**LTC *C. difficile* Infection (CDI) Worksheet**

*(McGeer Criteria and CDC-NHSN LabID Event)*

# McGeer Criteria 2012

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| **Resident Name** | **MR#** | **Date of Admission** | **Resident Location (hall/room #)** |
| **Relevant findings (date of + toxin, date of stool culture, etc.)** | | **Date of ONSET of S&S** | * **< 2 calendar days = Community Acquired** * **> 2 calendar days after admit = Facility Acquired** |
| **Date of Infection** | | **Person completing form** | |

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| **Type of Infection** | **Signs and Symptoms** | **Comments** |
| * ***C. difficile*** | **MUST HAVE at least 1 of the following:**   * Diarrhea: 3 or more liquid or watery stools above what is normal for the resident within a 24-hour period * Presence of toxic megacolon (abnormal dilation of the large bowel, documented radiologically)   **MUST HAVE at least 1 of the following:**   * + Stool sample yields a positive laboratory test result for *C. difficile* toxin A or B, or a toxin-producing *C. difficile* organism is identified from a stool sample culture or by a molecular diagnostic test such as Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)   + Pseudomembranous colitis is identified during endoscopic examination or surgery or in histopathologic examination of a biopsy specimen | A “**primary episode**” of *C. difficile* infection is defined as one that has occurred without any previous history of *C. difficile* infection or that has occurred >8 weeks after the onset of a previous episode of *C. difficile* infection.  A “**recurrent episode**” of *C. difficile* infection is defined as an episode that occurs 8 weeks or sooner after the onset of a previous episode, provided that the symptoms from the earlier (previous) episode have resolved. Individuals previously infected with *C. difficile* may continue to remain colonized even after symptoms resolve. In the setting of an outbreak of GI infection, individuals could have positive test results for *C. difficile* toxin because of ongoing colonization and also be co-infected with another pathogen. It is important that other surveillance criteria be used to differentiate infections in this situation. |

*Surveillance Definitions of Infections in Long-Term Care Facilities: Revisiting the McGeer Criteria. NC SPICE, 9/2016*

*Infection Control Hospital Epidemiology 2012;33(10):965-977 Page 1 of 2*

# CDC-NSHN CDI LabID Event

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| **Resident Name/MR #** | **SS#** | **Date of Birth** | **Resident Location (hall/room #)** |
| **Date specimen collected:**   * < 3 calendar days = Community-Onset (CO) * > 3 calendar days = Long-term Care Facility Onset (LO)   + < 4 weeks following date of last transfer from an acute care facility = Acute Care Transfer-Long-term Care Facility-Onset (ACT-LO) | | **Gender:**   * Male * Female * Other | **Resident type:**  **Short-stay**  **Long-stay**  Date of 1st admission to facility: / / \_ Date of current admission to facility: / / |
| **Primary Resident Service Type:**   * Long-term general nursing * Long-term dementia  Long-term psychiatric * Skilled nursing/Short-term rehab (subacute)  Bariatric * Hospice/Palliative  Ventilator | | **Has resident been transferred from an acute care facility in the past 4 weeks?**  **Yes**  **No**  \*If Yes, date of last transfer from acute care to your facility: / / \_  \*If Yes, was the resident on antibiotic therapy for *C. difficile* at the time of transfer to your facility?  Yes  No | |
| **Date specimen collected** | | **Person completing form** | |

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| **CDI LabID Event =** | **All non-duplicate *C. difficile* positive laboratory assays obtained while a resident is receiving care in the LTCF.**   * Lab results from outside facilities, before a resident’s admission, should not be included in LabID Event reporting. * It is helpful to keep a log of all positive *C. difficile* tests sent from your facility to track duplicate results to ensure they are not incorrectly entered as CDI LabID Events. | |
| * **CDI LabID** | **MUST HAVE a positive result for a laboratory test detecting presence of either of the following:**   * *C. difficile* toxin A or B (e.g., enzyme immunoassay or EIA test) * Toxin-producing *C. difficile* organism detected in the stool specimen by culture or other laboratory means (e.g., nucleic acid amplification testing by Polymerase Chain Reaction, or PCR) | **Duplicate C. *difficile* positive assay**: Any *C. difficile* positive laboratory test from ***the same resident*** following a previous *C. difficile* positive test  ***within the past 2 weeks.***  **Incident CDI LabID Event**: The first LabID Event ever entered or a subsequent LabID Event entered  ***>8 weeks*** after the most recent LabID Event reported for an individual resident.  **Recurrent CDI LabID Event**: Any LabID Event entered  ***>2 weeks and <8 weeks*** after the most recent LabID Event reported for an individual resident. |

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)-National Healthcare Safety Network (NSHN) NC SPICE, 9/2016*

*Tracking Infections in Long-term Care Facilities accessed 8/5/16 at* [*http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/ltc/index.html*](http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/ltc/index.html) *Page 2 of 2*