

Complete this survey as described in the **Dialysis Event Protocol**.

Instructions: This survey is only for dialysis centers that provide in-center hemodialysis. If your center offers only home dialysis, please complete the Home Dialysis Center Practices Survey. Complete one survey per center. Surveys are completed for the current year. It is strongly recommended that the survey is completed in February of each year by someone who works in the center and is familiar with current practices within the center. Complete the survey based on the actual practices at the center, not necessarily the center policy, if there are differences.

*required to save as complete

Facility	/ ID #:	*Survey Year:					
ESRD Network #:							
A. Dia	lysis Center Information						
A.1. G	eneral						
*1.	What is the ownership of your dialysis center? (choose one)						
	\Box Government \Box Not for profit,	□ For-profit					
*2.	a. What is the location/hospital affiliation of your dialysis center	? (choose one)					
	□ Freestanding □ Hospital-based	□ Freestanding but owned by	a hospital				
	b. If hospital-based or hospital-owned, is your center affiliated v	with a teaching hospital? \Box \	∕es □N	0			
*3.	Is your facility accredited by an organization other than CMS? a. If yes, specify:	L 1	∕es □N	0			
*4.	a. What types of dialysis services does your center offer? (sele	ct all that apply)					
	□ In-center daytime □ In-center nocturnal hemodialysis hemodialysis	□ Peritoneal □ Home dialysis	hemodialy	sis			
	b. What patient population does your center serve? (select one)					
	□ Adult only □ Pediatric only	\Box Mixed: adult and pediatric					
*5.	How many in-center hemodialysis stations does your center ha	ve?					
*6.	Is your center part of a group or chain of dialysis centers?		□ Yes	🗆 No			
	a. If yes, what is the name of the group or chain?						
*7.	Do you (the person primarily responsible for collecting data for care in the dialysis center?	this survey) perform patient	□ Yes	□ No			
*8.	Is there someone at your dialysis center in charge of infection of	control?	□ Yes	□ No			
	a. If yes, which best describes this person? (if >1 person	in charge, select all that apply)					
	Hospital-affiliated or other infection control pract	itioner comes to our unit					
	Dialysis nurse or nurse manager						
	Dialysis center administrator or director						
	□ Dialysis education specialist						
	□ Patient care technician						
	□ Other, specify:						
*9.	Is there a dedicated vascular access nurse/coordinator (either	full or part-time) at your center?	□ Yes	□ No			
Assurance of Confidentiality: The voluntarily provided 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 2.12 hours 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 57.500 (Front) Rev 8, v9.2



A.2. Is	A.2. Isolation and Screening							
*10.	Does your center	have capacity t	o isolate patients w	ith hepatitis E	3?			
	🗆 Yes, use hepat	itis B isolation r	oom 🛛 🛛 Yes, us	e hepatitis B	isolation area	🗆 No l	hepatitis B isola	tion
*11.	Are patients routir yes, select all that	•	cohorted for treatm	ent <u>within yo</u>	<u>ur center</u> for any	of the fo	llowing conditio	ns? (if
	🗆 No, none	C	∃ Hepatitis C		Active tuberculo	sis (TB di	isease)	
	🗆 Vancomyci	n-resistant Ente	erococcus (VRE)		Clostridioides dii	fficile (C.	diff.)	
	🗆 Methicillin-ı	resistant Staphy	lococcus aureus (N	MRSA) 🛛	Other, specify: _			
*12.	*12. Does your center routinely screen patients for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) on admission to your center?							
A.3. Pa	atient Records and	Surveillance						
*13.	3. Does your center maintain records of the station where each patient received their hemodialysis treatment for every treatment session?						□ No	
*14.	Does your center treatment for ever		Is of the machine usion?	ised for each	patient's hemod	dialysis	🗆 Yes	□ No
*15.	. If a patient from your center was hospitalized, how often is your center able to determine if a bloodstream infection contributed to their hospital admission?							
	🗆 Always	Often	Sometimes	□ Rarely		ever	🗆 N/A – not pu	irsued
*16.	6. How often is your center able to obtain a patient's microbiology lab records from a hospitalization?							
	□ Always □ Often □ Sometimes □ Rarely □ Never □ N/A – not pursued							irsued
*17.	Which of the follow (select all that app	•	in your peritoneal d	ialysis patien	ts does your cer	nter routir	nely track?	
	□ Peritonitis		eritoneal dialysis ca	atheter site in	fection 🗆 O	ther (spe	cify)	

