



Instructions for this form are available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/forms/instr/TOI-57.151-IRF.pdf

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*required for saving	Tracking #:	
*Facility ID:	*Survey Year:	
Facility Characteristics (completed by Infection Preve	ntionist)	
*Ownership (check one):		
☐ For profit ☐ Not for profit, including church	☐ Government ☐ Veterans Affairs	
*Affiliation (check one): ☐ Independent ☐ Hospital system	☐ Multi-facility organization (specialty network)	
*How would you describe your licensed inpatient rehability	ation facility? (check one)	
\Box 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 diagnosis 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, other): g. All other admissions: *Total number of admissions on a ventilator: *Number of pediatric (≤ 18 years old) admissions:		
Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (completed	d with input from Microbiology Laboratory Lead)	
*1. Does your facility have its own on-site laboratory that p Yes No If No, where is your facility's antimicrobial susceptibility Affiliated medical center Commercial refe	testing performed? (check one)	
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 Serve Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 50 minute sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC, Reports 0666).	ted, and will not otherwise be disclosed or released without the consent of the individual, or rice Act (42 USC 242b, 242k, and 242m(d)). es per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not a control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this	
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Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)			
*2. Does the laboratory use CLS	I (formerly NCCLS) antimicrobial su	sceptibility stand	ards?
☐ Yes ☐ No			
If Yes, specify the version of t	he M100 document that the laborato	ory uses: M100-	S
	please indicate which methods are u	sed for:	
(1) primary susceptibility	_		
	ental, or confirmatory testing (if perfo		
If your laboratory does no laboratory.	ot perform susceptibility testing, plea	ase indicate the i	methods used at the outside
	des listed below the table.		
Pathogen		Secondary	Comments
Staphylococcus aureus			
Enterococcus spp.			
Enterobacteriaceae		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa		 	
Acinetobacter spp.			
1 = Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion	5.1 = MicroScan walkaway rapid	10 = E test	
2 = Vitek (Legacy)			, ,
2.1 = Vitek 2	5.3 = MicroScan auto or touchscan 13 = Other (describe in Comments section)		escribe in Comments section)
3.1 = BD Phoenix	6 = Other micro-broth dilution method		
4 = Sensititre	7 = Agar dilution method		
	ted the revised cephalosporin and m		☐ Yes ☐ No
breakpoints for Enterobacter	iaceae recommended by CLSI as of	2010?	
*F 11a a tha laba matam cinambana an		-into fou	
*5. Has the laboratory implement Enterobacteriaceae recommo	ted the revised carbapenem breakpo ended by CLSI as of 20102	DINTS FOR	☐ Yes ☐ No
Enteropationadeae recommi	onded by 6261 as 61 2010.		
*6. Does the laboratory perform a	a special test for presence of carbap	enemase?	☐ Yes ☐ No
* *	s done if carbapenemase production		
	carbapenem results to resistant	`	,
•	MIC results without an interpretation	1	
<u> </u>	le in the interpretation of carbapene		and for anidomialogical or
infection control purp		ilis, the test is us	sed for epiderfilological of
	performed to detect carbapenemas	e: (check all that	apply)
□PCR	☐ MBL screen		
☐ Modified Hodge Test			
□ E test	Other (specify):		
∟ ∟ ডে১।	□ Other (Specify).	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Continued >>





