Outbreak Questionnaires and Interviewing Tips

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Informal poll: 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

30-minute Interviewing Cardinal Rules
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HNZm7z JEL
w&feature=emb_logo

9-minute Quick Review- Do's and don'ts of outbreak interviewing https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=O6gKLQpEkfY

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2. Purpose of Questionnaires

For outbreak investigations

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



Characterize the 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



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case control exclude Name / i d	Who was interviewed?
Phone Age Sex	What was the exposure of concern (where, when)?
Reception Food	Looking for the "why": possible risk factors
How many drinks with los? Have you been sick at all since the reception? yes	Health Authority

					-			ns and ation?
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

	-	ymptoms id they la			
	mset time. If you don't of the time? "Don't le	t them get away with v	ague stuff like "momi	curve. [Their] estimates are ing" or "after midnight." Be of the day.	
On what date did	you first feel sick?				
☐ Sat, Oct 5	□Sun, Oct 6	☐ Mon, Oct 7	□ Tues, Oct 8		
[If applicable] On w i	hat day did you fi	rst have any vomit	ing or diarrhea?		
☐ Sat, Oct 5	□ Sun, Oct 6	☐ Mon, Oct 7	□ Tue, Oct 8		
[If applicable] At wh	at time did the vo	miting or diarrhea	begin? [ENTER]	A SPECIFIC HOUR!!!]	
□am	□ noon	□pm	□ midnight (en	nd of day)	
Are you still feelir If no, how long		yes no hours	□days		
s anyone in you f so, when did tl				n? □yes □no me	

		LLAN u/Are		Check all that annih	y; provide details (names, dates, phone numbers, etc.] at right.)
- IM	Y	N	?	tin (Cach an out appr	у, ртоотис иссано (типпо, инсес, ртоги типпосто, сес. у истуучесу
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



OAR 333-019-0000
Responsibility of Public Health
Authorities to Investigate Reportable

Diseases

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6. Challenges in outbreak investigations

- Time constraints
- Reliance on a facility or others
- LPHA staffing: availability, competing priorities
- Uncertain how much to do, for how long, other priorities



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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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