		N	Pr	ient Dialysis actices Sur	ve	У	Exp. w	IB No. Date: (ww.cd	Approved 0920-0666 01/31/2021 c.gov/nhsn
*18.		of the following infect all that apply)	ctions in your he	ome hemodialysis p	atie	nts does your center rout	our center routinely track?		
	•	dstream infection	□ Vascular a	ccess site infection		□ Other (spec	ecify)		
		d to the following ent or most recent F			fror	m your center for the <u>fir</u>	st week c	of Feb	oruary
B. Pati	ient and	staff census							
*19.	Was yo	our center operation	al during the firs	st week of February	?			Yes	🗆 No
*20.	week o Of thes a. b.	any MAINTENANCE f February? ie, indicate the numb In-center hemodial Home hemodialysi Peritoneal dialysis:	 per who receive ysis: s:	-	EN	TS were assigned to your	center du	iring t	he first
*21.		any acute kidney inj ry?	ury (AKI) patier	nts received hemodi	alys	sis in your center during th	ne first we	ek of	
*22.	of Febr		staff who had di	irect contact with dia	alysi	with) worked in your centers is patients or equipment:			st week
	a.	Nurse/nurse assist	ant:		e.	Dietitian:			
	b.	Dialysis patient-ca	re technician:		f.	Physicians/physician as	sistant:		
	C.	Dialysis biomedica	l technician:		g.	Nurse practitioner:			
	d.	Social worker:			h.	Other:			· · · · · · · · ·
							Page	e 2 of 9)
C. Vac			and a dia and a dia	10		-			
*23.		dialysis patients cou	•		eive	20:			
		At least 3 doses of	•						
	b.			current/most recent					
	C.			al vaccine (ever)? _					
*24.		in-center hemodialy	•	•	a, h	now many received:			
		At least 3 doses of	•	· /					
	b.			current/most recent					
	с.	At least one dose of	of pneumococca	al vaccine (ever)? _					
*25.	Of the	patient care <u>staff m</u>	embers countee	d in question 21, ho	w m	any received:			
	a.	At least 3 doses of	hepatitis B vac	cine (ever)?					
	b.	The influenza (flu)	vaccine for the	current/most recent	<u>t</u> flu	season?			
*26.		our center use stan ned above to patien				ter any of the vaccines		Yes	□ No
*27.		type of pneumococc Polysaccharide (i.e. Conjugate (e.g., PC Both polysaccharide	, PPSV23) only V13) only	-	o pa	atients? (choose one)			

