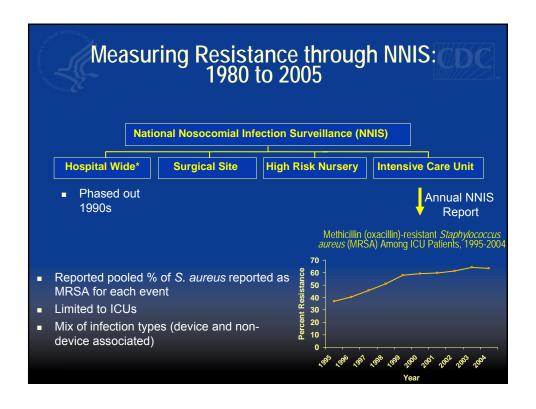


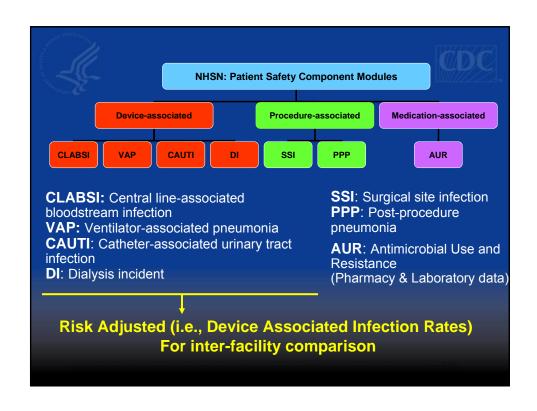


Objectives



- Provide background for the MDRO and CDI Module.
- Explain the requirements of the Module.
- Describe the options available in this Module.
- Present the metrics that are available through the Module.



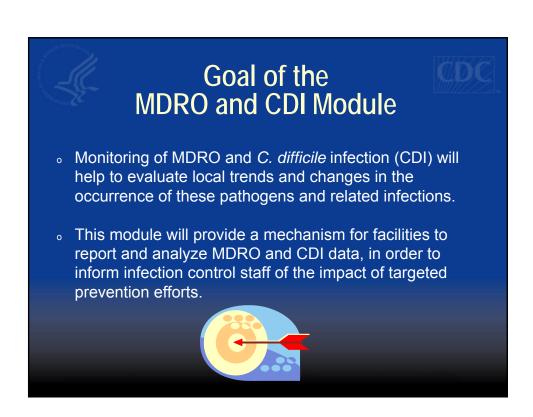


SHEA/HICPAC Position Paper (October 2008): Recommendations for MDRO Metrics in Healthcare Settings

- Define reasonable and practical metrics to best measure impact of prevention
- Authors from APIC, CDC, SHEA, HICPAC
- Five Categories of MDRO Outcome Measures
 - 1. Tracking Patients
 - 2. Monitoring Susceptibility Patterns
 - 3. Estimating Infection Burden
 - 4. Estimating Exposure Burden
 - 5. Quantifying Healthcare Acquisition (which includes Transmission)

Recommended metrics
from the
SHEA/HICPAC Position Paper
were the basis
for the
new MDRO and CDAD Module





Current State Mandates to Use NHSN MDRO/CDAD

- *NY: Hospital wide C.difficile LabID Event
- TN & CA: Considering also
- NJ: MRSA- off plan by locations
- NJ: Off Plan- Blood only Healthcare-onset Lab ID Event

Organisms Monitored 1) Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) (option w/ Methicillin-Sensitive S. aureus (MSSA) 2) Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus spp. (VRE) 3) Multidrug-Resistant (MDR) Klebsiella spp. 4) Multidrug-Resistant (MDR) Acinetobacter spp. 5) Clostridium difficile-Associated Disease (CDAD)



Why These Organisms



- The identified organisms have increased in prevalence in US hospitals over the last three decades
- These organisms have important implications for patient safety
- Options for treating patients with these infections are often extremely limited
- These infections are associated with increased lengths of stay, costs, and mortality



Reporting Requirements and Options

Required:

1) Infection Surveillance

2) Laboratory-Identified (LabID) Event (Proxy Infection Measures)

Optional:

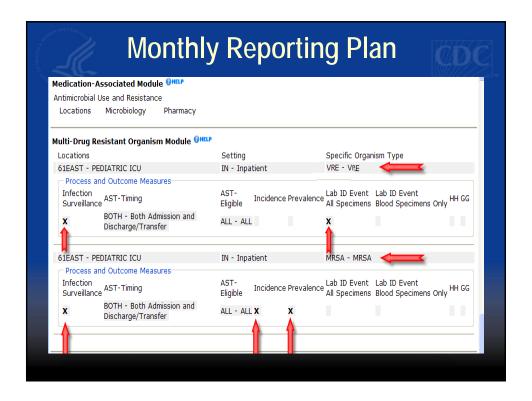
Prevention Process Measures:

- 3) Monitoring Adherence to Hand Hygiene
- 4) Monitoring Adherence to Gown and Gloves Use
- 5) Monitoring Adherence to Active Surveillance Testing
- 6) Active Surveillance Testing (AST) Outcome Measures

Reporting Methods A = Facility-Wide by Location: - Report separately from all locations of a facility. - Separate denominators (patient days, admissions, encounters) for all locations. B = Selected Locations: - Report separately from 1 or more specific locations of a facility. - Separate denominators (patient days, admissions, encounters) for each location.

C = Overall Facility-Wide:

- Report all from throughout a facility (Lab ID method only).
- Report blood specimen only Lab ID Events from throughout a facility
- Single denominators (patient days, admissions, encounters) for entire facility.





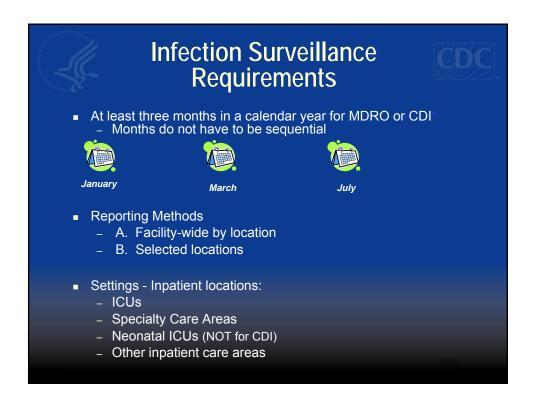
<u>Purpose</u>: To collect MDRO or CDI data on NHSN-defined healthcare-associated infections (HAIs)

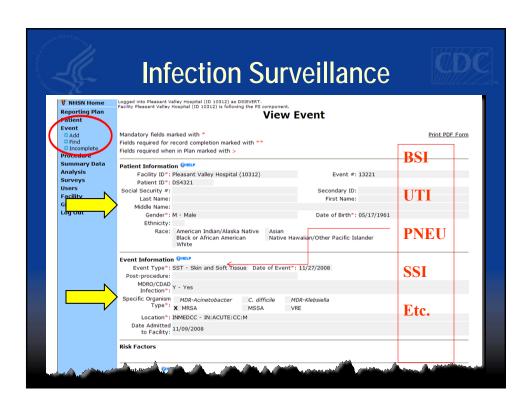
<u>HAI</u>: a localized or systemic condition resulting from an adverse reaction to the presence of an infectious agent or its toxin. There must be no evidence that the infection was present or incubating at the time of facility admission.

