



Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

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

Page 1 of 19

*required for saving

Tracking #:

Facility ID:

*Survey Year:

Facility Characteristics (completed by Infection Preventionist)

*Ownership (check one):

*Ownership (check one):

- For profit
 Not for profit, including church
 Government
 Veterans Affairs

*Affiliation (check one):

- Independent
 Multi-facility organization (specialty network)
 Hospital system

*How would you describe your licensed inpatient rehabilitation facility? (check one)

- Free-standing
 Healthcare facility based

In the previous calendar year, indicate the following counts for the Rehabilitation Facility:

*Total number of rehab 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: _____

*Number of admissions on a ventilator: _____

*Number of pediatric (≤ 18 years old) admissions: _____

Continued >>

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 70 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).

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 2 of 19

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (completed with input from Microbiology Laboratory Lead)

*1. Does your facility have its own on-site laboratory that performs antimicrobial bacterial susceptibility testing?

Yes No

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

Affiliated medical center Commercial referral laboratory Other local/regional, non-affiliated reference laboratory

*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>	_____	_____	_____
Enterobacteriales	_____	_____	_____
1 = Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion	5.1 = MicroScan WalkAway	10 = E test	
2 = Vitek (Legacy)	5.2 = MicroScan autoSCAN	12 = Vancomycin agar screen (BHI + vancomycin)	
2.1 = Vitek 2	6 = Other broth micro dilution method	13 = Other (describe in Comments section)	
3.1 = BD Phoenix	7 = Agar dilution method		
4 = Sensititre			

*3. Has the laboratory implemented the revised cephalosporin and monobactam breakpoints for Enterobacteriaceae recommended by CLSI as of 2010? (As of 2020, this includes organisms in the order Enterobacteriales.) Yes No

*4. Has the laboratory implemented the revised carbapenem breakpoints for Enterobacteriaceae recommended by CLSI as of 2010? (As of 2020, this includes organisms in the order Enterobacteriales.) Yes No

*5. Does the laboratory perform a test for presence of carbapenemase? (this does not include automated testing instrument expert rules) Yes No

5a. 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 practices

5b. If Yes, which test is routinely performed to detect carbapenemase: (check all that apply)

- PCR
- MBL Screen
- Modified Hodge Test
- Carba NP
- mCIM/CIM
- Rapid CARB Blue
- E test
- Other (specify): _____
- Cepheid, BioFire array, Verigene®

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 3 of 19

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

5c. If Yes, which of the following are routinely tested for the presence of carbapenemases: (check all that apply)

- Enterobacterales spp. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* *Acinetobacter baumannii*

6*. Where is yeast identification performed for specimens collected at your facility? (check the most applicable)

- On-site laboratory
 Affiliated medical center
 Commercial referral laboratory
 Other local/regional, non-affiliated reference laboratory
 Yeast identification not available (i.e., yeast identification is not performed onsite or at any affiliate/commercial/other laboratory) [If checked, skip questions 7-11]

Answer questions 7–11 for the laboratory that *performs yeast identification for your facility*:

7*. Which of the following methods are used for yeast identification? (check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> MALDI-TOF MS System (Vitek MS) | <input type="checkbox"/> MicroScan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MALDI-TOF MS System (Bruker Biotyper) | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-automated Manual Kit (e.g., API 20C, RapID, Germ Tube, PNA-FISH, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vitek-2 | <input type="checkbox"/> DNA sequencing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BD Phoenix | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ |

*8. Does the laboratory routinely use Chromagar for the identification or differentiation of *Candida* isolates?

- Yes No Unknown

9*. *Candida* isolated from which of the following body sites are usually fully identified to the species level? (check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blood | <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other normally sterile body site (e.g., CSF) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Urine | <input type="checkbox"/> None are fully identified to the species level |

*10. Does the laboratory employ any culture-independent diagnostic tests (CIDT) to identify *Candida* from blood specimens?

- Yes No Unknown

10a. If yes to question 10, which culture-independent diagnostic tests (CIDT) are used to identify *Candida* from blood specimens? (check all that apply)

- T2Candida Panel
 BioFire
 Other, specify: _____
 Unknown

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 4 of 19

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

*11. Are any culture-independent diagnostic tests (CIDT) used to specifically identify *Candida auris* from clinical specimens?

