Validation of Community acquired pneumonia (CAP) and Health care associated pneumonia (HCAP)

Note this form will be used for CAP including *Pneumocystis* pneumonia (PCP) and other community acquired causes of opportunistic pneumonias, as well as HCAP but will not include hospital acquired pneumonia (HAP) or ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) in patients hospitalized for >48-72 hours.

pneumonia (HAP) or ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) in patients hospitalized for >48-72 hours.
I. CRITERIA FOR CLINICAL CONFIRMATION
A. Clinical support (answer the following based on review of admission notes):
A1. Compatible clinical findings are present, from at least one of the 6 categories below.
☐ Yes
☐ No (findings denied or are not documented)
Unknown (FLAG FOR ADJUDICTION)
(1) Recent onset or worsening cough ; new onset of purulent sputum or change in character of sputum
(gross appearance or by patient report); increased respiratory secretions or increased suctioning
requirements; hemoptysis; new onset or worsening of dyspnea; new onset or worsening of tachypnea;
new onset or worsening of pleuritic chest pain; abnormal chest exam (dullness, bronchial breath sounds,
eegophony, rales, crackles, rhonchi, etc.); worsening gas exchange or increased oxygen requirements.
(2) New onset or worsening confusion, agitation, lethargy, delirium, disorientation, altered mental status
that is not chronic; new onset or worsening of fatigue
(3) Fever >38 C (100.4F) or <36 C (96.8F); rigors, chills, night sweats
(4) Leukopenia (<4000 WBC/mm3) or leukocytosis (>12,000 WBC/mm3)
(5) Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain; unable to eat or decreased PO intake; new onset or
worsening of anorexia
(6) Other constitutional: Headache ; myalgia ; sore throat
A2. Patient status prior to admission (select one): Patients transferred from other acute care facilities
are included if their initial presentation was for pneumonia. Those admitted for other reasons who
developed a pneumonia > 48 hours after hospitalization are excluded; for these patients with hospital
acquired pneumonia, check option (1) below and skip to Section II.
Admitted from home / community-dwelling (0)
☐ Transferred from other acute care hospital (1)
☐ Transferred from on-site skilled nursing unit, other nursing home or skilled nursing facility (2)
☐ Transferred from other health care related facility (ie rehabilitation or psychiatric hospital) (3)
Other, Specify:(4)
Unknown (9)

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A3. Indicate if the patient had any of the following risk	factors for HCAP present on admission.
Discharge from acute care hospital within the la	ist <u>14 days</u> of current infection (1)
☐ Discharge from acute care hospital within the la	st <u>90 days</u> of current infection (2)
☐ Attended a hemodialysis clinic within 30 days o	f current infection (3)
☐ Received intravenous antibiotics or chemothera	apy within last 30 days (4)
☐ Received wound care or ventilator care within la	ast 30 days (4)
Other, specify:	_
☐ None of the above are mentioned in the admiss	sion notes / information not available.
☐ Unknown (FLAG FOR ADJUDICTION)	
B. Radiographic support	
B1. Indicate whether radiographic data is from CXR ar	nd/or chest CT:
☐ CXR	
CT scan. Use CT obtained within 48 hours of ac	dmit to determine findings if no CXR available.
B2. The radiographic findings (select one):	
☐ Are compatible with pneumonia	
☐ Are not clearly compatible with pneumonia; unc	ertain significance (FLAG FOR ADJUDICATION).
☐ No acute pulmonary process reported, lungs fie	elds stated to be clear and/or no abnormality noted
Review the radiology report for the chest x-ray obtained within 48 hou	rs of admission; if radiology report unavailable, use clinician
notes. In cases of discrepancies between radiologist and other clinician	ns, the radiologist interpretation will be the gold standard.
Terms compatible with pneumonia: air-space or alveolar filling process consolidation, consolidative process, density, increased interstitial mark infiltrate, infiltration, infiltrative process, inflammation, inflammatory processity, opacification, pneumonia, pneumonic process, pneumonitis, reterms for lack of abnormalities: clear lungs; clear lung fields; no acute	kings, increased lung markings, infection, infectious process, cess, interstitial pneumonia, interstitial process, haziness, eticulonodular pattern, reticular markings.
C. Antibiotic support (Check all that apply): Do not inc	clude antimicrobial prophylaxis.
C1. Did the patient receive antibiotics directed against a b	
☐ Yes, antibacterial therapy	
□ No	
Unknown	
C2. Did the patient receive antibiotics directed against a v	iral fundal mycohacterial or parasitic cause
of pneumonia within 5 days of admission? Do not include	
Yes, antiviral therapy	Yes, anti-parasitic therapy
☐ Yes, anti-pneumocystis therapy	☐ No
Yes, anti-mycobacterial therapy	☐ Unknown
Yes, other anti-fungal therapy	_ Cinciowii
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lf	C1	or	C2	is	YES,	com	plete	C3:
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C3. Were antibiotics directed against the suspected or confirmed pathogen(s) continued for at least 2-3 days, with intention to complete a treatment course? (Check "no" if antibiotics were discontinued because a pathogen was "ruled-out.") Yes No Unknown (FLAG FOR ADJUDICTION)					
II. CLINICALLY CONFIRMED DIAGNOSIS BASED ON CHART REVIEW 1. Is this episode of pneumonia clinically confirmed? This requires compatible clinical and radiographic					
findings and receipt of antimicrobial therapy, where A1=Yes; B1=Yes; and C1 or C2=Yes AND C3=Yes. A confirmed microbiologic diagnosis is not required. Check only one choice. If pneumonia was present on initial admission and nosocomial pneumonia also occurred, select 1 st option only.					
Yes, this is consistent with pneumonia present on initial admission. No pneumonia is present on admission. This is consistent with pneumonia that developed >48 hours after admission. Uncertain (FLAG FOR ADJUDICATION)					
2. Is there another diagnosis that accounts for this patient's presentation? Record diagnoses that explain the primary reason for hospitalization; they may be in addition to or instead of pneumonia . Mark all that apply; rely primarily on the discharge summary and attending notes for diagnoses if there are discrepancies.					
☐ Exacerbation of obstructive lung disease: COPD or asthma exacerbation	☐ Other non-pulmonary infection ☐ Lung cancer				
☐ Acute bronchitis, Upper respiratory tract infection (URI) or "Influenza-like" illness	☐ Pulmonary embolism				
Congestive heart failure (CHF), Pulmonary edema, "volume overload"	☐ Other, Specify ☐ Unknown / not documented				
☐ Acute lung injury/acute respiratory distress	☐ Unclear / FLAG FOR ADJUDICATION				
syndrome (ALI/ARDS)	☐ No / None				
Sepsis / bacteremia					
IF THIS IS A CONFIRMED DIAGNOSIS OF PNEUMONIA PLEASE CONTINUE WITH FORM. IF PNEUMONIA IS NOT CONFIRMED OR REQUIRES ADJUDICATION, STOP HERE.					

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MICROBIOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS OF PNEUMONIA

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1. Were any smears obtained? (Review samples for bacterial culture obtained within initial 48 hours;				
review samples for other organ	•	mission)		
\square Yes \rightarrow GO TO ITEM 2)			
\square No \rightarrow SKIP TO ITEM	3.			
☐ Unknown → SKIP TO	ITEM 3.			
2. Indicate the source of the	e specimen taken, the findings o	on smear, and if applicable, the specimen		
adequacy (only needed i	f reporting bacterial results). Re	efer to the list below and enter the letter(s)		
that correspond to the sr	near result.			
a. Gram positive bacilli b. Gram positive cocci c. Gram negative bacilli d. Gram negative coccobacilli e. Gram negative cocci Source of specimen:	f. Gram stain indeterminate / variable g. Pneumocystis h. Cryptococcus Findings (insert letter code):	 i. Hyphae/pseudohyphae j. Yeast k. Acid fast organisms (Ziehl Neelson stain) l. No organisms seen Specimen adequacy: defined as >25		
a. ☐ Sputum		PMN/100x field and ≤10 epithelial cells/100x field ☐ Adequate ☐ Not adequate ☐ Unknown/not documented		
b. ☐ BAL fluid				
c. Pleural fluid				
d. Lung aspirate				
e. Other, specify:				
3. Were any cultures obtained? ☐ Yes → GO TO ITEM 4 ☐ No → SKIP TO ITEM ☐ Unknown → SKIP TO	8.	ling blood and respiratory.)		
For items 4-6-, refer to the list of	forganisms below and enter the	e letter that corresponds to the organism:		
4. Was a positive quantitative cu	ulture of a protected brush speci	men or quantitative BAL culture for a likely		
pathogen obtained?				
☐ Yes → GO TO Item 5	5. □ No ↓	SKIP TO Item 6.		

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Likely bacter	ial pathogens:			Unlikely bacterial p	athogens:
a. Chlamydia b. Coxiella bu c. Enterobact d. Escherichia e. Haemophili	er aerogenes a coli us influenzae	k. Nocardia asteroides I. Pasteurella multocida m. Proteus species n. Pseudomonas aeruginos o. Rhodococcus equi	sa	v. Alpha-hemolytic st w. Bacillus species x. Clostridium specie y. Coagulase-negativ staphylococci	s
f. Klebsiella p g. Legionella		 p. Serratia marcescens q. Staphylococcus aureus - METHCILLIN sensitive 	_	Other bacteria:	
h. Moraxella d	catarrhalis	r. Staphylococcus aureus – METHCILLIN resistant		z. Other, specify	
i. Mycoplasma j. Neisseria m	a pneumoniae eningitidus	s. Streptococcus pneumoni t. Streptococcus pyogenes u. Group B streptococci	ae		
Viruses A1. Adenoviru A2. Human M A3. Influenza A4. H1N1 Infl A5. Influenza A6. Parainflue A7. RSV	etapneumovirus A (not H1N1) uenza B	Fungi B1. Aspergillus B2. Candida B3. Coccidioides B4. Cryptococcus B5. Histoplasma B6. Other, specify		Mycobacteria C1. M. tuberculosis C2. M. avium C3. M. kansasii C4. M. gordonae C5. Other, specify be	
	ecify			D1. Specify:	
	a tha a librator a atha a sa sa			D2. Normal flora or N	lo Growth
5. Indicat	e the likely pathogen		GO TO Ite	em 6 if other cultures	also obtained
6. Indicat	e the source of each	culture with a number and th	e pathoge	en(s) isolated with a le	tter.
Print th	e names of pathoge	ns not listed in the "Other" co	lumn.		
Sources:	(1) Blood	(3) Pleural fluid	(5) Lung	g aspirate	
	(2) BAL fluid	(4) Sputum	(6) Othe	er	
Source	Pathogen(s) isolate	ed, using letter code above.	Other or	ganisms not listed:	No organism:
a	and	d/or Other, specify:			None 🗌
b	and	d/or Other, specify:			None 🗌
C	and	d/or Other, specify:			None 🗌
7. Were a	7. Were any of the reported sources for specimens in Item 6 "Other" (6)?				
☐ Yes	8. Spec	cify the source:			
□No					

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2. Determine whether a <u>microbiological</u> diagnosis for clinically confirmed pneumonia cases is **definite**, **presumed** or **suspected** for bacterial pneumonia; **definite** or **suspected** for others. Leave blank if the diagnosis was not present; check all that apply.

SUSPECTED microbiologic etiology of any type of infectious pneumonia is present if:

1) Organism is not microbiologically confirmed;

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- 2) Clinical and radiographic presentation was compatible with suspected etiology per the medical record;
- 3) Patient received antimicrobial therapy directed against the suspected organism with clinical improvement, or if the event of death, antimicrobial therapy against the suspected organism was prescribed.

BACTERIAL PNEUMONIA						
A. Suspected bacterial pneun	nonia is present					
B. Presumed bacterial pneum	nonia is present because there is ide	entification of a likely pathogen based				
•	from expectorated or induced sput					
<u> </u>						
C. Definite bacterial pneumor	nia is present because there is isola	tion of a likely pathogen from.				
☐ Blood						
☐ Pleural fluid						
☐ Bronchoscopic specin	nen (protected brush at >10 ³ cfu/ml	or from BAL at $> 10^4$ cfu/ml)				
		•				
<u> </u>	site (such as urine, cerebrospinal fl	•				
☐ Histological evidence	of bacterial pneumonia in lung tissu	e (autopsy or biopsy)				
Detection of Legionell	a or pneumoccccal antigen in urine	or blood				
☐ Diagnostic serologic fi	ndings for Chlamydia, Legionella, M	lycoplasma; 4x-rise in titers >3-6 weeks				
In definite eases, indicate the ha	otoria incluted that fulfill the critoria	listed above:				
in definite cases, indicate the bar	cteria isolated that fulfill the criteria	ilsted above.				
Likely bacterial pathogens:		Unlikely bacterial pathogens:				
a. Chlamydia	k. Nocardia asteroides	v. Alpha-hemolytic streptococci				
b. Coxiella burnetii	I. Pasteurella multocida	w. Bacillus species				
c. Enterobacter aerogenes	m. Proteus species	x. Clostridium species				
d. Escherichia coli	n. Pseudomonas aeruginosa	☐ y. Coag-negative staphylococci				
e. Haemophilus influenzae						
f. Klebsiella pnuemoniae	p. Serratia marcescens					
☐ g. Legionella pnuemoniae	q. Staphylococcus aureus –	Other bacteria:				
	METHCILLIN sensitive	□ o" ''				
h. Moraxella catarrhalis	☐ r. Staphylococcus aureus – METHCILLIN resistant	z. Other, specify.				
☐ i. Mycoplasma pneumoniae	s. Streptococcus pneumoniae					
☐ i. Mycopiasina priedmoniae ☐ j. Neisseria meningitidus	t. Streptococcus priedificiliae					
	u. Group B streptococci					

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B. Pneumocystis Pneumonia ((PCP)					
Suspected PCP						
☐ Definite PCP is present because <i>Pneumocystis</i> cysts and/or trophic forms were visualized on						
microscopic examination of lung derived specimens (e.g., induced sputum, BAL, lung tissue).						
C. Fungal pneumonia: Use the	table below to indicate definite fur	ngal pneumonia other than PCP.				
Suspected fungal pneumonia	1					
Definite fungal pneumonia, w	rith specific etiology noted below, i	is present based on microscopic,				
histopathologic or culture results	of respiratory-derived specimens	; and/or positive serologic or antigen				
testing.						
D. Viral programania, I loo the to	ble below to indicate definite viral	causes of proumonic				
	ble below to indicate definite viral	causes of priedmonia.				
•		present based on histopathologic or				
culture results, or PCR-based te	sts of respiratory-derived specime	ens.				
E. Mycobacterial pulmonary in	nfections: Use the table below to	indicate definite mycobacterial causes.				
Suspected mycobacterial infe	ection	·				
		gy noted below, is present because				
·	Itured from lung derived specimen	•				
my occusionam opecies were sa	itaroa irom lang aomioa opcomion	io, produ, or oxidapamientary once.				
F. Other pneumonia: Use the ta	able below to indicate definite othe	er causes (e.g. parasitic).				
☐ Suspected other infection						
☐ <u>Definite</u> other infectious caus	e of pneumonia, with specific etiol	logy as noted below, is present based on				
microscopic, histopathologic or o	culture results of respiratory-derive	ed specimens; and/or positive serologic or				
antigen testing						
G. Indicate all other organisms the	hat were <u>definite</u> cause(s) of pneu	monia above in C-F:				
<u>Viruses</u>	<u>Fungi</u>	<u>Mycobacteria</u>				
A1. Adenovirus	B1. Aspergillus	C1. M. tuberculosis				
A2. Human	☐ B2. Candida	☐ C2. M. avium				
Metapneumovirus ☐ A3. Influenza A (not H1N1)	B3. Coccidioides	C3. M. kansasii				
A4. H1N1 Influenza	B4. Cryptococcus	C4. M. gordonae				
A5. Influenza B A6. Parainfluenza	☐ B5. Histoplasma☐ B6. Other, specify.	C5. Other, specify below.				
A7. RSV	☐ Bo. Other, specify.	Other organism not specified:				
A8. Other, specify.		☐ D1. Specify				
H. Microbiologic diagnosis(-es) unclear; chart requires adjudication.						
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