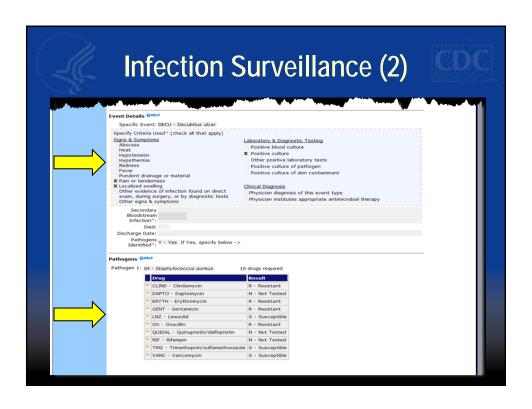
Infection Surveillance Definitions

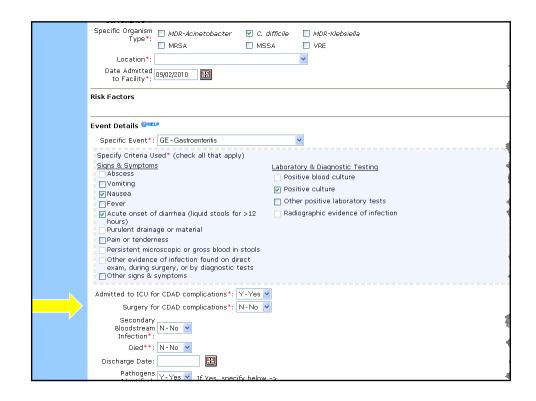


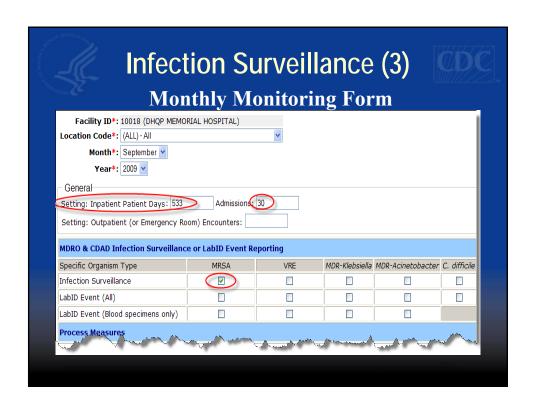
- MRSA: S. aureus testing oxacillin resistant; or positive from molecular testing for mecA and PBP2a
- MSSA: S. aureus testing oxacillin intermediate or susceptible; or (option) negative from molecular testing for mecA and PBP2a
- VRE: Any Enterococcus spp. testing resistant to vancomycin
- MDR-Klebsiella: Klebsiella spp. testing intermediate or resistant to ceftazidime or ceftriaxone
- MDR-Acinetobacter. Acinetobacter spp. resistant to all agents tested within at least 3 antimicrobial classes, including β-lactams, carbapenems aminoglycosides, and fluoroquinolones
- *C. difficile*: Gastrointestinal System Infection-Gastroenteritis or Gastrointestinal System Infection-Gastrointestinal Tract where *C. difficile* is the associated pathogen

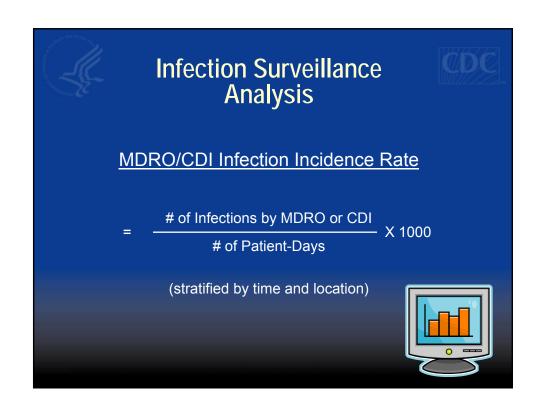












Laboratory-Identified (LabID) Event Reporting

<u>Purpose</u>: To calculate proxy measures of MDRO or CDI events, exposures, and healthcare acquisitions through monitoring and reporting data from positive clinical cultures.

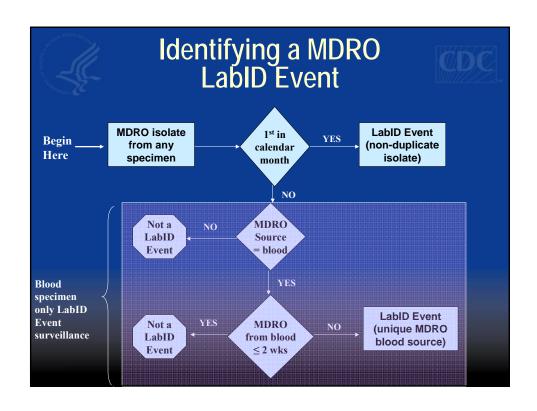
 This monitoring method enables a facility to rely almost exclusively on data obtained from the laboratory.