- Yes No Unknown

11a. If yes to question 11, which culture-independent diagnostic tests (CIDT) are used to identify *Candida auris* from clinical specimens? (check all that apply)

- T2Cauris Panel
 PCR
 Other, specify: _____
 Unknown

*12. Where is antifungal susceptibility testing (AFST) performed for specimens collected at your facility? (check the most applicable)

- On-site laboratory Other local/regional, non-affiliated reference laboratory
 Affiliated medical center AFST not available (i.e., AFST is not performed onsite or at any affiliate/commercial/other laboratory) [if selected, skip questions 13-15]
 Commercial referral laboratory

Answer questions 13–15 for the laboratory that *performs AFST for your facility*:

13*. What method is used for antifungal susceptibility testing (AFST)? (check all that apply)

- Broth microdilution YeastOne colorimetric microdilution E test Viek 2 card
 Disk diffusion Other (specify): _____ Unknown

13a. If Vitek is used for AFST, which *Candida* species do you test with it? (check all that apply)

- C. albicans* *C. parapsilosis*
 C. glabrata Other *Candida* spp.

*14. AFST is performed for which of the following antifungal drugs? (check all that apply)

- Fluconazole Caspofungin
 Voriconazole Amphotericin B
 Itraconazole Flucytosine
 Posaconazole Other, specify: _____
 Micafungin Unknown
 Anidulafungin

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 5 of 19

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

*15. AFST is performed on fungal isolates in which of the following situations? (check only one box per row)

	Performed automatically/ reflexively	Performed with a clinician's order	Not performed	Unknown
Blood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other normally sterile body site (e.g., CSF)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Respiratory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*16. 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): _____

*17. Please indicate the primary and definitive method used to identify microbes from blood cultures collected in your facility. (check one)

- MALDI-TOF MS System (Vitek MS)
- MALDI-TOF MS System (Bruker Biotyper)
- Automated Instrument (e.g., Vitek, MicroScan, Phoenix, OmniLog, Sherlock, etc.)
- Non-automated Manual Kit (e.g., API, Crystal, RapID, etc.)
- Rapid Identification (e.g., Verigene, BioFire FilmArray, PNA-FISH, Gene Xpert, etc.)
- 16S rRNA Sequencing

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 6 of 19

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

*18. Please indicate any additional secondary methods used for microbe identification from blood cultures collected in your facility (e.g., a rapid method that is confirmed with the primary method, a secondary method if the primary method fails to give an identification, or a method that is used in conjunction with the primary method). (check all that apply)

- MALDI-TOF MS System (Vitek MS)
- MALDI-TOF MS System (Bruker Biotyper)
- Automated Instrument (e.g., Vitek, MicroScan, Phoenix, OmniLog, Sherlock, etc.)
- Non-automated Manual Kit (e.g., API, Crystal, RapID, etc.)
- Rapid Identification (e.g., Verigene, BioFire FilmArray, PNA-FISH, Gene Xpert, etc.)
- 16S rRNA Sequencing

Infection Control Practices

(completed with input from Hospital Epidemiologist and/or Quality Improvement Coordinator)

*19. 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: _____

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

*21. 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
- No
- Not applicable: my facility never admits these patients

21a. If Yes, please check the type of patients that are routinely placed in contact precautions while in your facility (check one):

- All infected and all colonized patients
- Only all infected patients
- Only infected or colonized patients with certain characteristics (check all that apply)
 - Patients admitted to high risk settings
 - Patients at high risk for transmission

*22. 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
- No
- Not applicable: my facility never admits these patients

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 7 of 19

Infection Control Practices (continued)

22a. If Yes, please check the type of patients that are routinely placed in contact precautions while in your facility (check one):

- All infected and all colonized patients
- Only all infected patients
- Only infected or colonized patients with certain characteristics (check all that apply)
 - Patients admitted to high risk settings
 - Patients at high risk for transmission

*23. 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
- No
- Not applicable: my facility never admits these patients

23a. If Yes, please check the type of patients that are routinely placed in contact precautions while in your facility (check one):

- All infected and all colonized patients
- Only all infected patients
- Only infected or colonized patients with certain characteristics (check all that apply)
 - Patients admitted to high risk settings
 - Patients at high risk for transmission

*24. Is it a policy in your facility that patients infected or colonized with suspected or confirmed ESBL-producing or extended spectrum cephalosporin resistant Enterobacterales are routinely placed in contact precautions while these patients are in your facility? (check one)

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable: my facility never admits these patients

24a. If Yes, please check the type of patients that are routinely placed in contact precautions while in your facility (check one):

- All infected and all colonized patients
- Only all infected patients
- Only infected or colonized patients with certain characteristics (check all that apply)
 - Patients admitted to high risk settings
 - Patients at high risk for transmission

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 8 of 19

Infection Control Practices (continued)

*25. Does the facility routinely perform screening testing (culture or non-culture) for CRE? *This includes screening for patients at your facility performed by public health laboratories and commercial laboratories*

Yes No

25a. 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 (check all that apply)
 - Patients admitted from long-term acute care (LTAC) or long-term care facility (LTCF)
 - Patients with recent (e.g., within 6 months) overnight hospital stay outside the United States
 - Patients admitted to high-risk settings (e.g., ICU)
 - Other high-risk patients (please specify): _____
- Other (please specify): _____

*26. Does the facility routinely perform screening testing (culture or non-culture) for MRSA for any patients admitted to non-NICU settings?

Yes No

26a. If yes, in which situations does the facility routinely perform screening testing for MRSA for non-NICU settings? (check all that apply)

- Surveillance testing at admission for all patients
- Surveillance testing at admission of high-risk patients (e.g., admitted from long-term acute care [LTAC] or long-term care facility [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): _____

*27. Does the facility routinely perform screening testing (culture or non-culture) for MRSA for any patients admitted to NICU settings?

Yes No

27a. If yes, in which situations does the facility routinely perform screening testing for MRSA for NICU settings? (check all that apply)

- Surveillance testing at admission for all transferred patients
- Surveillance testing of patients from known MRSA positive mothers
- Surveillance testing of high-risk patients (e.g. infants born premature)
- Routine active surveillance testing (i.e., point prevalence surveys)
- Other (please specify): _____

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 9 of 19

Infection Control Practices (continued)

*28. Does your facility have a policy to routinely use chlorhexidine bathing for any adult patients?

- Yes No N/A, Children's Hospital

28a. If yes, please indicate which patients: (select all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> All ICU patients | <input type="checkbox"/> All patients outside the ICU | <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-operatively for patients undergoing surgery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subset of ICU patients | <input type="checkbox"/> Subset of patients outside the ICU | |

*29. Does the facility have a policy to routinely use a combination of topical chlorhexidine AND an intranasal agent (mupirocin, iodophor, or an alcohol based intranasal agent) for any adult patients to prevent healthcare-associated infections or reduce transmission of resistant pathogens?

- Yes No N/A, Children's Hospital

29a. If yes, please indicate which patients: (select all that apply)

- All ICU patients
- ICU patients who are known to be colonized or infected with MRSA
- Patients outside the ICU who are known to be colonized or infected with MRSA
- Patients outside the ICU with central venous catheters or midline catheters
- Pre-operatively for patients undergoing surgery
- Other ICU patients, please specify: _____
- Other non-ICU patients, please specify: _____

Facility Neonatal or Newborn Patient Care Practices and Admissions Information

*30. Was this section completed in collaboration with your facility's neonatal or newborn patient care team? For example, was input sought from a neonatal or newborn patient care team member, such as a NICU Medical Director, Lead Neonatal Physician, Neonatal Nurse Manager, Lead Neonatal Nurse Practitioner?

- Yes
 No
 N/A, my facility does not provide neonatal or newborn patient care services at any level (i.e., my facility does **not** provide delivery services. Level 1 well newborn care, Level II special care, or neonatal intensive care)

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 10 of 19

Neonatal or Newborn Patient Care Practices and Admissions (continued)

If N/A was selected in question 30 above, questions 31–35 below do not apply to your facility and should be skipped. If your facility does care for neonates or newborns (at any level), please complete questions below.