□ Neither offered

D. Hepatitis B and C

D.1. Hepatitis B

	Outpatient Dialysis Center		Approved
	NHSN National Healthcare National Healthcare Practices Survey	Exp. Date: 0	0920-0666 01/31/2021 c.gov/nhsn
*28.	Of the MAINTENANCE, NON-TRANSIENT in-center hemodialysis PATIENTS from question 19	a:	
	a. How many were hepatitis B surface ANTIGEN (HBsAg) positive in the first week of Feb	ruary?	
	 Of these patients who were hepatitis B surface ANTIGEN (HBsAg) positive in th February, how many were positive when first admitted to your center? 	ne first we	ek of
	b. How many patients converted from hepatitis B surface ANTIGEN (HBsAg) negative to p prior 12 months (<i>i.e.</i> , <i>in the past year</i> , <i>how many patients had newly acquired hepatitis E not as a result of vaccination</i>)? Do not include patients who were antigen positive before dialyzed in your center:	3 virus infe	ection;
*29.	In the past year, has your center had ≥1 hemodialysis patient who reverse seroconverted (i.e., had evidence of resolved hepatitis B infection followed by reappearance of hepatitis B surface antigen)?	□ Yes	□ No
D.2. ł	Hepatitis C		
*30.	Does your center routinely screen hemodialysis patients for hepatitis C antibody (anti-HCV) on admission to your center? (<i>Note: This is NOT hepatitis B core antibody</i>)	□ Yes	□ No
*31.	Does your center routinely screen hemodialysis patients for hepatitis C antibody (anti-HCV) at any other time? If yes, how frequently?	□ Yes	□ No
	□ Twice annually □ Annually □ Other, specify:		
*32.	 Of the MAINTENANCE, NON-TRANSIENT <u>in-center hemodialysis</u> patients counted in question a. How many were hepatitis C antibody positive in the first week of February? i. Of these patients who were hepatitis C antibody positive in the first week of February were positive when first admitted to your center? 		w many
	b. How many patients converted from hepatitis C antibody negative to positive during the p (i.e., in the past year, how many patients had newly acquired hepatitis C infection)? Do patients who were anti-HCV positive before they were first dialyzed in your center:	not includ	

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E. Dialysis Policies and Practices								
E.1. D	ialyzer R	euse						
*33.	Does y	our center reuse dialyzers for any patients?	□ Yes	🗆 No				
	lf yes,							
	 a. Of the MAINTENANCE, NON-TRANSIENT in-center hemodialysis patients counted in 19a, how many or them participate in dialyzer reuse? 							
	b.	Does your center routinely test reverse osmosis (R.O.) water from the reuse room for culture and endotoxin whenever a reuse patient has a pyrogenic reaction?	□ Yes	□ No				
	С.	Of all reused dialyzers at your center, how many undergo refrigeration prior to reproces	sing?					
		□ All □ Most □ Some □ Few □ N	one					
	d.	Is there a limit to the number of times a dialyzer is used?						
		□ Yes (indicate number):						
		□ No limit as long as dialyzer meets certain criteria (e.g., passes pressure leak test, e	•					
	e.	Of all reused dialyzers in your center, how many of them have sealed (non-removable)	-	ps?				
	£	□ All □ Most □ Some □ Few □ No	one					
	f.	Where are dialyzers reprocessed?						
		Dialyzers are reprocessed at our center only Dialyzers are transported to an off-site facility for reprocessing only						
		\Box Both at our center and off-site						
		If any dialyzers are reprocessed at the facility,						
		i. How is dialyzer header cleaning performed? (select all that apply)						
		□ Automated machine (e.g., RenaClear® System)						
		\Box Spray device (e.g., ASSIST® header cleaner)						
		□ Insertion of twist-tie or other instrument to break up clots						
		\Box Disassemble dialyzer to manually clean						
		\Box Other, specify:						
		□ Other, specify						
		ii. How are dialyzers reprocessed?						
		Automated reprocessing equipment						
		Manual reprocessing						
	/ater/Dia	•						
*34.		ype of dialysate is used for in-center hemodialysis patients at your center? (choose one)						
		Conventional						
		Ultrapure						
*35.	Does y	our center routinely test the following whenever a patient has a pyrogenic reaction?						
	a.	Patient blood culture	□ Yes	🗆 No				
	b.	Dialysate from the patient's dialysis machine	□ Yes	🗆 No				
E.3. P	riming P	ractices						
*36.	Does y	our center use hemodialysis machine Waste Handling Option (WHO) ports?	□ Yes	□ No				
*37.		y patients in your center "bled onto the machine" (i.e., where blood is allowed to reach ost reach the prime waste receptacle or WHO port)?	□ Yes	□ No				



