# USING NHSN AR, SETUP, REPORTING, AND USES

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- JC R3 Report July 2022
- Use of leading practices in US hospital antimicrobial stewardship programs October 2022
- The 2023 IPPS rule expands the list of required public health measures under the CMS Promoting Interoperability Program to include antimicrobial use and resistance (AUR) surveillance.
- Beginning in 2024, hospitals must report AUR data to CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) to earn full credit under the Public Health Objective.
- Its better for resistance and patients

## VENDOR

- Select your Vendor
  - Asolva \$ They have worked with NHSN since 2015, CAH and small hospitals are there bread and butter.
  - Sentri7 \$\$\$ \$2400 a month for Clinical Pharmacy, Dose Me RX, Infection Prevention

- <u>https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/ps-analysis-resources/aur/ar-validation-508.pdf</u>
- You will work with your vendor to make sure your NHSN location map is correct in NHSN and it's the same on the vendor site.
- Your vendor will send data to NHSN AR.
- You will generate data sets (I will show in next slide)
- Make sure your are getting data for all the mapped areas the vendor is sending data

# I HAVE DATA IN, NOW WHAT?





Southwest Memorial Hospital

MMEYER3749

#### NHSN - National Healthcare Safety Network

NHSN Home	Generate Data Sets (Patient Safety)
Dashboard +	Reporting Data Sets
Reporting Plan	
Patient •	Include data for the following time period:
Event •	Beginning Ending
Procedure	
Summary Data	Last Generated:
COVID-19	Generate Reporting Data Sets to include data beginning 01/2010 and anding 11/2022
Import/Export	to include data beginning 01/2010 and ending 11/2022
Surveys 🕨	
Analysis 🕨 🕨	Generate Data Sets
Users >	Reports
Facility •	Statistics Calculator
Group •	
Logout	

- Confirm: Review 20 AR Events to ensure the specimen collection date is correct. For example, if the event
  was reported from an inpatient location the specimen collection date should be on or after the admission
  date. Per the AR Option protocol, specimens collected in the outpatient location types Emergency
  Department & 24-hour Observation Area should use the exact same date for both specimen collection date
  and admission date.
- Confirm: Review 30-50 AR Events to confirm the final interpretation reflects the consolidated results of the specific tests (E-test, MIC, and Disk Diffusion [Zone test]) interpretations. For example, as shown in the below screenshot, if the final interpretation is reported as "R", at least one specific test (E-test, MIC, and Disk Diffusion [Zone test]) result should be also reported as "R".

- Confirm: Review 10 AR Events with specimens: Collected during the last 7 days of the month or With target organisms identified where subsequent susceptibility testing may have been performed Confirm any subsequent susceptibility testing completed by the lab is included in the NHSN AR Event results.
- Confirm: Review the Antimicrobial Resistant Organisms Line List to confirm MDROs at your facility are being submitted to NHSN.
- Confirm: Once AR Events have been submitted for at least three months, review trends over time for specific organisms: Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, and Enterobacter spp.
   Discuss any unexpected AR Event numbers with the vendor being used to submit AR Option data to NHSN.

- Compare you antibiogram to the resistance antibiogram in NHSN
- They will be different but make sure hospital antibiogram shows the same resistance as the AR antibiogram.
- If different make sure your reporting lab is using the most current FDA or CLSI version for the M39 document.
- FDA can be different from the CLSI.

# **REPORTS IN NHSN AR**



#### REPORTS IN NHSN AR ANTIBIOGRAM

$\leftarrow$ $\rightarrow$ C $\triangle$ $\square$ nhsr	2.cdc.gov/ps/showAnalysisReport.action	È	☆	6	*	С	:
Import/ExportSurveysAnalysisUsersFacilityGroupLogout	<ul> <li>Line Listing - All Antimicrobial Resistance Events</li> <li>Bar Chart - All Antimicrobial Resistance Events</li> <li>Line Listing - Antimicrobial Resistant Organisms</li> <li>Frequency Table - Antimicrobial Resistant Organisms</li> <li>Facility-wide antibiogram (Percent Susceptible) and Percent Tested</li> <li>Rate Table - Antimicrobial Resistance Percentages</li> <li>Rate Table - Hospital-onset Antimicrobial Resistance Incidence</li> <li>Rate Table - Community-onset Antimicrobial Resistance Prevalence</li> <li>Rate Table - Outpatient Antimicrobial Resistance Prevalence</li> <li>Rate Table - Hospital-onset Positive Culture Incidence by Organism</li> <li>Rate Table - Community-onset Positive Culture Prevalence by Organism</li> </ul>						
	<ul> <li>Line Listing - All AR Summary Data</li> <li>Data Quality</li> <li>Data Listing - Antimicrobial Use Data to Review</li> </ul>						Ì

# **REPORTS IN NHSN AR: BAR**

(APPENDIX I. NHSN AR OPTION PHÉNOTYPE DÉFINITIONS )



National Healthcare Safety Network

# **REPORTS IN NHSN AR: BAR**



Data contained in this report were last generated on November 3, 2022 at 2:28 PM to include data beginning January 2010 through November 2022. Data restricted to the twelve time periods ending with the most recent time period of data in the analysis dataset, after modification.

# **REPORTS IN NHSN AR: FREQUENCY TABLE**

#### C 🏠 🔒 nhsn2.cdc.gov/ps/runRequestAnalysisReport.action

#### National Healthcare Safety Network Frequency Table - Antimicrobial Resistant Organisms As of: November 21, 2022 at 3:00 PM Date Range: All ANTIBIOGRAM AR

 $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ 

If (((phenotype\_AR IN ("MR\$A\_AR", "E\$Cecoll\_AR", "E\$Cklebsiella\_AR", "carbN\$\_ACine\_AR", "MDR\_ACine\_AR", "VREfaecium\_AR", "VREfaecills\_AR", "CREexpanded\_AR", "FR\_Candi\_AR", "DR\_\$P\_AR")))

Frequency					Т	able of ph	enotype_A	AR by spea	DateYM						
								specDat	teYM						
	phenotype_AR	2021M02	2021M05	2021M07	2021M08	2021M11	2021M12	2022M02	2022M03	2022M04	2022M06	2022M07	2022M08	2022M09	Total
	DR_SP_AR	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
	ESCecoli_AR	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	9
	ESCklebsiella_AR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
	MDR_PA_AR	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	MRSA_AR	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	VREfaecium_AR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Total	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	3	2	2	24

1. Please find the document containing Phenotype\_AR definitions at https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/ps-analysis-resources/aur/ar-phenotype-definitions-508.pdf Data contained in this report were last generated on November 3, 2022 at 2:28 PM to include data beginning January 2010 through November 2022.

### MY FAVORITE REPORT AU TAS (TARGETED ASSESSMENT FOR STEWARDSHIP)

Centers fo CDC 24/7: Savi	r Disease Control and Prevention ng Lives, Protecting People™ NATIONAL HEALTH SAFETY NETWO	CARE
NHSN - National I	Healthcare Safety Network	oital 🔻
NHSN Home Alerts	VHSN Patient Safety Component Home Page	
Dashboard	TAP Strategy TAS Dashboard tegy Dashboard	
Patient •	<ul> <li>TAS Dashboard</li> </ul>	
Event •		
Procedure •		
Summary Data	Population: Adult	
COVID-19	All Antibacterials School Export PDF	
Suprovs	BSHO Generate New Last Generated: November 3, 2022 2:32 PM	
Analysis	GramPos	
Users	NSBL	
Facility •	CDI Antifungal Refresh Reset Save	
Group		
Logout	No SAAR targets set.	
	Footnotes  1. Abbreviations: ALL - All antibacterial agents; BSHO - Broad spectrum antibacterial agents predominantly used for hospital-onset infections; BSCA - Broad spectrum antibacterial agents predominantly used for community-acquired infections; GRAMPOS - Antibacterial agents predominantly used for resistant Gram-positive infections (e.g., MRSA); NSBL - Narrow spectrum beta-lactam agents; CDI - Antibacterial agents posing the highest risk for CDI; ANTIFGL - Antifungal agents predominantly used for invasive candidiasis. 2. ND = No SAAR data available; NT = SAAR data but no SAAR Target available. As a reminder, AU-CAD values only appear if you've entered a SAAR target and have uploaded AU data for locations that can generate SAARs. 3. AU-CAD = Observed Antimicrobial Days - (Predicted Antimicrobial Days * Facility Identified SAAR Target) 4. Data include the most recent <u>complete</u> four calendar quarters. 5. A negative AU-CAD value means the SAAR Target was greater than the current SAAR value for that category. To increase your SAAR value, the negative AU-CAD value represents the number of antimicrobial days to add per time period to reach your SAAR Target.	

# **MY FAVORITE REPORT AU**

CCC Secure Access Managem	ment Servi X 🚾 NHSN 11.0.0.6 NHSN Patient Safri X G SAAR nhsn - Google Search X +	~ - 0 ×
< → C ☆ ●	nhsn2.cdc.gov/ps/showHome.action?subaction=tasdashboard	९ 🖻 🖈 🔲 🎯 :
CDC Centers for CDC 24/7: Savin	r Disease Control and Prevention ng Lives, Protecting People™	NHSN NATIONAL HEALTHCARE SAFETY NETWORK
NHSN - National H	Healthcare Safety Network	MMEYER3749 Southwest Memorial Hospital
NHSN Home Alerts	VHSN Patient Safety Component Home Page	
Dashboard	TAP Strategy Dashboard	
Patient	▼ TAS Dashboard	
Event		
Summary Data  COVID-19 Import/Export Surveys	Population: Adult       Image: Comparison of the second seco	
Analysis  Users Facility	GramPos     1       NSBL     1       CDI     1       Antifungal     1       Refresh     Reset	
Group + Logout	No SAAR targets set.	
	<ul> <li>Footnotes</li> <li>1. Abbreviations: ALL - All antibacterial agents; BSHO - Broad spectrum antibacterial agents predominantly used for hospital-onset infections; BSCA - Broad spectrum antibacterial agents predominantly used for community-acquired infections; GRAMPOS - Antibacterial agents posing the highest risk for CDI; ANTIFGL - Antifungal agents predominantly used for invasive candidiasis.</li> <li>2. ND = No SAAR data available; NT = SAAR data but no SAAR Target available. As a reminder, AU-CAD values only appear if you've entered a SAAR target and have uploaded AU data for locations that can generate SAARs.</li> <li>3. AU-CAD = Observed Antimicrobial Days - (Predicted Antimicrobial Days * Facility Identified SAAR Target)</li> <li>4. Data include the most recent complete four calendar quarters.</li> <li>5. A negative AU-CAD value means the SAAR Target was greater than the current SAAR value for that category. To increase your SAAR value, the negative AU-CAD value represents the number of antimicrobial days to add per time period to reach your SAAR Target.</li> </ul>	al agents predominantly

# **MY FAVORITE REPORT?**



# THEN THE ANTIMICROBIALS IN THE BOXES

nhsn2.cdc.gov/p	s/showHome.actic	on?subaction	n=tasdashbo	ard															
,	-																		
Back				NS	SBL SAAR	Numbe	r of Anti	nicrobi	ial Days to F	Reduce to Rea	ch Facil	ity Specif	ic SAAR						
SWMH MS			_														64		
SWMH ICU	-12																		
-2	0 -15	-10	-5 0	5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
SAART	/pe Summary	Location Rank	< Location		Location	Code	AI	Days	Observed Antimicrobial	Location AU-CAI	) Thr	ee highest use	drugs within SA	AAR Type					
NSBL	2022Q3	1	SWMH MS	IN:ACU	JTE:WARD	:MS	67.7	D2	Days 132	64	CEFAZ(4	42); AMPIW	S(27); CEFA	D(14);	C	Cefazoli	n, Amj	p/sub	),
		-								1.0					-	C 1	1.0		•

#### Footnotes

1. Abbreviations: ALL - All antibacterial agents; BSHO - Broad spectrum antibacterial agents predominantly used for hospital-onset infections; BSCA - Broad spectrum antibacterial agents predominantly used for community-acquired infections; GRAMPOS - Antibacterial agents predominantly used for resistant Gram-positive infections (e.g., MRSA); NSBL - Narrow spectrum beta-lactam agents; CDI - Antibacterial agents posing the highest risk for CDI; ANTIFGL - Antifungal agents predominantly used for invasive candidiasis.

2. As a reminder, AU-CAD values only appear if you've entered a SAAR target and have uploaded AU data for locations that can generate SAARs.

3. AU-CAD = Observed Antimicrobial Days - (Predicted Antimicrobial Days \* Facility Identified SAAR Target)

4. If SAAR Type-level AU-CADs are the same in a given facility, their ranks are tied.

5. A negative AU-CAD value means the SAAR Target was greater than the current SAAR value for that category. To increase your SAAR value, the negative AU-CAD value represents the number of antimicrobial days to add per time period to reach your SAAR Target. 6. The drug code and full drug name can be found here: http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/xls/aur/aur-eligible-antimicrobial-agents.xlsx

# PRESENCE OF ON-SITE ID-SPECIALISTS ASSOCIATED WITH LOWER TOTAL INPATIENT ANTIMICROBIAL USE



Livorsi DJ et al. Clin Infect Dis 2021; 72(10): 1810-7.

## SAAR



SAAR

# DATA DEMONSTRATE PHARMACIST-LED INTERVENTIONS REDUCE UNNECESSARY ANTIMICROBIAL USE AND IMPROVE PATIENT OUTCOMES

Antimicrobial management team, led by an ID pharmacist with ID physician support compared to ID Fellows:

- Appropriate antibiotic choice: 87% vs 47%
- Cure rate: 64% vs 42%
- Median cost of hospital stay: \$6,468 vs \$7,864
- Median cost of antibiotics: \$79 versus \$122

Gross R, et al. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2001;33(3):289-295. Du Y et al. *Front Pharmacol*. 2020; 11: 442. Cantudo-Cuenca MR et al. *Scientific Reports* 2022; 12: 9501. Kooda K et al. *Ann Emerg Med*. 2022; 79(4): 374-387.

## **REFERENCES TO HELP**

#### **General info NHSN**

<u>https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/validation/2022/pcsmanual\_2022\_508.pdf</u>

#### AR Info

https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/pscmanual/llpscaurcurrent.pdf

#### Papers

#### https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36226839/

https://www.jointcommission.org/-/media/tjc/documents/standards/r3reports/r3 antibioticstewardship july2022 final.pdf

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