

# Key terms, definitions, and steps for CLABSI NHSN Reporting

## Selected universal terms for HAI surveillance

### Date of event (DOE)

Depends on the type of LCBI; for LCBI 1, DOE = date of blood specimen collected. For LCBI 2 or 3, DOE = first date an element of criteria occurs within the infection window period

### Healthcare associated infection (HAI)

Applies to an infection if the DOE occurs on or after the 3<sup>rd</sup> calendar day of admission to an inpatient location

### Infection window period (IWP)

7 day period in which all site-specific infection criteria must be met. Date of collection of first positive blood specimen, 3 days before, 3 days after

### Present on admission (POA)

Applies to an infection if the DOE occurs during the POA time period (day of admission to an inpatient location, 2 days before admission, 1 day after admission)

### Repeat infection timeframe (RIT)

14-day timeframe during which no new infections of the same type are reported

### Location of Attribution (LOA)

The inpatient location where the patient was assigned on the DOE

## Selected definitions specific to CLABSI surveillance

### Primary bloodstream infection

An LCBI that is not secondary to an infection at another body site

### Secondary BSI

A BSI thought to be seeded from a site-specific infection at another body site

### Secondary BSI attribution period

The period in which a blood specimen must be collected for a secondary BSI to be attributed to a primary site of infection

### Access

Line placement, or use of any CL for infusion, withdrawal of blood, or hemodynamic monitoring during the current inpatient admission

### Eligible central line

A CL that has been in place for >2 consecutive calendar days, following the first access of the central line, in an inpatient location, during the current admission

### Eligible BSI organism

An organism that is not an excluded pathogen for use in meeting LCBI or MBI-LCBI criteria

## Key steps for CLABSI NHSN reporting

- Review all mapped locations and edit as needed
- Check that confer rights template is up to date
- Enter monthly reporting plans
- Report denominator data (patient/central line days)
- Report numerator data (infections)
- Review alerts and data

## Steps for assessing presence of CLABSI

### After a positive blood specimen

- Determine the IWP
- Determine elements present in IWP
- Consider the organism and determine DOE
- Determine if POA or HAI
  - If POA, stop! Nothing to report
- If HAI, determine device association and location of attribution
- Determine RIT
- Determine if another site-specific source of infection is present
  - If secondary, stop! No CLABSI to report – go to secondary BSI
- If not secondary, determine LCBI 1, 2, or 3 based on organism and symptom (if required)