LabID Event Reporting Definitions



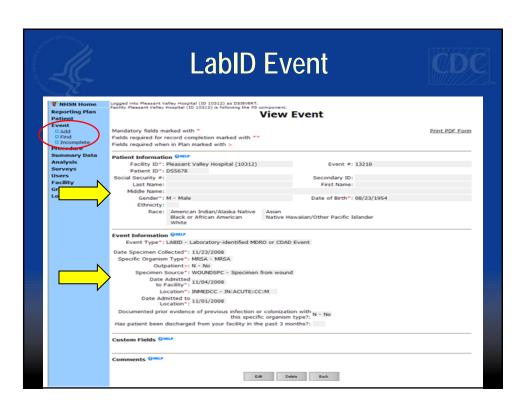
- LabID Event: Non-duplicate MDRO isolate from any specimen source plus unique blood source MDRO isolates; or non-duplicate *C. difficile* positive laboratory assay.
- MDRO Isolate: Specimen obtained <u>for clinical decision making</u> testing positive for a MDRO (specified for monitoring), excluding active surveillance testing specimens
- Duplicate MDRO Isolate: Same MDRO, same patient, same month, same location, any source (except blood)
- Unique Blood Source: MDRO isolate from blood in patient with no prior positive blood culture for same MDRO in ≤ 2 weeks
- **Duplicate** *C. difficile* **Isolate**: Same patient, same location, with a prior positive *C. difficile* laboratory assay in ≤ 2 weeks.

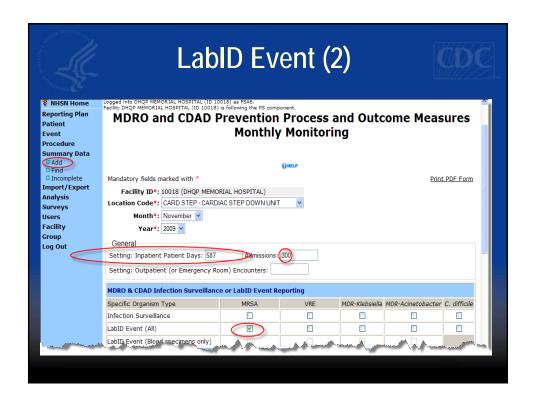




LabID Event Reporting Requirements All LabID Events for at least one MDRO or for CDI Blood Isolate LabID Events only facility wide for at least one MDRO (no CDI) At least one selected location in the healthcare facility At least three consecutive months in a calendar year July





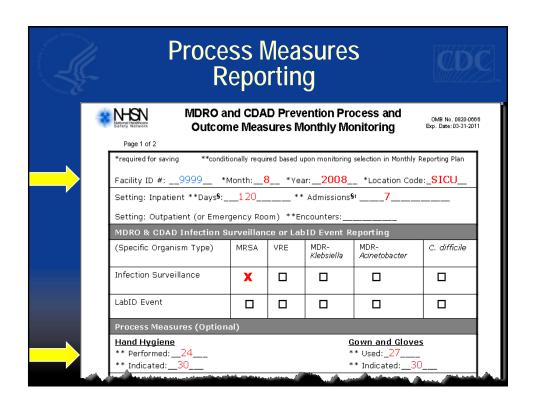


LabID Event Reporting Analysis **Specific Metrics** Exposure Infection (vs. Acquisition colonization) **Admission Prevalence Rate Overall Prevalence Rate** 1 1 **Bloodstream Infection Admission Prevalence** 1 **Bloodstream Infection Incidence or Incidence** 1 **Density Rate Overall MDRO Infection/Colonization Incidence Rate Overall MDRO Infection/Colonization Incidence Density Rate CDI Incidence Rate CDI Healthcare Facility-Onset Incidence Rate CDI Combined Incidence Rate**

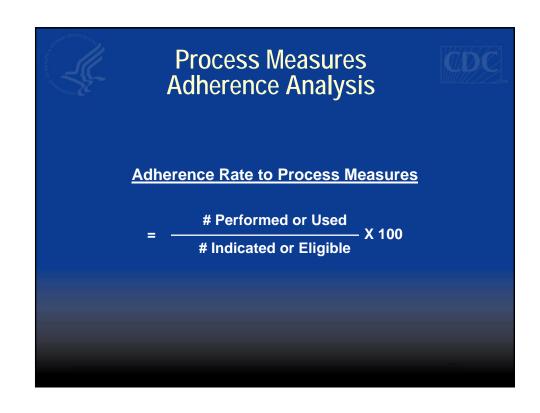
Prevention Process Measures Surveillance 1) Monitoring Adherence to Hand Hygiene 2) Monitoring Adherence to Gown and Gloves Use as Part of Contact Precautions 3) Monitoring Adherence to Active Surveillance Testing (for MRSA & VRE only)

Adherence to Prevention Process Measures

- Required Minimum Reporting if chosen:
 - a) HH: at least 30 unannounced observations after HCW contact with patient or objects near patient
 - b) **GG**: at least 30 unannounced observations <u>during HCW contact</u> with patient or objects near patient
 - c) AST: conducted on patient admission or admission & discharge for MRSA and/or VRE only
 - At least one selected location in the healthcare facility (suggest same location selected for Infection Surveillance or LabID Event reporting)
 - At least one month in a calendar year
- Reporting Methods: Selected locations only
- Settings: Inpatient and Outpatient (for HH) locations



	Process Measures Reporting (2)						ØØ.	
	Active Surveillance Testing (AST)						1	
	**Active Surveillance Testing performed (check all that apply)	X						
	**Timing of AST [†] (circle one)	Adm Both	Adm Both					
	**AST Eligible Patients [‡] (circle one)	All	All NHx					
	Admission AST						1	
	** Performed	6						
	** Eligible	7					1	
	Discharge/Transfer AST						1	
	** Performed							
\$ If	** Eligible	and a NICI	Patient Days	ad Adminino				





<u>Purpose</u>: To allow facilities to more accurately quantify exposure burden and/or healthcare acquisition of MRSA and/or VRE:

- Utilize active surveillance testing results
- AST adherence must be performed in the same location (minimum adherence level required to calculate prevalence & incidence)
- Infection Surveillance or LabID Event reporting is also recommended in the same location for the same organism

AST Outcomes Measures

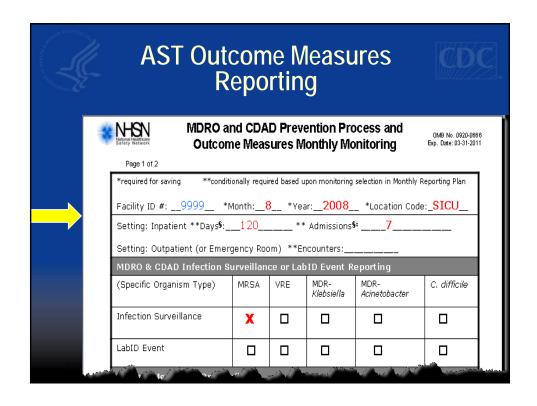
- Required Minimum Reporting if chosen:
 - Prevalent and/or incident cases of MRSA or VRE
 - At least one selected location in the healthcare facility
 - At least one month in a calendar year
 - Same location where AST Adherence Process Measures are being performed
- Reporting Methods: Selected locations only
- Settings: Inpatient locations

