

LTC *C. difficile* Infection (CDI) Worksheet
(McGeer Criteria and CDC-NHSN LabID Event)

McGeer Criteria 2012

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	<input type="checkbox"/> ≤ 2 calendar days = Community Acquired <input type="checkbox"/> > 2 calendar days after admit = Facility Acquired
Date of Infection		Person completing form	

Type of Infection	Signs and Symptoms	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>C. difficile</i>	<p>___ MUST HAVE at least 1 of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea: 3 or more liquid or watery stools above what is normal for the resident within a 24-hour period <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of toxic megacolon (abnormal dilation of the large bowel, documented radiologically) <p>___ MUST HAVE at least 1 of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Stool sample yields a positive laboratory test result for <i>C. difficile</i> toxin A or B, or a toxin-producing <i>C. difficile</i> organism is identified from a stool sample culture or by a molecular diagnostic test such as Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) <input type="checkbox"/> Pseudomembranous colitis is identified during endoscopic examination or surgery or in histopathologic examination of a biopsy specimen 	<p>A “primary episode” of <i>C. difficile</i> infection is defined as one that has occurred without any previous history of <i>C. difficile</i> infection or that has occurred >8 weeks after the onset of a previous episode of <i>C. difficile</i> infection.</p> <p>A “recurrent episode” of <i>C. difficile</i> 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 <i>C. difficile</i> 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 <i>C. difficile</i> 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.</p>

CDC-NSHN CDI LabID Event

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

CDI LabID Event =	<p align="center">All non-duplicate <i>C. difficile</i> positive laboratory assays obtained while a resident is receiving care in the LTCF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lab results from outside facilities, before a resident's admission, <u>should not</u> be included in LabID Event reporting. • It is helpful to keep a log of all positive <i>C. difficile</i> tests sent from your facility to track duplicate results to ensure they are not incorrectly entered as CDI LabID Events. 	
<input type="checkbox"/> CDI LabID	<p>___ MUST HAVE a positive result for a laboratory test detecting presence of either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>C. difficile</i> toxin A or B (e.g., enzyme immunoassay or EIA test) <input type="checkbox"/> Toxin-producing <i>C. difficile</i> organism detected in the stool specimen by culture or other laboratory means (e.g., nucleic acid amplification testing by Polymerase Chain Reaction, or PCR) 	<p><u>Duplicate <i>C. difficile</i> positive assay:</u> Any <i>C. difficile</i> positive laboratory test from the same resident following a previous <i>C. difficile</i> positive test within the past 2 weeks.</p> <p><u>Incident CDI LabID Event:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Recurrent CDI LabID Event:</u> Any LabID Event entered >2 weeks and ≤8 weeks after the most recent LabID Event reported for an individual resident.</p>