

Patient Safety Component—Annual Facility Survey for LTAC

Instructions for this form are available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/forms/instr/TOI-57.150-LTAC.pdf	
*required for saving	Tracking #:
*Facility ID:	*Survey Year:
Facility Characteristics (completed by Infection Preventionist)	
*Ownership (check one):	
<input type="checkbox"/> For profit	<input type="checkbox"/> Not for profit, including church
<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Affairs
*Affiliation (check one):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital system	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent
<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-facility organization (specialty hospital network)	
*Setting/classification: ___ Free-standing ___ Within a hospital	
If classified as "Free-standing," does your LTAC hospital share physical housing with one or more of the following on-site facilities or units (check all that apply)?	
<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Inpatient rehabilitation facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Skilled nursing facility (SNF)/nursing home	<input type="checkbox"/> Neuro-behavioral unit or facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Residential facility (assisted living)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify: _____)
If classified as "Within a hospital," is your LTAC hospital located:	
In a building that does not provide acute care services (for example, psychiatric hospital)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Near (but not within) an acute care hospital?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
In the previous calendar year, indicate:	
*Number of patient days: _____	
*Number of admissions: _____	
*Average daily census: _____	
*Numbers of LTAC beds in the following categories (categories should equal total):	
a. Intensive care unit (ICU) or critical care beds: _____	
b. High observation/special care/high acuity beds (not ICU): _____	
c. General LTAC beds: _____	
*Total number of LTAC beds (licensed capacity): _____	
*Number of single occupancy rooms: _____	
*Number of double occupancy rooms: _____	
*Number of triple occupancy rooms: _____	
*Number of quadruple occupancy rooms: _____	
*Total number of admissions with one of the following conditions identified on admission (present on admission, not developing during LTAC stay): (Note: These categories are not mutually exclusive.)	
If helpful for your facility in identifying these conditions on admission, review a list of ICD-10 and DRG codes commonly associated with these conditions found here: http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/xls/DRGs-ICD-9s-NHSN-LTAC-Survey.xlsx	
a. Ventilator dependence: _____	
b. Hemodialysis: _____	
Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (completed with input from Microbiology Laboratory Lead)	

*1. Does your facility have its own on-site laboratory that performs bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing? Yes No

1a. 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, 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, indicate the methods used at the outside laboratory.

Use the testing codes listed below the table.

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

*3. Does either the primary or secondary/supplemental antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) of *Pseudomonas* spp., include ceftolozane-tazobactam? Yes No N/A – no AST performed for *Pseudomonas*

*4. Has the laboratory implemented revised breakpoints recommended by CLSI for the following:

- a. Cephalosporin and monobactam breakpoints for *Enterobacterales* in 2010 Yes No
- b. Carbapenem breakpoints for *Enterobacterales* in 2010 Yes No
- c. Ertapenem breakpoints for *Enterobacterales* in 2012 Yes No
- d. Carbapenem breakpoints for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in 2012 Yes No
- e. Fluroquinolone breakpoints for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in 2019 Yes No
- f. Fluroquinolone breakpoints for *Enterobacterales* in 2019 Yes No

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

5a. If Yes, 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

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

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

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

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. Does your facility perform extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) testing for *E. coli* and/or *Klebsiella* spp. either routinely or using a testing algorithm?

Yes No

6a. If Yes, indicate what is done if ESBL is detected: (check one)

- Change susceptible Cefotaxime/Ceftriaxone/Cefepime results to resistant
 No changes are made in the interpretation of cephalosporins with a note of ESBL
 Suppress cephalosporin susceptibility results

*7. Where is yeast identification performed for specimens collected at your facility? (check one)

- On-site laboratory
 Affiliated medical center
 Commercial referral laboratory
 Other local/regional, non-affiliated reference laboratory
 Yeast identification not available (specifically, yeast identification is not performed onsite or at any affiliate/commercial/other laboratory) [If checked, skip questions 9-13]

Answer questions 8–13 for the laboratory that *performs yeast identification for your facility*:

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

- MALDI-TOF MS System (Vitek MS)
 MicroScan
 MALDI-TOF MS System (Bruker Biotyper)
 Non-automated Manual Kit (for example, API 20C, RapID, Germ Tube, PNA-FISH, etc.)
 Vitek-2
 DNA sequencing
 BD Phoenix
 Other (specify) _____

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

Yes No Unknown

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

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

- Blood
 Respiratory
 Other normally sterile body site (for example, CSF)
 Other (specify): _____
 Urine
 None are fully identified to the species level

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

- Yes
 No
 Unknown

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

- T2Candida Panel
 BioFire
 Other, specify: _____
 Unknown

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

- Yes
 No
 Unknown

12a. If yes, 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

*13. Where is antifungal susceptibility testing (AFST) performed for specimens collected at your facility? (check one)

- On-site laboratory
 Other local/regional, non-affiliated reference laboratory
 Affiliated medical center
 AFST not available (specifically, AFST is not performed onsite or at any affiliate/commercial/other laboratory) [if selected, skip questions 15-17]
 Commercial referral laboratory

Answer questions 14–18 for the laboratory that *performs AFST for your facility*:

*14. What method is used for antifungal susceptibility testing (AFST), **excluding Amphotericin B**? (check all that apply)

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

*15. What method is used for antifungal susceptibility testing (AFST) of **Amphotericin B**? (check all that apply)

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

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

*16. 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.

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

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

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

	Performed automatically	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 (for example, 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"/>

*19. 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) (for example, 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): _____

Facility Microbiology Laboratory Practices (continued)

*20. 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 (for example, Vitek, MicroScan, Phoenix, OmniLog, Sherlock, etc.)
- Non-automated Manual Kit (for example, API, Crystal, RapID, etc.)
- Rapid Identification (for example, Verigene, BioFire FilmArray, PNA-FISH, Gene Xpert, etc.)
- 16S rRNA Sequencing
- Other (specify): _____
- None

*21. Indicate any additional secondary methods used for microbe identification from blood cultures collected in your facility (for example, 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 (for example, Vitek, MicroScan, Phoenix, OmniLog, Sherlock, etc.)
- Non-automated Manual Kit (for example, API, Crystal, RapID, etc.)
- Rapid Identification (for example, Verigene, BioFire FilmArray, PNA-FISH, Gene Xpert, etc.)
- 16S rRNA Sequencing
- Other (specify): _____
- None

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

*22. 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: _____

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

*24. 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

Infection Control Practices (continued)

24a. If Yes, 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

*25. 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

25a. If Yes, 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

*26. 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

26a. If Yes, 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

*27. 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

Infection Control Practices (continued)

27a. If Yes, 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

*28. 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

28a. 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 (for example, 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 (for example, within 6 months) overnight hospital stay outside the United States
 - Patients admitted to high-risk settings (for example, ICU)
 - Other high-risk patients (specify): _____
- Other (specify): _____

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

Yes No

29a. If Yes, in which situations does the facility routinely perform screening testing for *Candida auris*? (check all that apply)

- Surveillance testing at admission for all patients
- Surveillance testing of epidemiologically-linked patients of newly identified *Candida auris* patients (for example, 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 (for example, within 6 months) overnight hospital stay outside the United States
 - Patients admitted to high-risk settings (for example, ICU)
 - Other high-risk patients (specify): _____
- Other (specify): _____

29b. If Yes, what method is routinely used by the lab conducting *Candida auris* testing of screening swabs from your facility?

- Culture-based methods
- PCR
- Other (specify): _____

Infection Control Practices (continued)

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

Yes No

30a. 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 (for example, admitted from long-term acute care [LTAC] or long-term care facility [LTCF])
- Surveillance testing at admission of patients admitted to high-risk settings (for example, ICU)
- Surveillance testing of pre-operative patients to prevent surgical site infections
- Other (specify): _____

*31. Does your facility have a policy to routinely use chlorhexidine bathing for any adult patients to prevent infection or transmission of MDROs at your facility? Yes No

31a. If yes, indicate which patients: (select all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ICU patients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> All ICU patients <input type="radio"/> Subset of ICU patients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Patients with central venous catheter or midline catheters <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Patients outside the ICU: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> All ICU outside the patients <input type="radio"/> Subset of ICU patients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Patients with central venous catheter or midline catheters <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-operatively for patients undergoing surgery |
|---|---|--|

*32. Does the facility have a policy to routinely use a combination of topical chlorhexidine AND an intranasal antistaphylococcal 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

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

*33. 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

*34. 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 (for example, 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.
- Presenting information on stewardship activities and outcomes 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.