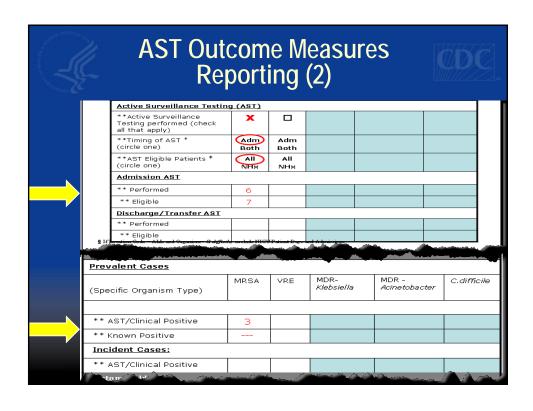


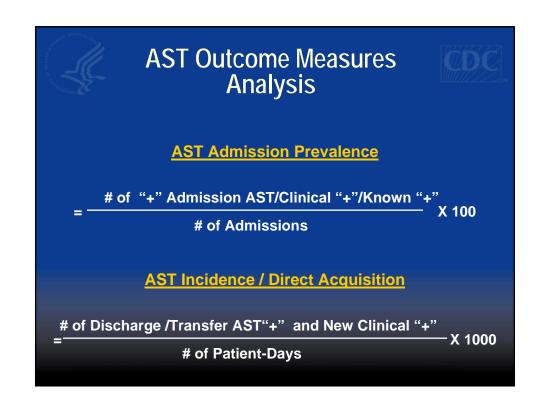
AST Outcome Measures Definitions

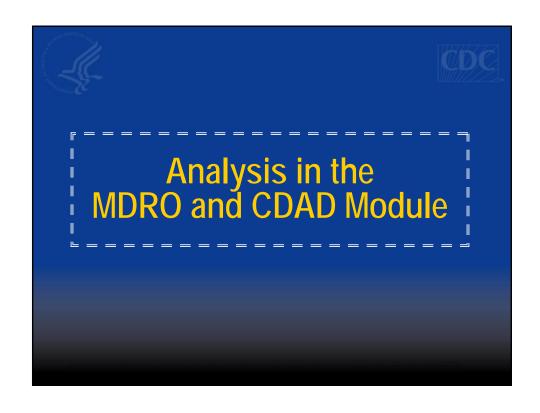


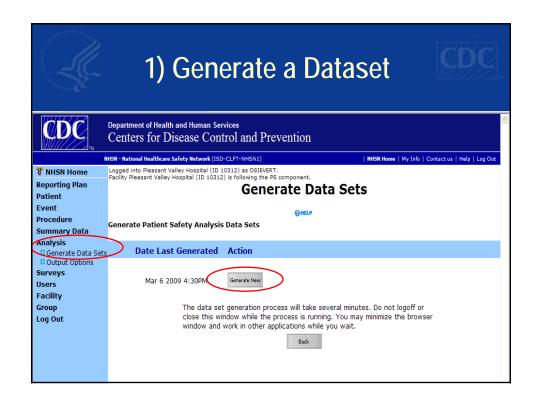
- AST Admission Prevalent Case
 - Known Positive
 - Patient with documented MRSA or VRE colonization or infection from admitting or referring facility in previous 12 months OR
 - Admission AST or Clinical Positive
 - Patient with MRSA or VRE isolated from specimen collected on admission (≤ 3 days).
- AST Incident Case
 - Patient with stay > 3 days
 - With no documented MRSA or VRE from admitting or referring facility in previous 12 months or on admission (≤ 3 days)
 - With MRSA or VRE isolated from specimen collected > 3 days after admission or at time of discharge/transfer

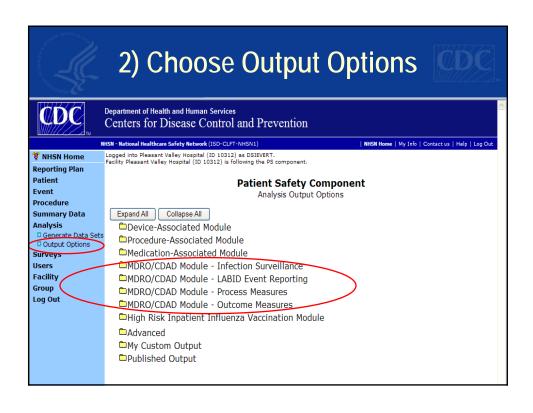


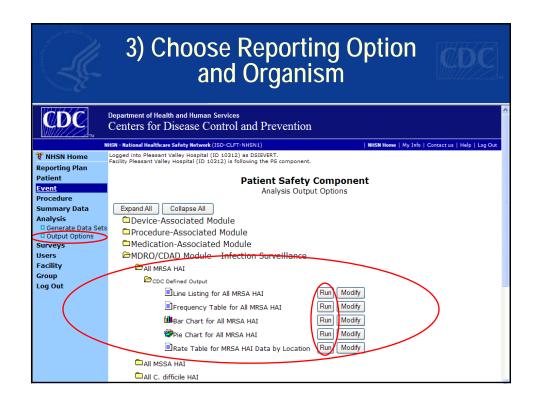




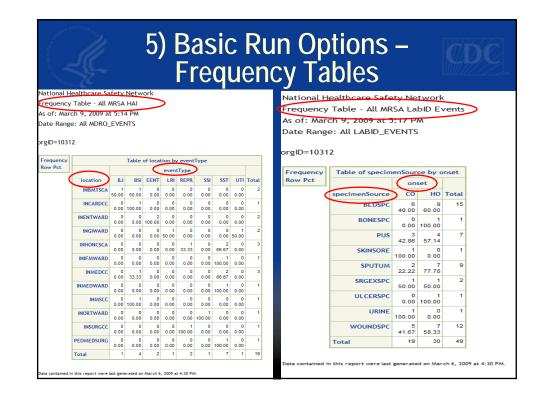


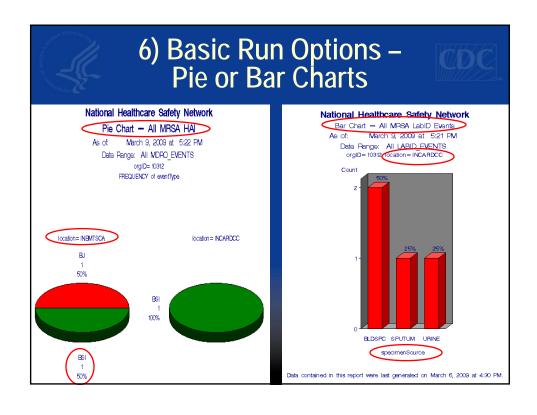


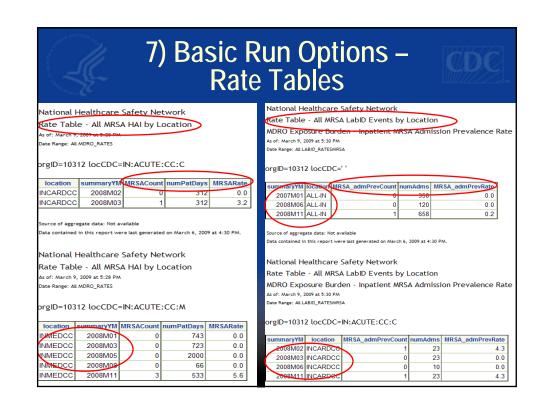


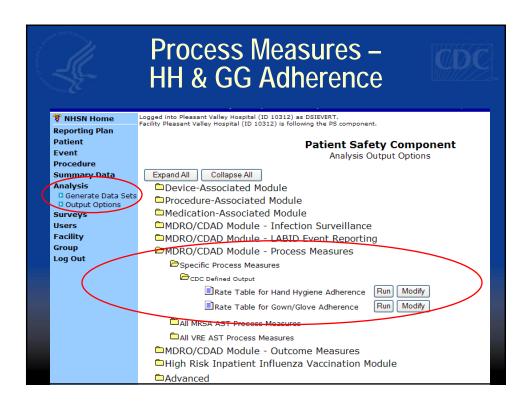


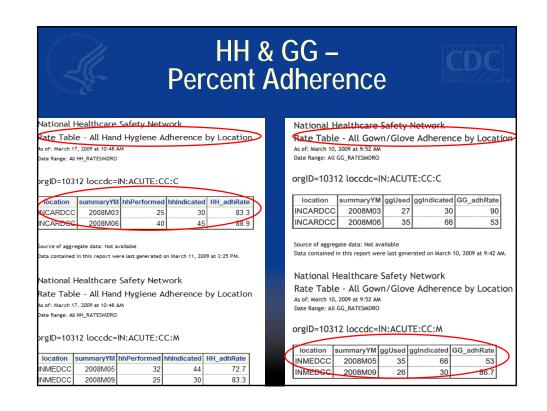


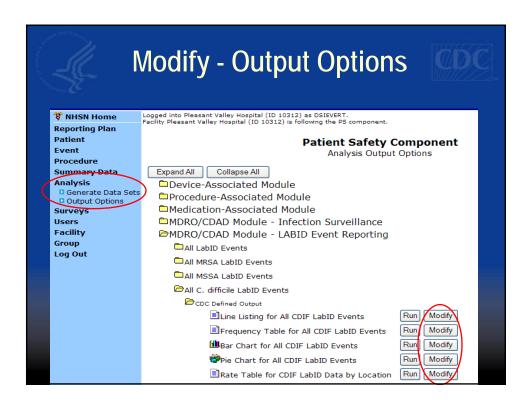


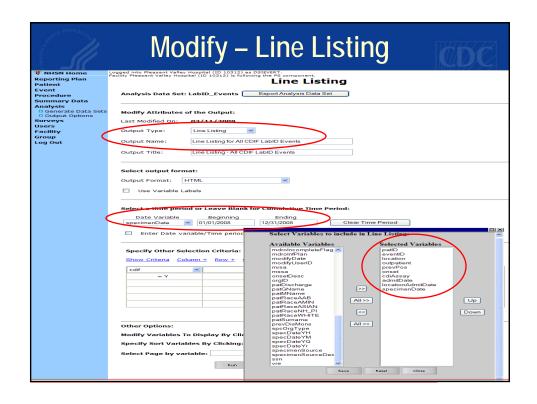


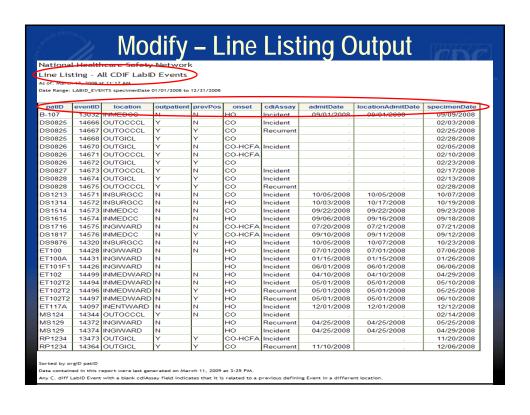


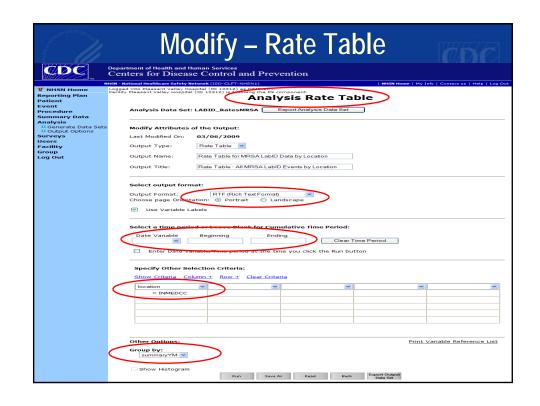












Modify – Rate	Table Output
MRSA Admission Prevalence Summary LabiD MoniYr Location Count Admissions Rate 2008M03 INMEDCC 1 32 3.1 2008M05 INMEDCC 0 422 0.0 2008M11 INMEDCC 0 30 0.0	MRSA Blood Admission Prevalence LabiD Count Coun
MRSA CO MRSA	MRSA Blood Incident LabID Incidence Rate 2008M03 INMEDCC 0 32 0.0 2008M05 INMEDCC 0 422 0.0 2008M11 INMEDCC 1 30 3.3 3.5
MRSA HO MRSA Admission Prevalence Admission Admission	MRSA Blood Incident LabID Patient Days Rate Days Days
MRSA LabiD MRSA Prevalence Rate 2008M03 INMEDCC 1 32 3.1 2008M05 INMEDCC 0 422 0.0 2008M11 INMEDCC 3 30 10.0	MRSA Infection/Colonization Incidence Density Name Name

Summary Review

- NHSN enrollment, digital certificate, facility-location set-up.
- Complete Monthly Reporting Plan.
- Choose Infection Surveillance and/or LabID Event Reporting.
- Choose from any Optional Process or Outcomes Measures.
- Report into Module for at least 3 months in a calendar year.
 - Consecutive months required for LabID Event reporting.
- Report into NHSN for at least 6 months in a calendar year.
 - = "Active Participant"