Questions should be answered based on the policies and practices that were in place for the majority of the last full calendar year.

*31. Excluding Level I units (well newborn nurseries), record the number of neonatal admissions to Special Care Nurseries (Level II) and Intensive Care Units (Level II/III, Level III, Level IV):

a. Inborn Admissions: _____

b. Outborn Admissions: _____

*32. Excluding Level I units (well newborn nurseries), record the number of neonatal admissions (both inborn and outborn) to Special Care (Level II) and Intensive Care (Level II/III, Level III, Level IV) in each of following birth weight categories:

a. Less than or equal to 750 grams: _____

d. 1501-2500 grams: _____

b. 751-1000 grams: _____

e. More than 2500 grams: _____

c. 1001-1500 grams: _____

*33. Does your facility provide Level III (or higher) neonatal intensive care as defined by the American Academy of Pediatrics (e.g., capable of providing sustained life support, comprehensive care for infants born <32 weeks gestation and weighing <1500 grams, a full range of respiratory support that may include conventional and/or high-frequency ventilation)?

Yes

No

*34. Does your facility accept neonates as transfers for any of the following procedures: Omphalocele repair; ventriculoperitoneal shunt; tracheoesophageal fistula (TEF)/esophageal atresia repair; bowel resection/reanastomosis; meningomyelocele repair; cardiac catheterization?

Yes

No

To help us better understand your facility's practices and protocols for administering antimicrobials to newborns, please answer the following questions:

*35. If babies are roomed with their mother in a labor and delivery or postpartum ward and are administered oral or parenteral antimicrobials, such as ampicillin, what location is the medication administration attributed to in the electronic medication administration record (eMAR) system and/or bar code medication administration (BCMA) system?

Please ask your clinical pharmacist to review the eMAR system and/or BCMA system to determine this and select all that apply:

a. Level I Well Newborn Nursery

b. Labor and Delivery Ward, Postpartum Ward, or Labor, Delivery, Recovery, Postpartum Suite

c. My facility requires that babies receiving antimicrobials **intravenously** (IV) are transferred out of their mother's room in order for IV antimicrobials to be administered (babies receiving oral or intramuscular antimicrobials may remain in their mother's room for antimicrobial administration)

d. My facility requires that babies receiving oral **and/or** intramuscular antimicrobials are transferred out of their mother's room in order for antimicrobials to be administered

e. N/A my facility does not provide delivery services

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 11 of 19

Neonatal or Newborn Patient Care Practices and Admissions (continued)

35a. If answer choice **c.** or **d.** was selected above, to which neonatal unit would a baby be transferred in order to receive oral or parenteral antimicrobials (select all that apply):

- Level I Well Newborn Nursery separate from the mother's room
- Level II Special Care Nursery
- Level III/III or higher Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices

(completed with input from Physician and Pharmacist Stewardship Leaders)

36*. Did the antibiotic stewardship leader(s) participate in responding to these questions? (Check one.)

- Yes, pharmacist lead
 - Yes, physician lead
 - Yes, both pharmacist and physician leads
 - Yes, other lead
 - No
- Yes No

37*. Facility leadership has demonstrated commitment to antibiotic stewardship efforts by: (Check all that apply.)

- Providing stewardship program leader(s) dedicated time to manage the program and conduct daily stewardship interventions.
- Allocating resources (e.g., IT support, training for stewardship team) to support antibiotic stewardship efforts.
- Having a senior executive that serves as a point of contact or "champion" to help ensure the program has resources and support to accomplish its mission.
- Information on stewardship activities and outcomes is presented to facility leadership and/or board at least annually.
- Ensuring the stewardship program has an opportunity to discuss resource needs with facility leadership and/or board at least annually.
- Communicating to staff about stewardship activities, via email, newsletters, events, or other avenues.
- Providing opportunities for hospital staff training and development on antibiotic stewardship.
- Providing a formal statement of support for antibiotic stewardship (e.g., a written policy or statement approved by the board).
- Ensuring that staff from key support departments and groups (e.g., IT and hospital medicine) are contributing to stewardship activities.
- None of the above

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 12 of 19

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

38*. Our facility has a leader or co-leaders responsible for antibiotic stewardship program management and outcomes. Yes No

38a. If Yes, what is the position of this leader? (Check one.)