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

- 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 (for example, a written policy or statement approved by the board).
- Ensuring that staff from key support departments and groups (for example, IT and hospital medicine) are contributing to stewardship activities.
- None of the above

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

35a. If Yes, what is the position of this leader? (Check one.)

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

35b. 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/job description or performance review
- 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 other training(s) (for example, conferences or online modules) on antibiotic stewardship
- None of the above

35c. If 'Has antibiotic stewardship responsibilities in their contract or job description' is selected (for physician (co) leader): What percentage of time for antibiotic stewardship activities is specified in the **physician (co) leader's contract or job description**? (Check one.)

- 1-10%
- 11-25%
- 26-50%
- 51-75%
- 76-100%
- Not specified

35d. If Physician or Co-led is selected: **In an average week**, what percentage of time does the **physician (co) leader spend** on antibiotic stewardship activities in your facility? (Check one.)

- 1-10%
- 11-25%
- 26-50%
- 51-75%
- 76-100%

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

35e. 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, job description or performance review
- 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 other training(s) (for example, conferences or online modules) on antibiotic stewardship
- None of the above

35f. If 'Has antibiotic stewardship responsibilities in their contract or job description' is selected (for pharmacist (co) leader): What percentage of time for antibiotic stewardship activities is specified in the **pharmacist** (co) leader's **contract or job description**? (Check one)

- 1-10%
- 11-25%
- 26-50%
- 51-75%
- 76-100%
- Not specified

35g. If 'Pharmacist' or 'Co-led' is selected: **In an average week**, what percentage of time does the **pharmacist** (co) leader **spend** on antibiotic stewardship activities in your facility? (Check one)

- 1-10%
- 11-25%
- 26-50%
- 51-75%
- 76-100%

35h. 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

35i. If a pharmacist is **not** the leader or co-leader for the program, is there at least one pharmacist responsible for improving antibiotic use at your facility?

- Yes No

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

- Prospective audit and feedback for specific antibiotic agents

36a. If Prospective audit and feedback is selected: For which categories of antimicrobials? 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

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

- Fluoroquinolones
- Daptomycin, linezolid, or other newer 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

36b. If Prospective audit and feedback is selected: Our antibiotic stewardship program monitors prospective audit and feedback interventions (for example, by tracking antibiotic use, types of interventions, acceptance of recommendations).

Yes No

Preauthorization for specific antibiotic agents.

36c. If Preauthorization is selected: For which categories of antimicrobials? 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 newer 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

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

36d. If Preauthorization is selected: Our antibiotic stewardship program monitors preauthorization interventions (for example, by tracking which agents are requested for which conditions).

Yes No

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

36e. If Facility-specific treatment recommendations is selected: For which common clinical conditions?

- Community-acquired pneumonia
- Urinary tract infection
- Skin and soft tissue infection
- None of the above

36f. 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 (for example, community-acquired pneumonia, urinary tract infection, skin and soft tissue infection).

Yes No

36g. If Yes: For which common clinical conditions?

- Community-acquired pneumonia
- Urinary tract infection
- Skin and soft tissue infection
- None of the above

None of the above

*37. 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 (for example, bloodstream) infections
- Review of planned outpatient parenteral antibiotic therapy (OPAT)
- The treating team to review antibiotics 48-72 hours after initial order (specifically, antibiotic time-out).
- Assess and clarify documented penicillin allergy
- Using the shortest effective duration of antibiotics at discharge for common clinical conditions (for example, community-acquired pneumonia, urinary tract infections, skin and soft tissue infections)
- None of the above

37a. If 'Using the shortest effective duration of antibiotics at discharge for common clinical conditions' is selected: Our stewardship program monitors adherence in using the shortest effective duration of antibiotics at discharge for common clinical conditions (for example, community-acquired pneumonia, urinary tract infections, skin and soft tissue infections), at least annually.

