

DATE: March 6, 2020

TO: Medicaid Nursing Facility (NF) - Enhanced Respiratory Care Providers
TennCare Health Plans

FROM: Patti Killingsworth, Chief of LTSS

CC: Eventa, LLC
Jamie O' Neal, Assistant Deputy Chief, LTSS Policy, Programs, Contracts, and Compliance
Makeshia Howell, Assistant Deputy, LTSS Reporting and Data Governance
Kathleen Livingstone, Statistical Research Specialist, LTSS VBP

SUBJECT: Eventa® Recommendations for COVID-19 Preparedness

By now, you should have received the attached recommendations from Eventa® regarding actions you can take to assure preparedness and to help minimize risk for your patients regarding COVID-19, the disease associated with the coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2).

While we are advised that the overall risk remains low, the most vulnerable populations are those with already reduced or compromised immune systems, such as those in a nursing facility and particularly, those with enhanced respiratory care needs. Thus, we want to support and encourage the adoption of Eventa's recommendations which offer good proactive steps that can be taken to help minimize your patients' risk. These are positive steps that should be considered even in facilities that do not have ERC units.

This week, CMS also issued *Guidance for Infection Control and Prevention of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in nursing homes* (also attached). Facilities should carefully review this guidance, particularly in light of announcements by the White House this week and in a separate CMS memo (the third attachment) which suspends non-emergency inspections of nursing facilities across the country, **allowing inspectors to turn their focus on the most serious health and safety threats like infectious diseases and abuse.**

Facilities should carefully review these documents and take every opportunity to review and strengthen infection control procedures.

The Tennessee Department of Health (TDH) has launched a Tennessee Coronavirus Public Information Line in partnership with the Tennessee Poison Center. The hotline number is **877-857-2945** and will be available from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Central daily.

TDH has additional information available at www.tn.gov/health/cedep/ncov.html.



MEMO

The CDC has updated information and guidance available online at www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html.

CDC Guidance issued this week *specific to long-term care facilities* is available here: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/healthcare-facilities/prevent-spread-in-long-term-care-facilities.html>.

We hope this information is helpful.

Thank you in advance for your vigilant efforts to help ensure the health and safety of your residents.

Enhanced Respiratory Care COVID-19 RECOMMENDATIONS

Eventa continues to monitor the potential for pandemic for COVID-19, the disease associated with the coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) originating in late 2019. On January 31, 2020, the Director of HHS declared a Public Health Emergency in response to the growing concern for the spread of the disease. On the morning of Thursday, March 5th, Governor Bill Lee confirmed the first case of the coronavirus in the state of Tennessee. The infected individual was identified as a 44-year-old male in Williamson County. Eventa has shared emergency preparedness material with each ERC facility on Monday, March 2nd, but the confirmation of the infected individual requires further proactive actions.

In addition to the CMS and CDC guidelines, Eventa has suggested several other proactive policies to be implemented immediately.

- 1. Any potential visitor with any signs of symptoms of a respiratory related illness, such as fever, cough, or sore throat, will not be allowed to visit the facility.**
 - a. Explicit signage must be posted at all entrances with the policy description.**
- 2. Any potential visitor with international travel within the previous 30 days will not be allowed to enter the facility.**
 - a. Explicit signage must be posted at all entrances with the policy description.**
- 3. Any potential visitor with contact with an individual diagnosed with COVID-19 or suspected to have COVID-19, will not be allowed to enter the facility.**
 - a. Explicit signage must be posted at all entrances with the policy description.**
- 4. Any employee with any signs of symptoms of a respiratory related illness, such as fever, cough, or sore throat, will not be allowed to work at the facility.**
- 5. All employees will be screened daily for signs and symptoms of a respiratory related illness, including temperature measurement.**
- 6. All contracted employees will be screened daily for signs and symptoms of a respiratory related illness, including temperature measurement.**
- 7. An emergency preparedness plan, including the quarantining of potentially infected members, will be developed immediately.**
 - a. The facility will designate specific rooms within the ERC program with specific staff to provide care only to the potentially infected members.**



Center for Clinical Standards and Quality/Quality, Safety & Oversight Group

Ref: QSO-20-14-NH

DATE: March 4, 2020

TO: State Survey Agency Directors

FROM: Director
Quality, Safety & Oversight Group

SUBJECT: Guidance for Infection Control and Prevention of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in nursing homes

Memorandum Summary

- ***CMS is committed*** to taking critical steps to ensure America's health care facilities and clinical laboratories are prepared to respond to the threat of the COVID-19.
- **Guidance for Infection Control and Prevention of COVID-19** - CMS is providing additional guidance to nursing homes to help them improve their infection control and prevention practices to prevent the transmission of COVID-19.
- **Coordination with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and local public health departments** - We encourage all nursing homes to monitor the CDC website for information and resources and contact their local health department when needed (CDC Resources for Health Care Facilities: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/healthcare-facilities/index.html>).

Background

CMS is responsible for ensuring the health and safety of nursing homes by enforcing the standards required to help each resident attain or maintain their highest level of well-being. In light of the recent spread of COVID-19, we're providing additional guidance to nursing homes to help control and prevent the spread of the virus.

Guidance

Facilities should monitor the CDC website for information and resources (links below). They should contact their local health department if they have questions or suspect a resident of a nursing home has COVID-19. Per CDC, prompt detection, triage and isolation of potentially infectious patients are essential to prevent unnecessary exposures among patients, healthcare personnel, and visitors at the facility. Therefore, facilities should continue to be vigilant in identifying any possible infected individuals. Facilities should consider frequent monitoring for potential symptoms of respiratory infection as needed throughout the day. Furthermore, we encourage facilities to take advantage of resources that have been made available by CDC and

CMS to train and prepare staff to improve infection control and prevention practices. Lastly, facilities should maintain a person-centered approach to care. This includes communicating effectively with patients, patient representatives and/or their family, and understanding their individual needs and goals of care.

Facilities experiencing an increased number of respiratory illnesses (regardless of suspected etiology) among patients/residents or healthcare personnel should immediately contact their local or state health department for further guidance.

In addition to the overarching regulations and guidance, we're providing the following information (Frequently Asked Questions) about some specific areas related to COVID-19:

Guidance for Limiting the Transmission of COVID-19 for Nursing Homes

How should facilities monitor or limit visitors?

Facilities should screen visitors for the following:

1. International travel within the last 14 days to restricted countries. For updated information on restricted countries visit: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/index.html>
2. Signs or symptoms of a respiratory infection, such as a fever, cough, and sore throat.
3. Has had contact with someone with or under investigation for COVID-19.

If visitors meet the above criteria, facilities may restrict their entry to the facility. Regulations and guidance related to restricting a resident's right to visitors can be found at 42 CFR §483.10(f)(4), and at F-tag 563 of [Appendix PP of the State Operations Manual](#). Specifically, a facility may need to restrict or limit visitation rights for reasonable clinical and safety reasons. This includes, "restrictions placed to prevent community-associated infection or communicable disease transmission to the resident. A resident's risk factors for infection (e.g., immunocompromised condition) or current health state (e.g., end-of-life care) should be considered when restricting visitors. In general, visitors with signs and symptoms of a transmissible infection (e.g., a visitor is febrile and exhibiting signs and symptoms of an influenza-like illness) should defer visitation until he or she is no longer potentially infectious (e.g., 24 hours after resolution of fever without antipyretic medication)."

How should facilities monitor or restrict health care facility staff?

The same screening performed for visitors should be performed for facility staff (numbers 1, 2, and 3 above).

- Health care providers (HCP) who have signs and symptoms of a respiratory infection should not report to work.
- Any staff that develop signs and symptoms of a respiratory infection while on-the-job, should:
 - Immediately stop work, put on a facemask, and self-isolate at home;
 - Inform the facility's infection preventionist, and include information on individuals, equipment, and locations the person came in contact with; and
 - Contact and follow the local health department recommendations for next steps (e.g., testing, locations for treatment).
- Refer to the CDC guidance for exposures that might warrant restricting asymptomatic healthcare personnel from reporting to work (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-risk-assessment-hcp.html>).

Facilities should contact their local health department for questions, and frequently review the CDC website dedicated to COVID-19 for health care professionals (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/hcp/index.html>).

When should nursing homes consider transferring a resident with suspected or confirmed infection with COVID-19 to a hospital?

