

Laboratory-identified *C. difficile* Infection Event in LTCF

NHSN LTCF MDRO/*C. difficile* protocol http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/LTC/LTCF-LabID-Event-Protocol_FINAL_8-24-12.pdf

Resident name _____
Record number _____ Date of admission _____ Date of previous positive *C. difficile* test result _____
Date of review _____ Date of event _____ (date of specimen collection)

C. difficile infection laboratory-identified event (CDI LabID)

Individual is receiving care at the LTCF at the time of specimen collection

AND

Stool specimen to be tested conforms to the collection container

AND

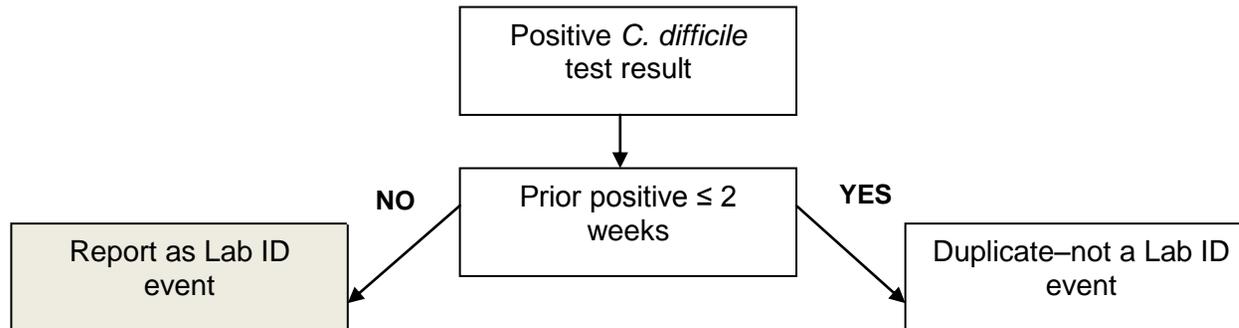
A positive *C. difficile* test result is obtained by at least one of the following laboratory methods

○ detection of *C. difficile* toxin A or B by enzyme immunoassay (EIA)

○ detection of a toxin-producing *C. difficile* organism by stool culture or by other laboratory means (e.g., nucleic acid amplification by PCR)

AND

Any previous *C. difficile* positive test result was obtained >14 days prior to the current test result



Laboratory-identified MDRO Event in LTCF

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Resident name _____

Record number _____ Date of admission _____ Date of previous MDRO culture result _____

Date of review _____ Date of event _____ (date of specimen collection)

MDRO laboratory-identified event (MDRO LabID)

Individual is receiving care at the LTCF at time of specimen collection

AND

Specimen is collected for clinical assessment purposes (not active surveillance testing)

AND

One of the following definitions of a unique laboratory event is met

- MDRO isolate is the first one obtained in the calendar month from any specimen source (e.g., urine, wound, sputum, blood) for the resident (if source is blood, a prior positive blood culture with the same MDRO must not occur ≤ 14 days before the current blood culture, even if in different calendar months)
- MDRO isolate the first obtained from a blood source in the calendar month (with no prior positive blood culture with the same MDRO ≤ 14 days before the current blood culture). A prior MDRO may or may not have been obtained from another source (e.g., urine, wound, sputum)