- Physician
- Pharmacist
- Co-led by both Pharmacist and Physician
- Other (e.g., RN, PA, NP, etc.; please specify): _____

If Physician or Co-led is selected, which of the following describes your antibiotic stewardship **physician** leader? (Check all that apply.)

- Has antibiotic stewardship responsibilities in their contract or job description
- Is physically on-site in your facility (either part-time or full-time)
- Completed an ID fellowship
- Completed a certificate program on antibiotic stewardship
- Completed training courses (e.g., conferences or online modules) on antibiotic stewardship
- None of the above

If 'Has antibiotic stewardship responsibilities in their contract or job description' is selected (for physician (co) leader): What percent time for antibiotic stewardship activities is specified in the **physician** (co) leader's **contract or job description**? (Check one.)

- 1-25%
- 26-50%
- 51-75%
- 76-100%
- Not specified

If Physician or Co-led is selected: **In an average week**, what percent time does the **physician** (co) leader **spend** on antibiotic stewardship activities in your facility? (Check one.)

- 1-25%
- 26-50%
- Not specified
- 76-100%

If Pharmacist or Co-led is selected, which of the following describes your antibiotic stewardship **pharmacist** leader? (Check all that apply.)

- Has antibiotic stewardship responsibilities in their contract or job description
- Is physically on-site in your facility (either part-time or full-time)
- Completed a PGY2 ID residency and/or ID fellowship
- Completed a certificate program on antibiotic stewardship
- Completed training courses (e.g., conferences or online modules) on antibiotic stewardship
- None of the above

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 13 of 19

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

If 'Has antibiotic stewardship responsibilities in their contract or job description' is selected (for pharmacist (co) leader): What percent time for antibiotic stewardship activities is specified in the **pharmacist (co) leader's contract or job description**? (Check one)

- 1-25% 76-100%
 26-50% Not specified
 51-75%

If 'Pharmacist' or 'Co-led' is selected: **In an average week**, what percent time does the **pharmacist (co) leader spend** on antibiotic stewardship activities in your facility? (Check one)

- 1-25% 76-100%
 26-50% Not specified
 51-75%

If Pharmacist or Other is selected: Does your facility have a designated physician who can serve as a point of contact and support for the non-physician leader?

- Yes No

If Physician or Other, is there at least one pharmacist responsible for improving antibiotic use at your facility?

- Yes No

39*. Our facility has the following priority antibiotic stewardship interventions: (Check all that apply)

- Prospective audit and feedback for specific antibiotic agents

If Prospective audit and feedback is selected: For which categories of antimicrobials? Please answer for the following categories of antimicrobials, *whether or not* they are on formulary. (Check all that apply)

- Cefepime, ceftazidime, or piperacillin/tazobactam
 Vancomycin (intravenous)
 Ertapenem, imipenem/cilastatin, or meropenem
 Ceftazidime/avibactam, ceftolozane/tazobactam, meropenem/vaborbactam, imipenem-cilastatin/relebactam, or cefiderocol
 Fluoroquinolones
 Daptomycin, linezolid, or other anti-MRSA agents
 Eravacycline or omadacycline
 Lefamulin
 Aminoglycosides
 Colistin or polymyxin B

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 14 of 19

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

- Anidulafungin, caspofungin, or micafungin
- Isavuconazole, posaconazole, or voriconazole
- Amphotericin B and/or lipid-based amphotericin B
- None of the above

If Prospective audit and feedback is selected: Our antibiotic stewardship program monitors prospective audit and feedback interventions (e.g., by tracking antibiotic use, types of interventions, acceptance of recommendations).

Yes No

- Preauthorization for specific antibiotic agents.

