

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

required for saving	Trocking #:
*Facility ID:	Tracking #: *Survey Year:
Facility Characteristics	Sulvey Teal.
*Ownership (check one):	
For profit Not for profit, including church	□ Government □ Veterans Affairs
*Affiliation (check one): 🗌 Independent	\Box Multi-facility organization (specialty network)
□ Hospital system	
*How would you describe your licensed inpatient rehabilita	tion facility? (check one)
□ Free-standing	□ Healthcare facility based
In the previous calendar year, indicate:	
*Total number of beds:	
*Average daily census:	
*Number of patient days:	
*Average length of stay:	
*Indicate the number of admissions with the primary diagn	osis for each of the following rehabilitation categories
(must sum to the total number of admissions listed below)	
a. Traumatic spinal cord dysfunction:	
b. Non-traumatic spinal cord dysfunction:	
c. Stroke:	
d. Brain dysfunction (non-traumatic or traumatic):	
e. Other neurologic conditions (e.g. multiple sclerosis,	Parkinson's disease etc):
f. Orthopedic conditions (incl. fracture, joint replacement	
g. All other admissions:	
*Total number of admissions:	
*Number of admissions on a ventilator:	
*Number of pediatric (\leq 18 years old) admissions:	
*Number of trained or certified infection preventionists (IPs	s) in facility:
a. Total hours per week performing surveillance:	
b. Total hours per week for infection control activities o	ther than surveillance:
*Does your facility perform active surveillance testing (culti any of the following multi-drug resistant organisms (MD	
☐ Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
□ Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus</i> (VRE)	
🗆 Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)	
\Box Other multidrug-resistant gram-negative rods	
\Box We do not screen new admissions for MDROs	
Assurance of Confidentiality: The voluntarily provided information obtained in this surveilla a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for the purposes state the institution in accordance with Sections 304, 306 and 308(d) of the Public Health Servic Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 25 minutes sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB of collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC, Reports (0666). CDC 57.151 (Front) Rev. 1, v7.1	ed, and will not otherwise be disclosed or released without the consent of the individual, or ce Act (42 USC 242b, 242k, and 242m(d)). s per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data ollection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this



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Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices							
*1. Does your facility have its o	wn laboratory that performs antimicrobia	al susceptibility testing?					
🗆 Yes 🛛 No							
If No, where is your facility's antimicrobial susceptibility testing performed? (check one)							
🗌 On-site, host hospit	al \Box Off-site, within same hospital s	system 🛛 Off-site, contracted hospital					
Commercial referra	l laboratory 🗌 Other (specify):						
Commercial referral laboratory Other (specify): *2. Does the laboratory use CLSI (formerly NCCLS) antimicrobial susceptibility standards?							
☐ Yes ☐ No							
	the M100 document that the laboratory	uses: M100- S					
*3. For the following organisms	please indicate which methods are use	d for:					
(1) primary susceptibilit	•						
(2) secondary, supplem	nental, or confirmatory testing (if perform	ied).					
	not perform susceptibility testing, please	e indicate the methods used at the referral					
laboratory.							
-	odes listed below the table.	Commonto					
Pathogen		econdary Comments					
Coagulase-negative staphylocc Staphylococcus aureus		<u> </u>					
Enterococcus spp.							
Enterobacteriaceae							
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	<u> </u>						
Acinetobacter spp.							
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia							
1 = Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion	5.1 = MicroScan walkaway rapid	10 = E test					
2 = Vitek (Legacy)	5.2 = MicroScan walkaway conventional	12 = Vancomycin agar screen (BHI + vancomycin)					
2.1 = Vitek 2	5.3 = MicroScan auto or touchscan	13 = Other (describe in Comments section)					
3.1 = BD Phoenix	6 = Other micro-broth dilution method						
4 = Sensititre	7 = Agar dilution method						
*4. Does the laboratory confirm vancomycin-resistant staphylococci using a second method?							
If Yes, please indicate methods: (check all that apply)							
☐ Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion	☐ MicroScan walkaway rapid	E test					
□ Vitek (Legacy)	□ MicroScan walkaway conventional	Vancomycin agar screen (BHI + vancomycin)					
□ Vitek 2	\Box MicroScan auto or touchscan	Other (specify):					
□ BD Phoenix	\Box Other micro-broth dilution method						
□ Sensititre	□ Agar dilution method						
*5. Has your laboratory implemented the revised cephalosporin and monobactam breakpoints for Enterobacteriaceae recommended by CLSI as of 2010?							