jection Practices		
What form of erythropoiesis stimulating agent (ESA) is most often used in your center? Single-dose vial Multi-dose vial Pre-packaged syringe N/A a. Is ESA from one single-dose vial or syringe administered to more than one patient?	□ Yes	□ No
 Where are medications <u>most commonly</u> drawn into syringes to prepare for patient administration? At the individual dialysis stations On a mobile medication cart within the treatment area At a fixed location within the patient treatment area (e.g., at nurses' station) At a fixed location removed from the patient treatment area (not a room) In a separate medication room In a pharmacy Other, specify:	? (choose	e one)
Do technicians administer any IV medications or infusates (e.g., heparin, saline) in your center?	□ Yes	🗆 No
 What form of saline flush is most commonly used? Manufacturer pre-filled saline syringes Flushes are drawn from single-use saline vials Flushes are drawn from multi-dose saline vials Flushes are drawn from the patient's designated saline bag used for dialysis Flushes are drawn from the patient's dialysis circuit Flushes are drawn from a common saline bag used for all patients Other (specify):		
ntibiotic Use		
 Does your center use the following means to restrict or ensure appropriate antibiotic use? a. Have a written policy on antibiotic use b. Formulary restrictions c. Antibiotic use approval process 	□ Yes □ Yes □ Yes	□ No □ No □ No
		□ No
are drawn (or without performing blood cultures)?	⊡ Neve	
Prevention Activities		
Has your center participated in any national or regional infection prevention-related initiatives in the past year? a. If yes, what is the <u>primary focus</u> of the initiative(s)? (if >1 initiative, select all that apply) Catheter reduction Hand hygiene Bloodstream infection prevention Patient education/engagement for infection prevention Increase vaccination rates Decrease/improve use of antibiotics Improve general infection control practices Improve culture of safety	□ Yes	□ No
	What form of erythropoiesis stimulating agent (ESA) is most often used in your center? Single-dose vial Multi-dose vial Pre-packaged syringe N/A a. Is ESA from one single-dose vial or syringe administered to more than one patient? Where are medications most commonly drawn into syringes to prepare for patient administration? At the individual dialysis stations On a mobile medication cart within the treatment area At a fixed location within the patient treatment area (e.g., at nurses' station) At a fixed location within the patient treatment area (e.g., at nurses' station) In a sparate medication room In a pharmacy O ther, specify:	What form of erythropolesis stimulating agent (ESA) is most often used in your center? N/A a. Is ESA from one single-dose vial or syringe administered to more than one patient? Yes Where are medications most commonly drawn into syringes to prepare for patient administration? (choose At the individual dialysis stations On a mobile medication cart within the treatment area At the individual dialysis stations On a mobile medication cart within the treatment area (e.g., at nurses' station) At a fixed location within the patient treatment area (e.g., at nurses' station) In a separate medication room In a pharmacy Other, specify:



E.6. Pr	revention Activities (continued)		
	b. If yes, is your center actively participating in any of the following prevention initiatives (se	lect all that	apply):
	CDC Making Dialysis Safer for Patients Coalition – facility-level participation		
	CDC Making Dialysis Safer for Patients Coalition – corporate- or other organization-	•	•
	 The Standardizing Care to improve Outcomes in Pediatric Endstage Renal Disease Collaborative Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter-related Infection Project SCOPE Collaborative Hemodialysis Access-related Infection Project 	e (SCOPE)	
	\Box None of the above		
*45.	In the past year, has your center's medical director participated in a leadership or educational activity as part of the American Society of Nephrology's (ASN) Nephrologists Transforming Dialysis Safety (NTDS) Initiative?	□ Yes	□ No
*46.	Does your center follow <u>CDC-recommended Core Interventions</u> to prevent bloodstream infectio hemodialysis patients?	ns in	
	\Box Yes, all \Box Yes, some \Box No, none		
*47.	Does your center perform hand hygiene audits of staff monthly (or more frequently)?	□ Yes	□ No
*48.	Does your center perform observations of staff vascular access care and catheter accessing practices quarterly (or more frequently)?	□ Yes	□ No
*49.	Does your center perform staff competency assessments for vascular access care and catheter accessing annually (or more frequently)?	□ Yes	□ No
E.7. Pe	eritoneal Dialysis		
*50.	For peritoneal dialysis catheters , is antimicrobial ointment routinely applied to the exit site during dressing change?	□ Yes	□ No
	a. If yes, what type of ointment is most commonly used? (select one)		
	□ Gentamicin		
	□ Povidone-iodine		
	Bacitracin/polymyxin B (e.g., Polysporin®)		
	Bacitracin/neomycin/polymyxin B (triple antibiotic)		
	🗆 Bacitracin/gramicidin/polymyxin B (Polysporin® Triple)		
	□ Other, specify:		
F. Vas	cular Access		
F.1. G	eneral Vascular Access Information		
*51.	Of the MAINTENANCE, NON-TRANSIENT hemodialysis patients from question 19 (19a + 19b) received hemodialysis through each of the following access types during the first week of Febru		у
	a. AV fistula:		
	b. AV graft:		
	c. Tunneled central line:		
	d. Nontunneled central line:		
	e. Other vascular access device (e.g., catheter-graft hybrid):		
F.2. Ar	teriovenous (AV) Fistulas or Grafts		
*52.	Before prepping the fistula or graft site for rope-ladder cannulation, what is the site most often \underline{c}	<u>leansed</u> w	ith?
	□ Soap and water □ Alcohol-based hand rub □ Antiseptic wipes □ Other, specify:	DI	Nothing



