

Type of Infection:

☐ Infection Evaluated ☐ Criteria Met

Resident Name	MR#	Date of Admission	Resident Location (hall/room#)
Relevant findings (date of stool culture, urine culture, radiography 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 and date	

Table 1: Constitutional Criteria for Infection

Fever	Leukocytosis	Acute Mental Status Change	Acute Functional Decline
Single oral temp > 100°F <u>OR</u> Repeated oral temp > 99°F <u>OR</u> Repeated rectal temp > 99.5°F <u>OR</u> Single temp > 2°F from baseline from any site	>14,000 WBC/mm ³ <u>OR</u> >6% band <u>OR</u> ≥15,00 bands/mm ³	Acute onset <u>AND</u> Fluctuating course <u>AND</u> Inattention <u>AND</u> Either disorganized thinking <u>OR</u> altered level of consciousness	3-point increase in baseline ADL score according to the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bed mobility • Transfer • Locomotion within LTCF • Dressing • Toilet use • Personal hygiene • Eating [Each scored from 0 (independent) to 4 (total dependence)]

Table 2: Other Term Definitions Required for McGeer Criteria

Word	Definition
Acute Onset	Evidence of acute change in the mental status of the resident from baseline
Fluctuating	Behavior fluctuating (e.g., coming and going or changing in severity during the assessment)
Inattention	Resident has difficulty focusing attention (e.g., unable to keep track of discussion or easily distracted)
Disorganized thinking	The thinking of the resident is incoherent (e.g., rambling conversation, unclear flow of ideas, unpredictable switches in subject)
Altered level of consciousness	The level of consciousness of the resident is different from baseline (e.g., hyper-alert, sleepy, drowsy, difficult to arouse, nonresponsive)

Stone, N. D., Ashraf, M. S., & et al. (2012). Surveillance definitions of infections in long-term care facilities: Revisiting the McGeer criteria. *Infection Control Hospital Epidemiology* 33(10), 965-977.

Table 3: Gastrointestinal Tract Infection (GITI) Surveillance Definitions

Infection Type	Signs and Symptoms	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>C. difficile</i>	<p>Must have both 1 AND 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MUST HAVE at least 1 of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea: ≥ 3 liquid or water stools above what is normal for the resident within a 24-hour period <input type="checkbox"/> Vomiting: ≤ 2 episodes in a 24-hour period MUST HAVE at least 1 of the following criteria: <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 detection of toxin-producing <i>C. difficile</i> by culture or PCR in stool sample <input type="checkbox"/> Pseudomembranous colitis identified in endoscopic exam, surgery, or histopathologic exam of biopsy specimen 	<p><u>“Primary episode”</u> of <i>C. difficile</i> infection is an infection that occurs 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><u>“Recurrent episode”</u> of <i>C. difficile</i> infection is an episode that occurs 8 weeks or soon after the onset of a previous episode, provided that the symptoms of the earlier (previous) episode have resolved. Individuals previously infected with <i>C. diff</i> may continue to remain colonized after symptoms resolve. In the setting of an outbreak of GI infection, individuals could have positive test results for <i>C. diff</i> toxin because of ongoing colonization and be co-infected with another pathogen. It is important to use other surveillance criteria to differentiate infections in this situation.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Gastroenteritis	<p>Must fulfill at least 1 criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea: ≥ 3 liquid or water stools above what is normal for the resident within a 24-hour period <input type="checkbox"/> Vomiting: ≤ 2 episodes in a 24-hour period <input type="checkbox"/> Both of the following signs or symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stool specimen testing positive for a pathogen (e.g., <i>Salmonella</i>, <i>Shigella</i>, <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7, etc.) • At least 1 of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nausea ○ Vomiting ○ Abdominal pain or tenderness ○ Diarrhea 	<p>Ensure to exclude non-infectious causes of symptoms. For instances, new medications may cause diarrhea, nausea, or vomiting; initiation of new enteral feeding may associate with diarrhea; nausea or vomiting may associate with gallbladder disease.</p> <p>Presence of new GI symptoms in a single resident may prompt enhanced surveillance for additional cases.</p> <p>In the presence of an outbreak, sent stool specimens to confirm the presence of norovirus or other pathogen.</p>

Long-term Care Facilities

Revised McGeer Criteria for Gastrointestinal Tract Infection Surveillance Checklist

<input type="checkbox"/> Norovirus	<p>MUST HAVE at least 1 of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea: ≥ 3 liquid or water stools above what is normal for the resident within a 24-hour period <input type="checkbox"/> Vomiting: ≤ 2 episodes in a 24-hour period <p>MUST HAVE the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Stool specimen for which norovirus is positively detected by electron microscopy, enzyme immunoassay, or molecular diagnostic testing such as PCR 	<p>In the absence of lab confirmation, an outbreak (2 or more causes occurring in a LTCF) of acute gastroenteritis due to norovirus infection may be assumed if all Kaplan Criteria present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vomiting in >50% of affected persons • A mean or median incubation period of 24-48 hours • A mean or median duration of 12-60 hours • No bacterial pathogen identified in stool culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> GITI criteria met	<input type="checkbox"/> GITI criteria <u>NOT</u> met

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