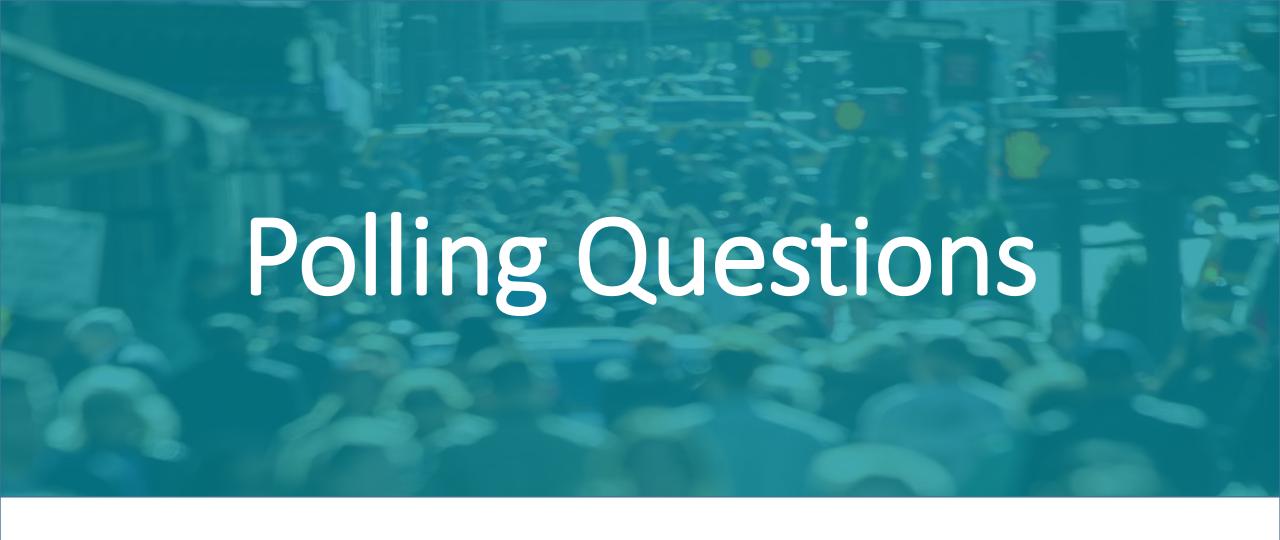
Local Health Department Access to the National Healthcare Safety Network

January 23, 2018



Learning Objectives

- Describe the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN), its functions, and uses
- Identify upcoming changes to data use agreements and how these changes could impact access to NHSN data
- Explain how two local health departments gained access to NHSN data, lessons learned, strategies for success, and current and future uses for the data.
- Explore how other local health departments may use NHSN data for prevention







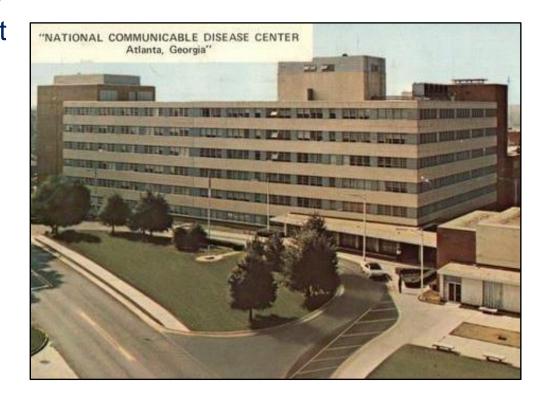


Objectives

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A Brief History of CDC's Role in Disease Surveillance and Healthcare Surveillance

- Malaria, in 1950, became the first disease that CDC
 then the Communicable Disease Center brought under national surveillance
- By 1970, CDC had worked with state and local health departments to establish surveillance of nearly 30 communicable diseases, with approximately 60 diseases added since then
- CDC's first system for surveillance of healthcareassociated infections (HAIs) was launched in 1970, when hospitals began reporting to the National Nosocomial Infection Surveillance (NNIS) system
- In 2005, CDC replaced the NNIS system with the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN), a healthcare surveillance system in which approximately 21,000 U.S. healthcare facilities currently participate



CDC's NHSN – A Web-Based Healthcare Surveillance System

Healthcare facilities: (1) Join NHSN, (2) complete an annual survey of their care capacities, (3) submit process and outcome data manually or electronically to one or more NHSN components, and (4) use their own data and NHSN benchmarks for analysis and action Healthcare Outpatient Patient Blood Long Term Neonatal Worker Dialysis Procedure Safety Safety Care Component Safety Component Component Component Component Component (Planned) Component (Planned) CDC: Collects, analyzes, summarizes, and provides data on healthcare-associated infections (HAIs), other adverse healthcare events, antimicrobial use and resistance, adherence to prevention practices, and use of antimicrobial stewardship programs



A CDC Surveillance System With Multiple Users and Uses

Facilities: Use NHSN's tools to analyze their own data, compare their summary statistics to national benchmarks, and apply their analyses to prevention efforts and antimicrobial stewardship

CDC: Uses healthcare-associated infection (HAI), antimicrobial use, and related data for surveillance and prevention purposes

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS): Uses facility-level, healthcare quality measure data in its public reporting and payment programs

36 states and Washington, DC: Require facilities to report to NHSN; most state and local agencies publicly disclose facility-specific data and use the data in prevention programs

The HAIs Reported to NHSN Account for Substantial Morbidity and Mortality



Central line associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs)

Surgical site infections (SSIs)

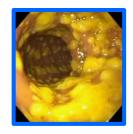




Ventilator associated events (VAEs)

Bacteremia in dialysis patients





Clostridium difficile laboratory identified events

Catheter associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs)





NHSN Protocol and Data Collection Form

PATIENT SAFETY CO PROTOCOL

Network (NHSN) Manual

CDC

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection (CLABSI) Event

Introduction: An estimated 248,000 bloodstream infections occur in U.S. hospitals each year. It is believed that a large proportion of these are associated with the presence of a central vascular crafteet, hough this is an area where more study is needed. For the purposes of NHSN, such infections are termed central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI). Bloodstream infections are usually serious infections spacially causing a prolongation of hospital stay and increased cost and risk of mortality.

CLABSI can be prevented through proper management of the central line. These techniques are addressed in the CDC's Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (CDC/HIPAC) Guidelines for the Prevention of Intravascular Catheter-Balance Intertural.

Settings: Surreillance will occur in any of four types of inpatient locations: (1) intensive care units (CUs), (2) specialty care versas (SCAs) (sinchests hematology/occology wards, bose marrow transplant units, solid organ transplant units, impatient dialysis units, long term acute care areas, (3) neonatal intensive care units (NGCUs), and (4) any other impatient location in the institution where denominator data can be collected (e.g., surgical or medical wards).