Yes No

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

*38. 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 (for example, hospital-approved protocol)
- Alerts to providers about potentially duplicative antibiotic spectra (for example, multiple antibiotics to treat anaerobes)
- Automatic antibiotic stop orders in specific situations (for example, surgical prophylaxis)
- None of the above

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

Yes No

39a. 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
- None of the above

39b. If 'Nurses track antibiotic duration of therapy' is selected: Is that information available at the bedside (for example, on a whiteboard in the room)?

Yes No

*40. 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 (specifically, purchasing costs), at least quarterly
- Antibiotic use in some other way, at least annually (specify): _____
- None of the above

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

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

41a. 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

Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

*44. Which of the following groups receive education on optimal prescribing, adverse reactions from antibiotics, and antibiotic resistance (for example, Grand Rounds, in-service training, direct instruction) at least annually? (Check all that apply.)

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

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

Yes No

45a. 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.

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

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

Yes No

47. Our facility accesses targeted remote stewardship expertise (for example, tele-stewardship to obtain facility-specific support for our antibiotic stewardship efforts)

Yes No

48. 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

Optional Antibiotic Stewardship Practices (continued)

49. 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 (for example, CEO, CMO) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy & therapeutics | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital board |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Patient safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quality improvement | <input type="checkbox"/> None |

Facility Water Management Program (WMP) (Completed with input from WMP team members)

*50. Does your facility have a water management program (WMP) to prevent the growth and transmission of *Legionella* and other opportunistic waterborne pathogens (for example, *Pseudomonas*, *Acinetobacter*, *Burkholderia*, *Stenotrophomonas*, nontuberculous mycobacteria, and fungi)?

Yes No

50a. 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 (specify): _____ |

*51. Has your facility ever conducted an environmental assessment to identify where *Legionella* and other opportunistic waterborne pathogens for example could grow and spread in the facility water system (for example, piping infrastructure)? This may include a description of building water systems using text or basic diagrams that map all water supply sources, treatment systems, processing steps, control measures, and end-use points.

Yes No

51a. If Yes, when was the most recent assessment conducted? (Check one)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Within the most recent year
(< 1 year ago) | <input type="checkbox"/> Between 1 and 3 years ago
(≥ 1 year and ≤ 3 years) | <input type="checkbox"/> More than 3 years ago
(> 3 years) |
|--|--|---|

*52. Has your facility has ever conducted a water infection control risk assessment (WICRA) to evaluate water sources, modes of transmission, patient susceptibility, patient exposure, and/or program preparedness? An example WICRA tool can be accessed at <https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/prevent/water-assessment-tool-508.pdf>

Yes No

52a. If Yes, when was the most recent assessment conducted? (Check one)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Within the most recent year
(< 1 year ago) | <input type="checkbox"/> Between 1 and 3 years ago
(≥ 1 year and ≤ 3 years) | <input type="checkbox"/> More than 3 years ago
(> 3 years) |
|--|--|---|

Facility Water Management Program (WMP) (continued)

*53. Does your facility regularly monitor the following parameters in the building water system(s)?

Disinfectant (such as residual chlorine): Yes No

53a. If Yes, does your facility have a plan for corrective actions when disinfectant(s) are not within acceptable limits as determined by the water management program?

Yes No

Water temperature:

Yes No

53b. If Yes, does your facility have a plan for corrective actions when water temperatures are not within acceptable limits as determined by the water management program?

Yes No

Water pH:

Yes No

53c. If Yes, does your facility have a plan for corrective actions when water pH is not within acceptable limits as determined by the water management program?

Yes No

Heterotrophic plate count (HPC) testing:

Yes No

53d. If Yes, does your facility have a plan for corrective actions when heterotrophic plate counts are not within acceptable limits as determined by the water management program?

Yes No

Specific environmental *Legionella* testing:

Yes No

53e. If Yes, does your facility have a plan for corrective actions when environmental tests for *Legionella* are not within acceptable limits as determined by the water management program?

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)).

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