

Identifying Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) for NHSN Surveillance

(Revised January 1, 2016)

To standardize the classification of an infection as present on admission (POA) or healthcare-associated infection (HAI), the following objective surveillance definitions and guidance will be used for NHSN surveillance:

- 7-day Infection Window Period
- Date of Event
- POA
- HAI
- 14-day Repeat Infection Timeframe (RIT)
- Secondary Bloodstream Infection Attribution Period
- Pathogen Assignment Guidance

NOTE:

- Infection window period, POA, HAI, and RIT definitions **do not** apply to SSI, VAE or LabID Events
- Date of Event, as defined in this document, **does not** apply to VAE or LabID Events;
- Secondary BSI attribution period, as defined in this chapter, does not apply to SSI, VAE, LabID or primary BSI events.
 - SSI surveillance utilizes a 30 or 90 day surveillance period. Since the Infection Window Period and RIT do not apply, the secondary BSI attribution period, by name, also cannot apply. However, a 17-day period that includes the date of SSI event, 3 days prior and 13 days after, is still used to attribute a BSI as secondary to an SSI.
 - Specific guidance can be found in the VAE protocol for secondary BSI attribution.
 - A primary BSI/CLABSI by definition can never have a secondary BSI.
- Organisms belonging to the following genera are typically causes of community-associated infections and are rarely or are not known to be causes of healthcare-associated infections; they are excluded, and cannot be used to meet any NHSN definitions: *Blastomyces*, *Histoplasma*, *Coccidioides*, *Paracoccidioides*, *Cryptococcus* and *Pneumocystis*.
- If the date of culture collection is on or after the date the patient is declared brain dead AND the patient is being supported for organ donation purposes, the event should not be reported as an HAI. For VAE surveillance, if the date of event (date of onset of worsening) is on or after the date the patient is declared brain dead AND the patient is being supported for organ donation purposes, the event should not be reported as a VAE.

Definition Application

	SSI	LabID	VAE	BSI
Infection Window Period	N/A	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Yes
Date of Event	Yes			Yes
POA	N/A			Yes
HAI	N/A			Yes
Repeat Infection Timeframe (RIT)	N/A			Yes
Secondary BSI Attribution Period	*			N/A

*See SSI specific guidance

N/A = Not Applicable

Observation Patients in Inpatient Locations *(Revised January 1, 2016)*

For purposes of NHSN surveillance, if an observation patient is sent to an inpatient location, the patient must be included in infection surveillance, patient day, and device day counts. The facility assignment of the patient as an observation patient or an inpatient has no bearing in this instance for counting purposes. The patient is being housed, monitored, and cared for in an inpatient location and therefore is at risk for acquisition of an HAI.

NHSN Infection Window Period *(Revised January 1, 2016)*

The NHSN Infection Window Period is defined as the 7-days during which all site-specific infection criteria must be met. It includes the day the first positive diagnostic test that is used as an element of the site-specific infection criterion, was obtained, the 3 calendar days before and the 3 days after. For purposes of defining the Infection Window Period the following are considered diagnostic tests:

- laboratory specimen collection
- imaging test
- procedure or exam
- physician diagnosis
- initiation of treatment

For site-specific infection criteria that do not include a diagnostic test, the first documented localized sign or symptom that is an element of NHSN infection criterion should be used to define the window (e.g., diarrhea, site specific pain, purulent exudate).

For example, when meeting GE using criterion 1, there is no diagnostic test as a part of this site-specific infection criterion. A sign or symptom (diarrhea) must be used to set the infection window period.

GE-Gastroenteritis (excluding *C. difficile* infections)

Gastroenteritis must meet at least ***one*** of the following criteria:

1. Patient has an acute onset of diarrhea (liquid stools for > 12 hours) and no likely noninfectious cause (e.g., diagnostic tests, therapeutic regimen other than antimicrobial agents, acute exacerbation of a chronic condition, or psychological stress information).
 2. Patient has at least ***two*** of the following signs or symptoms: nausea*, vomiting*, abdominal pain*, fever (>38.0°C), or headache*
- And at least *one* of the following:**
- a. ***an*** enteric pathogen is identified from stool or rectal swab by a culture or non-culture based microbiologic testing method which is performed for purposes of clinical diagnosis or treatment (e.g., not Active Surveillance Culture/Testing (ASC/AST).
 - b. an enteric pathogen is detected by microscopy on stool
 - c. an enteric pathogen is detected by antigen or antibody assay on blood or feces
 - d. evidence of an enteric pathogen is detected by cytopathic changes in tissue culture on stool
 - e. diagnostic single antibody titer (IgM) or 4-fold increase in paired sera (IgG) for organism

Infection Window Period

Infection Window Period		3 days before
	First positive diagnostic test OR First documented localized sign and/or symptom in the absence of a diagnostic test	
		3 days after

Date of Event (Event Date)
(Revised January 1, 2016)

The Date of Event is the date the first element used to meet an NHSN site-specific infection criterion occurs for the first time within the seven-day infection window period.

An infection is considered **Present on Admission (POA)** if the date of event of the NHSN site-specific infection criterion occurs during the POA time period, which is defined as the day of admission to an inpatient location (calendar day 1), the 2 days before admission, and the calendar day after admission. For purposes of NHSN surveillance and determination of the Repeat Infection Timeframe (as defined below) if the date of event is determined to be either of the two days prior to inpatient admission, then the date of event will be hospital day 1.

An infection is considered a **Healthcare Associated Infection (HAI)** if the date of event of the NHSN site-specific infection criterion occurs on or after the 3rd calendar day of admission to an inpatient location where day of admission is calendar day 1.

Date of Event and Classification Determination

Hospital Day	Date of Event Assignment for RIT	Classification
2 days before admit	Hospital Day 1	POA
1 day before admit	Hospital Day 1	
1	Hospital Day 1	
2	Hospital Day 2	
3	Hospital Day 3	HAI
4	Hospital Day 4	
5	Hospital Day 5	

Infection Window Period and Date of Event

(Patient age <65)

Infection Window Period
 (first positive diagnostic test, 3 days before and 3 days after)

Date of event
 (date the first element occurs for the first time within the infection window period)

HOSPITAL DAY	INFECTION WINDOW PERIOD
1	
2	Fever > 38.0 C
3	Fever > 38.0 C
4	Urine culture: >100,000 cfu/ml <i>E. coli</i>
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
	SUTI-POA Date of Event = 2 Pathogen = <i>E. coli</i>

HOSPITAL DAY	INFECTION WINDOW PERIOD
1	
2	
3	
4	Urine culture: >100,000 cfu/ml <i>E. coli</i>
5	Fever > 38.0 C
6	Fever > 38.0 C
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
	SUTI-HAI Date of Event = 4 Pathogen = <i>E. coli</i>

NOTE:

- Acceptable documentation includes patient-reported signs or symptoms documented in the chart by a healthcare professional (e.g., patient states measured fever $>38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 100.4°F , nursing home documents fever prior to arrival to the hospital, patient complains of dysuria).
- Physician diagnosis can be accepted as evidence of an infection only when physician diagnosis is an element of the specific infection definition. For example, physician diagnosis is not an element of any UTI criteria; therefore, physician diagnosis of a UTI may not be used to satisfy POA status of a UTI.
- Infections occurring in newborns with date of event on hospital day 1 or day 2 are considered POA. Those with date of event on day 3 or later are HAI. This would include infections acquired transplacentally (e.g., herpes simplex, toxoplasmosis, rubella, cytomegalovirus, or syphilis), or as a result from passage through the birth canal (e.g., Group B Streptococcus).
- Reactivation of a latent infection (e.g., herpes zoster [shingles], herpes simplex, syphilis, or tuberculosis) is not considered to be HAI.

Repeat Infection Timeframe (RIT)
(Revised January 1, 2016)

The RIT is a 14-day timeframe during which no new infections of the same type are reported. **The RIT applies to both POA and HAI determinations.** The date of event is Day 1 of the 14-day RIT. If criteria for the same type of infection are met within the 14 day RIT, a new event is not identified or reported. Additional pathogens recovered during the RIT from the same type of infection are added to the event.

The RIT will apply at the level of specific type of infection with the exception of BSI, UTI, and PNEU where the RIT will apply at the major type of infection.

Specific Type Example:

- Patients will have no more than one BONE infection in an RIT, but may have a BONE and DISC in two overlapping RITs (specific type)

Major Type Examples:

- Patients will have no more than one LCBI in an RIT (e.g., LCBI 1, LCBI 2, MBI-LCBI 1, etc.)
- Patients will have no more than one PNEU in an RIT (e.g., PNU1, PNU2, PNU3)
- Patients will have no more than one UTI in an RIT (e.g., SUTI, ABUTI)

The RIT applies during a patient's single admission, including the day of discharge and the day after, in keeping with the [Transfer Rule](#). **An RIT does not carry over from one admission to another even if readmission is to the same facility.**

In the example below, the Date of Event is hospital day 4. The 14-day RIT is hospital day 4 through day 17. On hospital day 12, within the RIT, a urine culture with >100,000 CFU/ml *S. aureus* is identified. The urine pathogen identified from the hospital day 12 culture is added to the originally identified infection reported on day 4. Determination of a new infection or continuation of ongoing infection is not required.

Repeat Infection Timeframe

Infection Window Period
 (first positive diagnostic test, 3 days before
 and 3 days after)

**Repeat Infection Timeframe
 (RIT)**
 (date of event = day 1)

Date of Event
 (date the first element occurs for the first
 time within the infection window period)

HOSPITAL DAY	RIT	INFECTION WINDOW PERIOD
1		
2		
3		
4	1	Urine culture: >100,000 cfu/ml <i>E. coli</i>
5	2	Fever > 38.0 C
6	3	Fever > 38.0 C
7	4	
8	5	
9	6	Urine culture: No growth
10	7	
11	8	
12	9	Urine culture: > 100,000 cfu/ml <i>S. aureus</i>
13	10	
14	11	
15	12	
16	13	
17	14	
18		
19		
		SUTI-HAI Date of Event = 4 Pathogens = <i>E. coli</i>, <i>S. aureus</i>

NOTE:

- A patient may have negative cultures during the RIT without impact on the RIT.
- Do not change the device association determination during the RIT.
 - **Example:**
 A non-catheterized UTI is identified and initiates an RIT. During the RIT, a Foley catheter is placed and more than 2 days later, still in the RIT, another urine culture is collected and resulted as a positive for >100,000 CFU/ml with a different bacteria. Add this pathogen to the original UTI but do not change the non-catheter associated UTI to CAUTI.

Secondary BSI Attribution Period

(Refer to “Secondary BSI Guide” at the end of the BSI checklist)
(Revised January 1, 2016)

The secondary BSI Attribution Period* is the period in which a positive blood culture must be collected to be considered as a secondary bloodstream infection to a primary site infection. This period includes the [Infection Window Period](#) combined with the Repeat Infection Timeframe (RIT). It is 14-17 days in length depending upon the date of event.

For bloodstream infection to be determined secondary to another site of infection, the blood culture must be collected during the site-specific infection Secondary BSI Attribution Period and satisfy one of the following⁺⁺ (see “Secondary BSI Guide” in the BSI checklist.):

1. An organism identified from the site specific infection is used as an element to meet the site-specific infection criterion, AND the blood specimen contains at least one matching organism to that site specific specimen.

OR

2. The positive blood specimen is an element used to meet the site-specific infection criterion.

NOTE:

* SSI surveillance utilizes a 30 or 90 day surveillance period. Since the Infection Window Period and RIT do not apply, the secondary BSI attribution period, by name, also cannot apply. However, a 17-day period that includes the date of SSI event, 3 days prior and 13 days after, is still used to attribute a BSI as secondary to an SSI.

EXCEPTION:

⁺⁺ Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) criteria include neither a site specific specimen nor organism identified from blood specimen, however an exception for assigning a BSI secondary to NEC is provided. A BSI is considered secondary to NEC if the patient meets one of the two NEC criteria AND an organism identified from blood specimen collected during the secondary BSI attribution period is an LCBI pathogen or the same common commensal which is identified from two or more blood specimens drawn on separate occasions collected on the same or consecutive days.

In the example below, the Date of Event is hospital day 4. The 14-day RIT is hospital day 4 through day 17. The secondary BSI Attribution Period is the Infection Window Period combined with the Repeat Infection Timeframe (RIT), 17 days in this example. The blood culture collected on hospital day 10 has a matching pathogen to the site specific culture used to meet the SUTI definition and therefore a secondary BSI is identified.

Secondary BSI Attribution Period

HOSPITAL DAY	BSI	RIT	INFECTION WINDOW PERIOD
1			
2			
3			
4		1	Urine culture: >100,000 cfu/ml <i>E. coli</i>
5		2	Fever > 38.0 C
6		3	Fever > 38.0 C
7		4	
8		5	
9		6	
10		7	Blood culture : <i>E.coli</i>
11		8	
12		9	Urine culture: > 100,000 cfu/ml <i>S. aureus</i>
13		10	
14		11	
15		12	
16		13	
17		14	
18			
19			
			SUTI & Secondary BSI Date of Event = 4 Pathogens = <i>E. coli</i>, <i>S. aureus</i>

Infection Window Period
 (first positive diagnostic test, 3 days before
 and 3 days after)

**Repeat Infection Timeframe
 (RIT)**
 (date of event = day 1)

Secondary BSI Attribution Period
 (Infection Window Period + RIT)

Date of Event
 (date the first element occurs for the first time
 within the infection window period)

Pathogen Assignment Guidance

(Revised January 1, 2016)

The following provides guidance for reporting pathogens associated with site-specific infections that are identified during the RIT or during the secondary BSI attribution period.

- Additional pathogens recovered during the RIT from the same type of infection are added to the event.
- Report all site-specific pathogens before secondary BSI pathogens
 - SUTIs can only have two organisms entered according to NHSN application rules. However, if yes is selected for the BSI field, the third pathogen field will become available for data entry.

- BSI pathogens may be assigned to more than one infection source at the same time in the following scenarios:
 - 1) Secondary BSI pathogen assigned to two different site-specific infections (see example 1)
 - OR
 - 2) Secondary BSI pathogen assigned to a site-specific infection and assigned as pathogen to a primary BSI event (see example 2)

Example 1:

K. pneumoniae is identified in a blood culture during the RIT of a SUTI with *K. pneumoniae*. The patient is also recovering from COLO surgery performed at your facility in the past week and now has:

- Fever >38.0° C
- Abdominal pain, and
- CT showing abdominal abscess

These three elements, when combined with a positive blood culture, meet IAB criterion 3b. **If a facility includes both UTI and SSI (for COLO) in their monthly reporting plan, an UTI and SSI would be reported, both with a secondary BSI and with pathogen *K. pneumoniae*.**

NOTE:

SSI – IAB does not have an Infection Window Period or RIT. The secondary BSI attribution period is 17 days in duration including the date of event, 3 days prior and 13 days after the date of event.

Cont. Example 1

Infection Window Period
 (first positive diagnostic test, 3 days before and 3 days after)

Repeat Infection Timeframe (RIT)
 (date of event = day 1)

Secondary BSI Attribution Period
 (Infection Window Period + RIT)

Secondary BSI Attribution Period for SSI

Date of Event
 (date the first element occurs for the first time within the infection window period)

Hospital Day	BSI	RIT	Infection Window Period	Infection Window Period	BSI - SSI
1					
2					
3					
4		1	Urine culture: >100,000 cfu/ml <i>K. pneumoniae</i>		
5		2	Fever > 38.0 C		
6		3			
7		4			
8		5		Fever > 38.0 C, Abdominal pain	
9		6		CT Scan : Abdominal abscess	
10		7	Blood culture: <i>K. pneumoniae</i>	Blood culture: <i>K. pneumoniae</i>	
11		8			
12		9			
13		10			
14		11			
15		12			
16		13			
17		14			
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
			SUTI & Secondary BSI Date of Event = 4 Pathogen: <i>K. pneumoniae</i>	SSI-IAB & Secondary BSI Date of Event = 8 Pathogen: <i>K. pneumoniae</i>	

Example 2:

On day 4 of hospital admission *S. aureus* is identified in a blood culture meeting the HAI, LCBI 1 criterion. On day 8 the patient has a fever of $>38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ and *E. coli* is identified in a urine culture meeting the SUTI definition. On hospital day 13, a blood culture positive for *E. coli* is identified. **Because the blood culture occurs within both the LCBI RIT and the SUTI secondary BSI attribution period, the pathogen, *E. coli* is assigned to both events.**

Hospital Day	RIT	Infection Window Period	Infection Window Period	RIT	BSI
1					
2					
3					
4	1	Blood culture: <i>S. aureus</i>			
5	2				
6	3				
7	4				
8	5		Fever $>38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$	1	
9	6		Urine culture: $>100,000\text{ cfu/ml}$ <i>E. coli</i>	2	
10	7			3	
11	8			4	
12	9			5	
13	10			6	
14	11			7	
15	12			8	
16	13	Blood Culture: <i>E. coli</i>	Blood Culture: <i>E. coli</i>	9	
17	14			10	
18				11	
19				12	
20				13	
21				14	
22					
		LCBI Date of Event = 4 Pathogen: <i>S. aureus</i> and <i>E. coli</i>	SUTI & Secondary BSI Date of Event = 8 Pathogen: <i>E. coli</i>		

- Pathogens excluded from specific infection definitions (e.g., yeast in UTI, *Enterococcus* spp. in PNEU) are also excluded as pathogens for BSIs secondary to that type of infection (i.e., they cannot be added to one of these infections as a pathogen). The excluded organism must be accounted for as either:

- 1) A primary bloodstream infection (BSI/CLABSI) (see example 3).

OR

- 2) A secondary BSI attributed to another primary infection (e.g., IAB, SINU, etc.), in accordance with the “Secondary BSI Guide” of the BSI checklist (see example 4).

Example 3:

A SUTI with *Enterococcus faecalis* is identified and a subsequent blood culture with yeast and *E. faecalis* is collected during the SUTI secondary BSI attribution period. A BSI secondary to SUTI is identified. ***E. faecalis* is already documented as a pathogen, but the yeast will not be reported as a secondary BSI pathogen, because yeasts are excluded as organisms in the UTI definition.** In this example, no other primary source of infection for which the yeast BSI can be assigned as secondary is identified. Therefore a primary BSI with yeast only is identified.

NOTE:

The *Enterococcus faecalis* is not assigned as a pathogen for the primary BSI because if an excluded organism had not been identified, a primary BSI would not have been reported

Infection Window Period
(first positive diagnostic test, 3 days before and 3 days after)

Repeat Infection Timeframe (RIT)
(date of event = day 1)

Secondary BSI Attribution Period
(Infection Window Period + RIT)

Date of Event
(date the first element occurs for the first time within the infection window period)

Hospital Day	BSI	RIT	Infection Window Period	Infection Window Period	RIT
1					
2					
3		1	Dysuria		
4		2	Urine culture: > 100,000 cfu/ml <i>E. faecalis</i>		
5		3			
6		4			
7		5			
8		6			
9		7			
10		8			
11		9	Blood culture: <i>E. faecalis</i> / Yeast	Blood culture: <i>E. faecalis</i> / Yeast	1
12		10			2
13		11			3
14		12			4
15		13			5
16		14			6
17					7
18					8
19					9
20					10
21					11
22					12
23					13
24					14
25					
			UTI & Secondary BSI Date of Event = 3 Pathogen: <i>E. faecalis</i>	Primary BSI Date of Event = 11 Pathogen: Yeast	

Example 4:

A PNU2 with *Acinetobacter baumannii* culture from blood is identified.

Note: The positive chest imaging result is the diagnostic test that is used to define the infection window period. A subsequent blood culture with *Enterococcus faecalis* and *A. baumannii* is collected during the secondary BSI attribution period of this PNU2 event. ***Enterococcus faecalis* will not be reported as a pathogen for the PNU2, because *Enterococcus* spp, are excluded as organisms in the PNEU definition.** Another primary source of infection, SUTI, is found and *Enterococcus faecalis* is assigned as a secondary BSI pathogen.

Hospital Day	BSI	RIT	Infection Window Period	Infection Window Period	RIT	BSI
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7		1	New onset cough			
8		2	Imaging test: Infiltrate			
9		3	Fever > 38.0 C	Fever > 38.0 C	1	
10		4	Fever > 38.0 C	Fever > 38.0 C	2	
11		5	Blood culture: <i>A. baumannii</i>	Urine culture: > 100,000 cfu/ml <i>E. faecalis</i>	3	
12		6	Blood culture: <i>A. baumannii, E. faecalis</i>	Blood culture: <i>A. baumannii, E. faecalis</i>	4	
13		7			5	
14		8			6	
15		9			7	
16		10			8	
17		11			9	
18		12			10	
19		13			11	
20		14			12	
21					13	
22					14	
23						
24						
25						
26						
			PNU2 & Secondary BSI Date of Event = 7 Pathogen: <i>A. baumannii</i>	SUTI & Secondary BSI Date of Event = 9 Pathogens: <i>E. faecalis, A. baumannii</i>		

Infection Window Period
(first positive diagnostic test, 3 days before and 3 days after)

Repeat Infection Timeframe (RIT)
(date of event = day 1)

Secondary BSI Attribution Period
(Infection Window Period + RIT)

Date of Event
(date the first element occurs for the first time within the infection window period)

Location of Attribution (Revised January 1, 2016)

The inpatient location where the patient was assigned on the date of event is the location of attribution (see **Date of Event**).

Exception to Location of Attribution:

Transfer Rule: If the date of event is on the date of transfer or discharge, or the next day, the infection is attributed to the transferring/discharging location. This is called the Transfer Rule and examples are found in the UTI, BSI and PNEU checklists. Receiving facilities should share information about such HAIs with the transferring location or facility to enable reporting.

Multiple Transfers:

In instances where patient has been transferred to more than one location on the date of an infection, or the day before, attribute the infection to the **first** location in which the patient was housed the **day before** the infection's date of event.

Examples of multiple transfers within the transfer rule time-frame:

	3/22	3/23	3/24
Locations in which patient was housed	Unit A	Unit A Unit B Unit C	Unit C Unit D This is also the date of event for a CAUTI. CAUTI is attributed to Unit A since Unit A was the first location in which the patient was housed the day before the date of event.

NOTE:

The complete set of CDC/NHSN HAI site-specific infection criteria, and the comments and reporting instructions integral to the correct application of the criteria, can be found in the corresponding site-specific checklists.

Criteria for Specific Types of Infections *(Revised January 1, 2016)*

Once an infection is deemed to be healthcare associated according to the definition shown above, the specific type of infection should be determined based on the criteria detailed in the corresponding checklists. Infection criteria have been grouped into 14 major types with some further categorized into specific infections. For example, there are three specific types of central nervous system infections (intracranial infections, meningitis or ventriculitis, and spinal abscess without meningitis) that are grouped under the major type of CNS – Central Nervous System. The specific and major types of sites of infection used in NHSN and their abbreviated codes are listed in table below titled “CDC/NHSN Major and Specific Types of Healthcare Associated Infections”, in alphabetical order by major type code and the criteria for each of the specific types of infection follow it.

CDC/NHSN Major and Specific Types of Healthcare-Associated Infections

Type	
BJ	Bone and joint infection
BONE	Osteomyelitis
DISC	Disc space infection
JNT	Joint or bursa infection
PJI	Prosthetic joint infection
CNS	Central nervous system
IC	Intracranial infection
MEN	Meningitis or ventriculitis
SA	Spinal abscess without meningitis
CVS	Cardiovascular system infection
CARD	Myocarditis or pericarditis
ENDO	Endocarditis
MED	Mediastinitis
VASC	Arterial or venous infection
EENT	Eye, ear, nose, throat, or mouth infection
CONJ	Conjunctivitis
EAR	Ear, mastoid infection
EYE	Eye infection, other than conjunctivitis
ORAL	Oral cavity infection (mouth, tongue, or gums)
SINU	Sinusitis
UR	Upper respiratory tract infection, pharyngitis, laryngitis, epiglottitis
GI	Gastrointestinal system infection

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CDI	<i>Clostridium difficile</i> infection
GE	Gastroenteritis
GIT	Gastrointestinal (GI) tract infection
HEP	Hepatitis
IAB	Intraabdominal infection, not specified elsewhere
NEC	Necrotizing enterocolitis
LRI	Lower respiratory infection, other than pneumonia
LUNG	Other infection of the lower respiratory tract
REPR	Reproductive tract infection
EMET	Endometritis
EPIS	Episiotomy infection
OREP	Other infection of the male or female reproductive tract
VCUF	Vaginal cuff infection
SST	Skin and soft tissue infection
BRST	Breast abscess or mastitis
BURN	Burn infection
CIRC	Newborn circumcision infection
DECU	Decubitus ulcer infection
SKIN	Skin infection
ST	Soft tissue infection
UMB	Oomphalitis
USI	Urinary System Infection