

LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT DISEASE INVESTIGATION STEPS

NC REPORTABLE DISEASE/CONDITION		INFECTIOUS AGENT (S)
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS		<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>
PREPARING FOR INVESTIGATION		
KNOW THE DISEASE/CONDITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read about Cryptosporidiosis in the CD Manual. • See the case definition for Cryptosporidiosis in the CD Manual. • Study APHA <i>Control of Communicable Diseases Manual</i>, 19th ed., pp 157 - 160. • Refer to CDC MMWR: Cryptosporidiosis Surveillance - United States, 2003 - 2005; September 7, 2007; 56(SS07); pp 1-10. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5607a1.htm • Print and review reporting forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Part 1: Confidential Disease Report (DHHS 2124)</i> <i>Part 2: Cryptosporidiosis (DHHS/EPI #56)</i> 	
CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION		
COLLECT CLINICAL INFORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain admission note, progress note and discharge summary if patient hospitalized for this disease/condition. • Obtain healthcare provider clinical notes from date(s) of service for this disease/condition. • Look for evidence in the medical record that supports clinical findings described in the case definition. 	
REVIEW LABORATORY INFORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain laboratory reports specific to this disease. • Evaluate laboratory results to determine if requirements of the case definition are satisfied. 	
APPLY THE CASE DEFINITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the case definition to determine if the clinical and laboratory findings meet the case definition criteria. 	
IMPLEMENTING CONTROL MEASURES		
ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY SOURCE OF EXPOSURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review clinical documentation and interview patient or other knowledgeable person for potential source(s) of exposure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ingestion of potentially contaminated drinking water/recreational waters (both natural and man-made) ○ ingestion of unpasteurized milk/dairy products, apple juice or other juices ○ ingestion of shellfish (oysters, clams, and mussels) ○ contact with animals ○ close/intimate contact with a known case or individual(s) with similar symptoms ○ contact with diapered child(ren) or adult(s) 	

<p>IMPLEMENT CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DISEASE AND ADDITIONAL EXPOSURES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the CDC website www.cdc.gov to teach at risk people about the disease. • Contact your health department's environmental health section if recreational water source (pool) is suspected. They may want to recommend "super chlorination" of the pool and closure until treatment is completed. • If shellfish contamination is suspected, contact Environmental Health/Shellfish Sanitation Agency. • If unpasteurized milk/dairy products or juice is suspected, contact local agricultural extension agent, state public health veterinarian (919) 733-3419 and North Carolina Department of Agriculture (NCDA) for assistance. • Advise ill foodhandlers/child care/healthcare workers that they must not work until symptoms have resolved. • Exclude infected children from daycare facilities until diarrhea resolves. Consider the testing of other symptomatic contacts in the facility.
<p>REPORTING INVESTIGATION</p>	
<p>REPORT TO NC COMMUNICABLE DISEASE BRANCH (CD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter Part 1 and Part 2 Communicable Disease Reports into NC EDSS as a new event, or update the existing event. • Assign event to State Disease Registrar when case investigation complete.
<p>CASE FINDING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the course of the investigation, look for symptoms of the disease in other exposed individuals (diarrhea, abdominal cramping, fever, nausea, vomiting, and weight loss). • Refer symptomatic individuals to healthcare provider for evaluation. • Testing for cryptosporidiosis must be specifically ordered, it is not usually included in routine examination for ova and parasites. • If two or more cases are found that are epidemiologically linked, report as an outbreak of cryptosporidiosis. • If indicated, submit outbreak summary report within 30 days from close of outbreak.
<p>SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS</p>	
<p>IMMUNOCOMPROMISED</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cryptosporidiosis may cause life-threatening illness in those who are immunocompromised. • Look for evidence of HIV/AIDS or immunocompromised state in medical record; query patient about this because cryptosporidiosis may be a recurrent disease in immunocompromised persons.

COMMUNICABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterborne cases/outbreaks may be associated with exposure to contaminated natural or man-made recreational water, including chlorinated recreational water. Contamination of recreational water and private or public water supplies by livestock waste should be evaluated when indicated from exposure history. • Oocysts may be excreted in stools for several weeks after symptoms have resolved. They may remain infective for 2–6 months outside the body in a moist environment. Good hygiene should be strongly encouraged.
FOODBORNE TRANSMISSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foodborne cases/outbreaks are possible and have been linked to unpasteurized juices, apple cider, and shellfish.
RISK COMMUNICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider using risk communication tools conservatively if this is a low profile, naturally-occurring case. • Outbreaks may need NC HAN alerts, EPI-X reports, MD alerts and probably a press release. • NC DHHS Public Information Office (919) 733-9190 is available to assist local health departments as needed.