CDC surveillance definition for clinical diagnosis of hospital-acquired pneumonia

Radiologic signs
Two or more serial chest radiographs with at least one of the following*:
- New or progressive and persistent infiltrate
- Consolidation
- Cavitation

Clinical signs
At least one of the following:
- Fever (temperature $>38^\circ$ C) with no other recognized cause
- Leukopenia (leukocyte count $<4.0 \times 10^9$ cells/L) or leukocytosis (leukocyte count $>12.0 \times 10^9$ cells/L)
- For adults $\geq 70$ years of age, altered mental status with no other recognized cause
And at least two of the following:
- New onset of purulent sputum, or change in character of sputum, or increased respiratory secretions, or increased suctioning requirements
- New onset or worsening cough, or dyspnea, or tachypnea
- Rales or bronchial breath sounds
- Worsening gas exchange (e.g., $O_2$ desaturations [e.g., $PaO_2$--$FiO_2 \leq 240$], increased oxygen requirements, or increased ventilation demand)

* In patients without underlying pulmonary or cardiac disease (e.g., respiratory distress syndrome, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, pulmonary edema, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), one definitive chest radiograph is acceptable.