

Validation of NHSN Data: Reports from State Health Departments

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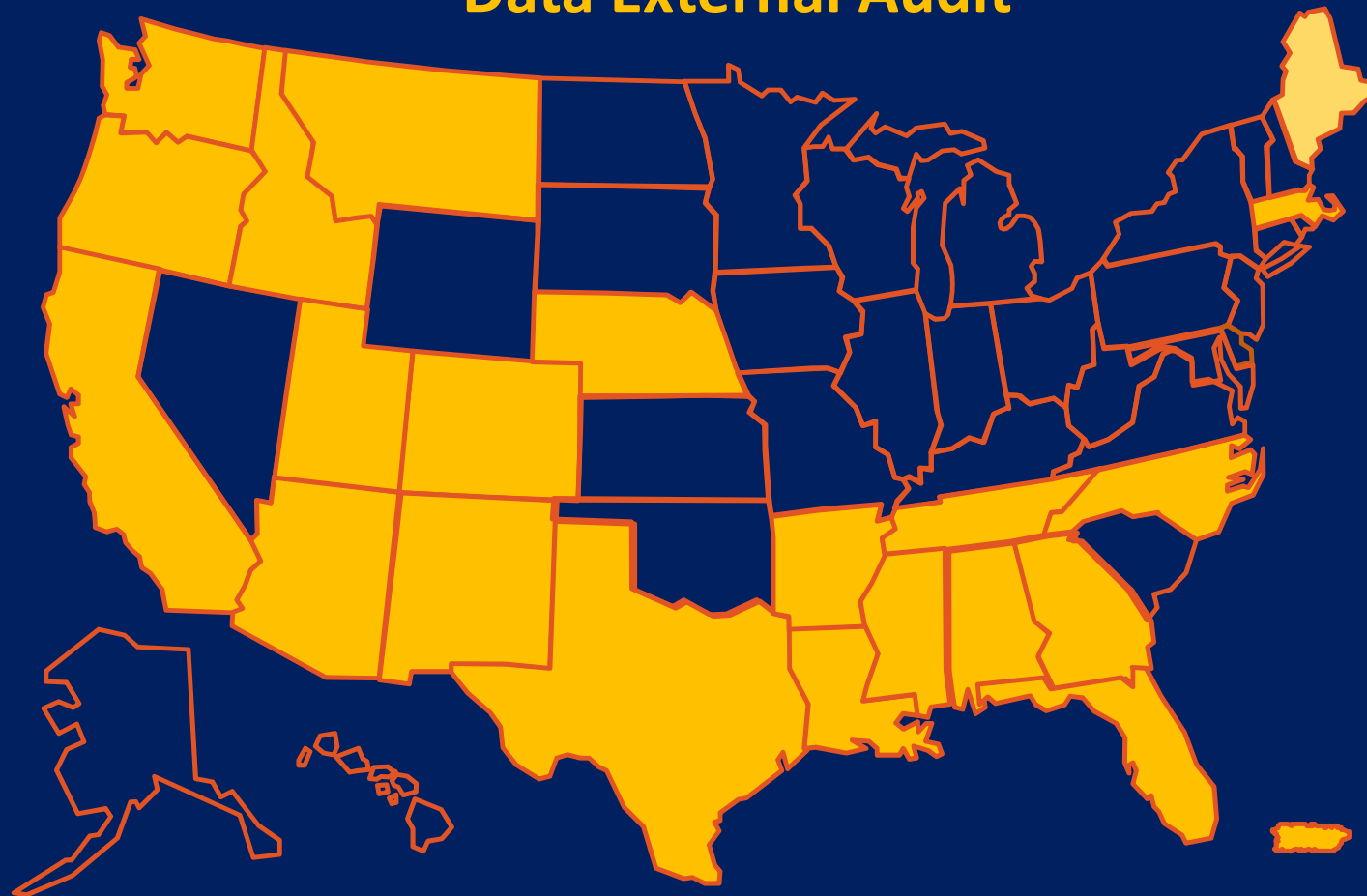
Protocol and Validation Team

March 20, 2018

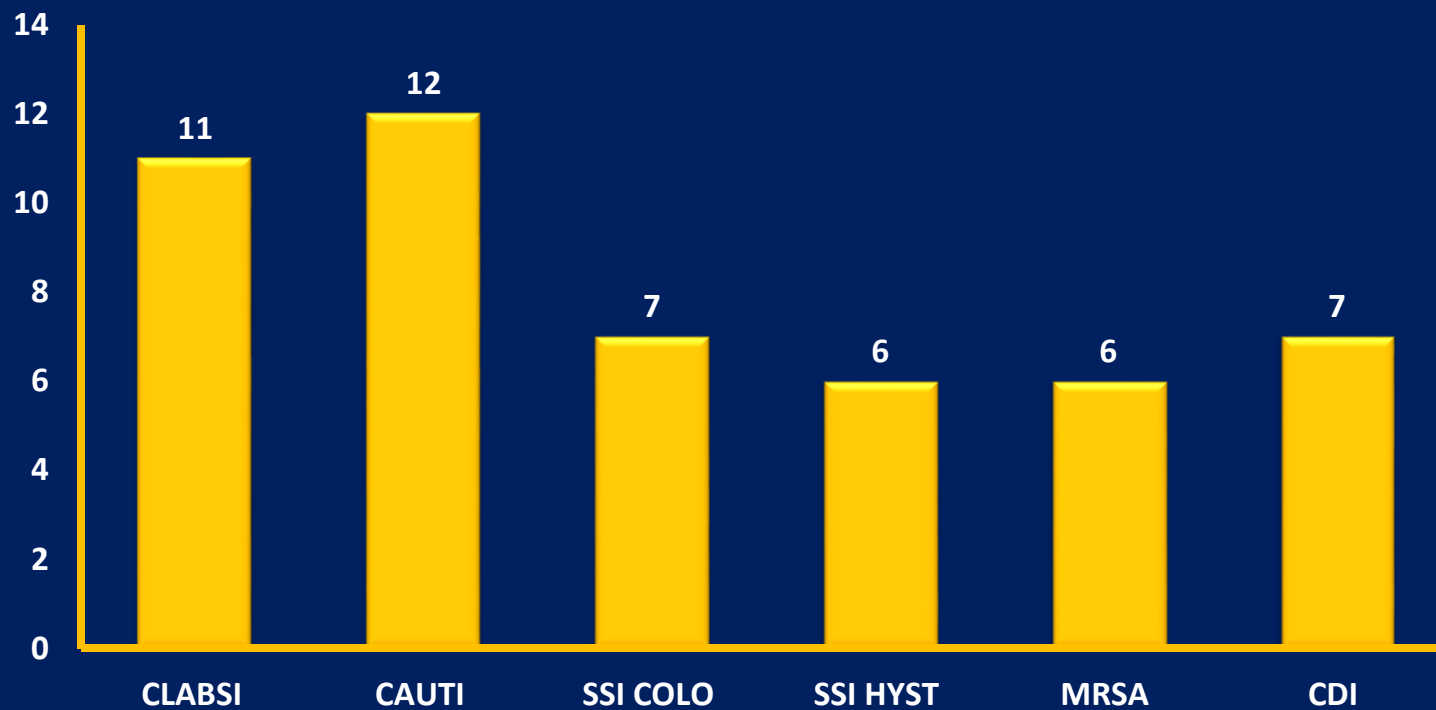
Objectives

- **Results from State Department of Health validation studies**
- **Validation challenges: States and NHSN**
- **Modifications in 2018 NHSN external validation guidance**
- **State validation experiences:**
 - **North Carolina and Massachusetts DPH**

States And Territories That Completed 2016 NHSN Data External Audit



2016 Validation Projects: HAI Type



CDC Funded HAI Data Validation Activities

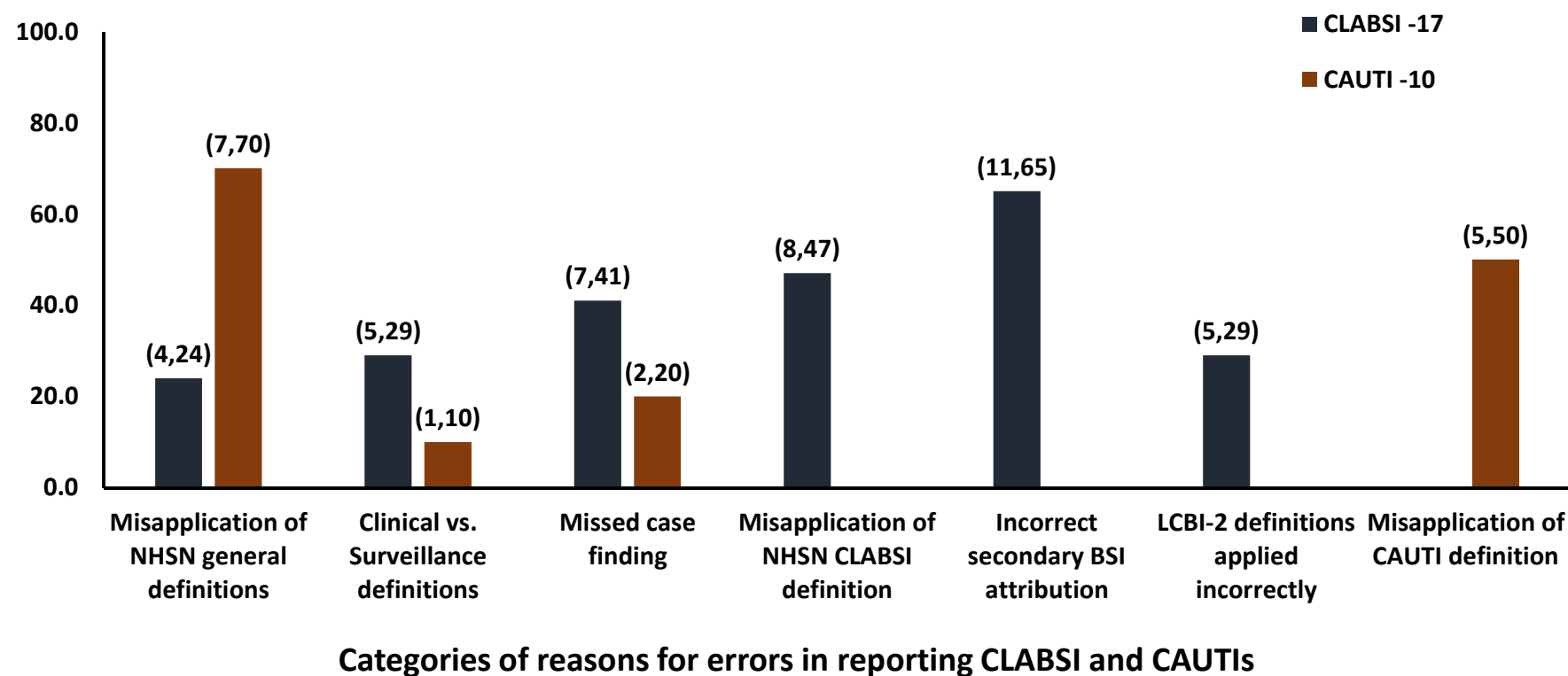
- **Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF) Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)**
 - **Total Funds: \$500,000**
 - **Approximate average per award: \$50,000-\$500,000**
 - **FY 2016 – 17: 6 SHDs receiving award (TN,CO,MA,NM,GA,WI)**
 - **FY 2017 – 18: 7 SHDs received award (TN, CO, MA, NM, NH, GA, AL)**
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Results from State Validations (2009 – Current)

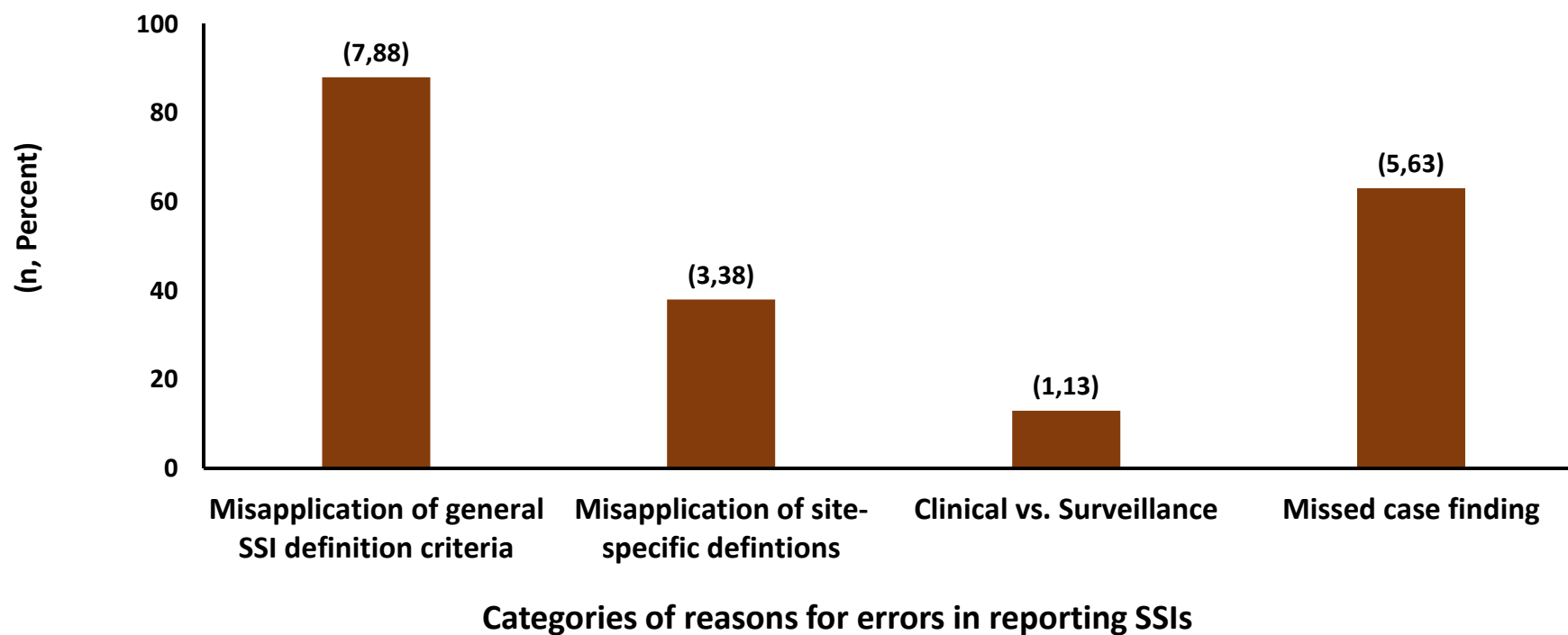
State Validation Results: Overview

	States	Sensitivity %	Specificity %	Positive Predictive Value %	Negative Predictive Value %	Error Rate % (Range %)
CLABSI	23	82.5	99	95.4	96.9	4.4 (0–22.3)
CAUTI	12	86.8	98.6	93.8	96.8	3.5 (1.0–10.4)
SSI COLO	7	74.9	99.1	95.8	93.4	6.6 (3.4–12.3)
SSI HYST	3	87.9	98.1	91.1	97.3	3.9 (3.6–4.2)
MRSA	3	84.9	92.6	97.4	64.9	9.4 (0.6–18.2)
CDI	6	94.9	93.7	99.4	58.7	5.9 (2.3–2.4)

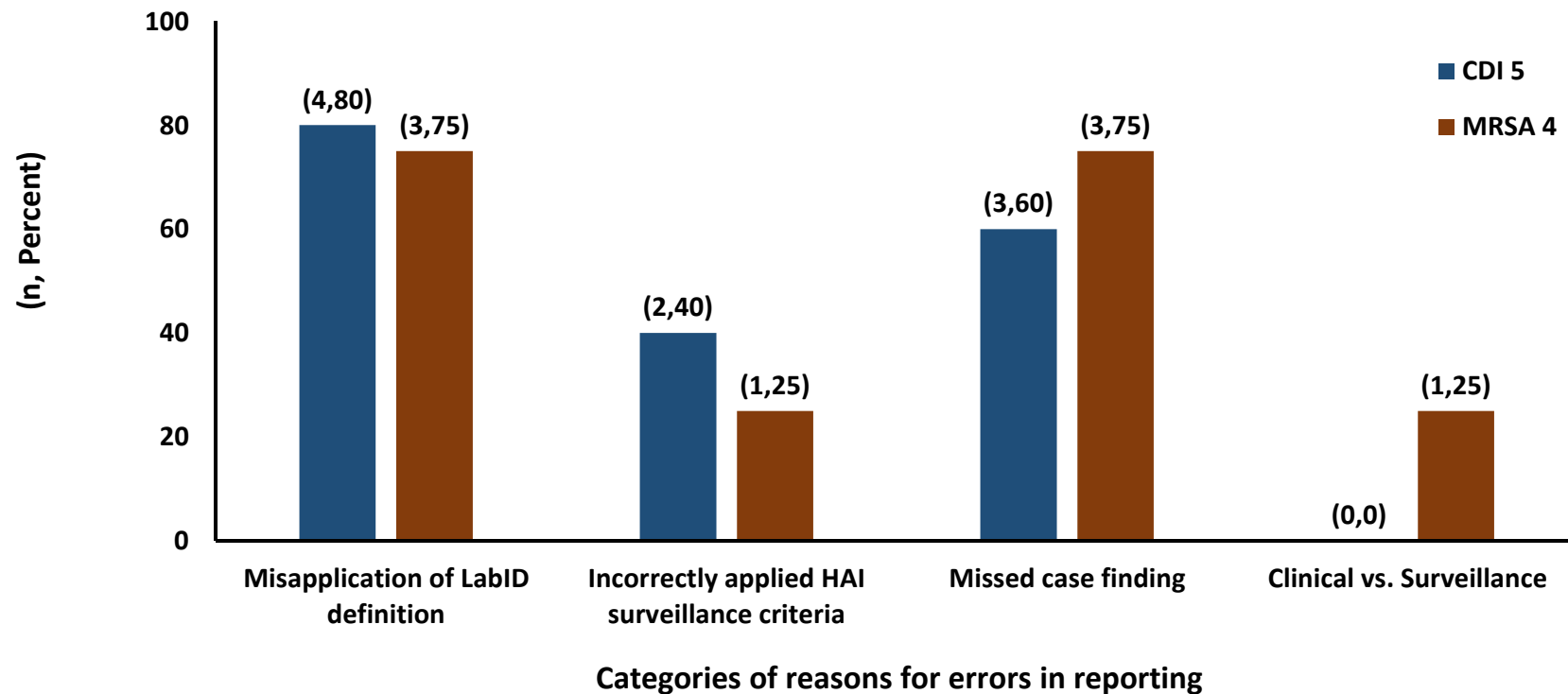
Reasons for Errors in Reporting: Device Associated HAIs



Reasons for Errors in Reporting: Procedure Associated HAls



Reasons for Errors in Reporting: LabID Events



Successes of SHD validation

- **Opportunity: relationship building between SHD and healthcare facilities within their jurisdiction**
- **Onsite chart reviews: opportunity for education and training to correct errors in reporting**

Challenges Reported by SHD

- **Lack of resources to fund travel and personnel**
- **Unable to follow NHSN guidance of validation – resource intensive**
- **Unless funded by CDC or state mandate, validation is conducted on ad hoc basis**

Challenges for NHSN

- **Deviation from a uniform validation methodology – limited assessment of accuracy measures**
- **Lack of uniformity of reporting accuracy measures – tendency to measure “overall agreement” which looks better**
- **Lack of documentation of reasons for errors in reporting – required for ELC funded states**

NHSN External Validation Guidance Toolkit

- **Step 1: Facility selection using a targeted sampling methodology**
 - States with < 20 facilities: validate them all
 - States with 21 to 149 facilities: select at least 18 targeted facilities + 5% random sample
 - States with ≥ 150 facilities: select at least 21 targeted facilities + 5% random sample
- **Step 2: Selection of medical charts to be reviewed**
 - Typically 60 charts: 20 events reported to NHSN & 40 candidate events
- **Step 3: Onsite chart reviews**
 - Using Medical Record Abstraction Tools (MRATS)
 - Survey of the facility coordinator (assess knowledge and practices of NHSN)

Current Validation Method Approach

- Targeted sampling: facility specific expected events and SIR
- Facilities are sorted based on predicted/expected number of events
- Top tertile:
 - Targeting and prioritization
 - Facility specific SIR relative to median SIR for the top tertile of the facilities
- A facility with relatively low exposure volume that may not report a large number of observed events could still yield a high SIR

Alternative Approach

- Underreporting of HAI remains primary concern
- Cumulative Attributable Difference (CAD) approach

$$\text{CAD} = \text{Observed events} - \text{Predicted/expected events}$$

- Facilities reporting zero or very few events: negative CAD value
- Prioritization based on highest negative CAD values can help assess the data accuracy among facilities with high predicted/expected and very few or no reported events during a time frame

Facility Sampling Using CAD Approach

- Distribution of predicted number of events, use the 75th percentile value as threshold
- If value > 1, then use the value corresponding to 75th percentile, otherwise value = 1
 - Create a subset of facilities in state with predicted events greater than the threshold

If subset is ≤ 30 facilities – validate all
If subset > 30 facilities, facility selection

Calculate the pooled mean estimate of observed events among the facilities in sampling frame

Stratum 1: Zero events reported

- All values negative CAD
- Highest negative CAD: High predicted/zero events
- Sort – descending order absolute CAD values
- Select top 15 facilities

Stratum 2: Non-zero events reported

- CAD values: negative and positive
- Sort – descending order absolute CAD values
- Select top 15 facilities

Recommended Data Summary

	Auditor Determination		
Facility	Events	Not Events	
Events reported	True Positive (a)	False Positive (b) Over reports	(a+b)
Events not reported	False Negative (c) Missed events	True Negative (d)	(a+d)
	(a+c)	(b+d)	Total

- True positive (a): facility identified and reported the events and auditor agreed
- True negative (d): facility did not identify/report event and auditor agreed
- False negative (c): facility did not identify/report event and auditor disagreed (MISSED)
- False positive (b): facility identified and reported the events and auditor disagreed (OVER REPORT)

Recommended Data Analysis

	Auditor Determination		
Facility	Events	Not Events	
Events reported	True Positive (a)	False Positive (b)	(a+b)
Events not reported	False Negative (c)	True Negative (d)	(a+d)
	(a+c)	(b+d)	Total

- **Sensitivity:** Ability of a test to correctly identify those with the disease (true positive rate) = $a/(a+c)$
- **Specificity:** Ability of the test to correctly identify those without the disease (true negative rate) = $d/(b+d)$
- **Positive Predictive Value:** Proportion of individuals who test positively (a+b) AND truly have the disease (a) = $a/(a+b)$
- **Negative Predictive Value:** Proportion of individuals who test negatively (c+d) AND truly do not have the disease (d) = $d/(a+d)$

Reasons for Misclassification

- For each misclassified case, list the reasons for errors in reports
- Compute proportion of each error type – identify gaps, training opportunities

Reasons for under-reported CDI events

- Incorrect understanding of protocol definition (n1)
- Laboratory records missed (n2)
- Reason



Total Under-reported events

Reasons for over-reported CDI events

- Incorrect specimen (n1)
- Duplicate record (n2)
- Reason



Total Over-reported events

MRAT Modified

- Length reduced – validator notes removed
- HAI specific validator abstraction manual
 - Provided detailed notes for each question in the MRAT
- Reasons for error/ misclassification
 - No misclassification
 - Over-reported HAI – reason for error
 - Underreported HAI – reason for error

Moving Forward....

- **State Health Departments funded by ELC grants**
 - Required: Template of reporting reasons for errors in reporting of each HAI validated - will allow translating the validation findings to actionable items via NHSN training
 - Potentially reduce the HAI validation requirement – 1 HAI per year
 - Potentially increase number of states funded
 - Priority will be given to states not previously funded and have demonstrated HAI validation completion
- **States not receiving CDC funding**
 - Electronically fillable MRATS
 - Sharing platform: validation resources, success stories, barriers

Questions !

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