If Preauthorization is selected: For which categories of antimicrobials? Please only answer for categories of antimicrobials that are *on formulary*. (Check all that apply)

- Cefepime, ceftazidime, or piperacillin/tazobactam
- Vancomycin (intravenous)
- Ertapenem, imipenem/cilastatin, or meropenem
- Ceftazidime/avibactam, ceftolozane/tazobactam, meropenem/vaborbactam, imipenem-cilastatin/relebactam, or cefiderocol
- Fluoroquinolones
- Daptomycin, linezolid, or other anti-MRSA agents
- Eravacycline or omadacycline
- Lefamulin
- Aminoglycosides
- Colistin or polymyxin B
- Anidulafungin, caspofungin, or micafungin
- Isavuconazole, posaconazole, or voriconazole
- Amphotericin B and/or lipid-based amphotericin B
- None of the above

If Preauthorization is selected: Our antibiotic stewardship program monitors preauthorization interventions (e.g., by tracking which agents are requested for which conditions).

Yes No

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 15 of 19

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

Facility-specific treatment recommendations, based on national guidelines and local pathogen susceptibilities, to assist with antibiotic selection for common clinical conditions (e.g., community acquired pneumonia, urinary tract infection, skin and soft tissue infection).

If Facility-specific treatment recommendations is selected: Our stewardship program monitors adherence to our facility's treatment recommendations for antibiotic selection for common clinical conditions (e.g., community acquired pneumonia, urinary tract infection, skin and soft tissue infection).

Yes No

None of the above

40*. Our facility has a policy or formal procedure for other interventions to ensure optimal use of antibiotics: (Check all that apply.)

Early administration of effective antibiotics to optimize the treatment of sepsis

Treatment protocols for *Staphylococcus aureus* bloodstream infection

Stopping unnecessary antibiotic(s) in new cases of *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI)

Review of culture-proven invasive (e.g., bloodstream) infections

Review of planned outpatient parenteral antibiotic therapy (OPAT)

The treating team to review antibiotics 48-72 hours after initial order (i.e., antibiotic time-out).

Assess and clarify documented penicillin allergy

Using the shortest effective duration of antibiotics at discharge for common clinical conditions (e.g. community-acquired pneumonia, urinary tract infections, skin and soft tissue infections)

None of the above

40b. If 'Using the shortest effective duration of antibiotics at discharge for common clinical conditions' is selected: Our stewardship program monitors adherence to use of shortest effective duration of antibiotics at discharge for common clinical conditions (e.g. community-acquired pneumonia, urinary tract infections, skin and soft tissue infections), at least annually.

Yes No

41*. Our facility has in place the following specific 'pharmacy-based' interventions: (Check all that apply)

Pharmacy-driven changes from intravenous to oral antibiotics without a physician's order (e.g., hospital-approved protocol)

Alerts to providers about potentially duplicative antibiotic spectra (e.g., multiple antibiotics to treat anaerobes)

Automatic antibiotic stop orders in specific situations (e.g., surgical prophylaxis)

None of the above

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 16 of 19

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

42*. Our stewardship program has engaged bedside nurses in actions to optimize antibiotic use.

Yes No

If Yes is selected: Our facility has in place the following specific 'nursing-based' interventions: (Check all that apply.)

- Nurses receive training on appropriate criteria for sending urine and/or respiratory cultures.
- Nurses initiate discussions with the treating team on switching from intravenous to oral antibiotics.
- Nurses initiate antibiotic time-out discussions with the treating team.
- Nurses track antibiotic duration of therapy

If 'Nurses track antibiotic duration of therapy' is selected: Is that information available at the bedside (e.g., on a whiteboard in the room)?

Yes No

43*. Our stewardship program monitors: (Check all that apply.)

- Antibiotic resistance patterns (either facility- or region-specific), at least annually
- Clostridioides difficile* infections (or *C. difficile* LabID events), at least annually
- Antibiotic use in days of therapy (DOT) per 1000 patient days or days present, at least quarterly
- Antibiotic use in defined daily doses (DDD) per 1000 patient days, at least quarterly
- Antibiotic expenditures (i.e., purchasing costs), at least quarterly
- Antibiotic use in some other way, at least annually (please specify): _____
- None of the above

44*. Our stewardship team provides the following reports on antibiotic use to prescribers, at least annually: (Check all that apply.)

- Individual, prescriber-level reports
- Unit- or service-specific reports
- None of the above

44a. If 'Individual, prescriber-level reports' or 'Unit- or service-specific reports' is selected: Our stewardship program uses these reports to target feedback to prescribers about how they can improve their antibiotic prescribing, at least annually.

Yes No

45*. Our facility distributes an antibiogram to prescribers, at least annually

Yes No

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 17 of 19

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

46*. Information on antibiotic use, antibiotic resistance, and stewardship efforts is reported to hospital staff, at least annually.

47*. Which of the following groups receive education on optimal prescribing, adverse reactions from antibiotics, and antibiotic resistance at least annually? (Check all that apply.)

- Prescribers
- Nursing staff
- Pharmacists
- None of the above

48*. Are patients provided education on important side effects of prescribed antibiotics?

48a. If 'Yes' is selected: How is education to patients on side effects shared? (Check all that apply.)

- Discharge paperwork
- Verbally by nurse
- Verbally by pharmacist
- Verbally by physician
- None of the above

Optional Antibiotic Stewardship Practices Questions

Responses to the following questions are not required to complete the annual survey.

Please provide additional information about your facility's antibiotic stewardship activities and leadership.

49. Antibiotic stewardship activities are integrated into quality improvement and/or patient safety initiatives.

Yes No

50. Our facility accesses targeted remote stewardship expertise (e.g., tele-stewardship to obtain facility-specific support for our antibiotic stewardship efforts

Yes No

51. Our stewardship program works with the microbiology laboratory to implement the following interventions: (Check all that apply)

- Selective reporting of antimicrobial susceptibility testing results
- Placing comments in microbiology reports to improve prescribing
- None of the above

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 18 of 19

Optional Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

52. Which committees or leadership entities provide oversight of your facility's antibiotic stewardship efforts? (Check all that apply.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy director | <input type="checkbox"/> Executive leadership (e.g., CEO, CMO) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy & therapeutics | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital board |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Patient safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quality improvement | <input type="checkbox"/> None |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Executive leadership (e.g., CEO, CMO) | |

Facility Water Management Program (WMP)

(Optional section. Responses to the following questions are not required to complete the annual survey. Completed with input from WMP team members.)

53. Have you ever conducted a facility risk assessment to identify where *Legionella* and other opportunistic waterborne pathogens (e.g. *Pseudomonas*, *Acinetobacter*, *Burkholderia*, *Stenotrophomonas*, nontuberculous mycobacteria, and fungi) could grow and spread in the facility water system (e.g., piping infrastructure)?

Yes No

If Yes, when was the most recent assessment conducted? (Check one)

- ≤ 1 year ago ≥ 1-3 years ago ≥ 3 years ago

54. Does your facility have a water management program to prevent the growth and transmission of *Legionella* and other opportunistic waterborne pathogens?

Yes No

If Yes, who is represented on your facility WMP team? (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Epidemiologist/ Infection Preventionist | <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance/ Safety Officer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Administrator/Leadership | <input type="checkbox"/> Risk/Quality Management Staff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Facilities Manager/ Engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious Disease Clinician |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Consultant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment/Chemical Acquisition/Supplier | <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Staff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____ |

Continued >>

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for IRF

Page 19 of 19

Facility Water Management Program (WMP) (continued)

55. Do you regularly monitor the following parameters in your building's water system? (Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Disinfectant (such as residual chlorine): | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| If Yes, do you have a plan for corrective actions when disinfectant (s) are not within acceptable limits as determined by your water management program? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Temperature: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| If Yes, do you have a plan for corrective actions when temperatures are not within acceptable limits as determined by your water management program? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Heterotrophic plate counts: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| If Yes, do you have a plan for corrective actions when heterotrophic plate counts are not within acceptable limits as determined by your water management program? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Specific tests for <i>Legionella</i> : | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| If Yes, do you have a plan for corrective actions when Specific tests for <i>Legionella</i> are not within acceptable limits as determined by your water management program? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |