Outbreak Questionnaires and Interviewing Tips

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Share in chat: Are you currently involved in interviewing cases for routine case investigation(s) or outbreak(s)?

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Objectives

- 1. Become familiar with interviewing tips
- 2. List information needed from outbreak questionnaires
- 3. Describe process for developing questionnaires
- 4. Describe methods for administering questionnaires
- 5. Discuss potential concerns of respondents
- 6. Consider challenges of outbreak investigation



1. Interviewing Tips

- Interviewing Cardinal Rules: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HNZm7z_JELw (32 min)
- The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: https://youtu.be/8oigheug0L4 (12 min)

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2. Purpose of Questionnaires

For outbreak investigations

Gather information for generating and testing **hypotheses** about cause of outbreak









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3. Developing the questionnaire

Develop hypothesis:

- Interview a few ill people
- Use open-ended questions
- Look for common themes among responses

Test hypothesis using focused questionnaire:

· Collect facts that lead to acceptance or rejection



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Testing Your Hypotheses

Use closed-ended questions that need no interpreting

- Require yes or no answer
- · Specific, without embroidered details

Examples:

- "Did you eat the potato salad?"
- "Did you ride the MAX train on Thursday last week? On Friday last week?"







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Writing the questionnaire

Customizable template questionnaires are available at OHA ACDP website

→ Foodborne outbreak investigation tools

https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASESCONDITIONS/COMMUNICABLEDISEASE/OUTBREAKS/GASTROENTERITIS/Pages/Outbreak-Investigation-Tools.aspx



□ case □ control □ exclude Name / i d WEDDING RECEPTION (2002-65) □ check if proxy respondent	Who was interviewed?
Phone Age Sex M F E-mail Interviewed by on Did you attend the Wedding reception? yes no if no, STOP; if yes, CONTINUE FOOD EXPOSURES Did you attend the rehearsal dinner? yes no Let me walk you through the food items served at the wedding reception. About what time did you eat? For each item, give me a "yes" or "no" unsuer if you remember eating or even lasting it.	What was the exposure of concern (where, when)?
Reception Food Y N ? Veg Lasagna A	Looking for the "why": possible risk factors
How many drinks with los? #lave you been sick at all since the reception? yes no if no, STOP; if yes, CONTINUE	Health Authority

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SIC	-	AND	SYN	ntrol = exclude APTOMS a list of symptoms. For each one, give me a	"vac"			d
Le	Υ	N	?	a not or symptoms, for each one, give me a	Y	N	?	na you have any
				headache	1 0			chills
H				nausea	0 🗆			any diarrhea or loose stools
N				vomiting	3 🗖			if yes to diarrhea, did you have 3 or more loose
		_						stools in any 24-hour period?
N	0			myalgia (muscle aches)				
N	20.00	1000		myalgia (muscle aches) abdominal (stomach, belly) cramps	В			any blood in stools
N V M	0				B 🗆	0		any blood in stools other

110	w long al	d they la	ST?			
hat is your best guess	TION nset time. If you don't of the time? "Don't let ning hours – which da	them get away with v	ague stuff like "morn			
n what date did y	ou first feel sick?					
☐ Sat, Oct 5	□ Sun, Oct 6	☐ Mon, Oct 7	□ Tues, Oct 8	o		
f applicable] On wl	nat day did you fir	st have any vomit	ing or diarrhea?			
☐ Sat, Oct 5	□ Sun, Oct 6	☐ Mon, Oct 7	□ Tue, Oct 8			
fapplicable] At wh	at time did the vo	miting or diarrhea	begin? [ENTER .	A SPECIFIC	HOURIII	
□ am	noon	□pm	🗆 midnight (er	d of day)		
re you still feelin	g sick now?	yes □ no				
If no, how long	did you feel sick?	hours	□ days			
anyone in you	household ill t	hat did not atte day		n? □yes me	no no	

		LLAN		Cabacals all that annul	u amonida datalla faraman datan mbana amumbana ata Lat wisht \
Dia	Y	u/Are N	?	(cræck au trut appo	y; provide details [names, dates, phone numbers, etc.] at right.)
W				miss work or school?	if yes, how many days?
P				see a physician/HCP?	if yes, whom?
E				visit an ER?	if yes, specify
s				give a stool specimen?	if yes, when/to whom
C				already culture-positive?	if yes, specify
F				[if not] willing to provide sp	ecimen?
H				get admitted to hospital ov	ernight? if yes, how many nights?

4. Methods for administering questionnaires

Telephone = most common and efficient method

- Quick
- Inexpensive
- Sensitive (does problem truly exist?)
- · Disadvantages:
 - Need cooperation from those called
 - Possible bias: do those who answer phone differ from those who don't?



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Administering questionnaires

In-person interview

- More accurate to obtain complex information
 - When observations important
 - May enhance data quality
- Disadvantages
 - More expensive than phone
 - Time-consuming
 - Staff intensive





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Administering questionnaires

Web based (e.g., Survey Monkey, Inquisite, Google Forms)

Advantages:

- · Quickly develop and launch questionnaire
- Can reach many people quickly
- · Low cost and staff time

Disadvantages:

- Can't ask clarifying questions
- Responses may be less complete
- · Ensure security of confidential health information



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Administering questionnaires

Direct (phone or in-person)

Self-administered (mail or web-based)

Proxy

- Parent (for child <18 years old), family member, caregiver
- May get inaccurate information







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5. Concerns among respondents

- Feel blamed or judged because of the outbreak or disease
- · Feel threatened by you
- · Mental status issues
- Undocumented status
- Outbreak in setting of illegal activities
- Businesses fear bad publicity, loss of clients/customers
- · Missed work and loss of income for self or sick child
- Obtaining health care if no health insurance or access to care

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Concerns among Respondents



Some individuals selected for interview during outbreak investigation may challenge or question your legal authority in contacting them for interview



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Responsibility of Public Health
Authorities to Investigate Reportable

Diseases

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6. Challenges in outbreak investigations

- · Time and staff constraints
- Reliance on others (e.g., school or long-term care facility)
- Uncertain how much to do, for how long, other priorities
- Using different skillset



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You don't have to do this alone!

On-call ACDP epidemiologists or the Urgent Epidemiology Response Team (UERT) are available 24/7 to consult and assist with outbreaks.

ACDP: 971-673-1111





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