

General Directorate of Infection Prevention and Control Ministry of Health- Riyadh KSA SURVEILLANCE FORM



Ventilator Associated Pneumonia Form

Patient Information										
*Medical Record No (MRN):	*National II	D/IQAMA: *Client HESN ID:								
Patient Name (4 names)		*Gender: F □ M □ Age:								
Nationality (Specify):	Country:	Region/Health Affairs:								
Telephone No:	Mobile No:	: Additional ID:								
Address type: Primary home No fix	ked address □	temporary address postal address vacation home								
*Date Admitted to Facility:	*Location(A	Area/Unit):								
VAP (according to current CDC/NHSN Criteria's and Definition)										
Event Date (DD/MM/YYYY):		VAP signs and symptoms:								
1. Patient had a ventilator at the time of o	r removed within	☐ Altered mental status (in ≥70 y.o.) with no other recognized								
2 calendar days before VAP diagnosis	Yes □ No □	Cause								
Age: □ Age ≤1 year □ Age 1 to ≤12	years	$\hfill\square$ New onset of purulent sputum or change in character of								
□ Age > 12 to <70 years □ Age ≥ 70 years	irs	sputum, or increased respiratory secretions, or increased								
		suctioning requirements								
Is the patient immunocompromised?	Yes □ No □									
Does the patient has underlying pulmonary o	r?	□ Apnea								
cardiac disease?	Yes □ No □									
Are there 2 or more positive chest imaging te		□ Dyspnea — ·								
results obtained?	Yes □ No □									
Is there any of the following chest imaging?		☐ Rales or bronchial breath sounds								
test results?	Yes □ No □	- Wheezing, raies, or monem								
2. There must be at least one of the follow		test ☐ Heart Rate: Bradycardia (<100 beats/min)								
Results (or 2 if there is underlying disease) to		Tachycardia (>170 beats/min)								
☐ New or progressive and persistent infiltrate	: :	☐ Nasal flaring with retraction of chest wall or nasal flaring								
☐ Consolidation		with grunting								
□ Cavitation		☐ Worsening gas exchange (e.g., O² desaturations (e.g.,								
□ Pneumatoceles (in ≤1 yr.)										
		PaO ² /FiO ² <240), increased oxygen requirements, or increased								
Date of Onset of First Signs and Symptoms		ventilator demand)								
(DD/MM/YYYY):		□ Hemoptysis								
		□ Pleuritic chest pain								
VAP signs and symptoms:		☐ Other Clinical Features (Please specify):								
1. Temperature □ Fever (>38.0°C) □ Hypothermia (<36.0°C) □ Temperature instability										
2. WBC □ Leukopenia (≤4000 WBC/mm3) □ Lo	eukocytosis (For a	adults, >12,000 WBC/mm³, children less than 12 yr. >15,000 WBC/mm³)								
Laboratory Findings										
*Does the patient has any of the following Comm	on Bacterial									
or Filamentous Fungal Pathogens Lab results		*Does the patient has any of the following Viral, Legionella, and other								
☐ Organism identified from blood		Bacterial Pathogens Lab results?								
☐ Organism identified from pleural fluid		□ Virus, Bordetella, Legionella, Chlamydia or Mycoplasma identified from								
☐ Positive quantitative culture from minimally-co		respiratory secretions or tissue by a culture or non-culture based								
specimen (e.g., BAL or protected specimen brush		microbiologic testing method which is performed for purposes of clinical								
≥5% BAL-obtained cells contain intracellular bactor microscopic exam (e.g., Gram's stain) Positive qua		diagnosis or treatment (e.g., Not Active Surveillance Culture/Testing								
of lung tissue	antitative cartare	(ASC/AST). □ Fourfold rise in paired sera (IgG) for pathogen (e.g., influenza viruses, Chlamydia)								
☐ Positive quantitative culture of lung tissue										
☐ Histopathologic exam shows at least one of the	following									
evidences of pneumonia: (1) Abscess formation of		☐ Fourfold rise in Legionella pneumophila serogroup 1 antibody titer to								
consolidation with intense PMN accumulation in		≥1:128 in paired acute and convalescent sera by indirect IFA.								
alveoli, (2) Evidence of lung parenchyma invasion	by fungal	□ Detection of L. pneumophila serogroup 1 antigens in urine by RIA or EIA								
hyphae or Pseudohyphae										



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Laboratory Findings								
* If immunocompromised, Does the patient have any of the following Lab results?								
□ Identification of matching Candida spp. from blood and sputum, endotracheal aspirate, BAL or protected specimen brushing								
□ Evidence of fungi from minimally contaminated LRT specimen (e.g., BAL or protected specimen brushing) from one of the								
following: (1) Direct microscopic exam (2) Positive culture of fungi (3) Non-culture diagnostic laboratory test								
VAP Criteria that pat	ient has:							
PNEU 1 🗆								
PNEU 2								
PNEU 3 □								
VAP Diagnosed after a Procedure: Yes No								
Procedure Name (encircle the procedure)								
		Callbladdor surgen	Abdominal	Onen reduction of fracture				
Craniotomy Limb amputat	Limb amputation	Gallbladder surgery	hysterectomy	Open reduction of fracture				
Cesarean section	Appendix surgery	Colon surgery	Knee prosthesis	Abdominal aortic aneurysm repair				
Spinal fusion	Shunt for dialysis	Heart transplant	Kidney transplant	Bile duct, liver or pancreatic surgery				
Gastric surgery	Breast surgery	Liver transplant	Neck surgery	Laminectomy				
Herniorrhaphy	Cardiac surgery	Carotid endarterectomy	Hip prosthesis					
Coronary artery bypass graft with both chest and donor site incisions			Coronary artery bypass graft with chest incision only					
Procedure Date: (DD,	/MM/YYYY):		Development of Secondary BSI: Yes □ No □					
Hospitalization Death	n: Yes 🗆 No 🗆	Death Date:	VAP Contributed to Death: Yes □ No □					
Pathogens identified: Yes □ No □ If YES, specify in the next page								



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ORGANISM AND SENSITIVITY

Patient's Name:			MRN:		Unit/Ward:					
Age: Gend	er: M/F	Date/Time of Specimen Collection:			Date /Time of Record:					
Type of Specimen: □ Spu	ıtum	□ Throat swab	□ Na	asopharyngeal swab	blood		□ Urine		□ BAL	
□ Boo	dy tissue	□ Wound swab			luids 🗆 Others		□ Stool			
Name of Organism/s:										
ANTIMICROBIAL SENSITIVITY:										
For Gram Positive Orga	For Gram Positive Organism For Gram Negative organism					For Fungus Organism	For Mycobacterial Organism			
1. Ciprofloxacin		1. Amikacin		16. Colistin		1.	Amifulafungin	1.	Ciprofloxacin	
2. Levofloxacin		2. Ampicillin		17. Polymycin B		2.	Caspofungin	2.	Isoniazid	
3. Moxifloxacin		3. Ampicillin sulbactam		18. Ertapenem		3.	Fluconazole	3.	Rifampicin	
4. Clindamycin		4. Aztreonam		19. Gentamicin		4.	Flucytosine	4.	Ethambutol	
5. Daptomycin		5. Amoxiclav		20. Imipenem		5.	litraconazole	5.	Pyrazinamide	
6. Doxycycline		6. Cefazolin		21. Meropenem		6.	Micafungin	6.	Clarithromycin	
7. Minocycline		7. Cefepime		22. Doripenem		7.	Variconazole	7.	Capreomycin	
8. Erythromycin		8. Cefotaxime		23.Piperacillin/Tazobacta m				8.	Cycloserine	
9. Gentamicin		9. Cefuroxime		24. Tetracycline				9.	Kanamycin	
10. Linezolid		10. Ceftriaxone		25. Doxycycline				10.	Amikacin	
11. Oxacillin		11. Ceftazidime		26. Minocycline				11.	Streptomycin	
12. Cefoxitin		12. Cefoxitin		27. Tigecycline						
13. Methicillin		13. Cefotetam		28. Levofloxacin						
14. Rifampicin		14. Ciprofloxacin		29. Moxifloxacin						
15. Tetracycline		 Trimethoprim Sulfamethoxazole 		30. Tobramycin						
16. Trimethoprim Sulfamethoxazole										
17. Vancomycin										
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