F.2. Ar	rteriovenous (AV) Fistulas or Grafts (continued)		
*53.	Before rope-ladder cannulation of a fistula or graft, what is the site most often prepped with?		
	(select one)		
	Chlorhexidine without alcohol		
	□ Chlorhexidine with alcohol (e.g., Chloarprep™, PDI Prevantics®)		
	Povidone-iodine (or tincture of iodine)		
	\Box Sodium hypochlorite solution (e.g., ExSept®, Alcavis) without alcohol		
	\Box Sodium hypochlorite solution (e.g., ExSept®, Alcavis) followed by alcohol		
	Other, specify:		
	□ Nothing		
	a. What form of this skin antiseptic is used to prep fistula/graft sites?		
	Multiuse bottle (e.g., poured onto gauze)		
	Pre-packaged swabstick/spongestick		
	Pre-packaged pad		
	Other, specify:		
	□ N/A		
*54.	How many of the fistula patients in your center undergo buttonhole cannulation?		
	□ All □ Most □ Some □ None		
	If any,		
	a. Which fistula patients undergo buttonhole cannulation?		
	In-center hemodialysis patients only		
	Home hemodialysis patients only		
	□ Both		
	If any in-center hemodialysis patients undergo buttonhole cannulation,		
	b. When buttonhole cannulation is performed for in-center hemodialysis patients:		
	i. Who most often performs it?		
	 Patient (self-cannulation) Technician 		
	 Other, specify: 		
	ii. Before cannulation, what is the buttonhole site most often prepped with? (select th		voet
	commonly used)	le one n	1051
	Chlorhexidine without alcohol		
	□ Chlorhexidine with alcohol (e.g., Chloarprep ^{M} , PDI Prevantics [®])		
	 Povidone-iodine (or tincture of iodine) 		
	 Sodium hypochlorite solution (e.g., ExSept®, Alcavis) without alcohol 		
	 Sodium hypochlorite solution (e.g., ExSept®, Alcavis) followed by alcohol 		
	\Box Other, specify:		
	Nothing		
	·] Yes	□ No
	cannulation sites to prevent infection?		



