, please estimate it. If the facility does not have any FTEs in a specific occupation, the user may enter 0. This is the denominator used to calculate rates of particular exposure events per FTE.

REFERENCES

The following CDC/PHS publications provide recommendations for management and follow-up of blood and body fluid exposures to HBV, HCV, and HIV:

- *Updated U.S. Public Health Service Guidelines for the Management of Occupational Exposures to HBV, HCV, and HIV and Recommendations for Postexposure Prophylaxis. (MMWR, June 29, 2001 / 50(RR11); 1-42)*
- *Updated U.S. Public Health Service Guidelines for the Management of Occupational Exposures to HIV and Recommendations for Postexposure Prophylaxis (PEP regimens have been changed). (MMWR, September 30, 2005 / 54(RR09); 1-17)*

The following CDC/PHS publication provides recommendations for the immunization of HCP:

- *A Comprehensive Immunization Strategy to Eliminate Transmission of Hepatitis B Virus Infection in the United States. (MMWR, December 8, 2006 / 55(RR16); 1-25)*
- *Influenza Vaccination of Health-care Personnel. (MMWR, February 24, 2006 / 55(RR02); 1-16)*
- *Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). (MMWR, July 29, 2009 / 58(Early Release); 1-52)*

Key Terms

Key term	Definition
Antiviral medications for influenza	Drugs used to treat or to prevent influenza infections, not necessarily to treat the symptoms of influenza (e.g., analgesics)
Adverse reaction to influenza vaccine	A reaction experienced by the HCW that is attributable to the influenza vaccine. The Vaccine Information Statement defines a reaction as "Any unusual condition, such as high fever or behavior changes." Typically, adverse reactions to vaccines are only known when the HCW notifies you (i.e., passive surveillance) rather than you following up after the vaccination (i.e., active surveillance).
Bite	A human bite sustained by an HCW from a patient, other HCW, or visitor.
Bloodborne pathogens	Pathogenic microorganisms that may be present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
CDC Location	A CDC-defined designation given to a patient care area housing patients who have similar disease conditions or who are receiving care for similar medical or surgical specialties. Each facility location that is monitored is "mapped" to one CDC Location. The specific CDC Location code is determined by the type of patients cared for in that area according to the 80% Rule. That is, if 80% of patients are of a certain type (e.g., pediatric patients with orthopedic problems) then that area is designated as that type of location (in this case, an Inpatient Pediatric Orthopedic Ward). Work locations must be mapped to a CDC location. For CDC locations, see http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/pscManual/15LocationsDescriptions_current.pdf
CDC (occupation) Code	A CDC-defined designation for each occupation type in a facility. A facility occupation is "mapped" to one CDC Code. See Chapter 7 of protocol for list of occupations.
Contractor	Individual facilities may have differing classifications of work status. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, workers with no explicit or implicit contract for a long-term employment arrangement, such as temporary or term positions, are considered contingent or contract workers. Facilities should use their own definition of a contractor.
Device	Any of the following devices (hollow-bore needle, suture needle, glass, plastic, other solid sharps, and non-sharp safety devices) used at the healthcare facility.
Direct patient care	Hands on, face-to-face contact with patients for the purpose of diagnosis, treatment and monitoring.
Float	A work location for HCP who do not work at least 75% of the time in a single location. For example, a radiology technician who spends most of his/her time performing portable x-rays throughout the facility.

Key term	Definition
Full Time Equivalent (FTE)	HCP whose regularly scheduled workweek is 35 hours or more. To calculate the number of FTE's add the number of FTEs to ½ the number of part-time HCP (e.g., 2 part-time HCWs = 1 FTE).
Healthcare personnel (HCP)	A population of healthcare workers working in healthcare settings. HCP might include (but are not limited to) physicians, nurses, nursing assistants, therapists, technicians, emergency medical service personnel, dental personnel, pharmacists, laboratory personnel, autopsy personnel, students and trainees, contractual staff not employed by the healthcare facility, and persons (e.g., clerical, dietary, housekeeping, maintenance, and volunteers) not directly involved in patient care but potentially exposed to infectious agents that can be transmitted to and from HCP. It includes students, trainees, and volunteers.
Healthcare worker (HCW)	A person who works in the facility, whether paid or unpaid, who has the potential for exposure to infectious materials, including body substances, contaminated medical supplies and equipment, contaminated environmental surfaces, or contaminated air. Healthcare worker is the singular form of healthcare personnel.
Hollow-bore needle	Needle (e.g., hypodermic needle, phlebotomy needle) with a lumen through which material (e.g., medication, blood) can flow.
Location	The patient care area to which an HCW is assigned while working in the healthcare facility. See also CDC Location for how locations are defined. CDC location codes may be accessed: at http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/master-locations-descriptions.pdf
Mucous membrane exposure	Contact of mucous membrane (e.g.., eyes, nose, or mouth) with the fluids, tissues, or specimens listed on the blood and body fluids exposure form.
Non-intact skin	Areas of the skin that have been opened by cuts, abrasions, dermatitis, chapped skin, etc.
Non-intact skin-exposure	Contact of non-intact skin with the fluids, tissues, or specimens listed under Occupational Exposure
Non-Responder to Hepatitis B vaccine	An HCW, who has received two series of hepatitis B vaccine, is serotested within 2 months after the last dose of vaccine and does not have anti-HBs ≥10 mIU/mL.
Non-seasonal influenza vaccine	A vaccine for additional/novel influenza virus strains (e.g., 2009 H1N1) not included in the seasonal influenza vaccine which may or may not be available on an annual basis.
Occupational exposure	Contact with blood, visibly bloody fluids, and other body fluids (i.e., semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, and amniotic fluid, tissues, and laboratory specimens that contain concentrated virus) to which Standard Precautions apply and during the performance of a healthcare worker's duties. Modes of exposure include percutaneous injuries, mucous membrane exposures, non-intact skin exposures, and bites.
Part Time Equivalent (PTE)	HCP whose regularly scheduled workweek is less than 35 hours. Two PTEs equal 1 FTE.

Key term	Definition
Percutaneous injury	An exposure event occurring when a needle or other sharp object penetrates the skin. For percutaneous injuries with a needle or sharp object that was not in contact with blood or other body fluids prior to exposure, collection of data is optional. Facilities are not required to collect data that involve intact skin or exposures to body fluids to which contact precautions do not apply unless they are visibly bloody. However, facilities that routinely collect data on such exposures may enter this information into the system.
Safety device	Includes any safety device (e.g., needless IV systems, blunted surgical needles, self-sheathing needles) used at the healthcare facility.
Seasonal influenza vaccine	A vaccine for seasonal influenza virus strains that is offered on an annual basis.
Severe adverse reaction to antiviral medication use for influenza chemoprophylaxis or treatment	Adverse reactions severe enough to affect daily activities and/or result in the discontinuation of the antiviral medication.
Sharp	Any object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, needles, scalpels, broken glass, broken capillary tubes, and exposed ends of dental wires.
Sharps Injury	An exposure event occurring when any sharp penetrates the skin
Solid Sharp	A sharp (e.g., suture needle, scalpel) that does not have a lumen through which material can flow.
Vaccination season	A 12-month period starting from September 1, 2xxx to the start of the next traditional influenza season (i.e., August 31 of the following year).
Work location	A HCW's current permanent work location. This refers to physical work location rather than to department assignment.

CDC occupation Codes used to code ("map") facility locations

CDC (occupation) Code	BLS SOC (2000)*
ATT-Attendant/orderly	31-1012
CLA-Clerical/administrative	
CNA-Nurse Anesthetist	
CNM-Nurse Midwife	
CSS-Central Supply	33-7012
CSW-Counselor/Social Worker	21-1020
DIT-Dietician	29-1030
DNA-Dental Assistant/Tech	31-9091
DNH-Dental Hygienist	29-2021
DNO-Other Dental Worker	
DNT-Dentist	29-1020
DST-Dental Student	
EMT-EMT/Paramedic	29-2041
FEL-Fellow	
FOS-Food Service	35-0000
HEM-Hemodialysis Technician	
HSK-Housekeeper	37-2010
ICP-Infection Control Professional	
IVT-IVT Team Staff	
LAU-Laundry Staff	
LPN-Licensed Practical Nurse	29-2061
MLT -Medical Laboratory Technician	29-2012
MNT-Maintenance/Engineering	
MOR-Morgue Technician	
MST-Medical Student	
MTE-Medical Technologist	29-2090
NUA-Nursing Assistant	
NUP-Nurse Practitioner	
OAS-Other Ancillary Staff	
OFR-Other First Responder	

CDC (occupation) Code	BLS SOC (2000)*
OH-Occupational Health Professional	29-9010
OMS-Other Medical Staff	
ORS-OR/Surgery Technician	29-2055
OTH-Other	
OTT-Other Technician/Therapist	29-2099
PAS-Physician Assistant	29-1071
PCT-Patient Care Technician	
PHA-Pharmacist	29-1051
PHL-Phlebotomist/IV Team	
PHW-Public Health Worker	
PHY-Physician	29-1060
PLT-Physical Therapist	29-1123
PSY-Psychiatric Technician	29-2053
RCH-Researcher	19-1040
RDT-Radiologic Technologist	29-2034
RES-Intern/Resident	
RNU-Registered Nurse	29-1111
RTT-Respiratory Therapist/Tech	29-1126
STU-Other Student	
TRA-Transport/Messenger/Porter	
VOL-Volunteer	

* Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Standard Occupational Codes (SOC), available online at the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics at http://www.bls.gov/soc/

CDC Device description used to code ("map") medical devices used in the facility

CDC Device Description
IVPER - IV catheter - peripheral
IVCATH - IV catheter – central line
HYPO - Hypodermic needle, attached syringe
UNATT - Unattached hypodermic needle
PREFILL - Prefilled cartridge syringe
STYLET - I.V. Stylet
VHOLD - Vacuum tube holder/needle
SPINAL - Spinal or epidural needle
BMARROW - Bone marrow needle
BIOPSY - Biopsy needle
OTH-HOL - Other hollow-bore needle
UNK-HOL - Hollow-bore needle, type unknown
HUBER - Huber needle
WINGED - Winged-steel (Butterfly™-type) needle
HEMODIAL - Hemodialysis needle
HYPO-TUB - Hypodermic, attached to IV tubing
DENTASP -Dental aspirating syringe with needle
ABCD - Arterial Blood Collection Device
SUTR - Suture needle
BCUT - Bone cutter
BOVIE - Electrocautery device
BUR - Bur
ELEV - Elevator
EXPL - Explorer
FILE - File
FORCEPS - Extraction Forceps
LANCET - Lancet
MICRO - Microtome blade
PIN - Pin
RAZOR - Razor
RETRACT - Retractor
ROD - Rod (orthopaedic)

CDC Device Description
SCALE - Scaler/curette
SCALPEL - Scalpel blade
SCIS - Scissors
TENAC - Tenaculum
TROCAR - Trocar
WIRE - Wire
COLLTUBE - Blood collection tubes
CAPILL - Capillary tube
MED - Medication ampule/vial/IV bottle
PIPE - Pipette (glass)
SLIDE - Slide
TUBE - Specimen/test/vacuum tube
BCADAP - Blood culture adapter
IVDEL - IV Delivery System
CATHSECD - Catheter Securement Device
PCOLLTUBE - Blood collection tubes - plastic
PCAPILL - Capillary tube - plastic
PTUBE - Specimen/test/vacuum tube - plastic
UNK - Unknown type of sharp object
OTHER - Other sharp

Antiretroviral and Associated Drug Codes for Use on Healthcare Worker BBF Postexposure Prophylaxis form (CDC 57.206)

CDC Drug Code
3TC - lamivudine
ABC - abacavir
ATV - atazanavir
CD4 - CD4 therapies
D4T - stavudine
ddI - didanosine
DLV - delavirdine
DRV - darunavir
EFV - efavirenz
ENF - enfuvirtide (T-20)
ETR - etravirine
fAPV - fosamprenavir
FTC - emtricitabine
HU - hydroxyurea
IDV - indinavir
IL2 - interleukin2
INT - interferon
LPV - lopinavir
NFV - nelfinavir
NVP - nevirapine
OTH - other
RLT - raltegravir
RIL - Rilpivirine
RTV - ritonavir
SQV - saquinavir
TDF - tenofovir
TIP - tipranavir (PNU-140690)
ZDV - zidovudine (AZT)