



Determining Location of Acquired Infection

Peerlytics Infection Management & ABX Stewardship software requires location of acquired infection. Using industry standards and data from NHSN, using this tool will help accurately identify location of acquired infection for accurate and consistent reporting with your software.

NHAI (nursing home acquired Infection), the infection must:

Occur on/after day 4 of SNF stay (hospital d/c is day 1)

ie: resident admits on Monday, COVID (+) on Thursday

Be an infection other than admitting infection

ie: admitted with pneumonia, new UTI dx on day 5 of SNF stay

Be an infection without hospital discharge; acquired while in the skilled facility

ie: LTC resident with UTI, treated in house and/or requires hospitalization

Be confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection > 14 days after hospital discharge

ie: resident admits 1st of the month on tests (+) COVID on 13th of the month

CAI (community acquired Infection), the infection must occur:

Infection was not acquired in hospital or skilled setting (acquired outside healthcare setting)

ie: Hep C

HAI (hospital acquired infection), the infection must:

Occur up to 3 days after hospital discharge (date of hospital d/c is day 1)

ie: resident admits on Monday, dx w/ UTI on Wednesday

Have been an admitting diagnosis from the hospital

ie: resident admits to TCU with pneumonia

Be an unresolved admission infection with new course of treatment

ie: resident admits with pneumonia, finishes abx course with unresolved symptoms, new medication started

Be confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection up to 14 days after hospital discharge

ie: resident admits 1st of the month on tests (+) COVID on 13th of the month