



## Patient Safety Component—Annual Hospital Survey

Instructions for this form are available at: [http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/forms/instr/57\\_103-TOI.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/forms/instr/57_103-TOI.pdf)

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*required for saving	Tracking #:
Facility ID:	*Survey Year:
<b>Facility Characteristics (completed by Infection Preventionist)</b>	
*Ownership (check one):	
<input type="checkbox"/> For profit <input type="checkbox"/> Not for profit, including church <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Affairs <input type="checkbox"/> Physician owned	
<b>If facility is a Hospital:</b>	
*Number of patient days: _____	
*Number of admissions: _____	
<u>For any Hospital:</u>	
*Is your hospital a teaching hospital for physicians and/or physicians-in-training?    Yes    No	
If Yes, what type:                    _____ Major            _____ Graduate            _____ Undergraduate	
*Number of beds set up and staffed in the following location types (as defined by NHSN):	
a. ICU (including adult, pediatric, and neonatal levels II/III and III): _____	
b. All other inpatient locations: _____	
<b>Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (completed with input from Microbiology Laboratory Lead)</b>	
*1. Does your facility have its own on-site laboratory that performs antimicrobial susceptibility testing?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If No, where is your facility's antimicrobial susceptibility testing performed? (check one)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Affiliated medical center	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial referral laboratory	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other local/regional, non-affiliated reference laboratory	
<i>Continued &gt;&gt;</i>	
Assurance of Confidentiality: The information obtained in this surveillance system that would permit identification of any individual or institution is collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for the purposes stated, and will not otherwise be disclosed or released without the consent of the individual, or the institution in accordance with Sections 304, 306 and 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242b, 242k, and 242m(d)).	
Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 55 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC, Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Rd., MS D-74, Atlanta, GA 30333, ATTN: PRA (0920-0666). CDC 57.103 (Front) Rev. 9, Release 8.6	

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### Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

\*2. For the following organisms please indicate which methods are used for:

(1) primary susceptibility testing and

(2) secondary, supplemental, or confirmatory testing (if performed).

If your laboratory does not perform susceptibility testing, please indicate the methods used at the outside laboratory.

*Please use the testing codes listed below the table.*

Pathogen	(1) Primary	(2) Secondary	Comments
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	_____	_____	_____
Enterobacteriaceae	_____	_____	_____
1 = Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion 2 = Vitek (Legacy) 2.1 = Vitek 2 3.1 = BD Phoenix 4 = Sensititre	5.1 = MicroScan walkaway rapid 5.2 = MicroScan walkaway conventional 5.3 = MicroScan auto or touchscan 6 = Other micro-broth dilution method 7 = Agar dilution method	10 = E test 12 = Vancomycin agar screen (BHI + vancomycin) 13 = Other (describe in Comments section)	

\*3. Has the laboratory implemented the revised cephalosporin and monobactam breakpoints for Enterobacteriaceae recommended by CLSI as of 2010?  Yes  No

\*4. Has the laboratory implemented the revised carbapenem breakpoints for Enterobacteriaceae recommended by CLSI as of 2010?  Yes  No

\*5. Does the laboratory perform a special test for presence of carbapenemase?  Yes  No

If Yes, please indicate what is done if carbapenemase production is detected: (check one)

- Change susceptible carbapenem results to resistant
- Report carbapenem MIC results without an interpretation
- No changes are made in the interpretation of carbapenems, the test is used for epidemiological or infection control purposes

If Yes, which test is routinely performed to detect carbapenemase: (check all that apply)

- PCR
- MBL screen
- Modified Hodge Test
- Carba NP
- E test
- Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

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### Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

\*6. Does the laboratory perform colistin or polymyxin B susceptibility testing for drug-resistant gram negative bacilli?  Yes  No

If Yes, please indicate methods: (check all that apply)

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vitek (Legacy) | <input type="checkbox"/> MicroScan walkaway rapid          | <input type="checkbox"/> Agar dilution method   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vitek 2        | <input type="checkbox"/> MicroScan walkaway conventional   | <input type="checkbox"/> E test                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BD Phoenix     | <input type="checkbox"/> MicroScan auto or touchscan       | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sensititre     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other micro-broth dilution method |   |

\*7. Does your facility have its own laboratory that performs antifungal susceptibility testing for *Candida* species?

Yes  No

If No, where is your facility's antifungal susceptibility testing performed? (check one)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affiliated medical center                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial referral laboratory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other local/regional, non-affiliated reference laboratory | <input type="checkbox"/> Not offered by my facility     |

8. If antifungal susceptibility testing is performed at your facility or an outside laboratory, what methods are used? (check all that apply)

- |  |  |  |                                 |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Broth macrodilution | <input type="checkbox"/> Broth microdilution | <input type="checkbox"/> YeastOne colorimetric microdilution | <input type="checkbox"/> E test |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vitek 2 card        | <input type="checkbox"/> Disk diffusion      | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____              |                                 |

\*9. Is antifungal susceptibility testing performed automatically/reflexively without needing a specific order or request for susceptibility testing from the clinician for the below *Candida* species when cultured from normally sterile body sites (such as blood)?

*Candida albicans*:  Yes  No

If Yes, what antifungal drugs are tested automatically/reflexively? (check all that apply)

- Fluconazole  Voriconazole  Anidulafungin/Caspofungin/Micafungin

*Candida glabrata*:  Yes  No

If Yes, what antifungal drugs are tested automatically/reflexively? (check all that apply)

- Fluconazole  Voriconazole  Anidulafungin/Caspofungin/Micafungin

*Candida parapsilosis*:  Yes  No

If Yes, what antifungal drugs are tested automatically/reflexively? (check all that apply)

- Fluconazole  Voriconazole  Anidulafungin/Caspofungin/Micafungin

Other *Candida* species:  Yes  No

If Yes, what antifungal drugs are tested automatically/reflexively? (check all that apply)

- Fluconazole  Voriconazole  Anidulafungin/Caspofungin/Micafungin

Automatic testing is not performed for any *Candida* species

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### Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

\*10. What is the primary testing method for *C. difficile* 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
- Cell cytotoxicity neutralization assay
- Nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) (e.g., PCR, LAMP)
- NAAT plus EIA, if NAAT positive (2-step algorithm)
- 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.)

\*11. Does your facility produce an antibiogram (i.e., cumulative antimicrobial susceptibility report)?

- Yes     No

If Yes, is the antibiogram produced at least annually?

- Yes     No

If Yes, are data stratified by hospital location?

- Yes     No

If No, please identify any obstacle(s) to producing an antibiogram. (Check all that apply)

- 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
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

### Infection Control Practices (completed with input from Hospital Epidemiologist and/or Quality Improvement Coordinator)

\*12. . Number or fraction of infection preventionists (IPs) in facility: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Total hours per week performing surveillance: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Total hours per week for infection control activities other than surveillance: \_\_\_\_\_

\*13. Number or fraction of full-time employees (FTEs) for a designated hospital epidemiologist (or equivalent role) affiliated with your facility: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Infection Control Practices (completed with input from Hospital Epidemiologist and/or Quality Improvement Coordinator)

- \*14. Is it a policy in your facility that patients infected or colonized with MRSA are routinely placed in contact precautions while these patients are in your facility? (check one)
- Yes, all infected or colonized patients
  - 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)
  - Yes, only those admitted to high-risk settings (e.g., ICU)
  - No
  - Not applicable: my facility never admits these patients
- \*15. Is it a policy in your facility that patients infected or colonized with VRE are routinely placed in contact precautions while these patients are in your facility? (check one)
- Yes, all infected or colonized patients
  - 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)
  - Yes, only those admitted to high-risk settings (e.g., ICU)
  - No
  - Not applicable: my facility never admits these patients
- \*16. Is it a policy in your facility that patients infected or colonized with CRE (regardless of confirmatory testing for carbapenemase production) are routinely placed in contact precautions while these patients are in your facility? (check one)
- Yes, all infected or colonized patients
  - 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)
  - Yes, only those admitted to high-risk settings (e.g., ICU)
  - No
  - Not applicable: my facility never admits these patients
- \*17. Is it a policy in your facility that patients infected or colonized with suspected or confirmed ESBL-producing or extended spectrum cephalosporin resistant Enterobacteriaceae are routinely placed in contact precautions while these patients are in your facility? (check one)
- Yes, all infected or colonized patients
  - 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)
  - Yes, only those admitted to high-risk settings (e.g., ICU)
  - No
  - Not applicable: my facility never admits these patients

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### Infection Control Practices (completed with input from Hospital Epidemiologist and/or Quality Improvement Coordinator)

\*18. Does the facility routinely perform screening testing (culture or non-culture) for CRE?

Yes  No

If Yes, in which situations does the facility routinely perform screening testing for CRE? (check all that apply)

- Surveillance testing at admission for all patients
- Surveillance testing of epidemiologically-linked patients of newly identified CRE patients (e.g., roommates)
- Surveillance testing at admission of high-risk patients (e.g., admitted from LTAC or LTCF)
- Surveillance testing at admission of patients admitted to high-risk settings (e.g. ICU)
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

\*19. Does the facility routinely perform screening testing (culture or non-culture) for MRSA?

Yes  No

If yes, in which situations does the facility routinely perform screening testing for MRSA? (check all that apply)

- Surveillance testing at admission for all patients
- Surveillance testing at admission of high-risk patients (e.g., admitted from LTAC or LTCF)
- Surveillance testing at admission of patients admitted to high-risk settings (e.g. ICU)
- Surveillance testing of pre-operative patients to prevent surgical site infections
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

\*20. Does the facility routinely use chlorhexidine bathing on any patient to prevent infection or transmission of MDROs at your facility? (Note: this does not include the use of such bathing in pre-operative patients to prevent SSIs)

Yes  No

\*21. Does the facility routinely use a combination of topical chlorhexidine AND intranasal mupirocin (or equivalent agent) on any patients to prevent infection or transmission of MRSA at your facility? (Note: this does not include the use of these agents in pre-operative surgical patients or dialysis patients)

Yes  No

\*22. Among patients with an MDRO admitted to your facility from another healthcare facility, please estimate how often your facility receives information from the transferring facility about the patient's MDRO status?

- All the time
- More than half of the time
- About half of the time
- Less than half of the time
- None of the time
- Not applicable: my facility does not receive transferred patients with a known MDRO

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### Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (completed with input from Physician and Pharmacist Stewardship Champions)

- \*23. Does your facility have a written statement of support from leadership that supports efforts to improve antibiotic use (antibiotic stewardship)?  
 Yes  No
- \*24. Is there a leader responsible for stewardship activities at your facility?  
 Yes  No  
If Yes, what is the position of this leader: (check one)  
 Physician  Co-led by both Pharmacist and Physician  
 Pharmacist  Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- \*25. Is there at least one pharmacist responsible for improving antibiotic use at your facility?  
 Yes  No
- \*26. Does your facility provide any salary support for dedicated time for antibiotic stewardship leadership activities?  
 Yes  No
- \*27. Does your facility have a policy that requires prescribers to document an indication for all antibiotics in the medical record or during order entry?  
 Yes  No  
If Yes, has adherence to the policy to document an indication been monitored?  
 Yes  No
- \*28. 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
- \*29. 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
- \*30. Do any specified antibiotic agents need to be approved by a physician or pharmacist prior to dispensing at your facility?  
 Yes  No

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### Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

\*31. Does a physician or pharmacist review courses of therapy for specified antibiotic agents and communicate results with prescribers at your facility?

Yes  No

If Yes, what type of feedback is provided to prescribers? (check all that apply)

Feedback on antimicrobial route and/or dosage

Feedback on the selection of antimicrobial therapy and/or duration of therapy

Other (please specify) : \_\_\_\_\_

\*32. Does your facility monitor antibiotic use (consumption) at the unit, service, and/or facility wide?

Yes  No

If Yes, by which metrics? (Check all that apply)

Days of Therapy (DOT)

Purchasing Data

Defined Daily Dose (DDD)

Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

If Yes, are facility- and/or unit- or service-specific reports on antibiotic use shared with prescribers?

Yes  No

\*33. Has your facility provided education to clinicians and other relevant staff on improving antibiotic use?

Yes  No