

**CENTRAL LINE-ASSOCIATED BLOODSTREAM INFECTION (CLABSI) – LCBI 2**  
 (NHSN CLABSI protocol [http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/pscManual/4PSC\\_CLABScurrent.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/pscManual/4PSC_CLABScurrent.pdf))

<b>Patient Name</b>		<b>Medical Records No.</b>	
<b>Date of Admission</b>	<b>Date of Review</b>		<b>Date of Event</b>
<b>Date of Central Line Insertion</b>		<b>Date of Central Line Removal</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Date of event is > 2 calendar days after admission (date of admission is day 1).			
<input type="checkbox"/> All elements used to meet infection criteria occur within the 7-day Infection Window (3 calendar days before first positive culture was taken, day culture was taken, and 3 calendar days after culture was taken). Infection Window: _____ to _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> Patient has a central line (CL) or umbilical catheter (UC) in place for > 2 calendar days on the date of event, with day of device placement being Day 1 (or, if the patient is admitted or transferred with a central line in place, day of first access is Day 1). <input type="checkbox"/> Day 1 of line <input type="checkbox"/> Day 2 of line <input type="checkbox"/> Day 3+ of line			
<b>AND</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> A CL or UC is in place on the date of event or day before. If a CL or UC was in place for > 2 calendar days and then removed, the date of event of the LCBI must be the day of discontinuation or the next day. <input type="checkbox"/> Line in place on day of event <input type="checkbox"/> Line in place day before event			
<b>AND</b>			
Patient must meet the following criteria for <b>laboratory-confirmed bloodstream infection (LCBI) – criterion 2 (for any patient)</b> :			
<input type="checkbox"/> Patient has at least <b>one</b> of the following signs or symptoms: <input type="checkbox"/> Fever (> 38° C) <input type="checkbox"/> Chills <input type="checkbox"/> Hypotension			
<b>AND</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Organism cultured from blood is <b>not</b> related to an infection at another site (see Appendix 1 – Secondary BSI Guide).			
<b>AND</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> The same common commensal [i.e., diphtheroids ( <i>Corynebacterium</i> spp. not <i>C. diphtheriae</i> ), <i>Bacillus</i> spp. (not <i>B. anthracis</i> ), <i>Propionibacterium</i> spp., coagulase-negative staphylococci (including <i>S. epidermidis</i> ), viridans group streptococci, <i>Aerococcus</i> spp., and <i>Micrococcus</i> spp.] is identified from <b>two or more</b> blood specimens drawn on separate occasions (see note 5 below) by a culture or non-culture based microbiologic testing method which is performed for purposes of clinical diagnosis or treatment (e.g., not active surveillance culture/testing [ASC/AST]). See complete list of common commensals at <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/XLS/master-organism-Com-Commensals-Lists.xlsx">http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/XLS/master-organism-Com-Commensals-Lists.xlsx</a> . Note: The matching common commensals represent a single element; therefore, the collection date of the first common commensal is the date of the element used to determine the date of event.			