

Surgical Site Infection (SSI) Checklist

Patient Information																																		
Medical Record No (MRN):																																		
Patient Name (4 names)			Age/Gender:																															
Nationality (Specify):			Telephone No.:																															
Address type: Primary home ☐																																		
Date Admitted to Facility:			Operative Procedure:																															
Surgical Site Infection (SSI) Documentation Review Checklist																																		
Definition of an NHSN Operative Procedure An NHSN Operative Procedure is a procedure: - that is included in the ICD-10-PCS and/or CPT NHSN operative procedure code mapping - And - takes place during an operation where at least one incision (including laparoscopic approach and cranial Burrholes) is made through the skin or mucous membrane, or entry is through an existing incision (such as an incision from a prior operative procedure) - And - takes place in an operating room (OR), defined as a patient care area that met the Facilities Guidelines Institute's (FGI) or American Institute of Architects (AIA) criteria for an operating room when it was constructed or renovated. This may include an operating room, C-section room, interventional radiology room, or a cardiac catheterization lab																																		
PROCEDURE DETAILS: Date of Procedure: _____ ICD-10-PCS/CPT Operative Procedure Code(s) Assigned: NHSN Operative Procedure Category(ies) (COLO, HYST, etc.):																																		
SSI EVENT DETAILS: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Criterion</th> <th>Criterion Met</th> <th>Date of Event</th> <th>Procedure of Attribution</th> <th>PATOS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIP</td> <td>☐</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIS</td> <td>☐</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DIP</td> <td>☐</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DIS</td> <td>☐</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>O/S</td> <td>☐</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Criterion	Criterion Met	Date of Event	Procedure of Attribution	PATOS	SIP	☐				SIS	☐				DIP	☐				DIS	☐				O/S	☐			
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If O/S SSI, specify site-specific criteria met: _____																																		
Please refer to Chapter 9 Surgical Site Infection (SSI) Event of the Patient Safety Manual for additional information.																																		

Surgical Site Infection (SSI)		
Superficial incisional SSI (SIP, SIS)		
Element	Element Met	Date
Must meet the following criteria:		
Date of event occurs within 30 days following the NHSN operative procedure (where day 1 = the procedure date)	☐	
AND		
involves only skin and subcutaneous tissue of the incision	☐	
AND Patient has at least <u>one</u> of the following:		
a. purulent drainage from the superficial incision.	☐	
b. organisms identified from an aseptically-obtained specimen from the superficial incision or subcutaneous tissue by a culture or non-culture based microbiologic testing method, which is performed for purposes of clinical diagnosis or treatment (for example, not Active Surveillance Culture/Testing [ASC/AST]).	☐	
c. a superficial incision that is deliberately opened by a surgeon, physician* or physician designee AND culture or non-culture-based testing of the superficial incision or subcutaneous tissue is <u>not</u> performed AND patient has <u>at least one</u> of the following signs or symptoms: Localized pain or tenderness, Localized swelling, Erythema, Heat	☐	
d. diagnosis of a superficial incisional SSI by a physician* or physician designee.	☐	
*The term physician for the purpose of application of the NHSN SSI criteria may be interpreted to mean a surgeon, infectious disease physician, emergency physician, other physician on the case, or physician's designee (nurse practitioner or physician's assistant).		
Comments: There are two specific types of superficial incisional SSIs: 1. Superficial Incisional Primary (SIP) – a superficial incisional SSI that is identified in the primary incision in a patient that has had an operation with one or more incisions (for example, C-section incision or chest incision for CBGB) 2. Superficial Incisional Secondary (SIS) – a superficial incisional SSI that is identified in the secondary incision in a patient that has had an operation with more than one incision (for example, donor site incision for CBGB) Note: Refer to SSI Event Reporting Instruction #7 within Chapter 9 Surgical Site Infection [SSI] Event for NHSN operative procedure categories with secondary incision sites available for SSI attribution		
Reporting Instructions for Superficial incisional SSI: The following do not qualify as criteria for meeting the NHSN definition of superficial incisional SSI: • Diagnosis/treatment of cellulitis (redness/warmth/swelling), by itself, does not meet superficial incisional SSI criterion 'd'. • A stitch abscess alone (minimal inflammation and discharge confined to the points of suture penetration). • A localized stab wound or pin site infection; depending on the depth, these infections might be considered either a skin (SKIN) or soft tissue (ST) infection. Note: For an NHSN operative procedure, a laparoscopic trocar site is considered a surgical incision and not a stab wound. If a surgeon used a laparoscopic trocar site to place a drain at the end of a procedure this is considered a surgical incision		
Comments/Notes:		

Surgical Site Infection (SSI)		
Deep incisional SSI (DIP, DIS)		
Element	Element Met	Date
Must meet the following criteria:		
Date of event occurs within 30 or 90 days following the NHSN operative procedure (where day 1 = the procedure date) according to the list in Table 2 (see below)	☐	
AND		
involves deep soft tissues of the incision (for example, fascial and muscle layers)	☐	
AND Patient has at least <u>one</u> of the following:		
a. purulent drainage from the deep incision.	☐	
b. a deep incision that is deliberately opened or aspirated by a surgeon, physician* or physician designee or spontaneously dehisces AND organism(s) identified from the deep soft tissues of the incision by a culture or non-culture based microbiologic testing method which is performed for purposes of clinical diagnosis or treatment (for example, not Active Surveillance Culture/Testing [ASC/AST]) <u>or</u> culture or non-culture based microbiologic testing method is not performed. A culture or non-culture base test from the deep soft tissues of the incision that has a negative finding does not meet this criterion. AND Patient has <u>at least one</u> of the following signs or symptoms: - Fever (>38°C) - Localized pain or tenderness	☐	
c. an abscess or other evidence of infection involving the deep incision detected on gross anatomical exam, histopathologic exam, or imaging test.	☐	
*The term physician for the purpose of application of the NHSN SSI criteria may be interpreted to mean a surgeon, infectious disease physician, emergency physician, other physician on the case, or physician's designee (nurse practitioner or physician's assistant).		
Comments: There are two specific types of deep incisional SSIs: - Deep Incisional Primary (DIP) – a deep incisional SSI that is identified in a primary incision in a patient that has had an operation with one or more incisions (for example, C-section incision or chest incision for CBGB) - Deep Incisional Secondary (DIS) – a deep incisional SSI that is identified in the secondary incision in a patient that has had an operation with more than one incision (for example, donor site incision for CBGB) Note: Refer to SSI Event Reporting Instruction #7 within Chapter 9 Surgical Site Infection [SSI] Event for NHSN operative procedure categories with secondary incision sites available for SSI attribution		
Comments/Notes:		

Surgical Site Infection (SSI)

Organ/Space SSI (O/S)

Element	Element Met	Date
Must meet the following criteria:		
Date of event occurs within 30 or 90 days following the NHSN operative procedure (where day 1 = the procedure date) according to the list in Table 2 (see below)	☐	
<u>AND</u>		
involves any part of the body deeper than the fascial/muscle layers that is opened or manipulated during the operative procedure	☐	
<u>AND</u> Patient has at least <u>one</u> of the following:		
a. purulent drainage from a drain placed into the organ/space (for example, closed suction drainage system, open drain, T-tube drain, CT-guided drainage).	☐	
b. organism(s) identified from fluid or tissue in the organ/space by a culture or non-culture-based microbiologic testing method, which is performed for purposes of clinical diagnosis or treatment (for example, not Active Surveillance Culture/Testing [ASC/AST]).	☐	
c. an abscess or other evidence of infection involving the organ/space detected on gross anatomical exam or histopathologic exam, or imaging test evidence definitive or equivocal for infection.	☐	
<u>AND</u>		
Meets at least <u>one</u> criterion for a specific organ/space infection site listed in Table 3 (see below). These criteria are found in the Surveillance Definitions for Specific Types of Infections (Chapter 17).	☐	
Comments/Notes:		

Table 2. Surveillance Periods for SSI Following Selected NHSN Operative Procedure Categories. Day 1 = the date of the procedure.

30-day Surveillance			
Category	Operative Procedure	Category	Operative Procedure
AAA	Abdominal aortic aneurysm repair	LAM	Laminectomy
AMP	Limb amputation	LTP	Liver transplant
APPY	Appendix surgery	NECK	Neck surgery
AVSD	Shunt for dialysis	NEPH	Kidney surgery
BILI	Bile duct, liver or pancreatic surgery	OVRY	Ovarian surgery
CEA	Carotid endarterectomy	PRST	Prostate surgery
CHOL	Gallbladder surgery	REC	Rectal surgery
COLO	Colon surgery	SB	Small bowel surgery
CSEC	Cesarean section	SPLE	Spleen surgery
GAST	Gastric surgery	THOR	Thoracic surgery
HTP	Heart transplant	THYR	Thyroid and/or parathyroid surgery
HYST	Abdominal hysterectomy	VHYS	Vaginal hysterectomy
KTP	Kidney transplant	XLAP	Exploratory Laparotomy
90-day Surveillance			
Category	Operative Procedure		
BRST	Breast surgery		
CARD	Cardiac surgery		
CBGB	Coronary artery bypass graft with both chest and donor site incisions		
CBGC	Coronary artery bypass graft with chest incision only		
CRAN	Craniotomy		
FUSN	Spinal fusion		
FX	Open reduction of fracture		
HER	Herniorrhaphy		
HPRO	Hip prosthesis		
KPRO	Knee prosthesis		
PACE	Pacemaker surgery		
PVBY	Peripheral vascular bypass surgery		
VSHN	Ventricular shunt		

Notes:

- Superficial incisional SSIs are monitored for a 30-day period for all procedure types.
- Secondary incisional SSIs are monitored for a 30-day period regardless of the surveillance period for the primary site.

Table 3. Specific Sites of an Organ/Space SSI

Category	Specific Site	Category	Specific Site
BONE	Osteomyelitis	MED	Mediastinitis
BRST	Breast abscess or mastitis	MEN	Meningitis or ventriculitis
CARD	Myocarditis or pericarditis	ORAL	Oral cavity infection (mouth, tongue, or gums)
DISC	Disc space infection	OREP	Deep pelvic tissue infection or other infection of the male or female reproductive tract
EAR	Ear, mastoid infection	PJI	Periprosthetic joint infection
EMET	Endometritis	SA	Spinal abscess/infection
ENDO	Endocarditis	SINU	Sinusitis
GIT	Gastrointestinal (GI) tract infection	UR	Upper respiratory tract, pharyngitis, laryngitis, epiglottitis
IAB	Intraabdominal infection, not specified elsewhere	USI	Urinary System Infection
IC	Intracranial infection	VASC	Arterial or venous infection
JNT	Joint or bursa infection	VCUF	Vaginal cuff infection
LUNG	Other infection of the lower respiratory tract		

Notes:

- Criteria for these sites can be found in Chapter 17, [Surveillance Definitions for Specific Types of Infections](#).
- Appendix A found within [Chapter 9 Surgical Site Infection \[SSI\] Event](#) contains a complete list of all NHSN operative procedure categories and the corresponding site-specific SSIs that may be attributable to each category.