NOTE: Surveillance for CLABSIs after the potient is discharged from the facility is not required, however, if discovered, these infections should be reported to NHSN. No additional countal line days are reported.

Requirements: Surveillance for CLABSI in at least one impatient location in the healthcare institution for at least one calendar month as indicated in the Patient Sofety Monthly Reporting Plant (CDC 57.108).

Definitions

Primary Moodstream infactions (BSI) are classified according to the criteria used, either as laboratory-confirmed bloodstream infaction (LCSB) or clinical sepsis (CSEP). CSEP may be used to report only primary BSI in neomates (= 30 days old) and infants (= 1 year old). Report BSIs that are central line-associated (i.e., a central line or umbalical constear was in place at the time of, or within 48 hours before, onset of the event).

NOTE: There is no minimum period of time that the central line must be in place in order for the BSI to be considered central line-associated.

Location of attribution: The location where the patient was assigned on the date of the BSI event, which is further defined as the date when the first clinical evidence appeared or the date the specimen used to meet the BSI criteria was collected, whichever came

EXAMPLE: Patient has a central line inserted in the Emergency Department and then is admitted to the MICU. Within 24 hours of admission to the MICU, patient meets criteria.

*required for saving **required for completion Facility ID: *Patient ID:			Event #:			
			Social Security #:			
Secondary I			South Security # .			
Patient Nam			First:	Middle:		
*Gender:		*Cete	of Birth:			
Ethnicity (specify): *Event Type: BSI		Race (Race (specify):			
		*Date	*Dete of Event:			
Post-proced	ure BSI: Yes No	Date o	f Procedure:			
NHSN Proce	dure Code:	ICD-9-	CM Procedure Code:			
*MDRO Infe	ection: Yes No	*Date	Admitted to Facility:	*Location:		
Risk Factors						
*If ICU/Oth	er locations, Central line:	Yes	No			
*If Specialty	y Care Area,			Location of Device Insert	ion:	
	Permanent central line:		No			
	Temporary central line:	Yes	No	Date of Device Insertion	://	
*If NICU,	Non-umbilical Central lin	W	No			
	Non-umbrical Central In Umbilical catheter:		No No			
	Birth weight (grams):	163	140			
Event Detail						
*Specify C						
	riteria Used:	anoly)	Laborato	ry (chack one)		
Signs & Sy	mptoms (check all that	apply)		y (check one)		
Signs & Sy Any patien	mptoms (check all that t ≤1 year old	apply)	□ Recog	nized pathogen from one	or more blood	
Signs & Sy Any patien	mptoms (check all that	apply).		nized pathogen from one	or more blood	
Signs & Sy Any patien Fever	mptoms (check all that t ≤1 year old		□ Recog culture	nized pathogen from one is on skin contaminant from		
Signs & Sy Any patien □ Fever □ Chills	mptoms (check all that 1 year old Fever Hypothem		□ Recog	nized pathogen from one is on skin contaminant from		
Signs & Sy Any patien □ Fever □ Chillis	mptoms (check all that to 1 year old Fever Hypothem	nia	Recog culture Comm culture Blood	nized pathogen from one is ion skin contaminant from is culture not done <u>or</u> no o	m ≥2 blood	
Signs & Sy Any patien Fever Chills	mptoms (check all that: 1 year old Fever Hypothem	nia	Recog culture Comm culture Blood	nized pathogen from one is on skin contaminant from is	m ≥2 blood	
Signs & Sy Any patien □ Fever □ Chillis	mptoms (check all that to 1 year old Fever Hypothem	nia	Recog culture Comm culture Blood detect	nized pathogen from one is ion skin contaminant from is culture not done <u>or</u> no o	m ≥2 blood	
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Signs & Sy Any patien □ Fever □ Chillis	mptoms (check all that to 1 year old Fever Hypothem	nia	Recog culture Comm culture Blood detect Clinical D Physic	nized pathogen from one is so in skin contaminant from is culture not done or no od in blood (agnosis (CSEP only)) ian institutes appropriate	m ≥2 blood rganisms	
Signs & Sy Any patien Fever Chills Hypoter	mptoms (check all that to say the say that the say the say that the say the say the say that the say that the say that the say that the say the say that the say that the say that the say that the say the	nia	Recog culture Comm culture Blood detect Clinical D Physic therap	nized pathogen from one is son skin contaminant from its culture not done or no or ed in blood (agnosis (CSEP only) (an institutes appropriate)	m ≥2 blood rganisms	
Signs & Sy Any patien Fever Chills Hypoter	mptoms (check all that. 1 year old Fever Hypothem sion Apnea Bradycard	nia	Recog culture Comm culture Blood detect Clinical D Physic	nized pathogen from one is on skin contaminant from side culture not done or no or ed in blood (CSEP only) lagnosis (CSEP only) lan institutes appropriately Death: Yes No	m ≥2 blood rganisms	

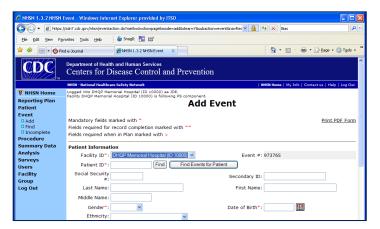
Division of Healthcare Quality National Center for Preparedness, Detec Infectious Diseas Atlanta, GA, USA

March, 2009

MCE, 2009

HAI Data Submitted to NHSN are Entered into a CDC Database and Are Available for Immediate Analysis by NHSN Users

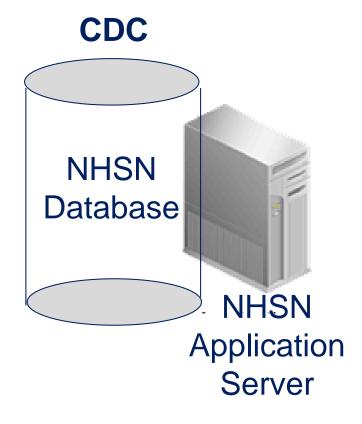
Healthcare Facility



National Healthcare Safety Network SIR for In-Plan Central Line-Associated BSI Data - Bv OrgID As of: August 10, 2011 at 4:57 PM Date Range: All CLAB RATESALL if (((bsiPlan = "Y"))) Org ID=14553 Summary Number Central 95% Confidence Yr/Half SIR infCount | Expected Line Days SIR p-value Interval 14553 2010H1 3.626 1546 1.655 0.1594 | 0.607, 3.602 14553 2011H1 0.115

Data Submission

Data Analysis



NHSN Web-based Application

CDC HAI-AR Programs in States

- All 50 state health departments, 6 local health departments and Puerto Rico using HAI/AR programs to detect, respond and prevent to HAI/AR threats across healthcare settings
- State HAI/AR programs play an important role to facilitate public health and healthcare partnerships to ensure the successful prevention of infections

Tennessee Example



Alignment Grid 2014

Organization/ Initiative	CLABSI	CAUTI	CDI	MRSA	SSI	Care Tran- sitions/ Readmis- sions
Tennessee Hospital Association (THA)/ Tennessee Center for Patient Safety (TCPS)*	*	*			4	*
Qsource			*		*	*
Tennessee Department of Health (TDH)	*	4	4	*	4	
Tennessee Initiative for Perinatal Quality Care (TIPQC)	(NICU)					
CMS Partnership for Patients Hospital Engagement Network (HEN)s	*	*			*	*
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Inpatient Prospective Payment System (CMS IPPS)	*	*	4	*	4	1
CMS Hospital-Acquired Condition (HAC)/ Penalty Programs	*	*				

CAUTI = Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection CDI = Clostridium difficile Infection

CLABSI = Central Line Associated Bloods

CLIP = Central-Line Insertion Practice MRSA = Methicillin-Resistant Staphyloco

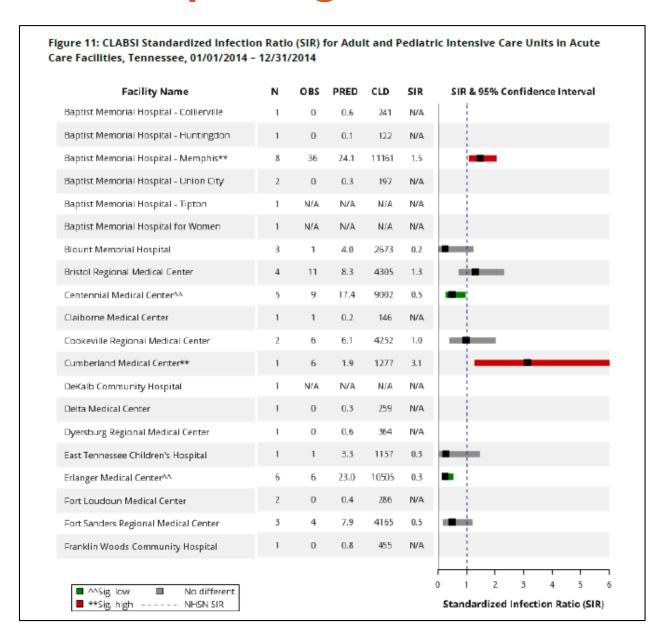








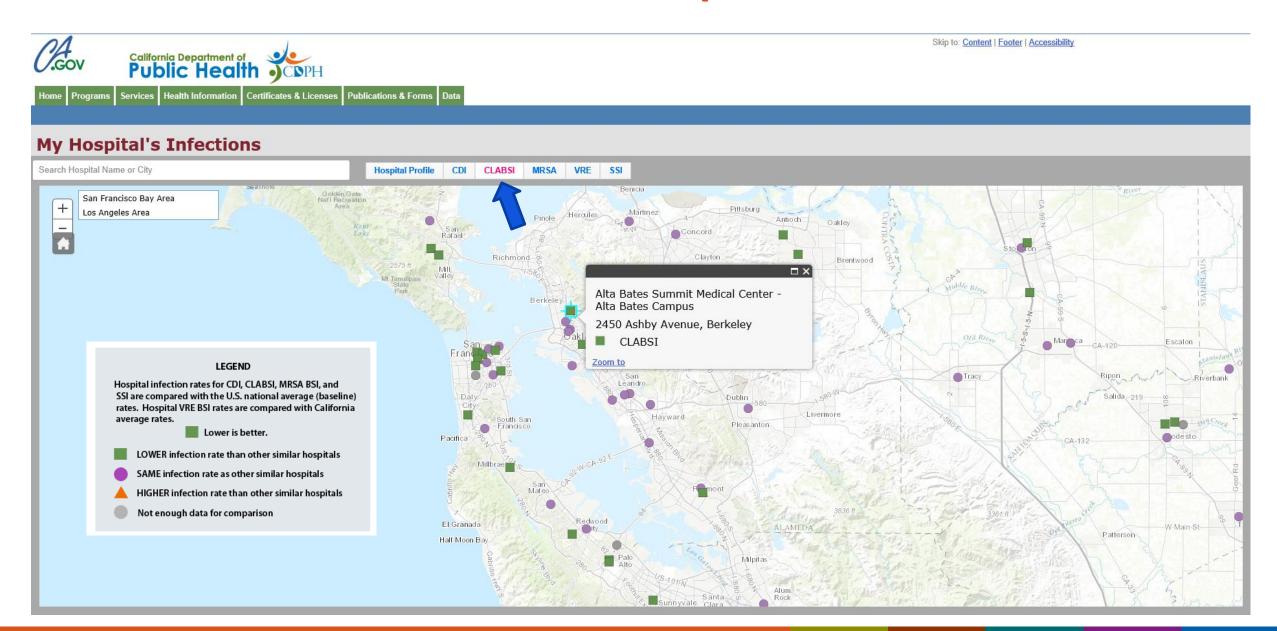
Public Reporting of HAI Data in Tennessee





https://tn.gov/assets/entities/health/attachments/TN_HAI_Report_Technical_October_2015.pdf

California's Interactive HAI Map - 2015 data



Data for Action: Local Health Departments

Public Health

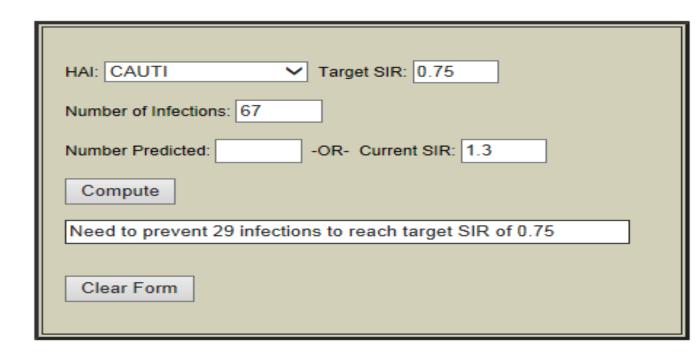




Targeted Assessment for Prevention (TAP) Strategy

Target → Assess → Prevent

- Target facilities/units with high burden/excess of HAIs
- Assess gaps in infection prevention in targeted facilities/units
- Prevent infections by implementing interventions to address the gaps



A linear progression framework for quality improvement

NHSN AND HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

- Since 2006, CDC has enabled state health departments in states with mandatory HAI reporting requirements to gain access to mandatorily reported data in their jurisdiction.
 - To date, 36 states, Philadelphia and Washington D.C. use NHSN for that purpose.
- Since 2011, States that do not have a mandate for HAI reporting, or that seek to complement their mandate with additional data, can also access data in NHSN by entering into a Data Use Agreement (DUA) with CDC and using the NHSN group function.
 - To date, CDC has a DUA with ten states.

THE DATA USE AGREEMENT (DUA)

Stipulates the data will be used solely for surveillance and prevention purposes and not for public reporting of facility-specific data or any regulatory or punitive actions against facilities, such as a fine or licensure action.

[State Department of Health] acknowledges that CDC/NHSN will provide a time-limited opportunity for healthcare institutions participating in NHSN in their jurisdiction to opt out of reporting COVERED

DATA PROTECTIONS

CDC's legal authorities to obtain COVERED DATA from healthcare institutions are 42 U.S.C. section 241(a) (Public Health Service Act section 301(a)), pertaining to CDC's broad public health authority to conduct research and investigations, and 42 U.S.C. section 242k (Public Health Service Act section 306). pertaining to the collection of statistical data. CDC's authority to keep the COVERED DATA

P. U.S.C. section 242m (Public Health C 88552 and 552a.

tes, including 18 U.S.C. section 1001 ment of the United States), may be from release pursuant to this Agreement

ustodian of COVERED DATA stored in its maintaining appropriate administrative, ess to or use of these files for example I persons who have access to COVERED RED DATA, approved encryption of

ED DATA stored in its data files:

ical safeguards]

stent permitted by State and federal law, it open records laws; to media; for litigation petitive harm; or to anyone other than o use those data for surveillance and/or

dditional safeguards that protect against the

advance of any forthcoming changes to ast release of COVERED DATA. [State rminate the Agreement as a result of this

COVERED DATA will be for adverse nt to signing this agreement, specifically g the signing date. COVERED DATA

will notify newly enrolling institutions of nstitutions will have full knowledge of how nt of Health] and can opt out of providing

ent that the [State Department of Health] is ose other than surveillance and prevention.

inning on the Agreement Effective Date, The submission by either Party of written notice ement shall cease 5 days after the date that Iealth] OR 5 days after CDC/NHSN receives

actice that constitutes a material breach of N may immediately and unilaterally

the [State Department of Health] must delete thin one year of the conclusion of this OVEREĎ DATA in its files

at they have read, understand, and agree to

Director, CDC Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion

Data Use Agreement

Between

And Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC"), National Healthcare Safety Network

Health] shall be referred to individually as a "Party," or collectively as the "Parties."

The [State Department of Health] and CDC/NHSN enter into this Data Use Agreement (the "Agreement") / ("Effective Date"). CDC/NHSN and the [State Department of

This Agreement establishes a formal data access and data use relationship between CDC/NHSN and the [State Department of Health]. This Agreement covers individual- and institution-identifiable data, received by the CDC/NHSN subject to the Federal Privacy Act, 5 USC §§552 and 552a, from the NHSN Patient Safety Component and Healthcare Personnel Safety Component as listed in the attached document that have been voluntarily submitted to NHSN by healthcare institutions in [State] and for which there is no State mandate for reporting of such individual- or institution-identifiable data ("COVERED DATA"). However, COVERED DATA shall NOT include data pertaining to federal or tribal healthcare

The Parties shall abide by all applicable Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations including, without limitation, all patient confidentiality and medical record requirements and any applicable Institutional Review Board ("IRB") requirements.

STATE'S USES OF COVERED DATA

[State Department of Health] agrees to use the COVERED DATA for surveillance and/or prevention purposes only (e.g., evaluating the impact of a targeted program to reduce central line-associated bloodstream infections). [State Department of Health] specifically agrees not to use the COVERED DATA obtained under this data use agreement for purpose of public reporting of institution-specific data or any regulatory or punitive actions against healthcare institutions, such as a fine or licensure action. The Parties acknowledge that COVERED DATA is limited to those data specified in the attached document, which identifies the complete set of data items, e.g., facility survey data, central line associated bloodstream infection numerator data, that [State Department of Health] will have access to as a result of this Agreement.

[State Department of Health] agrees to designate an NHSN Group Administrator and CDC/NHSN agrees to grant the State's designated NHSN Group Administrator access to the State's COVERED DATA. In the event that the NHSN Group Administrator leaves that role prior to assigning a replacement via the NHSN application, CDC/NHSN requires notification in writing on official letterhead from the signatory or the signatory's successor to assure continuity.

The designated NHSN Group Administrator for [State Department of Health] is [Insert Name.]

[State Department of Health] agrees that access to individual- and institution-identifiable data provided under the terms of the Agreement will be limited solely to department staff or contractors who are explicitly authorized to use those data for surveillance and/or prevention purposes only

Final Version - 09/01/2011

Extension of Data Access to Local Health Departments

- Currently there are several large local health departments that receive Epidemiology Laboratory Capacity (ELC) funding from CDC
- NHSN access will greatly benefit Health Department efforts to track and manage ELC activities at the state and local level.
- Health Departments will better be able to assess the gaps in infection prevention using TAP reports
 - Identify locations to target using the TAP Report
 - Aim to capture awareness and perceptions among facility staff and healthcare personnel related to prevention policies and practices
 - Assess potential gaps in infection control using the Facility Assessment Tools

Leveraging DUAs for More Access

- The DUA can provide health departments with access to data that currently are outside the scope of most state and federal reporting mandates, such as Antimicrobial Use and Resistance data.
- CDC currently has DUAs with 10 state health departments, each of which is accessing NHSN data that are across various settings, and we welcome the opportunity to engage more states, localities, and territories in the DUA process.
- We expect that these changes will yield benefits for all parties to DUAs, and we will gladly discuss health department recommendations as we continue to develop our work-in-progress updates to the forms and processes.

Health Department Access to NHSN Data

- NHSN data access will be extended to local and territorial health departments for surveillance and prevention purposes – as is currently done for state health departments – via data use agreements
- CDC will provide to state, local, or territorial health departments facility-level information to facilitate HAI prevention efforts
- During outbreak investigations, CDC will provide state, local, or territorial health departments with facility-level data to assist case-finding or outbreak control
 - This does not replace the requirement for facilities to adhere to local and state public health reporting requirements including reporting outbreaks to public health authorities as mandated.

These new purposes of NHSN are part of the updated Consent, which should be accepted by all facilities by April 14, 2018.

21

What information can be shared with health departments for HAI prevention activities?

- NHSN data that identify facilities within a health department's jurisdiction that would benefit most from HAI prevention initiatives.
 - i.e., specific facilities to target for prevention activities
- CDC can provide these additional data to requesting health departments regardless of their existing access to NHSN data.
- These new provisions are designed to extend NHSN data access to new public health users and uses, which broadens NHSN's capacity and services, enables analysis and action at all geographic levels, and enhances the system's value for HAI prevention and response.

What information can be made available to health departments during outbreaks?

- CDC can provide patient-level and facility-level data to assist in an outbreak response.
- Data from the Patient Safety Component that can be shared include:
 - Names of facilities within their jurisdiction with similar organisms or clusters (e.g., case finding)
 - Baseline rates for problem of interest within the jurisdiction
 - Standardized infection ratios (SIRs) for other HAIs at the outbreak facility (currently limited to C. difficile, CLABSI and CAUTI)
 - Requests for other data will be considered on a case by case basis

What does a health department need to do to receive this information?

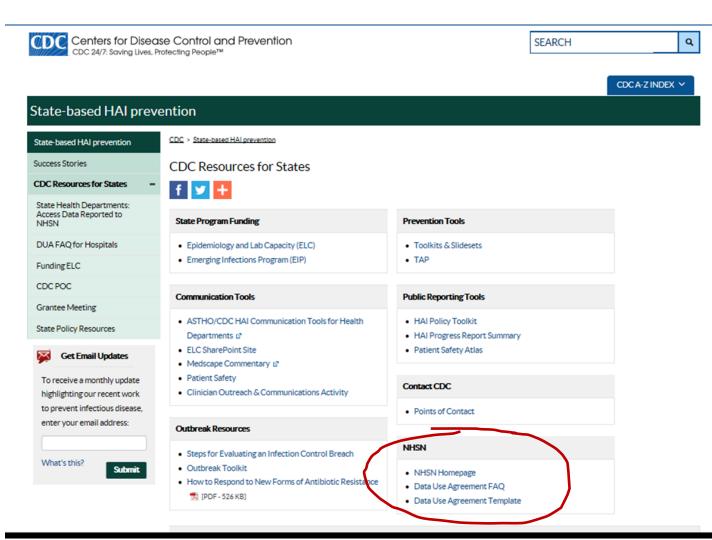
- Contact <u>HAIoutbreak@cdc.gov</u> to communicate details of the situation/investigation and provide an outline of the information requested
- Demonstrate that the information is being requested in support of an acute active public health response (i.e., outbreak)
- Indicate how the data will provide actionable information that will assist in the response
- 4) Describe any relevant NHSN data access that is currently available via DUA, state or local reporting mandate, and/or voluntary NHSN group

CDC Reminds Health Departments...

- Requests for NHSN data outside of the health department's jurisdiction will require consultation with CDC and the other health department(s) before data can be shared due to privacy requirements CDC must adhere
- Delays in reporting to NHSN (up to 6 months) limit the utility of NHSN for case finding
- CDC encourages health departments to use the NHSN data and tools that are already accessible to them via DUAs, state or local reporting mandates, and/or voluntary NHSN groups
 - CDC can provide consultation to assist with these analyses

How to Engage with CDC Regarding DUAs?

- Review the DUA template
 - https://www.cdc.gov/hai/ state-resources/duaannouncment.html
- Contact the Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion (DHQP)
 - HAIAR@cdc.gov



Additional Information for Health Departments

- NHSN Consent information: https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/about-nhsn/technology.html
- Consent Frequently Asked Questions: https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/about-nhsn/faq-agreement-to-participate.html
- DUA Frequently Asked Questions: https://www.cdc.gov/hai/state-resources/dua-faq.html
- Email: <u>NHSNDUA@cdc.gov</u>



The Los Angeles County NHSN Group Experience

Kelsey OYong HAI Coordinator

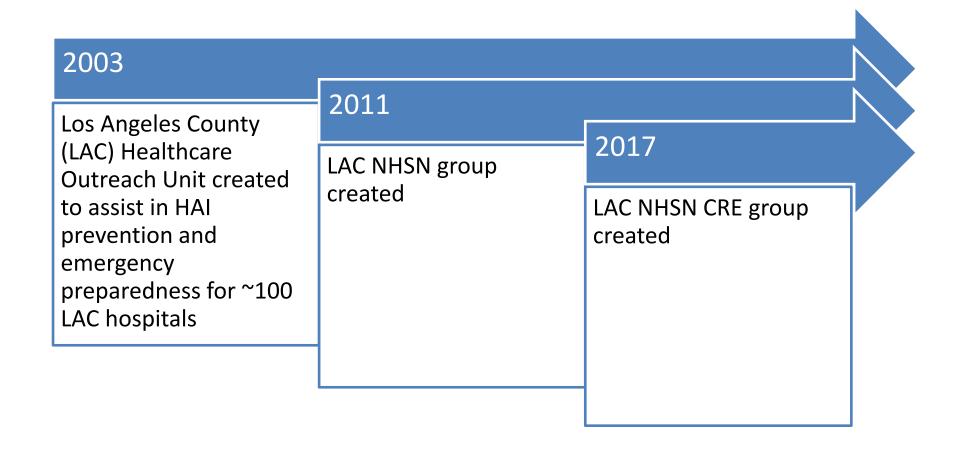
Sandeep Bhaurla
Antimicrobial Resistance Epidemiologist

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health



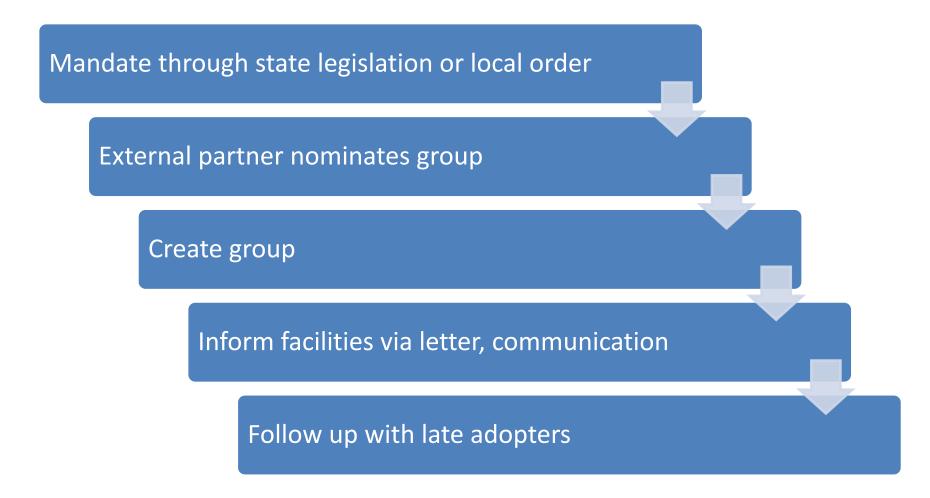


LAC DPH Timeline





General process for obtaining NHSN data in LA County





California State mandate

- CA Senate Bill (SB) 739 (2006) required California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to develop a plan to obtain and analyze healthcare-associated infections (HAI) data
- CA SB 1058 (2008) required general acute care hospitals (ACHs) to report the following HAIs to CDPH via NHSN:
 - SSI
 - CLABSI
 - MRSA BSI
 - CDI
 - VRE



Informing hospitals, part 1

- April 2010: sent letter to all ACHs requesting <u>voluntary</u> conferral of rights of the same data being submitted to CDPH
 - Included steps to enroll in LAC PH group
 - Sent to CEO, QA director, ICC chair, IP

The Los Angeles County (LAC) Department of Public Health Acute Communicable Disease Control Program is asking you to confer rights to the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) group – LA County Public Health. Conferring rights to the LAC group will allow the LA County Public Health group administrator to view healthcare associated infection (HAI) data that was reported to the state and provide assistance with NHSN reporting issues if needed.

General acute care hospitals are mandated by California Senate Bills 739 and 1058 to report HAIs. Each hospital must enroll with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention NHSN, join the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) NHSN group, and confer rights to CDPH.

Joining the LAC NHSN group is voluntary; however we would like to have all LAC acute care facilities participate in order to characterize hospital associated infections. Please note that conferring rights to this group will not permit other facilities within the group to view your data. Only the group administrator of the LA County Public Health group may see the member facilities' data.



Informing hospitals, part 2

- September 2010: similar letter sent to hospital NHSN administrator
- Clarified the following:

Recent state legislation requires you to share hospital associated infection data with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) via the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN). We at the Los Angeles County (LAC) Department of Public Health Acute Communicable Disease Control Program are requesting access to the same data via our NHSN group – called "LA County Public Health." Conferring rights to this group will allow the group administrator to view the data and provide assistance with NHSN reporting issues if needed. Giving LAC direct access to your NHSN data will allow us to assess local trends in a more timely manner, which can be essential to decrease the effects of disease.

Please note that joining and conferring rights to this group will not permit other facilities within the group to view your data. Only the group administrator may see the member facilities data. Data entered into NHSN will be aggregated when analyzed, and we will never publicly identify individual facilities. Furthermore, CDPH is solely responsible for public reporting of individual facility information.

At this time, joining our group is voluntary; however we would like to have all LAC acute care facilities participate in order that we may perform a complete analysis of hospital associated infection trends.



Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae Surveillance

• CRE made reportable for all ACHs (including long-term acute care) and skilled nursing facilities in 2017

January 19, 2017

RE:

TO: All Acute Care Hospitals and Skilled Nursing Facilities in Los Angeles County

FROM: Jeffrey D. Gunzenhauser, M.D., M.P.H.

Interim Health Officer

Health Officer Order for Reporting of Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae and

Antimicrobial Resistance

Antimicrobial resistance, including carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE), is a growing public health problem. In order to better understand the magnitude of the problem and identify areas for public health intervention, I am issuing this Health Officer Order mandating that all acute care hospitals and skilled nursing facilities report clinical laboratory CRE-positive tests isolated from any specimen source to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (LAC DPH). In addition, I am requiring acute care hospitals, and skilled nursing facilities that generate an antibiogram, to provide LAC DPH the most recent antibiogram each year.



Why CRE via NHSN

- LabID Event reporting tracks positive laboratory results without clinical assessment
 - Much less labor-intensive method
- All hospitals are already enrolled in NHSN and reporting LabID events
 - More and more SNFs enrolling as well
- Reduced DPH data entry burden



Helping Facilities Get Ready

- Provided instructions on how to:
 - Join new LA County NHSN CRE Group
 - Confer rights
 - Add CRE to their monthly reporting plan
 - Create custom fields
 - Enter CRE events into NHSN
- Also conducted 2 live webinars, with time for Q&A
 - Compiled questions into FAQs document



INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLYING WITH THE 2017 CRE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following instructions relate to the Health Officer Order for Reporting of Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) and Antimicrobial Resistance of Bacterial Pathogens, issued on January 19, 2017.

> Updated information and instructions for CRE reporting can be found at: http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/acd/Diseases/CRE.htm

Contents

	Contents							
1 Surveillance Definition								
	1.1	Reporting Requirements	. :					
	1.2	CRE Definition	. :					
2	Sub	mitting Data via the National Healthcare Safety Network – All NHSN Enrolled Facilities	.:					
	2.1	Joining the New LA County CRE NHSN Group	. :					
	2.2	Conferring Rights	. :					
	2.3	Adding CRE to Monthly Reporting Plan	. 4					
	2.4	Creating Custom Reporting Fields	. :					
	2.5	Entering CRE Events into NHSN						
	2.6	Summary Data Entry	1(
3	Sub	mitting Data to Morbidity Unit – Skilled Nursing Facilities Only	1:					
	3.1	Completing CRE Epi Form	1:					
	3.2	Patient and Facility Information	1:					
	3.3	Diagnostic Information	1:					
	2.4	Unalthorne December						



CRE Website

• Link to website: http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/acd/Diseases/CRE.htm

CRE Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) English Spanish

<u>Health Officer Order for Reporting Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae</u> (CRE) and Antimicrobial Resistance (1-19-17)

Instructions for Complying with CRE Reporting Requirements

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) about Reporting CRE

CRE Case Report Form

Reporting Instruction Webinars

2017 LACDPH CRE and AR Health Officer Order Webinar

- Webinar Slides
- · Streaming Recording
- Download Recording

For questions, please email us at hai@ph.lacounty.gov



Considerations

- To collect all data we deemed necessary, we had to create custom fields
 - Order and label are important
- New group was created for CRE surveillance rather than add to existing group
 - Patient identifiers for CRE only
- Group must be nominated by external partner
 - Encourages buy-in from area hospitals
- Support from state health department is crucial
- Reaching out to hospital CEO/CMO was effective



How we've used NHSN data

- 2011: conducted LAC Group validation
- 2012: provided quarterly HAI updates in ACDC internal reports
- 2016: disseminated 1st regional NHSN summary
- Outbreak response
- HAI cluster detection (NHSN data in SaTScan)
- Targeted interventions
 - CDI Collaborative recruitment
 - Healthcare personnel influenza vaccination improvement project
 - Antimicrobial resistance & stewardship assistance



NHSN Snapshots

Annual review of NHSN data with each hospital



Los Angeles County Department of Public Health NHSN Healthcare Associated Infections Snapshot

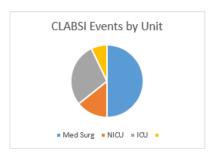


Hospital A Summary Year 2015

This snapshot is preliminary data gathered from NHSN and Targeted Assessment for Prevention (TAP) reports that is limited and meant for internal use only. All SIRs apply to the above time period only.

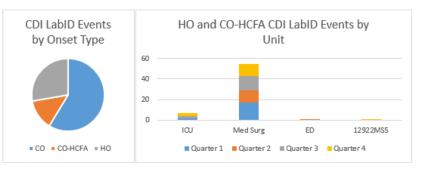
CLABSI TAP Report

Events	Device Days	DUR %	CAD	SIR	LAC
(I, N,W)	(I, N, W)	(I, N, W)	(I, N, W)	(I, N, W)	SIR
14	12026	25	5.7	0.9	0.7
(4, 2, 8)	(3159, 260, 8607)	(52, 18, 21)	(1.4, 1.7, 2.6)	(0.8, N/A, 0.8)	



CDI LabID TAP Report

COHCFA Prevalence Rate	Healthcare Onset Events Count	Healthcare Onset Events Expected	CAD	SIR	LAC SIR	
0.22	43	34.7	11.67	1.24	1.09	



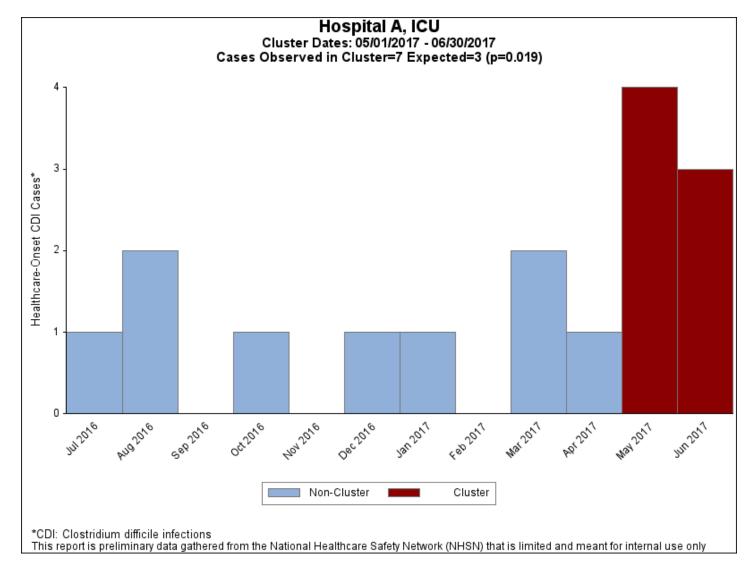


CDI Collaborative recruitment

You are being invited to participate in this CDI collaborative because 2014 data, reported through the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN), indicates your hospital has not met the 2013 national HAI reduction goals for CDI. The table below indicates the cumulative attributable difference (CAD), which is the number of infections that must be prevented within your facility to achieve the national standardized infection ratio (SIR) goal.



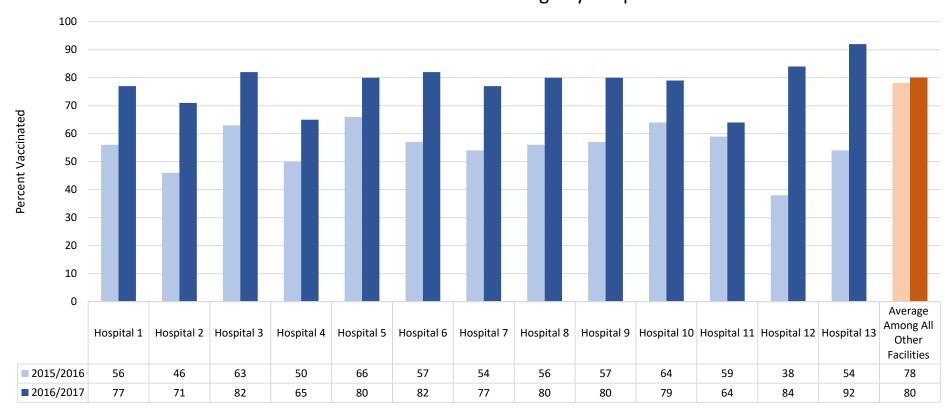
Cluster detection using NHSN data





Healthcare personnel influenza vaccination improvement project

Healthcare Personnel Influenza Vaccination Coverage by Hospital and Influenza Season





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National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) Data Access and Use, City of Philadelphia



January 23, 2018 Tiina Peritz, RN,BSN,MS Phillip Hahn, MPH,CPH

Objectives

- Describe process for gaining access to NHSN data
- Describe current and future uses of NHSN data

Gaining Access to NHSN Data

TIINA PERITZ

Pursuing NHSN Access

- ELC funding for Hemodialysis Bloodstream Infection (BSI) Prevention Project
 - Request to voluntarily share NHSN data became a barrier for facility enrollment
- Initiated local legislative approach to gain access to NHSN data

Drafted "NHSN Reporting Amendment" Fall 2015 Approved by the Philadelphia Board of Health September 2016

Legislation in effect October 2016

Facility Enrollment - Option 1: Direct Outreach by PDPH

- Facilities need to join PDPH NHSN group in order to share data
 - Previously voluntary enrollment for hemodialysis facilities
- Targeting individual facilities reporting to NHSN
 - Facility identification
 - Points-of-contact in the facility
 - Communications
 - Follow up
- Possibly a long and labor-intensive process!!

Facility Enrollment - Option 2: NHSN Super Group

- Local legislation requiring NHSN data sharing enabled CDC to share data directly with PDPH
 - Data use agreements with CDC limited to state health departments due to NHSN User Agreement language
- PDPH NHSN Super Group established in April 2017
 - All Philadelphia facilities added by CDC
 - Notifications to facilities by email and within NHSN
 - Facilities required to accept enrollment
 - Data immediately available

Data Requested from Facilities

- Data to be requested needs to be specified by "defining templates" in NHSN
- Ideally completed prior to facility enrollment
- PDPH templates defined to include all data reported by Philadelphia facilities
 - All five NHSN components
 - All facility types
 - Unlimited time range
 - Unit level data
 - Patient identifiers
 - No identifiers for HCW data

Using NHSN Data

PHILLIP HAHN

Data for Presentations, Projects, and Publications

- City-wide data that individual facilities have never seen
- Easy to match data visualization strategies to what facilities are used to

Philadelphia Heialthitasteาฟิงย์สหยาทิศที่ในโอที่เรอโฟล์แก้เสียใต้เลียใต้เลียใต้เลียใต้เลียใต้เลียใต้เลียใต้เลียใต้เลียใต้เสียใต้เล้ใต้เล้ใต้เล้ใต้เล้เล้ใต้เล Mean % of Range of Healthcare Comparison to the Facility Type **Healthcare Workers** Healthy People 2020 Goal **Worker Vaccination** Vaccinated Percentages (90%)* Better Acute-Care, Hospitals (adults) 77-99% Ambulatory Surgical Centers 35-100% 78.5% X Worse Hemodialysis Facilities 58-100% X Worse 82.7% Long Ter Acute Care Hospitals 46-97% X Worse---sir=1 73.3% Oncology 4 ospitals 91.0% ★ Better 90-92% Pediatric Hospitals 94-99% ★ Better 97.0% Psychiatric Hospitals X Worse 70.0% 49-100% City of Philadelphia 20Total 2015 Q3 2016 Q3* 235-0400% Q1* 2017 Q2 201/05 rse 2015 Q4 **831,5%** 2016 Q2 *Facility types with only one facility reporting were suppressed

^{**}BasedRom Qhancal Add intertioned Fransolar Honferology **based on annual NHSN Patient Safety module

Identifying Facilities with Highest Infection Rates

- Standardized Infection Ratio (SIR)
- CDC's Targeted Assessment for Prevention (TAP) Strategy
 - Running TAP Reports in NHSN that rank facilities (and units) based on the highest burden of excess infections

National Healthcare Safety Network

TAP Report_CAUTI_Acute Care Hospitals (2015 Baseline)

Locations Ranked by CAD Within a Facility

SIR Goal: HHS Goal = 0.75

A TAP Report is the first step in the CDC TAP Strategy. For more information on the TAP strategy, please visit: http://www.cdc.gov/hai/prevent/tap.html

As of: November 9, 2017 at 3:58 PM

Date Range: B\$2_CAU_TAP summaryYM 2016M01 to 2017M10

Facility Rank	Facility Org ID	Facility Name	State	Type of Affiliation	Number of Beds	Location (LC)	Events (LC)	Device Days (LC)	DUR % (LC)	CAD (LC)	SIR (LC)	SIR Test	•	Ward+ No. Pathogens (EC,YS,PA,KS,PM,ES)
1	12382		PA	М	740	23 (6, 17)	114 (72, 42)	59040 (30914, 28126)		42.8 (25.6, 17.1)	1.2 (1.2, 1.3)		73 (25, 0, 9, 1, 4, 7)	47 (19, 0, 8, 1, 5, 4)
2	10219		PA	М	730	26 (5, 21)	102 (71, 31)	62751 (34869, 27882)	16 (55, 9)	30.3 (24.9, 5.4)	1.1 (1.2, 0.9)		76 (21, 0, 9, 16, 4, 7)	31 (11, 0, 4, 9, 1, 5)
3	11506		PA	М	769	44 (11, 33)	118 (68, 50)	68038 (31047, 36991)	22 (60, 14)	29.5 (17, 12.5)	1 (1, 1)		69 (30, 0, 10, 7, 2, 10)	51 (15, 0, 12, 2, 4, 4)

Target Facilities with Highest Infection Rates for Follow Up

- Infection Control Assessment and Response (ICAR) Assessments
- TAP Assessments
- In-services for healthcare facilities
- PDPH resource prioritization

Supplement Other Data Sources

- Combining NHSN data with other surveillance or programmatic data can answer questions that otherwise could not be answered
- Simple process to extract line lists and frequency tables to make datasets
- Example
 - Impact of an Infection Control Assessment and Response Visit on Dialysis Event Rates
 - NHSN → monthly dialysis event counts; patient-months
 - PDPH → ICAR data (date, company of facility, reason for assessment, etc.)

Future Plans for NHSN

- Healthcare-associated Infections & Antimicrobial Resistance newsletter to disseminate to regional healthcare providers and public health officials
- Guiding HAI/AR Collaborative Advisory Group priorities, topics, and projects
- Facility-specific updates based on various metrics devised from NHSN data

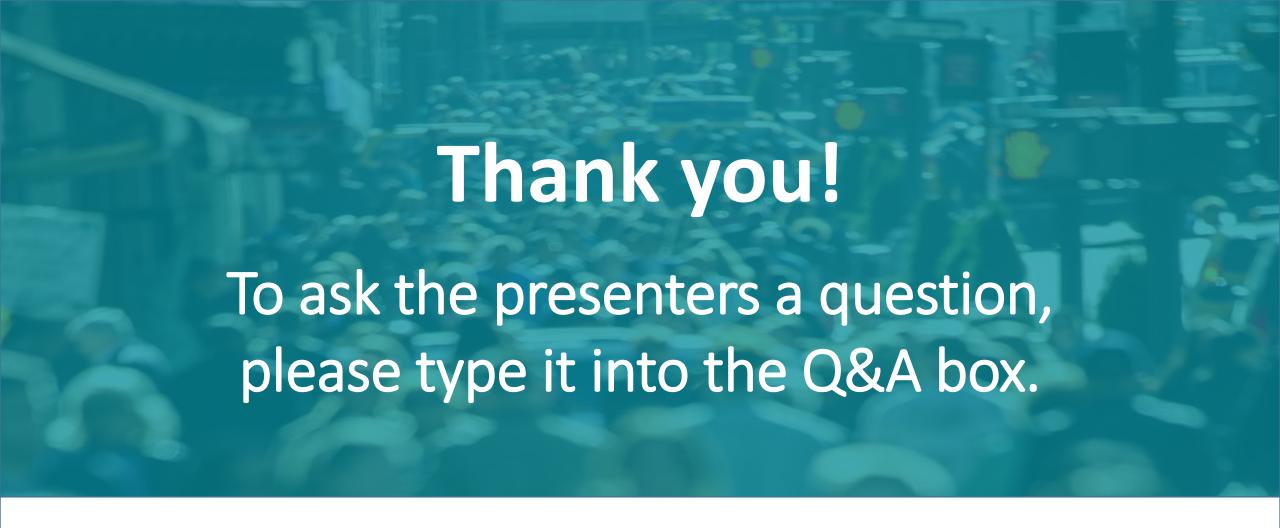
Thank you!

• Questions??

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Phillip Hahn, Phillip.Hahn@phila.gov





You will receive an evaluation following this webinar to help shape and improve future content.

For other information, feedback, or questions visit www.naccho.org or email infectiousdiseases@naccho.org