Nursing homes with residents suspected of having COVID-19 infection should contact their local health department. Residents infected with COVID-19 may vary in severity from lack of symptoms to mild or severe symptoms or fatality. Initially, symptoms maybe mild and not require transfer to a hospital as long as the facility can follow the infection prevention and control practices recommended by CDC. Facilities without an airborne infection isolation room (AIIR) are not required to transfer the patient assuming: 1) the patient does not require a higher level of care and 2) the facility can adhere to the rest of the infection prevention and control practices recommended for caring for a resident with COVID-19.

(<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/control-recommendations.html>)

The resident may develop more severe symptoms and require transfer to a hospital for a higher level of care. Prior to transfer, emergency medical services and the receiving facility should be alerted to the resident's diagnosis, and precautions to be taken including placing a facemask on the resident during transfer. If the patient does not require hospitalization they can be discharged to home (in consultation with state or local public health authorities) if deemed medically and socially [appropriate](#). Pending transfer or discharge, place a facemask on the patient and isolate him/her in a room with the door closed.

When should a nursing home accept a resident who was diagnosed with COVID-19 from a hospital?

A nursing home can accept a patient diagnosed with COVID-19 and still under Transmission-based Precautions for COVID-19 as long as it can follow CDC guidance for transmission-based precautions. If a nursing home cannot, it must wait until these precautions are discontinued. CDC has released [Interim Guidance for Discontinuing Transmission-Based Precautions or In-Home Isolation for Persons with Laboratory-confirmed COVID-19](#). Information on the duration of infectivity is limited, and the interim guidance has been developed with available information from similar coronaviruses. CDC states that decisions to discontinue Transmission-based Precautions in hospitals will be made on a case-by-case basis in consultation with clinicians, infection prevention and control specialists, and public health officials. Discontinuation will be based on multiple factors (see current CDC guidance for further details).

Note: Nursing homes should admit any individuals that they would normally admit to their facility, including individuals from hospitals where a case of COVID-19 was/is present.

Other considerations for facilities:

- Review CDC guidance for Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/control-recommendations.html>
- Increase the availability and accessibility of alcohol-based hand sanitizer (ABHS), tissues, no touch receptacles for disposal, and facemasks at healthcare facility entrances, waiting rooms, patient check-ins, etc.

- Ensure ABHS is accessible in all resident-care areas including inside and outside resident rooms.
- Increase signage for vigilant infection prevention, such as hand hygiene and cough etiquette.
- Properly clean, disinfect and limit sharing of medical equipment between residents and areas of the facility.
- Provide additional work supplies to avoid sharing (e.g., pens, pads) and disinfect workplace areas (nurse's stations, phones, internal radios, etc.).

What other resources are available for facilities to help improve infection control and prevention?

CMS urges providers to take advantage of several resources that are available:

CDC Resources:

- Infection preventionist training: <https://www.cdc.gov/longtermcare/index.html>
- CDC Resources for Health Care Facilities: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/healthcare-facilities/index.html>
- CDC Updates: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/whats-new-all.html>
- CDC FAQ for COVID-19: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/infection-prevention-control-faq.html>

CMS Resources:

- Long term care facility – Infection control self-assessment worksheet: https://qsep.cms.gov/data/252/A._NursingHome_InfectionControl_Worksheet_11-8-19508.pdf
- Infection control toolkit for bedside licensed nurses and nurse aides (“Head to Toe Infection Prevention (H2T) Toolkit”): <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Provider-Enrollment-and-Certification/SurveyCertificationGenInfo/LTC-CMP-Reinvestment>
- Infection Control and Prevention regulations and guidance: 42 CFR 483.80, Appendix PP of the State Operations Manual. See F-tag 880: <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Provider-Enrollment-and-Certification/GuidanceforLawsAndRegulations/Downloads/Appendix-PP-State-Operations-Manual.pdf>

Contact: Email DNH_TriageTeam@cms.hhs.gov

Effective Date: Immediately. This policy should be communicated with all survey and certification staff, their managers and the State/Regional Office training coordinators immediately.

/s/

David R. Wright

cc: Survey and Operations Group Management



Center for Clinical Standards and Quality/Quality, Safety & Oversight Group

Ref: QSO-20-12-All

DATE: March 4, 2020
TO: State Survey Agency Directors
FROM: Director
Quality, Safety & Oversight Group
SUBJECT: Suspension of Survey Activities

Memorandum Summary

- *CMS is committed* to taking critical steps to ensure America's health care facilities are prepared to respond to the threat of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19).
- The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) CMS is committed to taking critical steps to ensure America's health care facilities are prepared to respond to the threat of the COVID-19 and other respiratory illnesses.

Background

CMS is committed to taking critical steps to ensure America's health care facilities and clinical laboratories are prepared to respond to the threat of the COVID-19 and other respiratory illness. Specifically, CMS is suspending non-emergency inspections across the country, allowing inspectors to turn their focus on the most serious health and safety threats like infectious diseases and abuse. This shift in approach will also allow inspectors to focus on addressing the spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). CMS is issuing this memorandum to State Survey Agencies to provide important guidelines for the inspection process in situations in which a COVID-19 is suspected.

Discussion

Effective immediately, survey activity is limited to the following (in Priority Order):

- All immediate jeopardy complaints (cases that represents a situation in which entity noncompliance has placed the health and safety of recipients in its care at risk for serious injury, serious harm, serious impairment or death or harm) and allegations of abuse and neglect;
- Complaints alleging infection control concerns, including facilities with potential COVID-19 or other respiratory illnesses;

- Statutorily required recertification surveys (Nursing Home, Home Health, Hospice, and ICF/IID facilities);
- Any re-visits necessary to resolve current enforcement actions;
- Initial certifications;
- Surveys of facilities/hospitals that have a history of infection control deficiencies at the immediate jeopardy level in the last three years;
- Surveys of facilities/hospitals/dialysis centers that have a history of infection control deficiencies at lower levels than immediate jeopardy.

Due to the dynamic nature of this situation, we will be posting updated FAQs in real-time at the following website: <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/quality-safety-oversight-general-information/coronavirus>

For survey of facilities with Complaints alleging infection control concerns, including facilities with potential COVID-19 or other respiratory illness, please refer to the attached (Attachment A- Survey Planning in Facilities with Active or Suspected Cases of COVID-19 Cases; Attachment B- Infection Prevention, Control & Immunizations).

Contact: Questions about this document should be addressed to QSOG_EmergencyPrep@cms.hhs.gov.

Effective Date: Immediately. This policy should be communicated with all survey and certification staff, their managers and the State/Regional Office training coordinators within 30 days of this memorandum.

/s/

David R. Wright

Attachment A- Survey Planning in Facilities with Active or Suspected Cases of COVID-19 Cases

Attachment B- Infection Prevention, Control & Immunizations

cc: Survey and Operations Group Management

Attachment A- Survey Planning in Facilities with Active or Suspected Cases of COVID-19 Cases

I. Protocols for Coordination and Investigation of Facilities with Actual or Suspected COVID-19 Cases

When a COVID-19 confirmed case or presumptive positive case (e.g., positive local test but pending confirmatory test), is identified in a Medicare/Medicaid certified provider or supplier, State Survey Agencies and Accrediting Organizations (AO) are requested to do the following:

- Notify the appropriate CMS Regional Office (if they are not already aware) of the facility and date of patient/resident COVID-19 or presumptive respiratory illness or confirmed status;
- Coordinate on initiating any Federal complaint or recertification survey of the impacted facility until CDC (and any other relevant Federal/State/Local response agencies) have cleared the facility for survey. The CMS Regional Office will then authorize a survey, if necessary;
- Ensure surveyors have all necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) appropriate to allow a survey of the facility; Refer to [CDC Infection Control resources](#) for the most up to date guidance.
- Suspend any Federal enforcement action for any deficiencies identified until reviewed and approved by the CMS Regional Office to ensure consistent and appropriate action.

These protocols will be updated as circumstances warrant. We are asking Accrediting Organizations to copy their CMS AO liaison on any communications with the CMS Regional Office.

II. Focused Surveying – Prioritizing Threats

In all cases, concerns of **Immediate Jeopardy** (IJ) (cases that represents a situation in which entity noncompliance has placed the health and safety of recipients in its care at risk for serious injury, serious harm, serious impairment or death or harm) and cases of abuse and neglect allegations from complaints will continue to receive high priority for survey. Non-emergency surveys will be suspended.

III. Survey Planning in Facilities with Active or Suspected Cases of COVID-19 Infection

Introduction: Under What Circumstances Will CMS Authorize an On-site Survey/Investigation of a Facility With Persons who are Known or Suspected of Being COVID-19 Positive

When a COVID-19 confirmed case or presumptive positive case (e.g., positive local test but pending confirmatory test), is identified in a Medicare/Medicaid certified provider or supplier, State Survey Agencies and Accrediting Organizations must notify the appropriate CMS Regional location (if they are not already aware) of the facility and date of patient/resident COVID-19 presumptive or confirmed status.

Before initiating any Federal complaint or recertification survey of the impacted facility, CMS will coordinate with the CDC (and any other relevant Federal/State/Local response agencies) to approve the facility for survey.

The CMS Regional locations will authorize an on-site survey if reported conditions at the facility are triaged at immediate jeopardy. Immediate jeopardy means there are conditions at the facility that are causing or are likely to cause one or more recipients of care to suffer serious injury, harm, impairment or death. CMS Regional locations will also authorize on-site surveys where the complaint or facility reported incident involves infection control concerns in the facility.

If conditions at such facilities do not rise to the immediate jeopardy level, then desk audits will be performed, and on-site investigations may be authorized once all active or suspected cases of COVID-19 have been cleared from the facility.

I. Before Survey Entry

Determine survey team composition for minimal but optimal number of surveyors required to efficiently and effectively conduct the onsite observations required. Generally, one to two surveyors for an abbreviated complaint survey focusing on the COVID-19 infection control and/or quality of care issues would be sufficient. Do not include any surveyors who are currently ill or have underlying health conditions that may make them particularly vulnerable to COVID-19.

A. Personal Protective Equipment Considerations

Ensure survey team members have needed personal protective equipment (PPE) that may be required onsite to observe resident care in close quarters. If the facility has gowns, gloves, face shields or other eye protection that may be used by surveyors, such PPE may be used onsite by surveyors. However, if observation of care provided to symptomatic patients/residents who are confirmed or presumed to be COVID-19 positive is anticipated, then survey agencies and accrediting organizations should refer to the CDC Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) or Persons Under Investigation for COVID-19 in Healthcare Settings:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/control-recommendations.html>.

This guidance indicates, “Respirator use must be in the context of a complete respiratory protection program in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Respiratory Protection standard 29 CFR 1910.134). Staff should be medically cleared and fit-tested if using respirators with tight-fitting face-pieces (e.g., a NIOSH-certified disposable N95) and trained in the proper use of respirators, safe removal and disposal, and medical contraindications to respirator use...” More information on the use of respirators may be found here: https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/respiratory/respirator_basics.html

B. Offsite Planning Considerations

Conduct offsite planning based on available information from: (1) facility-reported information; (2) CDC information and guidance from its onsite visit before the SA/CMS investigation; (3) available hospital information regarding patients transferred to the hospital; and/or (4) complaint allegations. Determine and prioritize key observations that should be conducted. Compile a preliminary list of the likely interviews with various facility staff and the types of records,

policies or other documents that may be needed. This may be revised after onsite observations and interviews, which may lead to additional areas of investigation.

II. Onsite Survey Activities

Upon entry, notify the facility administrator of the limited nature of the planned survey. Coordinate with the facility staff a plan and timeline for conducting the needed observations. Plan to conduct as many observations on the entry day. If by the end of the first day, the surveyors were not able to complete necessary observations, coordinate with the facility when the observations may be completed by the next day. Unless there are extenuating circumstances, plan to complete all onsite observations and corresponding interviews within two days. When possible during observations, if symptomatic patients/residents are able to tolerate wearing face masks, this will reduce the need for surveyors to wear respirator masks.

Coordinate with the facility on how to gather medical record information, with the goal to conduct as much record review offsite as possible. If the facility has an electronic health record (EHR) system that may be accessed remotely, request remote access to the EHR to review needed records for a limited period of time. If this is not an option, discuss with the facility the best options to get needed medical record information, such as fax, secure website, encrypted email, etc.

Adhere to Standard, Contact and Airborne Precautions and refer to the CDC Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) or Persons Under Investigation for COVID-19 in Healthcare Settings.

During onsite observation and investigation, focus on concerns with:

- Improper transmission precautions procedures
- Lack of staff knowledge of transmission precautions
- Improper staff use of PPE and/or inadequate hand hygiene
- High-risk, significant environmental cleaning issues
- Ineffective and/or improper laundering of linens
- Possible IC surveillance program issues - also consider how influenza & pneumococcal programs are managed

Conduct concurrent interviews of staff with observations during or directly after observations as appropriate. Conduct needed interviews with patients/residents onsite, as these may be difficult to obtain offsite. Patients may be discharged. Residents may have a difficult time responding to questions by telephone. While onsite, if there are periods of time when no observations can be made, attempt to conduct other needed interviews and review medical records.

For nursing home investigations, use the LTC investigative protocols for infection control (IC) and the environment:

III. Complete Survey Offsite

Except for interviews that should be conducted concurrently with observations, conduct other interviews offsite with staff by telephone. If any patient/resident interviews could not be conducted while onsite, then attempt to conduct those by telephone.

After coordinating with the facility and determining what medical record review may be conducted offsite, complete as much of the record review offsite as possible. Request facility policies and procedures for review offsite.

In addition, consider investigating Governing Body and Quality Assurance Performance Improvement requirements that may relate to infection control or care issues offsite through telephone interviews and additional record review.

After completing all investigative procedures, determine compliance status and conduct any survey exit discussion with the facility by telephone. Draft the CMS-2567 offsite.

III: Enforcement Activities

Surveys resulting in deficiencies will have the imposition of some type of enforcement action ranging from request for corrective action plans to termination depending on the circumstances surrounding deficiencies.

Attachment B- Infection Prevention, Control & Immunizations

Infection Control: *This facility task must be used to investigate compliance at F880, F881, and F883. For the purpose of this task, “staff” includes employees, consultants, contractors, volunteers, and others who provide care and services to residents on behalf of the facility. The Infection Prevention and Control Program (IPCP) program must be facility-wide and include all departments and contracted services. If a specific care area concern is identified, it should be evaluated under the specific care area, such as for pressure ulcers, respiratory care, catheter care, and medication pass observations which include central lines, peripheral IVs, and oral/IM/respiratory medications.*

Coordination:

- One surveyor coordinates the facility task to review for:
 - The overall Infection Prevention and Control Program (IPCP);
 - The annual review of the IPCP policies and practices;
 - The review of the surveillance and antibiotic stewardship programs; and
 - Tracking influenza/pneumococcal immunization of residents.
- Team assignments must be made to include the review of:
 - Laundry services;
 - A resident on transmission-based precautions, if any;
 - Five sampled residents for influenza/pneumococcal immunizations; and
 - Other care-specific observations if concerns are identified.
- Every surveyor assesses IPCP compliance throughout the survey and communicates any concerns to the team.

Hand Hygiene:

- Staff implement standard precautions (e.g., hand hygiene and the appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE)).
- Appropriate hand hygiene practices are followed.
- Alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) is readily accessible and placed in appropriate locations. These may include:
 - Entrances to resident rooms;
 - At the bedside (as appropriate for resident population);
 - In individual pocket-sized containers by healthcare personnel;
 - Staff work stations; and
 - Other convenient locations.
- Staff wash hands with soap and water when their hands are visibly soiled (e.g., blood, body fluids), or after caring for a resident with known or suspected *C. difficile* infection (CDI) or norovirus during an outbreak, or if endemic rates of CDI are high. ABHR is not appropriate to use under these circumstances.
- Staff perform hand hygiene (even if gloves are used) in the following situations:
 - Before and after contact with the resident;

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- After contact with blood, body fluids, or visibly contaminated surfaces or other objects and surfaces in the resident's environment;
- After removing personal protective equipment (e.g., gloves, gown, facemask); and
- Before performing a procedure such as an aseptic task (e.g., insertion of an invasive device such as a urinary catheter, manipulation of a central venous catheter, and/or dressing care).

- When being assisted by staff, resident hand hygiene is performed after toileting and before meals.
- Interview appropriate staff to determine if hand hygiene supplies are readily available and who they contact for replacement supplies.
- Soap, water, and a sink are readily accessible in appropriate locations including, but not limited to, resident care areas, food and medication preparation areas.

1. Did staff implement appropriate hand hygiene? Yes No F880

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- Determine if staff appropriately use and discard PPE including, but not limited to, the following:
- Gloves are worn if potential contact with blood or body fluid, mucous membranes, or non-intact skin;
 - Gloves are removed after contact with blood or body fluids, mucous membranes, or non-intact skin;
 - Gloves are changed and hand hygiene is performed before moving from a contaminated body site to a clean body site during resident care;
 - A gown is worn for direct resident contact if the resident has uncontained secretions or excretions;
 - A facemask is worn if contact (i.e., within 3 feet) with a resident with new acute cough or symptoms of a respiratory infection (e.g., influenza-like illness);
 - Appropriate mouth, nose, and eye protection (e.g., facemasks, face shield) is worn for performing aerosol-generating and/or procedures that are likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood or body fluids;
 - PPE is appropriately discarded after resident care, prior to leaving room, followed by hand hygiene; and
 - Supplies necessary for adherence to proper PPE use (e.g., gloves, gowns, masks) are readily accessible in resident care areas (i.e., nursing units, therapy rooms).
- Interview appropriate staff to determine if PPE supplies are readily available and who they contact for replacement supplies.

2. Did staff implement appropriate use of PPE? Yes No F880

Transmission-Based Precautions:

- Determine if appropriate transmission-based precautions are implemented, including but not limited to:
- PPE use by staff (i.e., don gloves and gowns before contact with the resident and/or his/her environment while on contact precautions; don facemask within three feet of a resident on droplet precautions; don a fit-tested N95 or higher level respirator prior to room entry of a resident on airborne precautions;

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- Dedicated or disposable noncritical resident-care equipment (e.g., blood pressure cuffs, blood glucose monitor equipment) is used, or if not available, then equipment is cleaned and disinfected according to manufacturers' instructions using an EPA-registered disinfectant prior to use on another resident;
- The least restrictive TBP possible under the circumstances;
- Objects and environmental surfaces that are touched frequently and in close proximity to the resident (e.g., bed rails, over-bed table, bedside commode, lavatory surfaces in resident bathrooms) are cleaned and disinfected with an EPA-registered disinfectant for healthcare use at least daily and when visibly soiled.

Interview appropriate staff to determine if they are aware of processes/protocols for transmission-based precautions and how staff is monitored for compliance.

If concerns are identified, expand the sample to include more residents with transmission-based precautions.

3. Did the staff implement appropriate transmission-based precautions? Yes No F880 NA

Laundry Services:

Determine whether staff handle, store, and transport linens appropriately including, but not limited to:

- Using standard precautions (i.e., gloves) and minimal agitation for contaminated linen;
- Holding contaminated linen and laundry bags away from his/her clothing/body during transport;
- Bagging/containing contaminated linen where collected, and sorted/rinsed only in the contaminated laundry area (double bagging of linen is only recommended if outside of the bag is visibly contaminated or is observed to be wet on the outside of the bag);
- Transporting contaminated and clean linens in separate carts; if this is not possible, the contaminated linen cart should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected per facility protocol before being used to move clean linens. Clean linens are transported by methods that ensure cleanliness, e.g., protect from dust and soil;
- Ensuring mattresses, pillows, bedding, and linens are maintained in good condition and are clean (Refer to F584); and
- If a laundry chute is in use, laundry bags are closed with no loose items.

Laundry Rooms – Determine whether staff:

- Maintain/use washing machines/dryers according to the manufacturer's instructions for use;
- If concerns, request evidence of maintenance log/record; and
- Use detergents, rinse aids/additives, and follow laundering directions according to the manufacturer's instructions for use.

4. Did the facility store, handle, transport, and process linens properly? Yes No F880

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Policy and Procedure:

- The facility established a facility-wide IPCP including written IPCP standards, policies, and procedures that are current and based on national standards.
- The policies and procedures are reviewed at least annually.
- Concerns must be corroborated as applicable including the review of pertinent policies/procedures as necessary.

5. Did the facility develop and implement an overall IPCP including policies and procedures that are reviewed annually?

- Yes No F880

Infection Surveillance:

- The facility has established/implemented a surveillance plan, based on a facility assessment, for identifying, tracking, monitoring and/or reporting of infections.
- The plan includes early detection, management of a potentially infectious, symptomatic resident and the implementation of appropriate transmission-based precautions.
- The plan uses evidence-based surveillance criteria (e.g., CDC NHSN Long-Term Care or revised McGeer Criteria) to define infections and the use of a data collection tool.
- The plan includes ongoing analysis of surveillance data and review of data and documentation of follow-up activity in response.
- The facility has a process for communicating the diagnosis, antibiotic use, if any, and laboratory test results when transferring a resident to an acute care hospital or other healthcare provider; and obtaining pertinent notes such as discharge summary, lab results, current diagnoses, and infection or multidrug-resistant organism colonization status when residents are transferred back from acute care hospitals.
- The facility has a current list of reportable communicable diseases.
- Staff can identify to whom and when communicable diseases, healthcare-associated infections (as appropriate), and potential outbreaks must be reported.
- Prohibiting employees with a communicable disease or infected skin lesions from direct contact with residents or their food, if direct contact will transmit disease.
- Interview appropriate staff to determine if infection control concerns are identified, reported, and acted upon.

6. Did the facility provide appropriate infection surveillance? Yes No F880

Antibiotic Stewardship Program:

- Determine whether the facility has an antibiotic stewardship program that includes:

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- Written antibiotic use protocols on antibiotic prescribing, including the documentation of the indication, dosage, and duration of use of antibiotics;
- Protocols to review clinical signs and symptoms and laboratory reports to determine if the antibiotic is indicated or if adjustments to therapy should be made and identify what infection assessment tools or management algorithms are used for one or more infections (e.g., SBAR tool for urinary tract infection (UTI) assessment, Loeb minimum criteria for initiation of antibiotics);
- A process for a periodic review of antibiotic use by prescribing practitioners: for example, review of laboratory and medication orders, progress notes and medication administration records to determine whether or not an infection or communicable disease has been documented and whether an appropriate antibiotic has been prescribed for the recommended length of time. Determine whether the antibiotic use monitoring system is reviewed when the resident is new to the facility, when a prior resident returns or is transferred from a hospital or other facility, during each monthly drug regimen review when the resident has been prescribed or is taking an antibiotic, or any antibiotic drug regimen review as requested by the QAA committee;
- Protocols to optimize the treatment of infections by ensuring that residents who require antibiotics are prescribed the appropriate antibiotic;
- A system for the provision of feedback reports on antibiotic use, antibiotic resistance patterns based on laboratory data, and prescribing practices for the prescribing practitioner.

7. Did the facility conduct ongoing review for antibiotic stewardship? Yes No F881

Influenza and Pneumococcal Immunizations:

- Select five residents in the sample to review for the provision of influenza/pneumococcal immunizations.
- Document the names of residents selected for review.
- Give precedence in selection to those residents whom the survey team has selected as sampled residents.
- Review the records of the five residents sampled for documentation of:
 - Screening and eligibility to receive the vaccine;
 - The provision of education related to the influenza or pneumococcal immunizations (such as the benefits and potential side effects);
 - The administration of pneumococcal and influenza vaccine, in accordance with national recommendations. Facilities must follow the CDC and ACIP recommendations for vaccines; and
 - Allowing a resident or representative to refuse either the influenza and/or pneumococcal vaccine. If not provided, documentation as to why the vaccine was not provided.
- For surveys occurring during influenza season, unavailability of the influenza vaccine can be a valid reason why a facility has not implemented the influenza vaccine program, especially during the early weeks of the influenza season. Ask the facility to demonstrate that:
 - The vaccine has been ordered and the facility received a confirmation of the order indicating that the vaccine has been shipped or that the product is not available but will be shipped when the supply is available; and
 - Plans are developed on how and when the vaccines are to be administered.

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As necessary, determine if the facility developed influenza and pneumococcal vaccine policies and procedures, including the identification and tracking/monitoring of all facility residents' vaccination status.

8. Did the facility provide influenza and/or pneumococcal immunizations as required or appropriate? Yes No **F883**