House Bill 2524 established a mandatory Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Reporting Program. The program was created to raise awareness of HAIs, to promote a transparent means of informing consumers, and to aid healthcare facilities in preventing HAIs (healthoregon.org/hai). The following table compares the Oregon HAI reporting requirements and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Prospective Payment System requirements.

**HAI MEASUREMENT TYPE** | **CMS REQUIREMENTS³** | **OREGON REQUIREMENTS²** | **HOSPITALS AND LONG-TERM ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS¹** | **CMS REQUIREMENTS³** | **OREGON REQUIREMENTS²**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
**ANNUAL SURVEY** | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A
**DIALYSIS EVENT** | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Dialysis exit (2012) | Dialysis exit (2013)
**OTHER** | All minimum data set (MDS) elements required by the Skilled Nursing Facility Prospective Payment System | All minimum data set (MDS) elements including urinary tract infection in the last 30 days (2012) | N/A | N/A | N/A

**FOOTNOTES**
1. Long-term acute care hospitals are licensed as acute care hospitals in Oregon and therefore are subject to the same reporting requirements as hospitals.
2. CMS HAI reporting requirements are for prospective Payment System hospitals, not critical access hospitals or children’s hospitals. 3. OHA has retroactive access to any HAI data made reportable to CMS prior to the Oregon requirement.
4. Oregon HAI reporting requirements apply to all Oregon hospitals except those with waiver from HAI Reporting Program. (Waivers as of 2013)
5. Inpatient rehabilitation wards are recognized and licensed as acute care facilities in the state of Oregon.
6. Requirements as hospitals.
7. Communication of Multidrug-resistant Organisms during Patient Transfer:
When a referring healthcare facility transfers or discharges a patient who is infected or colonized with a multidrug-resistant organism (MDRO) or pathogen requiring Transmission-based Precautions, transfer documentation must include written notification of the infection or colonization to the receiving facility.³

**ADDITIONAL MANDATORY REPORTING**
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**HAI** – Healthcare-associated infection  
**OHA** – Oregon Health Authority  
**CLABSI** – Central line-associated bloodstream infection  
**SSI** – Surgical site infection  
**CAUTI** – Catheter-associated urinary tract infection  
**MRSA** – Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus  
**SCIP** – Surgical Care Improvement Project

**MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT ORGANISMS**
Multidrug-resistant organism (MDRO): an organism that causes human disease that has acquired antibiotic resistance, as listed and defined in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States, 2012. MDROs include but are not limited to:

- a) Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
- b) Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus (VRE)
- c) Carbapenem-resistant Entrobacteriaceae (CRE)
- d) Multidrug-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii
- e) Multidrug-resistant Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- f) Drug-resistant Staphylococcus pneumoniae
- g) Other Gram-negative bacteria producing extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL),
- h) Toxin-producing Clostridium difficile

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**MANDATORY OUTBREAK REPORTING**
Healthcare facilities and providers are required to report outbreaks of HAIs including MDROs of public health significance and common source outbreaks.³

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