	F.3. He	emodialy	/sis Cath	heters											
	*55. Before accessing the hemodialysis catheter, what are the catheter hubs most commonly prepped with?														
		(select	: one)												
a.			Alcoho	ol											
b.			Chlorhe	nexidine	without a	alcohol									
с.			Chlorhe	nexidine	with alco	ohol (e.g	J., Chl	oarpre	o™, PDI	Prevanti	cs®)				
d.			Povido	one-iodir	ne (or tin	cture of	iodine	e)							
е.			Sodium	m hypoc	hlorite s	olution (e.g., A	Alcavis)	without	alcohol					
			Sodium	m hypoc	hlorite se	olution (e.g., A	Alcavis)	followed	d by alco	hol				
g.			Other,	specify	:			_							
h.			Nothing	ng											
		a.	What fo	form of t	his antis	eptic/dis	sinfect	ant is ι	used to p	rep the c	atheter	hubs	s?		
				Iultiuse I	bottle (e.	g., pour	ed on	to gauz	ze)						
k.			🗆 Pr	re-packa	aged swa	abstick/s	spong	estick							
			🗆 Pr	re-packa	aged pad	b									
m.			□ Ot	ther, sp	ecify:										
n.			□ N/	I/A											
o.	*56.				-			•		ed and be connecto			sing the one is used)?	□ Yes	□ No
q.	*57.	commo	the cathe only prep Alcoho	pped wit	-	-	d, wha	t is the	exit site	(i.e., pla	ce wher	e the	e catheter enter	s the skin) most
s.					without a	alcohol									
							ı Chl	oarnrei	n™ PDI	Prevanti	cs®)				
u.					ne (or tin				, г <u>р</u> г	rievana	000)				
v.					•				R Alcavi	is) withou	it alcoho	h			
w.				• •			-			is) follow			h		
x.				•••	:	•	-		e, 7 (lour)		cu by un	oone			
y.					·			-							
		<u> </u>		•	his antis	entic/dis	sinfect	ant is i	used at th	he exit sit	e?				
		a.			ottle (e.g	•					.01				
					ged swa			-	-)						
				•	ged pad		poligo	otion							
				•	ecify:										
					ony										
	*58.	For he		ysis cat	heters, i □ 1		crobia						kit site during dr ted dressing is i		
		a.	lf yes, v	what typ	pe of oin	tment is	most	comm	only use	d? (selec	t one)				
			🗆 Bao	acitracin/	/gramicid	lin/polyn	nyxin	B (Poly	vsporin®	Triple)			Gentamicin		
			🗆 Bao	acitracin/	/polymyx	in B (e.ç	g., Pol	ysporir	າ®)				Mupirocin		
			🗆 Bao	acitracin/	/neomyci	in/polym	iyxin E	3 (triple	antibiot	ic)			Povidone-iodir	ne	
			□ Oth	her, spe	ecify:										
	*59.		s the job ers or pe								m hemo	dial	ysis catheter ca	re (i.e., ac	ccess
			Nurse		🗆 Techn	nician		□ Oth	er, speci	ify:					



F.3. H	emodialysis Catheters (continued)							
*60. Are antimicrobial lock solutions used to prevent hemodialysis catheter infections in your center?								
	\Box Yes, for all catheter patients \Box Yes, for some catheter patients \Box No							
	a. If yes, which lock solution is most commonly used? (select one)							
	□ Sodium citrate □ Taurolidine							
	□ Gentamicin □ Ethanol							
	□ Vancomycin □ Multi-component lock solution or other, specify:							
*61.	Are needleless closed connector devices (e.g., Tego®, Q-Syte™) used on hemodialysis □ Yes □ No catheters in your center? a. If yes, for which patients? □ In-center hemodialysis patients only □ In-center hemodialysis patients only □ Both							
*62.	Are any of the following routinely used for hemodialysis catheters in your center? (select all that apply) □ Chlorhexidine dressing (e.g., Biopatch®, Tegaderm™ CHG) □ Other antimicrobial dressing (e.g., silver-impregnated) Antiseptic-impregnated catheter cap/port protector: □ 3M™ Curos™ Disinfecting Port Protectors □ ClearGuard® HD end caps □ Antimicrobial-impregnated hemodialysis catheters □ None of the above							
*63.	a. Do you provide catheter patients with supplies to allow for changing catheter dressings outside the dialysis center?							
	\Box Yes, routinely \Box Yes, only in certain circumstances \Box No							
	b. Do you provide catheter patients with a protective catheter cover (e.g. Catheter Shower Cover by Shower Shield®, Cath Dry™) to allow them to shower?							
	\Box Yes, routinely \Box Yes, only in certain circumstances \Box No							
Comm	ents:							

Disclaimer: Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement.