H. R. 2937

To prevent health care facility-acquired infections.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 18, 2009

Ms. Speier (for herself, Ms. Schakowsky, Mrs. Capps, and Ms. Eshoo) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To prevent health care facility-acquired infections.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "MRSA Infection Pre-
- 5 vention and Patient Protection Act".
- 6 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.
- 7 In this Act:
- 8 (1) Acute care hospital.—The term "acute
- 9 care hospital" means a hospital that maintains and
- operates an emergency room (including a trauma or

- burn center), surgical unit, birthing facility, and
 such other unit that is highly susceptible to acquiring or transmitting infections, as determined by the
- 4 Secretary through regulations.
- 5 (2) HOSPITAL.—The term "hospital" has the 6 meaning given such term in section 1861(e) of the 7 Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(e)) and in-8 cludes critical access hospitals (as defined in section 9 1861(mm) of such Act) and other entities deter-10 mined to be hospitals by the Secretary.
 - (3) MRSA.—The term "MRSA" means Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus.
- 13 (4) Other infection.—The term "other in-14 fection" means an infection that the Secretary, after 15 consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other public 16 17 health officials, as appropriate, and after public 18 hearing, determines to be, or to have the potential 19 to become, a serious source of morbidity and mor-20 tality in health care facilities.
- (5) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means
 the Secretary of Health and Human Services.
- 23 SEC. 3. HOSPITAL INFECTION PREVENTION PROGRAMS.
- 24 (a) Regulations.—

- 1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 150 days
 2 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec3 retary, in consultation with the Director of the Cen4 ters for Disease Control and Prevention and such
 5 independent experts as the Secretary determines ap6 propriate, shall promulgate regulations that—
 - (A) provide a list of best practices for preventing MRSA infections and such other antibiotic resistant pathogens as the Secretary determines appropriate;
 - (B) define the term "high risk hospital departments" for purposes of applying the best practices provided for under subparagraph (A), which may include surgical, burn, neonatal, and such other departments as the Secretary determines;
 - (C) define the term "serious source of morbidity and mortality" in quantitative terms for purposes of determining the applicability of this Act to other infections, except that such definition shall not require morbidity and mortality rates of more than 1 percent of the estimated patient population at risk for a particular infection in order for an infection to

1	qualify as a serious source of morbidity and
2	mortality; and
3	(D) provide screening, recordkeeping, and
4	other requirements as they relate to reductions
5	in MRSA infections.
6	(2) Consistency.—The regulations promul-
7	gated under this subsection shall be consistent with
8	the requirements of this Act.
9	(3) Effective date.—The regulations pro-
10	mulgated under paragraph (1) shall take effect on
11	the date that is 30 days after the date on which
12	such regulations are published in the Federal Reg-
13	ister, but in no case later than 180 days after the
14	date of enactment of this Act.
15	(b) Screening Requirements.—
16	(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days
17	after the date of enactment of this Act, each acute
18	care hospital shall screen each patient entering an
19	intensive care unit or other high risk hospital de-
20	partment (as defined in the regulations promulgated
21	under subsection $(a)(1)(B)$.
22	(2) Extension of requirements.—
23	(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in con-
24	sultation with the Director of the Centers for
25	Disease Control and Prevention, shall establish

1	a process and a timetable for extending the
2	screening requirements of paragraph (1) to all
3	patients admitted to all hospitals.
4	(B) REQUIREMENTS FULLY APPLIED.—
5	The timetable established under subparagraph
6	(A), shall require that all patients be covered by
7	the screening requirements under paragraph (1)
8	by not later than January 1, 2014.
9	(C) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive
10	the requirements of this paragraph if the Sec-
11	retary determines, at the recommendation of
12	the Director of the Centers for Disease Control
13	and Prevention and after public hearing, that
14	the rate of MRSA infections or other infections
15	has declined to a level at which further screen-
16	ing is no longer needed.
17	(3) Medicare.—
18	(A) REQUIREMENT.—
19	(i) In general.—Section 1866(a)(1)
20	of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C.
21	1395cc(a)(1)) is amended—
22	(I) by striking "and" at the end
23	of subparagraph (U);

1	(II) by striking the period at the
2	end of subparagraph (V) and insert-
3	ing ", and"; and
4	(III) by inserting after subpara-
5	graph (V) the following:
6	"(W) in the case of an acute care hospital (as
7	defined in section 2(1) of the MRSA Infection Pre-
8	vention and Patient Protection Act), to comply with
9	the screening requirements described in section 3 of
10	such Act.".
11	(ii) Effective date.—The amend-
12	ments made by clause (i) shall apply to
13	agreements entered into or renewed on or
14	after the date that is 180 days after the
15	enactment of this Act.
16	(B) Medicare payment adjustments.—
17	Not later than January 1, 2011, the Secretary
18	shall submit to the appropriate committees of
19	Congress, a report on whether payment adjust-
20	ments should be made under title XVIII of the
21	Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) to
22	assist certain hospitals in defraying the cost of
23	screening for, and the subsequent treatment of,
24	MRSA infections (or other infections). In pre-
25	paring such report, the Secretary shall give spe-

- cial consideration to the needs of rural, critical access, sole community, and Medicare dependent hospitals, and disproportionate share hospitals and other hospitals with a disproportionate share of immune compromised patients.
- 6 (c) BEST PRACTICES.—In addition to any other best 7 practices contained in the regulations promulgated under 8 subsection (a)(1)(A), each hospital shall comply with the 9 following:
 - (1) A hospital shall require contact (barrier) precautions, as determined by the Secretary, be taken when treating patients who test positive for MRSA colonization (as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).
 - (2) Where possible, a hospital shall isolate, with the same staffing ratio per bed as in the non-isolated beds of the hospital, or cohort patients colonized or infected with MRSA, or notify patients in which the infected patient may room with that such patient has tested positive for MRSA, control and monitor the movements of such patients within the hospital, and take whatever steps are needed to stop the transmission of MRSA bacteria to patients who did not come into the hospital infected or colonized with such bacteria. The Secretary may suspend the

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- application of this paragraph in the case of an emergency.
 - (3) All patients who test positive for MRSA shall be informed of the results. All MRSA test results shall be noted in the patient's medical record.
 - (4) Each hospital shall, by January 1, 2010, adopt a policy requiring any patient who has a MRSA infection to receive oral and written instructions regarding aftercare and precautions to prevent the spread of the infection to others.
 - (5) Patients being discharged from intensive care units shall be tested again for MRSA, and those patients testing positive shall be informed of their status, and that status shall be noted in the patient's medical records in case of readmittance to a hospital.
 - (6) A hospital shall educate its staff concerning modes of transmission of MRSA, use of protective equipment, disinfection policies and procedures, and other preventive measures.
 - (7) A hospital shall provide other interventions, as the Secretary determines to be necessary, for control of MRSA infection.
- 24 (d) Reporting.—

(1) In general.—Not later than January 1
2011, each hospital shall, using the National
Healthcare Safety Network of the Centers for Dis-
ease Control and Prevention, report hospital-ac-
quired MRSA and other infections that occur in the
hospital facility. The Secretary shall develop a proc-
ess for the risk adjustment of such reports by hos-
pitals.
(2) Publication.—The Secretary shall develop
a system for the publication of hospital-specific in-
fection rates, including the rate of MRSA infections
(e) Non-Hospital Medicare Providers.—
(1) MRSA INFECTION REPORTING.—The Sec-
retary, using the MRSA infection and other infection
information identified under subsection (b) and such
other billing and coding information as necessary
shall promulgate regulations to—
(A) define the term "infected transferred
patient", to describe a patient who, after dis-
charge from, or treatment at, a non-hospital
Medicare provider, is admitted to the hospital

(B) establish a system for identifying infected transferred patients;

with MRSA infection (or other infection);

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- 1 (C) establish a system to promptly inform 2 any facility that has transferred an infected pa-3 tient; and
 - (D) establish requirements that any non-hospital Medicare provider that treats an infected transferred patient described under subparagraph (A) and that cannot provide a reasonable explanation that the infection was not acquired in the facility, submit to the Secretary an action plan describing how such provider plans to reduce the incidence of such infections.
 - (2) Assistance.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to develop a program to provide technical assistance and educational materials to non-hospital Medicare providers described in paragraph (1)(A) in order to assist in preventing subsequent MRSA infections.
 - (3) Publication of Certain Information.—
 If a non-hospital Medicare provider identified using the system established under paragraph (1) fails to take steps, as required by the regulations promulgated under subparagraph (1)(D), to combat MRSA infections, the Secretary shall publish the name of the provider and the number of MRSA infections from such provider in the previous year.

(f) Assistance.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—To provide for the rapid implementation of MRSA screening programs and initiatives through the installation of certified MRSA screening equipment and the provision of necessary support services, a hospital may submit an application to the Secretary for a 1-year increase in the amount of the capital-related costs payment made to the hospital under the prospective payment system under section 1886(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(g)). The Secretary shall approve all requests that the Secretary determines are reasonable and necessary.
- (2) Repayment.—A hospital that receives an increase under paragraph (1) shall, not later than 4 years after the date of receipt of such increase, reimburse the Secretary for the costs of such increase. Such costs shall include the accrual of interest at the rate payable for Federal Treasury notes. Such reimbursement may be in the form of reduced capital-related costs payments to the hospital under the system described in paragraph (1) for the years following the year in which the increase was received.
- (3) CERTIFICATION SYSTEM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the

1 Secretary shall promulgate regulations for the devel-2 opment of a system to certify appropriate MRSA 3 screening and support services for purposes of this 4 subsection. SEC. 4. MRSA TESTING PILOT PROGRAM. 6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Centers for 7 Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this section 8 as the "Director") shall award a grant to 1 collaborative project involving an eligible hospital and qualified testing 10 corporation on a competitive basis to carry out a pilot program designed to develop a rapid, cost-effective method 11 12 for testing for MRSA using the polymerase chain reaction (referred to in this section as "PCR") or other molecular 13 testing methods. 14 15 (b) Purpose.—The pilot program described in subsection (a) shall be designed to— 16 17 (1) develop a low-cost, nationally adoptable 18 PCR-based analytical system for timely MRSA test-19 ing and results; 20 (2) develop the system described in paragraph 21 (1) so that it is affordable to hospitals, thereby ena-22 bling compliance with mandated MRSA testing re-23 quirements; 24 (3) develop a system for centralized reporting of 25 results receiving through such testing to appropriate

1	governmental agencies for the purpose of disease re-
2	porting and surveillance; and
3	(4) develop a technology platform that may be
4	extended to other infections that the Director identi-
5	fies as priorities for detection, treatment, and sur-
6	veillance.
7	(c) Eligibility.—The Secretary shall establish re-
8	quirements regarding eligibility to receive a grant under
9	this section, which shall include the following require-
10	ments:
11	(1) The collaborate project shall be between a
12	nonprofit hospital organized for charitable purposes
13	under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue
14	Code of 1986 and a qualified testing corporation.
15	(2) The hospital shall serve as the beta test site
16	for any MRSA screening methods developed through

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the pilot program.