

1st COPY – STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT Babesiosis Case Report Form

Form Approved OMB No. **0920**-0004 Exp. Date 8/13/2014

Patient's name:	Date subm	nitted:	(mm/dd/yyyy)								
Address:	Clinician's	name:	Clinician's Phone no.:								
City:	NETSS ID	No.: (if repo	ted) Case ID Site			e State					
Classify case based on the CDC case definition:	Confirm	ned Pro	bable [specify:	(a)	(b)i	(b)ii]	Suspect				
Demographic and Clinical Data For dates, be as specific as possible. However, approximates [e.g., mm/yyyy] are acceptable.											
State of residence: County of residence:	Zip c		Sex:	Date o	f birth:	Age:					
Postal abrv:			Male Female Unknown	(mm/de	d/yyyy)		years months days				
Race (check	Alaska Native or Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino										
all that apply): White	American Indian Pacific Islander Not Hispanic					Hispanic/Latino					
Black/African American	Asian		Not specifie	ed		Unk	nown				
Was the case-patient symptomatic? Yes No If yes, date of onset: (mm/dd/yyyy)	Unk Is		tient asplenic? omy, date of sur			Unk (mm/d	d/yyyy)				
Clinical Manifestations											
	No Unk		Yes	No l							
Fever		Headache			Myalg						
Anemia		Chills			Arthra	igia					
Thrombocytopenia Sweats											
Other clinical manifestations (specify):											
Specify any complications in the clinical course of infe											
Acute respiratory distress Congestive heart failure Renal failure None											
Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) Myocardial infarction Other:											
Was the case-patient hospitalized (at least overnight) for this infection? Did the case-patient die? Yes No Unk Infection? Yes No Unk If yes, date of death; (mm/dd/yyyy)											
infection? Yes No Unk If yes, date of death:(mm/dd/yyyy) If yes, number of days: Was the death related to the infection? Yes No Unk											
Did the case-patient receive antimicrobial treatment for this infection? Yes No Unk											
If yes, which drugs (select all that apply)? Clindamycin Quinine Atovaquone Azithromycin Other:											
Enidemiologia Eastara											
Epidemiologic Factors Was the case-patient's infection transfusion associate	d? Yes	No	Ink								
Was the case-patient a blood donor identified during a				No	Unk						
In the eight weeks before symptom onset or diagn	م مورر) وزور	arlier date)	hid the case-na	tiont:							
	nk If yes,	, c		iking	Huntii	ng	Yard work				
5 5	•	Ĺ)ther:								
Spend time outdoors in or near wooded or brushy areas? Yes No Unk											
Notice any tick bites? Yes No Unk When and where (geographic location)?											
Travel out of? County State Country											
Laboratory Testing for Babesia											
Please include available results, especially those rele	vant to case	classification			-						
Test Babesia species Collected Titer	Result		Test	Babesia species	a spe	Date cimen lected	Result				
IFA – total antibody (Ig)	Pos Ne Indetermin		od Smear	N/A			Pos Neg Indeterminate				
IFA - IgG	Pos Ne	g PC	R				Pos Neg				
	Indetermin Pos Ne	late	er (specify):				Indeterminate Pos Neg				
IFA - IgM	Indetermin	nate					Indeterminate				
Immunoblot N/A	Pos Ne Indetermin	•	er (specify):				Pos Neg Indeterminate				
Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information											
maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC/ATSDR Information Collection Review Office, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS D-74, Atlanta, Georgia 30333; ATTN: PRA (0920-XXXX).											

CDC 50.153 (E), September 2010, CDC Adobe Acrobat 9.4, S508 Electronic Version, August 2011



2nd COPY - CDC Babesiosis Case Report Form

Form Approved OMB No. **0920**-0004 Exp. Date 8/13/2014

	Date submitted:	(mm/o	(mm/dd/yyyy)								
	Clinician's name:			Clinician's Phone no.:							
	NETSS ID No.: (
		Cas	e ID	Site S	State						
Classify case based on the CDC case definition	: Confirmed	Probable [specif	y: (a)	(b)i (b)ii]	Suspect						
Demographic and Clinical Data For dates, be as specific as possible. However, approximates [e.g., mm/yyyy] are acceptable.											
State of residence: County of residence:	Zip code:	Sex:	Date of bi	rth: Age	9:						
Postal abrv:		Male Female Unknown	(mm/dd/y	ууу) —	years months days						
	Alaska Native or Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino										
all that apply): White	American Indian Asian		Pacific Islander Not Hispanic/Latin Not specified Unknown								
Was the case-patient symptomatic? Yes No If yes, date of onset: (mm/dd/yyyy)		ase-patient asplenic?		No Unk	(dd/yyyy)						
If yes, date of onset: (mm/dd/yyyy) If splenectomy, date of surgery: (mm/dd/yyyy) Clinical Manifestations											
	No Unk	Ye	es No Unk								
Fever	Heada	che		Myalgia							
	Anemia Chills Arthralgia										
Thrombocytopenia Sweats											
Other clinical manifestations (specify):											
Specify any complications in the clinical course of infection:											
Acute respiratory distress Congestive heart failure Renal failure None Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) Myocardial infarction Other:											
Was the case-patient hospitalized (at least overnight) infection? Yes No Unk If yes, number of days:	lf v	e case-patient die? es, date of death: ne death related to th	Yes N	No Unk (mm/dd/yyyy) Yes No	o Unk						
Did the case-patient receive antimicrobial treatment for this infection? Yes No Unk											
If yes, which drugs (select all that apply)? Clindamycin Quinine Atovaquone Azithromycin Other:											
Epidemiologic Factors											
Was the case-patient's infection transfusion associate	ed? Yes N	o Unk									
Was the case-patient a blood donor identified during	a transfusion invest	igation? Yes	No Unk	(
In the eight weeks before symptom onset or diagnosis (use earlier date), did the case-patient: Engage in outdoor activities? Yes No Unk If yes, which: Camping Hiking Hunting Yard work Other:											
Spend time outdoors in or near wooded or brushy areas? Yes No Unk											
Notice any tick bites? Yes No Unk When and where (geographic location)?											
Travel out of? County State Country When and where?											
Laboratory Testing for Babesia											
Please include available results, especially those rele	vant to case classi	ication.									
Test Babesia Species Collected	Result	Test	<i>Babesia</i> species	Date specimen collected	Result						
IFA – total antibody (Ig)	Pos Neg Indeterminate	Blood Smear	N/A		Pos Neg Indeterminate						
IFA - IgG	Pos Neg	PCR			Pos Neg						
IFA - IgM	Indeterminate Pos Neg	Other (specify):			Indeterminate Pos Neg						
Immunoblot N/A	Indeterminate Pos Neg	Other (specify):			Indeterminate Pos Neg						
	Indeterminate	including the time for review	ving instructions	searching existing dat	Indeterminate						
Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC/ATSDR Information Collection Review Office, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS D-74, Atlanta, Georgia 30333; ATTN: PRA (0920-XXXX).											

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Case Definition

Confirmed case:

A case that has confirmatory laboratory results and meets at least one of the objective or subjective clinical evidence criteria, regardless of the mode of transmission (can include clinically manifest cases in transfusion recipients or blood donors).

Probable case:

(a) A case that has supportive laboratory results and meets at least one of the objective clinical evidence criteria (subjective criteria alone are not sufficient); or

(b) A case that is in a blood donor or recipient epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or probable babesiosis case (as defined above) and:

- i. has confirmatory laboratory evidence but does not meet any objective or subjective clinical evidence criteria; or
- ii. has supportive laboratory evidence and may or may not meet any subjective clinical evidence criteria but does <u>not</u> meet any objective clinical evidence criteria.

Suspect case:

A case that has confirmatory or supportive laboratory results, but insufficient clinical or epidemiologic information is available for case classification (e.g., only a laboratory report was provided).

Clinical evidence

- <u>Objective</u>: one or more of the following: fever, anemia, or thrombocytopenia.
- Subjective: one or more of the following: chills, sweats, headache, myalgia, or arthralgia.

Epidemiologic evidence for transfusion transmission

Epidemiologic linkage between a transfusion recipient and a blood donor is demonstrated if all of the following criteria are met: (a) In the transfusion recipient:

- i. Received one or more red blood cell (RBC) or platelet transfusions within one year before the collection date of a specimen with laboratory evidence of *Babesia* infection; and
- i. At least one of these transfused blood components was donated by the donor described below; and
- iii. Transfusion-associated infection is considered at least as plausible as tick-borne transmission; and

(b) In the blood donor:

- i. Donated at least one of the RBC or platelet components that was transfused into the above recipient; and
- ii. The plausibility that this blood component was the source of infection in the recipient is considered equal to or greater than that of blood from other involved donors. (More than one plausible donor may be linked to the same recipient.)

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

Laboratory confirmatory:

- Identification of intraerythrocytic Babesia organisms by light microscopy in a Giemsa, Wright, or Wright-Giemsa–stained blood smear; or
- Detection of Babesia microti DNA in a whole blood specimen by polymerase chain reaction (PCR); or
- Detection of Babesia spp. genomic sequences in a whole blood specimen by nucleic acid amplification; or
- Isolation of Babesia organisms from a whole blood specimen by animal inoculation.

Laboratory supportive:

- Demonstration of a Babesia microti Indirect Fluorescent Antibody (IFA) total immunoglobulin (Ig) or IgG antibody titer of greater than or equal to (≥) 1:256 (or ≥1:64 in epidemiologically linked blood donors or recipients); or
- Demonstration of a Babesia microti Immunoblot IgG positive result; or
- Demonstration of a Babesia divergens IFA total Ig or IgG antibody titer of greater than or equal to (≥) 1:256; or
- Demonstration of a Babesia duncani IFA total Ig or IgG antibody titer of greater than or equal to (\geq) 1:512.

Notes: