

Laboratory-identified Event (LabID) Module for Long-term Care Facilities (LTCFs)

Addendum to the 2019 Laboratory-identified Event (LabID) Module
for Long-term Care Facilities (LTCFs) presentation to reflect changes made beginning January 1, 2020.

What's New in 2020?

Where can I find a list of the updates?

- December 2019 newsletter
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/ltc/newsletters/index.html>
- LTCF module web-pages under the protocol tab
- Blast e-mail sent to NHSN users
- NHSN version 9.4 Release Notes (12/11/19)

Impacted Infection Event/Module	Summary of Modifications
LTCF Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event Reporting: <i>Resident Type</i> (short stay verses long stay) will now auto-populate based on the <i>Date of First Admission to Facility</i> and the <i>Date of Event</i> entered.
Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) infection event Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event Reporting: <i>Form and interface modification only.</i> Removed options for reporting a positive urine culture based on specimen collection method. Now, there is only one option for reporting a positive urine culture. This modification does not represent a change in surveillance protocol. • No significant protocol changes made to module.
Laboratory-identified (LabID) Multidrug-Resistant Organism (MDRO) & <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> Infection (CDI) event Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and Event Reporting: For each organism under surveillance, all positive specimens that are collected while the resident is receiving care in the LTCF must be reported as a LabID Event. This new reporting rule removes user burden of determining if the specimen is a duplicate verses non-duplicate. The NHSN application will assign each submitted positive specimen as either a duplicate or non-duplicate specimen based on the most recent positive specimen submitted to NHSN. Only non-duplicate LabID Events will be included in NHSN calculated rates. • Analysis and Monthly MDRO Summary: MSSA added as a separate column to allow for MSSA-specific data analysis.
Prevention Process Measures Module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant protocol changes made to the module.

What's New in 2020?

LabID Event (MDRO/CDI) Reporting

- All positive results from specimens collected while the resident was receiving care within the LTCF must be reported for the participating events (*C. difficile* and individual MDROs).

NHSN Home

- Alerts
- Dashboard
- Reporting Plan
- Resident
- Event
- Summary Data
- Import/Export
- Surveys

Add Event

- Add
- Find
- Incomplete

NHSN - National Healthcare Safety Network

Add Event

Mandatory fields marked with *

Fields required for record completion marked with **

Resident Information

Facility ID *: Angela LTCF Test Facility (ID 39455) ▼

Resident ID *: 12345 Find Find Events for Resident

Last Name: Sue

Middle Name:

Gender *: F - Female ▼

Ethnicity: ▼

Race: American Indian/Alaska Native Asian
 Black or African American Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
 White

Social Security #: 545-48-9637

Medicare number (or comparable railroad insurance number):

First Name: Mary

Date of Birth *: 01/25/1940 29

Resident type *: ▼

Date of First Admission to Facility *: 03/01/2018 28

Date of Current Admission to Facility *: 29

Event Information

Event Type *: ▼

Date of Event *: 29

Comments

Save Back

What's New in 2020?

CDI & MDRO LabID Event Key Points

- **ALL** CDI & MDRO LabID Events must be submitted to NHSN.
 - ❖ **Includes:**
 - Duplicate CDI events with positive laboratory assays.
 - Residents with prior history of CDI or when the specimen was collected within the first three days of admission to the LTCF.
 - ❖ **Excludes:**
 - MDRO tests related to active surveillance testing.
- CDI & MDRO LabID Event rules apply to specimens collected while the resident was physically housed in the reporting LTCF or when a resident had a specimen collected during a brief visit to an outpatient setting, such as an ED or medical clinic.

What's New in 2020?

CDI & MDRO LabID Key Points – *cont'd*

- Laboratory results obtained before a resident's admission to the LTCF or during an admission in another facility should not be submitted as a CDI or MDRO LabID Event for the reporting LTCF.
- If a specimen is collected while the resident is receiving care in an ED or OP setting, the ***Resident Care Location*** and ***Primary Resident Service Type*** should indicate the resident's primary LTCF location and service type prior to the ED or OP visit.
- When performing LabID Event reporting for CDI or MDRO, the facility must identify and report from all locations within the LTCF, referred to as FacWideIN.

Example Scenario – Should I Report Case as LabID Event?

- Mr. T is a resident in your LTCF. On March 1st, he was transferred to the local ED for evaluation of diarrhea and fever. While in the ED, a loose stool specimen was collected and tested positive for *C. difficile* toxin. He received IV fluids and was transferred back to the LTCF the next calendar day, on March 2nd.
- **YES** - Since the specimen was collected in the ED and Mr. T returned to the LTCF within 2 calendar days, the specimen collected in the ED **should be** submitted to NHSN as a CDI LabID Event for the LTCF.

Example Scenario – Should I Report Case as LabID Event?

- Mrs. Anttila is admitted to your skilled nursing facility for rehab following a motor vehicle accident. According to her chart, she recently tested positive for multidrug resistant acinetobacter and was admitted to your facility on antibiotics.
- While reviewing her chart, you also notice that a nasal swab was obtained as part of your MRSA active surveillance program. The culture was positive.
- **NO** - You do **not** submit an MDR-*Acinetobacter* LabID Event for Mrs. Anttila since she was not tested while physically bedded in your LTCF and the positive MRSA swab was obtained as part of an active surveillance program.

Example Scenario – Should I Report Case as LabID Event?

- Ms. Smith was admitted to your LTCF today, on May 1. According to her chart she was recently treated for VRE in a surgical wound but continues to have episodes of pain and copious discharge. The attending physician ordered a culture of the wound and the specimen was collected on the following day, on May 2. The results were positive for VRE, so a VRE LabID Event was submitted to NHSN for Ms. Smith.
- Over the next several days, Ms. Smith's condition seemed to worsen, as she developed a fever that would not respond to medication. A blood, urine, and wound culture were ordered. The specimens were collected on May 10 and came back with the following results: Blood +VRE; Wound +VRE and +MRSA; Urine +VRE. A LabID Event was entered for each MDRO: (1) VRE-Blood; (2) VRE – Wound; (3) MRSA Wound: and VRE-Urine.
- **YES** – All LabID events should be entered for May 2nd and May 10th and NHSN will determine duplicate events, excluding them from calculated rates.

Categorizations of LabID Events

Duplicate vs Non-duplicate – Who determines?

- The NHSN application will assign each submitted positive specimen as either a duplicate or non-duplicate specimen based on the most recent positive specimen submitted in NHSN.
- Duplicates will appear and marked as “duplicate” on the line list.
- ***Important Notes:***
 - Only non-duplicate LabID events will be included in NHSN calculated rates.
 - NHSN method for categorizing non-duplicate MDRO blood sources is different compared to non-blood specimen sources.

Example Scenario – Duplicate or Non-duplicate?

- A new resident, Ms. T complained of burning during urination on June 12th, and on June 15th a urine culture specimen was collected and tested positive for MRSA. A MRSA LabID Event was entered for June 15th.
- NHSN categorized the event as **non-duplicate** MRSA LabID Event since it was the first MRSA reported for Ms. T for the calendar month of June.

Example Scenario – Duplicate or Non-duplicate?

- A week later, Ms. T spiked a high fever in which a blood culture was collected and positive for MRSA. A MRSA LabID event was entered for June 22. She had not had a reported positive MRSA blood isolate in the past 2 weeks (<15 calendar days).
- NHSN categorized the MRSA blood as a **non-duplicate** MRSA LabID Event.

Example Scenario – Duplicate or Non-duplicate?

- On July 2, another blood culture was collected from Ms. T. It returned positive for MRSA. A MRSA LabID Event was submitted to NHSN for July 2. Since this was the first MRSA positive isolate in a new calendar month, NHSN categorized the MRSA blood as a **non-duplicate** MRSA LabID Event.
- On July 10, a urine culture and a blood culture were collected from Ms. T. Both specimens were positive for MRSA, and therefore reported as two individual MRSA LabID Events (one for the urine and one for the blood).
- NHSN categorized both LabID Events as **duplicate** events. The MRSA urine since it was not the first MRSA specimen for Ms. T in the month of July; and the MRSA blood since it was less than 15 days since the last MRSA blood was reported to NHSN.

2019 Presentation, Slide 7

2019 Rules for Surveillance and Reporting for LabID Event Module

- ❖ Surveillance must occur for **all** resident care locations in the facility—referred to as facility-wide inpatient or **FacWideIN**.
- ❖ Must report positive non-duplicate test results for specimens collected from a resident in your facility at the time of specimen collection.

AND

- ❖ Specimens collected during a brief outpatient (OP) visit to an emergency department (ED) or clinic/physician's office **if**:
 - ❖ The resident returns back to your facility on same calendar day of the OP visit or the next calendar day

Note: There should be **no** change in **current** admission date

2020 Updates for Slide 7

New for 2020 Surveillance and Reporting

- When participating in the LabID Event Module, **ALL positive LabID Events** from specimens collected while the resident was receiving care within the LTCF must be submitted to NHSN, **including duplicate LabID Events**.
- This new rule applies to all participating LabID events, including *C. difficile* and individual MDROs.

Note: The purpose of this change is to reduce the burden on users for determining which LabID events are considered as a reportable non-duplicate LabID event. NHSN will remove the duplicate specimens from calculated rates.

What's New in 2020?

As a Reminder....CDI & MDRO LabID Event Key Points

- **ALL** CDI & MDRO LabID Events must be submitted to NHSN.
 - ❖ **Includes:**
 - Duplicate CDI events with positive laboratory assays.
 - Residents with prior history of CDI or when the specimen was collected within the first three days of admission to the LTCF.
 - Residents with clinically positive MDRO isolates
 - ❖ **Excludes:**
 - MDRO test results related to active surveillance testing.
- CDI & MDRO LabID Event rules apply to specimens collected while the resident was physically housed in the reporting LTCF or when a resident had a specimen collected during a brief visit to an outpatient setting, such as an ED or medical clinic.

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2019 Monthly Participation Requirements

- ❖ A **NHSN Monthly Reporting Plan** must be completed for each calendar month in which a facility plans to enter data into the NHSN.
 - ❖ LabID event surveillance must occur for the entire calendar month for the selected events/organisms
- ❖ **Submit** all non-duplicate-positive specimens to NHSN (numerator data)
- ❖ **Summary Data** For each participating month, the facility must report the required denominator data
- ❖ **Resolve** “Alerts”, if applicable

2020 Updates for Slide 9

2020 Monthly Participation Requirements

- ❖ A **NHSN Monthly Reporting Plan** must be completed for each calendar month in which a facility plans to enter data into the NHSN.
 - ❖ LabID event surveillance must occur for the entire calendar month for the selected events/organisms
- ❖ **Submit all positive CDI and clinical MDRO specimens** for participating organisms to NHSN (numerator data)
- ❖ **Summary Data** For each participating month, the facility must report the required denominator data
- ❖ **Resolve** “Alerts”, if applicable

2019 Presentation, Slide 14

2019 Rules

Keep in mind the following.....

- ❖ Facility wide surveillance is required, which means surveillance must occur in all resident care locations.
- ❖ Testing performed on unformed/loose stool specimens (*conforms to the shape of the container*).
- ❖ Positive tests collected before a resident's admission to the LTCF or during an admission in another facility are excluded.
- ❖ **Non-duplicate** laboratory results collected from an ED or other OP setting must be included if:
 - ✓ The resident returns to the LTCF on the calendar day of transfer to the OP setting or the following calendar day (specifically, there is no change in current admission date for LTCF)

2020 Updates for Slide 14

Update for 2020

Keep in mind the following.....

- ❖ Facility wide surveillance is required, which means surveillance must occur in all resident care locations.
- ❖ Testing performed on unformed/loose stool specimens (*conforms to the shape of the container*).
- ❖ Positive tests collected before a resident's admission to the LTCF or during an admission in another facility are excluded.
- ❖ **Duplicate and non-duplicate** laboratory results collected from an ED or other OP setting must be included if:
 - ✓ The resident returns to the LTCF on the calendar day of transfer to the OP setting or the following calendar day (specifically, there is no change in current admission date for LTCF)

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Common Terms and Definitions used in LabID Event Module

- ❖ ***C. difficile* positive laboratory assay:** Unformed/loose stool that tests positive for *C. difficile* toxin A and/or B, (includes molecular assays [PCR] and/or toxin assays) OR A toxin-producing *C. difficile* organism detected by culture or other laboratory means.
- ❖ **Duplicate *C. difficile* positive laboratory assay:** Any *C. difficile* toxin positive lab result collected from the same resident, while being cared for in your facility, following a previous *C. difficile* positive laboratory assay **within the past 14 days.**
- ❖ **CDI LabID Event:** A non-duplicate *C. difficile* positive laboratory assay.

2020 Updates for Slide 15

Update for 2020

Common Terms and Definitions used in LabID Event Module

- ❖ **CDI Laboratory-identified (LabID) Event:** (1) *C. difficile* positive laboratory assay collected from a resident while physically located in the LTCF at the time of specimen collection; or (2) *C. difficile* positive laboratory assay collected from a resident during a brief outpatient (OP) visit (not admission) to an emergency department (ED) or medical office when the resident returns to the LTCF on the same calendar day or the next calendar day (see *Settings*).
- ❖ ***C. difficile* positive laboratory assay:** (1) An unformed/loose stool that tests positive for *C. difficile* toxin A and/or B. This includes molecular assays (PCR) and/or toxin assays; or (2) A toxin-producing *C. difficile* organism detected in an unformed/loose stool sample by culture or other laboratory means.

Update for 2020

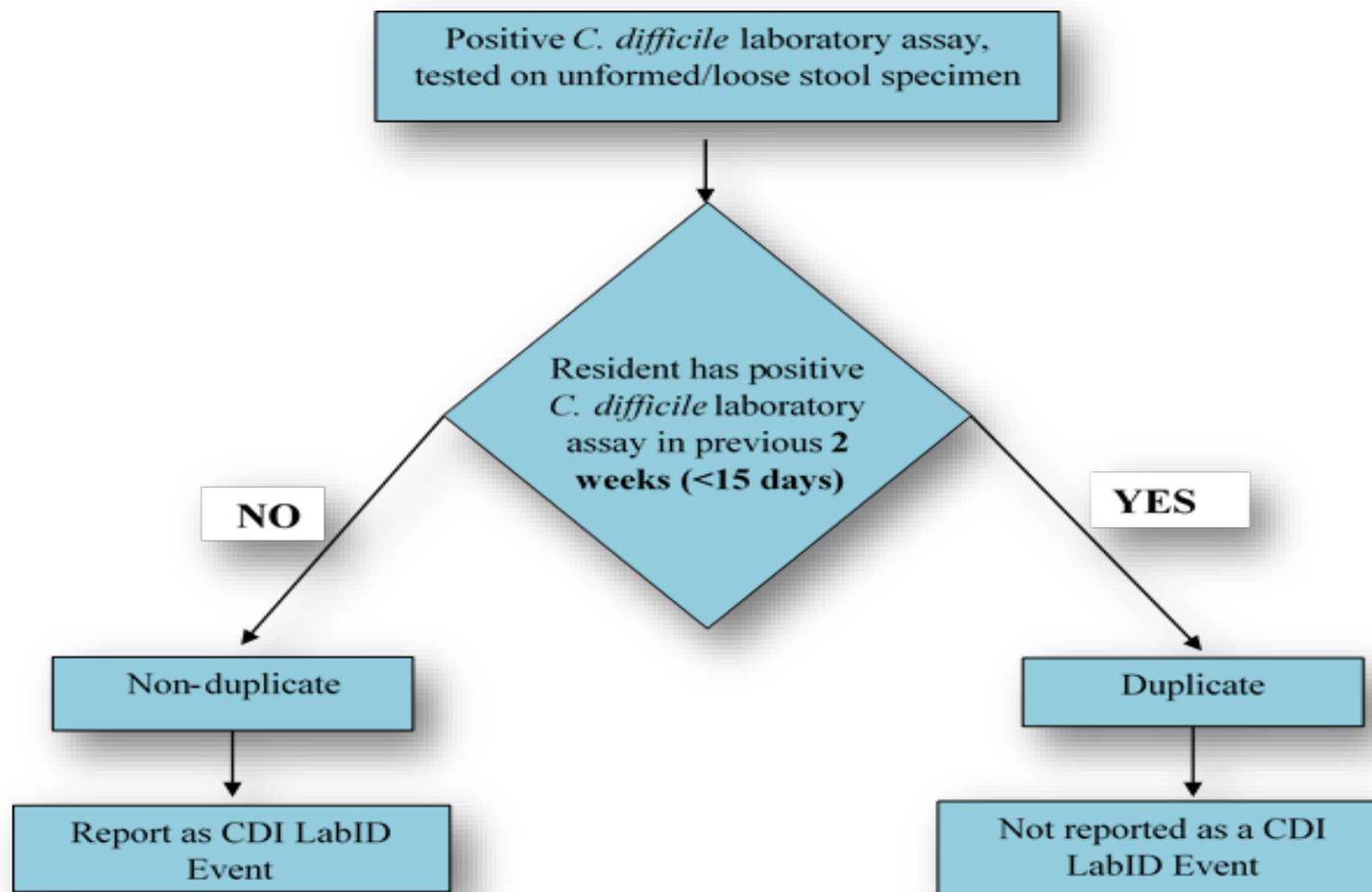
Common Terms and Definitions used in LabID Event Module

- **Duplicate CDI Laboratory-identified (LabID) Event:** (1) *C. difficile* positive laboratory assay collected from a resident while physically housed in the LTCF at the time of specimen collection when the resident had a previous CDI LabID Event submitted from the reporting facility within the past two weeks (specifically, less than 15 days); **OR** (2) *C. difficile* positive laboratory assay collected from a resident during a brief outpatient (OP) visit (not admission) to an emergency department (ED) or medical office when the resident returns to the LTCF on the same calendar day or the next calendar day (see [Settings](#)) when the resident had a previous CDI LabID Event submitted from the reporting facility within the past two weeks (specifically, less than 15 days).

 **NEW for 2020:** LTCFs must submit **all** CDI LabID Events to NHSN, including duplicate CDI events with positive laboratory assays.

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Figure 1 - *C. difficile* Test Result Algorithm for Laboratory-identified (LabID) Events

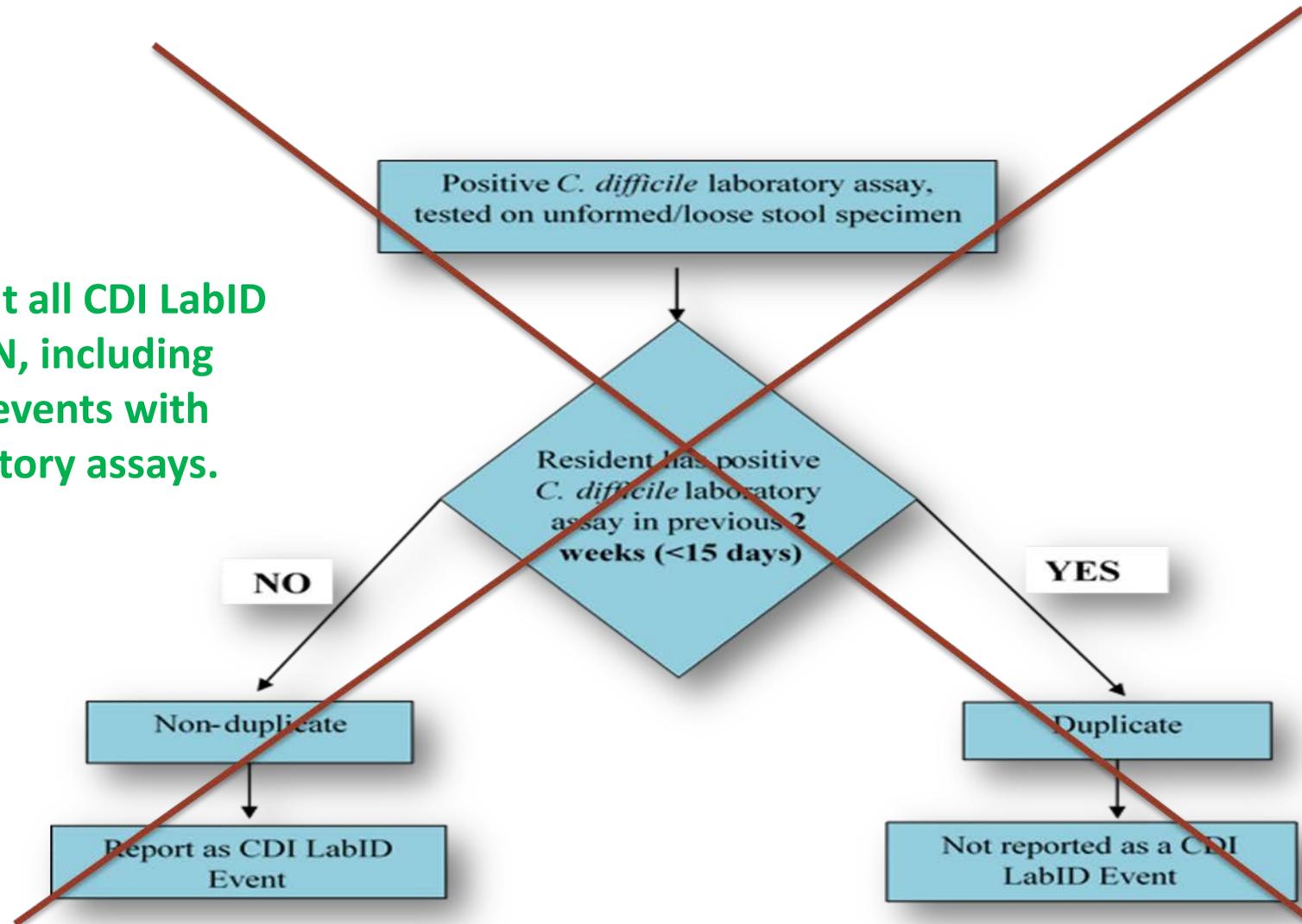


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Update for 2020

Figure 1 - *C. difficile* Test Result Algorithm for Laboratory-identified (LabID) Events

LTCFs must submit all CDI LabID Events to NHSN, including duplicate CDI events with positive laboratory assays.



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What Specimens Should NOT be Submitted to NHSN as a CDI LabID Event?

- ❖ Negative *C. difficile* laboratory assay lab results
- ❖ Specimens collected during an admission in another healthcare facility
- ❖ Duplicate positive results, defined as the same resident having a positive *C. difficile* lab result in the previous 14 days, when that specimen was collected in your facility or OP setting (ED or clinic)

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Update for 2020

What Specimens Should NOT be Submitted to NHSN as a CDI LabID Event?

- ❖ Negative *C. difficile* laboratory assay lab results
- ❖ Specimens collected during an admission in another healthcare facility

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Categorization of CDI LabID Events

- ❖ NHSN will analyze data that have been entered into the application.
- ❖ This includes categorizing all CDI LabID events to determine if the event is
 - ❑ Community onset (CO)
 - ❑ Long term care facility onset (LO)
 - ❑ Acute care transfer long term care facility onset (ACT-LO)

AND

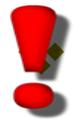
- ❑ If the event is incident or recurrent

2020 Updates for Slide 23

Update for 2020

Categorization of CDI LabID Events

- ❖ NHSN will analyze data that have been entered into the application.
- ❖ Duplicate CDI LabID Events will appear in the NHSN line list and will be marked as a “duplicate”.



Duplicate CDI LabID Events will be excluded from rate calculations.

- ❖ Categorizing all non-duplicate CDI LabID events to determine if the event is
 - ❑ Community onset (CO)
 - ❑ Long term care facility onset (LO)
 - ❑ Acute care transfer long term care facility onset (ACT-LO)

AND

- ❑ If the event is incident or recurrent

Updated Slide 23 from 2019 slides

2019 Presentation, Slide 29

Let's Review!

Resident ID	Current Admission Date	Specimen Collection Date	Previous positive C. diff result date	Submit as CDI LabID Event
10	2/1/19	2/2/19	none	YES
11	2/15/19	2/25/19	none	YES
12	2/1/19	2/1/19	none	YES
10	2/1/19	2/10/19	2/2/19	NO, duplicate
13	2/20/19	2/17/19	none	NO, collected prior to admission to facility
11	3/1/19	3/7/19	2/25/19	NO, duplicate
10	2/1/19	2/18/19	2/10/19	NO, duplicate from last specimen collection

2020 Updates for Slide 29

Update for 2020: **Let's Review!**

Resident ID	Current Admission Date	Specimen Collection Date	Previous positive C. diff result date	Submit as CDI LabID Event
10	2/1/19	2/2/19	none	YES
11	2/15/19	2/25/19	none	YES
12	2/1/19	2/1/19	none	YES
10	2/1/19	2/10/19	2/2/19	YES, all CDI event must be submitted, including duplicate events
13	2/20/19	2/17/19	none	NO, collected prior to admission to facility
11	3/1/19	3/7/19	2/25/19	YES, all CDI event must be submitted, including duplicate events
10	2/1/19	2/18/19	2/10/19	YES, all CDI event must be submitted, including duplicate events

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Submitting a CDI LabID Event to NHSN

Resident Type

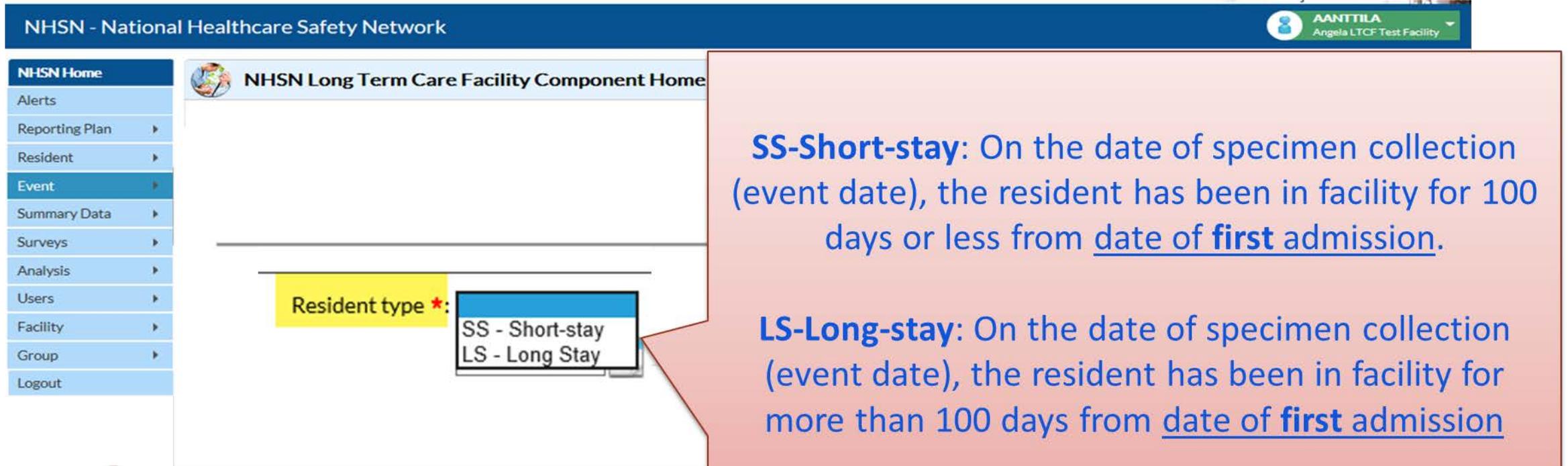
The screenshot shows the NHSN - National Healthcare Safety Network interface. The top navigation bar includes the NHSN logo and the user's name, AANTILA, Angela LTCF Test Facility. The left sidebar contains a menu with items: NHSN Home, Alerts, Reporting Plan, Resident, Event, Summary Data, Surveys, Analysis, Users, Facility, Group, and Logout. The main content area is titled 'NHSN Long Term Care Facility Component Home'. A form field labeled 'Resident type *' is highlighted in yellow, and a dropdown menu is open, showing two options: 'SS - Short-stay' and 'LS - Long Stay'. Two callout boxes provide definitions for these options:

- SS-Short-stay:** On the date of specimen collection (event date), the resident has been in facility for 100 days or less from date of first admission.
- LS-Long-stay:** On the date of specimen collection (event date), the resident has been in facility for more than 100 days from date of first admission.

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Update for 2020

Submitting a CDI LabID Event to NHSN: *Resident Type*



The screenshot shows the NHSN Long Term Care Facility Component Home page. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items: NHSN Home, Alerts, Reporting Plan, Resident, Event, Summary Data, Surveys, Analysis, Users, Facility, Group, and Logout. The main content area displays the 'Resident type *' dropdown menu with two options: 'SS - Short-stay' and 'LS - Long Stay'. A callout box on the right explains the definitions for these two resident types.

SS-Short-stay: On the date of specimen collection (event date), the resident has been in facility for 100 days or less from date of first admission.

LS-Long-stay: On the date of specimen collection (event date), the resident has been in facility for more than 100 days from date of first admission

! NHSN will now auto-populate Resident Type, based on the above NHSN definitions

What's New in 2020?

LTCF Event Reporting: *Resident Type*

 **Add Event**

Mandatory fields marked with *

Fields required for record completion marked with **

Resident Information

Facility ID *: Pike Nursing Home (ID 11106) ▼

Resident ID *: 32189

Social Security #:

Medicare number (or comparable railroad insurance number):

First Name:

Last Name:

Middle Name:

Gender *: F - Female ▼

Date of Birth *: 12/01/1952

Ethnicity:

Race: American Indian/Alaska Native Black or African American White

Resident type *: LS - Long Stay

Date of First Admission to Facility *: 12/02/2004

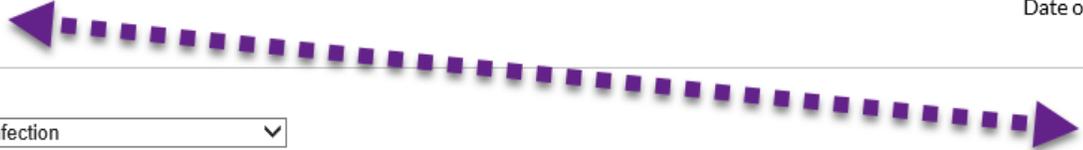
Date of Current Admission to Facility *: 12/02/2004

Event Information

Event Type *: UTI - Urinary Tract Infection ▼

Date of Event *: 10/17/2019

Will auto-populate based on "Date of first admission" and



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Common Terms and Definitions used in LabID Event Module

Applies to specimens collected in the LTCF or during brief
OP visit to ED or clinic

- ❖ **MDRO Positive Isolate:** Any specimen, obtained for clinical decision making, testing that is positive for a MDRO. **Note:** Excludes tests related to active surveillance testing



- ❖ **MDRO LabID Event:** A MDRO positive isolate, tested on any laboratory specimen source and the resident has no prior positive for the same organism from any specimen source collected in the same calendar month, except when a unique blood source is identified.

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Update for 2020

Common Terms and Definitions used in LabID Event Module

Applies to specimens collected in the LTCF or during brief
OP visit to ED or clinic

- ❖ **MDRO Positive Isolate:** Any specimen, obtained for clinical decision making, testing that is positive for a MDRO. **Note:** Excludes tests related to active surveillance testing



- ❖ **MDRO LabID Event:** MDRO Laboratory-identified (LabID) Event: (1) MDRO positive isolate collected from a resident while physically housed in the reporting LTCF at the time of specimen collection, regardless of specimen source (examples include blood, sputum, and urine); or (2) MDRO positive isolate collected from a resident during a brief outpatient visit (not admission) to an emergency department or medical office when the resident returns to the reporting LTCF on the same calendar day or the next calendar day. (see Setting).

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Common Terms and Definitions used in LabID Event Module

- ❖ **Unique Blood Source LabID Event:** A MDRO isolate identified in a resident with no prior positive blood culture for the same MDRO in the past 2 weeks (<15 days), even across calendar months and admissions
 - **Note:** A unique blood source isolate must be reported even if the resident had this same MDRO previously isolated in a non-blood specimen earlier during the same calendar month.

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Update for 2020

Common Terms and Definitions used in LabID Event Module

- ❖ **Unique Blood Source LabID Event:** This term is no longer used in the NHSN MDRO LabID Event Module since all positive clinical specimens must be reported. However, the categorization of blood sources remains different compared to non-blood sources. See categorizations of MDRO LabID Events

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Submit a MDRO LabID Event When..

- ✓ The specimen was collected while resident was receiving care in your facility or during a brief OP visit and returns to the LTCF on same calendar day or the next.

AND...

- ✓ It's the first positive MDRO collected from any specimen source from the resident in a calendar month.

OR...

- ✓ It's a positive MDRO collected from a **blood culture** and:
 - ❑ It's the **first positive** MDRO from any specimen source for the resident during the calendar month, even if the resident had a prior blood reported within two weeks in the previous month

OR...

- ❑ If it is not the first positive for the calendar month, the resident has not had a prior positive blood culture with the same MDRO in previous 14 days

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Update for 2020

Submit a MDRO LabID Event When..

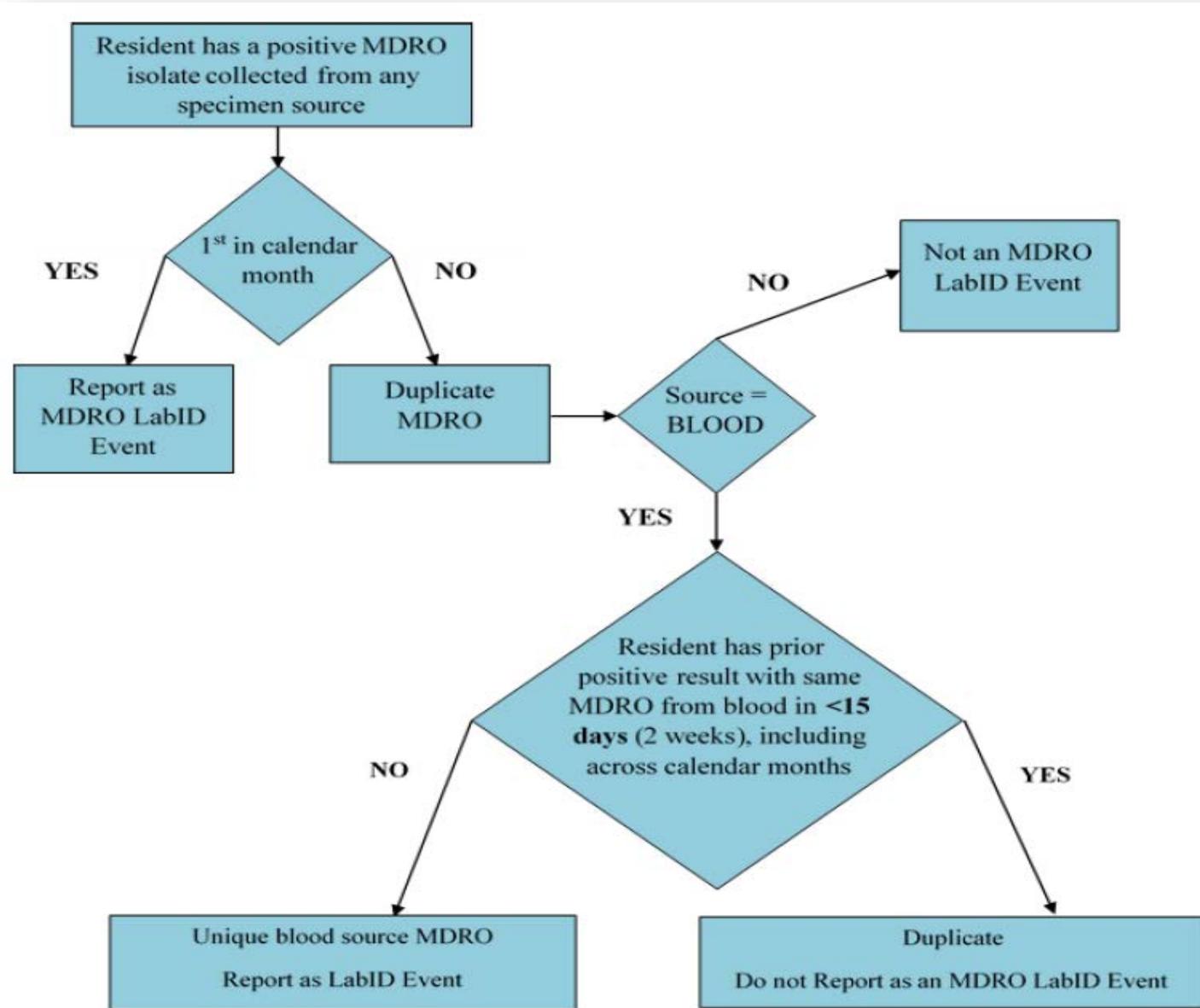
- ✓ The specimen was collected while resident was receiving care in your facility or during a brief OP visit and returns to the LTCF on same calendar day or the next.



ALL positive MDRO clinical isolates must be submitted to NHSN, including duplicate specimen sources.

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FIGURE 2

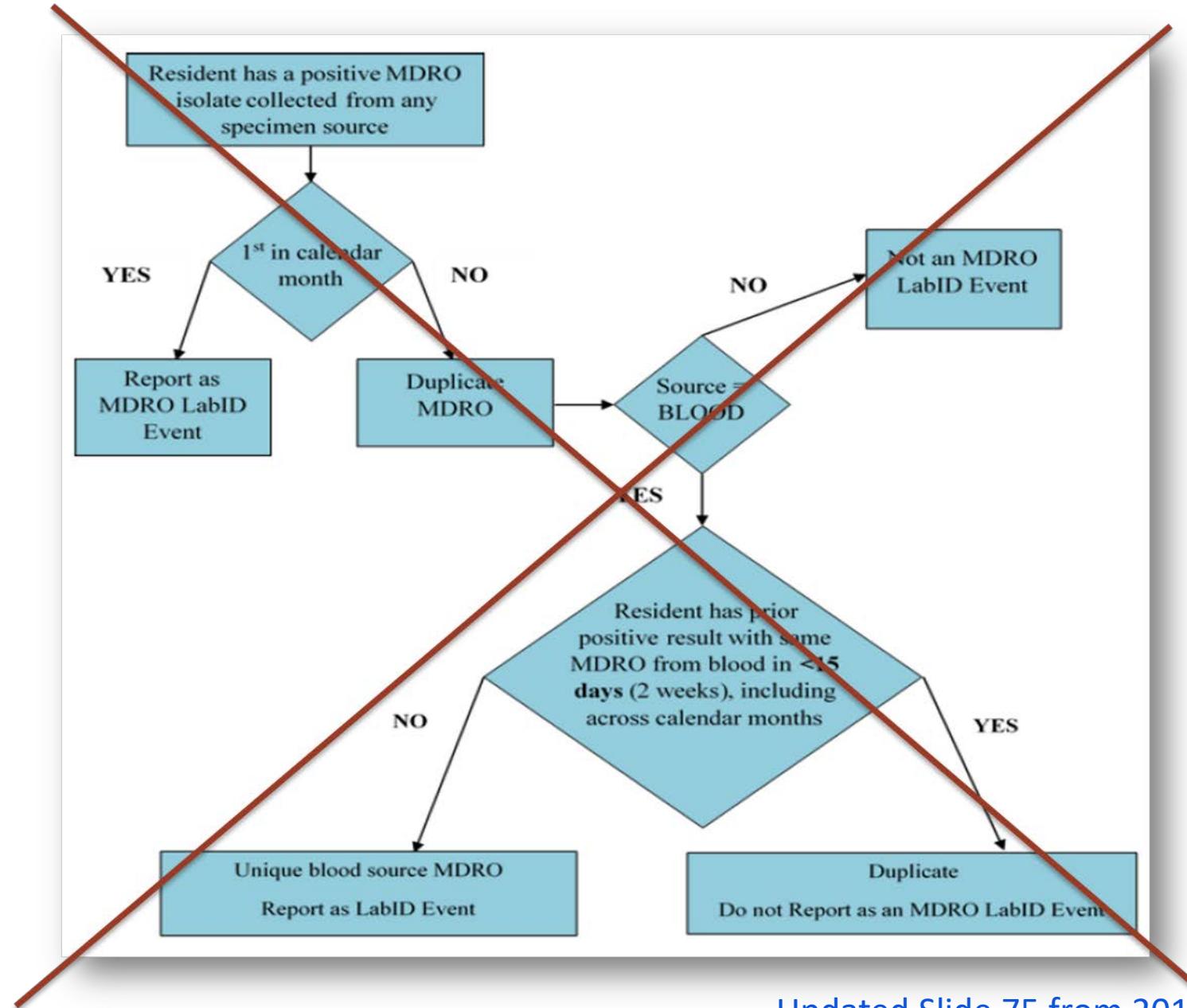


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FIGURE 2

Update for 2020

While this algorithm may be used to determine categorizations of submitted MDRO LabID Events, it is **not** used to determine which events should be submitted since ALL positive MDRO LabID Events must be submitted



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Which MDRO Specimens Should NOT be Reported to NHSN as a LabID Event?

- ❖ Negative MDRO lab results
- ❖ Specimens collected as part of active surveillance testing
- ❖ Specimens collected during an inpatient admission in another healthcare facility
- ❖ Duplicate positive results, defined as:
 - ❑ MDRO collected from non-blood source after the same MDRO has already been reported for the resident during the same calendar month
 - ❑ Resident has MDRO collected from a blood source and it's not the first positive MDRO for the resident in the calendar month and another positive result with the same MDRO from blood has been reported in previous 14 days

2020 Updates for Slide 76

Update for 2020

Which MDRO Specimens Should NOT be Reported to NHSN as a LabID Event?

- ❖ Negative MDRO lab results
- ❖ Specimens collected as part of active surveillance testing
- ❖ Specimens collected during an inpatient admission in another healthcare facility

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If a blood specimen is entered as the first specimen of the month, then no non-blood specimens can be entered for the remainder of that calendar month for that resident.

However, another blood specimen may be entered if it represents a unique blood isolate (*>2 weeks since previous same MDRO blood isolate*).

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Update for 2020



ALL positive MDRO clinical isolates must be submitted to NHSN, including duplicate specimen sources.

~~If a blood specimen is entered as the first specimen of the month, then no non-blood specimens can be entered for the remainder of that calendar month for that resident.~~

~~However, another blood specimen may be entered if it represents a unique blood isolate (*>2 weeks since previous same MDRO blood isolate*).~~

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EXAMPLE

On March 27, Mr. C had a positive VRE blood culture that was entered into the NHSN as a VRE LabID Event. On April 2, he had another positive VRE blood culture that was entered into the NHSN because it was the first positive VRE isolate for the new calendar month. He had a wound that also tested positive for VRE on April 20. This specimen was not entered into the NHSN since it represented a duplicate MDRO laboratory isolate for April.

Again, on April 27, Mr. C had another positive VRE blood culture. Since the isolate represented a unique blood source (>14 days since the last positive VRE blood specimen), the VRE blood specimen was submitted to the NHSN as a VRE LabID Event.

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Update for 2020

EXAMPLE

On March 27, Mr. C had a positive VRE blood culture that was entered into the NHSN as a VRE LabID Event. On April 2, he had another positive VRE blood culture that was entered into the NHSN ~~because it was the first positive VRE isolate for the new calendar month~~. He had a wound that also tested positive for VRE on April 20. This specimen was also ~~not~~ entered into the NHSN since all positive MDRO specimens must be submitted to NHSN.

Again, on April 27, Mr. C had another positive VRE blood culture. This specimen was entered into NHSN since since all positive MDRO specimens must be submitted to NHSN.

2019 Presentation, Slide 79

Let's Review: Meet Mr. Jones

Assume this is the line list for Mr. Jones and all specimens collected are shown

	Current Admit Date	Specimen Collection Date	Specimen Source	Lab Result	Report as a LabID Event?	Explanation
1	2/1/18	2/2/18	Urine	MRSA	yes	1st MRSA from any specimen in calendar month
2	2/1/18	2/17/18	Wound	MRSA	no	Non-blood source, prior positive MRSA isolate this calendar month
3	2/1/18	2/21/18	Blood	MRSA	yes	Unique blood source and no prior MRSA blood in <15 days
4	2/1/18	2/26/18	Blood	MRSA	no	<15 days from previous MRSA+ blood specimen
5	2/1/18	2/28/18	Nasal	MRSA	no	Screening test results are excluded from LabID events
6	2/1/18	3/1/18	Blood	MRSA	yes	1 st MRSA positive collected in new calendar month
7	2/1/18	3/11/18	Urine	MRSA	no	Non-blood source, prior positive MRSA isolate this calendar month
8	2/1/18	3/14/18	Urine	VRE	yes	1st VRE from any specimen in calendar month

2020 Updates for Slide 79

Update for 2020 Let's Review: Meet Mr. Jones

Assume this is the line list for Mr. Jones and all specimens collected are shown

	Current Admit Date	Specimen Collection Date	Specimen Source	Lab Result	Report as a LabID Event?	Explanation
1	2/1/18	2/2/18	Urine	MRSA	yes	All positive clinical specimen must be reported
2	2/1/18	2/17/18	Wound	MRSA	yes	All positive clinical specimen must be reported
3	2/1/18	2/21/18	Blood	MRSA	yes	All positive clinical specimen must be reported
4	2/1/18	2/26/18	Blood	MRSA	yes	All positive clinical specimen must be reported
5	2/1/18	2/28/18	Nasal	MRSA	no	Screening test results are excluded from LabID events
6	2/1/18	3/1/18	Blood	MRSA	yes	All positive clinical specimen must be reported
7	2/1/18	3/11/18	Urine	MRSA	yes	All positive clinical specimen must be reported
8	2/1/18	3/14/18	Urine	VRE	yes	All positive clinical specimen must be reported

2019 Presentation, Slide 80

NHSN will Categorize MDRO LabID Events for Analysis

Categorizations are determined by:

- 1. Reported date of current admission to facility,
- 2. Reported date specimen collected, and
- 3. Reported date of last transfer from acute care to your facility

Date of First Admission to Facility *: 03/01/2018 15

Date of Current Admission to Facility *: 03/01/2018 15

Event Information

Event Type *: LABID - Laboratory-identified MDRO or CDI Event

Specific Organism Type *: MRSA - MRSA

Specimen Body Site/System *: GU - GenitoUrinary System

Specimen Source *: URINARSPC - Urinary specimen

Resident Care Location *: 3 REHAB - SHORT TERM REHAB

Primary Resident Service Type *: SKNUR - Skilled nursing/short term rehab

Date Specimen Collected *: 03/04/2018 15

Has resident been transferred from an acute care facility in the past 4 weeks *? Y - Yes

If Yes, date of last transfer from acute care to your facility *: 03/01/2018 15

2020 Updates for Slide 80

Update for 2020

- All MDRO LabID Events must be submitted to NHSN.
- MDRO LabID Events will be categorized, based on:
 1. Reported date of current admission to facility,
 2. Reported date specimen collected, and
 3. Reported date of last transfer from acute care to your facility

Date of First Admission to Facility *: 03/01/2018 15

Date of Current Admission to Facility *: 03/01/2018 15

Event Information

Event Type *: LABID - Laboratory-identified MDRO or CDI Event

Specific Organism Type *: MRSA - MRSA

Specimen Body Site/System *: GU - GenitoUrinary System

Specimen Source *: URINARSPC - Urinary specimen

Resident Care Location *: 3 REHAB - SHORT TERM REHAB

Primary Resident Service Type *: SKNUR - Skilled nursing/short term rehab

Date Specimen Collected *: 03/04/2018 15

Has resident been transferred from an acute care facility in the past 4 weeks *? Y - Yes

If Yes, date of last transfer from acute care to your facility *: 03/01/2018 15

Update for 2020 Categorizations of MDRO LabID Events



Duplicate MDRO LabID Events MUST be reported, but are excluded from calculated rates

- A duplicate MDRO LabID Event will appear in the NHSN line list and will be marked as a “duplicate” event.
- A duplicate MDRO LabID Event is defined as:
 - (1). Any subsequent *non-blood* source MDRO positive isolate collected from the same resident after the first positive isolate of the same MDRO during a calendar month;

or

 - (2) Any subsequent *blood source* MDRO positive isolate collected from the same resident after the first positive isolate of the same MDRO during the previous two weeks (<15 calendar days), including across calendar months and admissions.

Note: if the first MDRO specimen for a calendar month is a blood source specimen, it will not be considered as a non-duplicate even if the same MDRO was reported within the previous 2 weeks.

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SUBMIT YOUR EVENTS

**Non-duplicate MDRO LabID
Events**

2020 Updates for Slide 86

Update for 2020



**SUBMIT YOUR
EVENTS**

**All MDRO LabID Events, includes
both duplicate and non-duplicate
events**

2019 Presentation, Slide 89

Submitting a CDI LabID Event to NHSN

Resident Type

The screenshot shows the NHSN interface. The top navigation bar includes 'NHSN - National Healthcare Safety Network' and a user profile for 'AANTILA Angela LTCF Test Facility'. A left sidebar contains a menu with items like 'NHSN Home', 'Alerts', 'Reporting Plan', 'Resident', 'Event', 'Summary Data', 'Surveys', 'Analysis', 'Users', 'Facility', 'Group', and 'Logout'. The main content area is titled 'NHSN Long Term Care Facility Component Home'. A form field labeled 'Resident type *' is highlighted in yellow, with a dropdown menu open showing two options: 'SS - Short-stay' and 'LS - Long Stay'. Two callout boxes provide definitions for these options.

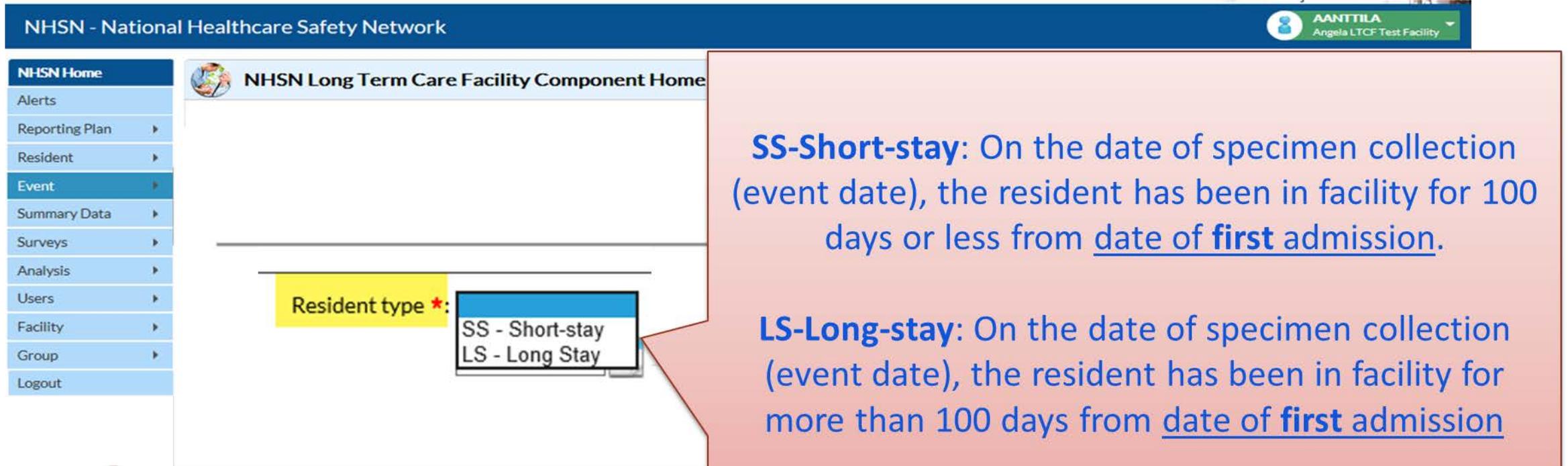
SS-Short-stay: On the date of specimen collection (event date), the resident has been in facility for 100 days or less from date of first admission.

LS-Long-stay: On the date of specimen collection (event date), the resident has been in facility for more than 100 days from date of first admission

2020 Updates for Slide 89

Update for 2020

Submitting a CDI LabID Event to NHSN: *Resident Type*



The screenshot shows the NHSN Long Term Care Facility Component Home page. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items: NHSN Home, Alerts, Reporting Plan, Resident, Event, Summary Data, Surveys, Analysis, Users, Facility, Group, and Logout. The main content area displays the 'Resident type *' dropdown menu with two options: 'SS - Short-stay' and 'LS - Long Stay'. A callout box on the right explains the definitions for these codes.

SS-Short-stay: On the date of specimen collection (event date), the resident has been in facility for 100 days or less from date of first admission.

LS-Long-stay: On the date of specimen collection (event date), the resident has been in facility for more than 100 days from date of first admission

! NHSN will now auto-populate Resident Type, based on the above NHSN definitions