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Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)				
*7. Does the laboratory pe negative bacilli?	rform colistin or polymy	kin B susceptibility to	esting for drug-resistant gram	☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, please indicate	methods: (check all tha	t apply)		
\square Vitek (Legacy)	☐ MicroScan walka	away rapid	\square Agar dilution method	
☐ Vitek 2	☐ MicroScan walka	away conventional	☐ E test	
\square BD Phoenix	\square MicroScan auto	or touchscan	Other (specify):	
☐ Sensititre	☐ Other micro-brot	h dilution method		
*8. Does your facility have	its own laboratory that ¡	performs antifungal :	susceptibility testing for Candid	a species?
☐ Yes ☐ No				
If No, where is your fac	cility's antifungal suscep	tibility testing perfor	med? (check one)	
\square Affiliated medica	l center		\square Commercial referral laborato	ry
☐ Other local/regio	onal, non-affiliated refer	ence laboratory [☐ Not offered by my facility	
9. If antifungal susceptibilit (check all that apply)	ty testing is performed a	t your facility or an c	outside laboratory, what method	s are used?
\square Broth macrodilution	☐ Broth microc	lilution \square Yeast	One colorimetric microdilution	☐ E test
\square Vitek 2 card	\square Disk diffusio	n 🗆 Other	(specify):	
*10. 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 antifunga	al drugs are tested autor	natically/reflexively?	(check all that apply)	
\square Fluconazole	☐ Itraconazole	\square Voriconazole	☐ Caspofungin	
\square Micafungin	☐ Anidulafungin	☐ Flucytosine	☐ Other	
				Continued >>





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Facili	y Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)
	hat is the primary testing method for <i>C. difficile</i> used most often by your facility's laboratory or the outside aboratory where your facility's testing is performed? (check one)
	Enzyme immunoassay (EIA) for toxin
	Cell cytotoxicity 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 (C. difficile culture followed by detection of toxins)
	Other (specify): ("Other" should not be used to name specific laboratories, reference laboratories, or the brand names of C. difficile tests; most methods can be categorized accurately by selecting from the options provided. Please ask your laboratory or conduct a search for further guidance on selecting the correct option to report.)
*12. D	oes your facility produce an antibiogram (i.e., cumulative antimicrobial susceptibility report)?
	Yes 🗆 No
If	Yes, is the antibiogram produced at least annually?
	☐ Yes ☐ No
lf	Yes, are data stratified by hospital location?
	☐ Yes ☐ No
If	No, please identify any obstacle(s) to producing an antibiogram. (Check all that apply)
	\square The laboratory data are difficult to access
	☐ Limited or no information technology tool for data analysis
	☐ Limited personnel time for data analysis
	☐ Limited personnel skills for data analysis
	☐ Limited interest in an antibiogram from staff who prescribe antibiotics
	Our institution does not have enough isolates of any or most species (i.e., < 30 isolates per species) to produce an antibiogram
	\square Other (please specify):
	Continued >>





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Infection Control Practices (completed with input from Hospital Epidemiologist and/or Quality Improvement Coordinator)
*13. Number of trained or certified infection preventionists (IPs) in facility:
a. Total hours per week performing surveillance: b. Total hours per week for infection control activities other than surveillance:
*14. Does your facility perform active surveillance testing (culturing) of new patients on admission for colonization with any of the following multi-drug resistant organisms (MDROs)? (check all that apply) Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus (VRE) Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) Other multidrug-resistant gram-negative rods We do not screen new admissions for MDROs
*15. Does the facility routinely place patients infected or colonized with MRSA in contact precautions? (check one)
\square Yes, all infected or colonized patients
\square Yes, only all infected patients
 Yes, only those with certain characteristics that make them high-risk for transmission (e.g., wounds, diarrhea, presence of an indwelling device)
\square Yes, only those admitted to high-risk settings (e.g., ICU)
□ No
*16. Does the facility routinely place patients infected or colonized with VRE in contact precautions? (check one)
\square Yes, all infected or colonized patients
\square Yes, only all infected patients
\square Yes, only those with certain characteristics that make them high-risk for transmission (e.g., wounds, diarrhea, presence of an indwelling device)
\square Yes, only those admitted to high-risk settings (e.g., ICU)
□ No
*17. Does the facility routinely place patients infected or colonized with CRE in contact precautions? (check one)
\square Yes, all infected or colonized patients
\square Yes, only all infected patients
 Yes, only those with certain characteristics that make them high-risk for transmission (e.g., wounds, diarrhea, presence of an indwelling device)
\square Yes, only those admitted to high-risk settings (e.g., ICU)
□ No
Continued >>





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Infection Control Practices (continued)
*18. Does the facility routinely place patients infected or colonized with ESBL-producing or extended spectrum cephalosporin resistant Enterobacteriaceae in contact precautions? (check one)
\square Yes, all infected or colonized patients
\square Yes, only all infected patients
\square Yes, only those with certain characteristics that make them high-risk for transmission (e.g., wounds, diarrhea, presence of an indwelling device)
\square Yes, only those admitted to high-risk settings (e.g., ICU)
□ No
*19. Does the facility routinely perform screening cultures for CRE?
If Yes, in which situations does the facility routinely perform screening cultures for CRE? (check all that apply)
\square Surveillance cultures at admission of high-risk patients (e.g., admitted from LTAC or LTCF)
☐ Surveillance cultures at admission of patients admitted to high-risk settings (e.g. ICU)
☐ Other (please specify):
*20. Does the facility use chlorhexidine bathing on any patient to prevent transmission of MDROs in your hospital? \Box Yes \Box No
*21. Are results rapidly communicated (generally within 4 hours) to infection prevention staff and/or clinical staff when MDROs are identified from clinical or screening cultures in the laboratory?
☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes, for which MDROs? (check all that apply)
\square MRSA
□ VRE
\square ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae
\square Other (please specify):
*22. When a patient with an MDRO is transferred to another facility, does the facility communicate the patient's MDRO status to the receiving facility at the time of transfer?
☐ Yes ☐ No
*23. Among patients with an MDRO admitted to the facility from another healthcare facility, what percentage of the time does the facility receive information from the transferring facility about the patient's MDRO status?
Continued >>





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Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (completed with input from Physician and Pharmacist Stewardship Champions)
*24. Does your facility have a written statement of support from leadership that supports efforts to improve antibiotic use (antibiotic stewardship)?
☐ Yes ☐ No
*25. Is there a leader responsible for outcomes of stewardship activities at your facility? \Box Yes \Box No
If Yes, what is the position of this leader: (check one)
\square Physician \square Pharmacist \square Other (please specify):
*26. Is there at least one pharmacist responsible for improving antibiotic use at your facility? \Box Yes \Box No
*27. Does your facility provide any salary support for dedicated time for antibiotic stewardship activities? \Box Yes \Box No
*28. Does your facility have a policy that requires prescribers to document in the medical record or during order entry, a dose, duration, and indication for all antibiotics? Yes No If Yes, has adherence to a documentation policy (dose, duration, and indication) been monitored?
☐ Yes ☐ No
*29. Does your facility have facility-specific treatment recommendations, based on national guidelines and local susceptibility, to assist with antibiotic selection for common clinical conditions?
☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, has adherence to facility-specific treatment recommendations been monitored?
Yes No
*30. Is there a formal procedure for all clinicians to review the appropriateness of all antibiotics at or after 48 hours from the initial orders (e.g. antibiotic time out)?
☐ Yes ☐ No
*31. Do any specified antibiotic agents need to be approved by a physician or pharmacist prior to dispensing (i.e., preauthorization) at your facility?
☐ Yes ☐ No
*32. Does a physician or pharmacist review courses of therapy for specified antibiotic agents and communicate results with prescribers (i.e., audit with feedback) at your facility?
☐ Yes ☐ No Continued >>





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Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued	1)
*33. Does your facility monitor antibiotic use (co	onsumption) at the unit, service, and/or facility wide?
☐ Yes ☐ No	
If Yes, by which metrics? (Check all that a	apply)
\square Days of Therapy (DOT)	☐ Purchasing Data
\square Defined Daily Dose (DDD)	\square Other (please specify):
If Yes, are facility- and/or unit- or service-s	specific reports on antibiotic use shared with prescribers?
☐ Yes ☐ No	
*34. Do prescribers ever receive feedback by the prescribing?	he stewardship program about how they can improve their antibiotic
☐ Yes ☐ No	
*35. Has your stewardship program provided e use?	ducation to clinicians and other relevant staff on improving antibiotic
☐ Yes ☐ No	