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*6. Does the laboratory perform a spe			□ No			
If Yes, please indicate what is done if ESBL production is detected: (check one)						
\Box Change susceptible and intermediate interpretations for third generation cephalosporins and aztreonam to resistant						
\Box Suppress the results for third	d generation cephalosp	orins and aztreonam for t	he report			
No changes are made in the interpretation of cephalosporins and aztreonam, the test is used for epidemiological or infection control purposes						
*7. Has your laboratory implemented the revised carbapenem breakpoints for Enterobacteriaceae recommended by CLSI as of 2010?						
	*8. Does your laboratory perform a special test for carbapenemase production? If Yes, please indicate what is done if carbapenemase production is detected: (check one)					
□ Change susceptible carbape	enem results to resistan	ıt				
Report carbapenem MIC res						
 No changes are made in the interpretation of carbapenems, the test is used for epidemiological or infection control purposes 						
*9. Does your laboratory perform colistin or polymyxin B susceptibility testing for drug-resistant gram negative bacilli?						
If Yes, please indicate methods: (check all that apply)					
🗌 Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion	🗌 MicroScan wal	kaway rapid	🗌 E test			
□ Vitek (Legacy)	☐ MicroScan wall	kaway conventional	□ Vancomycin agar screen (BHI + vancomycin)			
□ Vitek 2	☐ MicroScan auto or touchscan		Other (specify):			
BD Phoenix	Other micro-broth dilution method					
□ Sensititre	\Box Agar dilution m	ethod				
*10. Does your facility have its own laboratory that performs antifungal susceptibility testing for <i>Candida</i> species? Yes No If No, where is your facility's antifungal susceptibility testing performed? (check one)						
\Box Affiliated medical center \Box Commercial referral laboratory \Box Not offered by my facility						
11. If antifungal susceptibility testing is performed at your facility or an outside laboratory, what methods are used? (check all that apply)						
\Box Broth macrodilution \Box I	Broth microdilution	microdilution \Box YeastOne colorimetric microdilution \Box E test				
\Box Vitek 2 card \Box I	Disk diffusion	iffusion 🗌 Other:				



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*12. Is antifungal susceptibility testing performed automatically/reflexively for <i>Candida</i> spp. cultured from normally sterile body sites (such as blood), without needing a specific order or request for susceptibility testing from the clinician?							
□ Yes □ No							
If Yes, what antifung	gal drugs are tested aut	tomatically/reflexively?	(check all that apply)				
□ Fluconazole	Itraconazole	□ Voriconazole	Caspofungin				
🗌 Micafungin	🗌 Anidulafungin	☐ Flucytosine	□ Other				
*13. What is the primary testing method for <i>C. difficile</i> used most often by your facility's laboratory or the outside laboratory where your facility's testing is performed? (check one) Enzyme immunoassay (EIA) for toxin							
	neutralization assay						
□ Nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) (e.g., PCR, LAMP)							
☐ Glutamate dehydrogenase (GDH) antigen plus EIA for toxin (2-step algorithm)							
GDH plus NAAT (2-step algorithm)							
GDH plus EIA for toxin, followed by NAAT for discrepant results							
Toxigenic culture (<i>C. difficile</i> culture followed by detection of toxins)							
difficile tests; mo your laboratory,	ost methods can be cate	egorized accurately by s	rence laboratories, or the brand names of C. selecting from the options provided. Please ask or conduct a search for further guidance on				