

# **Cryptosporidiosis (*Cryptosporidium* spp.)**

## **2012 Case Definition**

CSTE Position Statement Number: 11-ID-14

### **Clinical Description**

A gastrointestinal illness characterized by diarrhea and one or more of the following: diarrhea duration of 72 hours or more, abdominal cramping, vomiting, or anorexia.

### **Laboratory Criteria for Diagnosis**

#### **Confirmed**

- Evidence of *Cryptosporidium* organisms or DNA in stool, intestinal fluid, tissue samples, biopsy specimens, or other biological sample by certain laboratory methods with a high positive predictive value (PPV), e.g.,
- Direct fluorescent antibody [DFA] test,
- Polymerase chain reaction [PCR],
- Enzyme immunoassay [EIA], or
- Light microscopy of stained specimen.

#### **Probable**

The detection of *Cryptosporidium* antigen by a screening test method, such as immunochromatographic card/rapid card test; or a laboratory test of unknown method.

### **Case Classification**

#### **Probable**

- A case with supportive laboratory test results for *Cryptosporidia* spp. infection using a method listed in the probable laboratory criteria. When the diagnostic test method on a laboratory test result for cryptosporidiosis cannot be determined, the case can only be classified as probable, OR
- A case that meets the clinical criteria and is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case.

#### **Confirmed**

A case that is diagnosed with *Cryptosporidium* spp. infection based on laboratory testing using a method listed in the confirmed criteria.

#### **Comment**

Persons who have a diarrheal illness and are epidemiologically linked to a probable case because that individual was only diagnosed with cryptosporidiosis by an immunocard/rapid test/ or unknown test method cannot be classified as probable cases. These epi-links can be considered suspect cases only.