

# Yellow Fever

## 2019 Case Definition -CSTE Position Statement 18-ID-04

### Clinical Criteria

A clinically compatible case of yellow fever is defined as:

- Acute illness with at least one of the following: fever, jaundice, or elevated total bilirubin  $\geq 3$  mg/dl

#### AND

- Absence of a more likely clinical explanation.

### Laboratory Criteria for Diagnosis

*Confirmatory laboratory evidence:*

- Isolation of yellow fever virus from, or demonstration of yellow fever viral antigen or nucleic acid in, tissue, blood, CSF, or other body fluid.
- Four-fold or greater rise or fall in yellow fever virus-specific neutralizing antibody titers in paired sera.
- Yellow fever virus-specific IgM antibodies in CSF or serum with confirmatory virus-specific neutralizing antibodies in the same or a later specimen.

*Presumptive laboratory evidence:*

- Yellow fever virus-specific IgM antibodies in CSF or serum, and negative IgM results for other arboviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred.

### Epidemiologic Linkage

Epidemiologically linked to a confirmed yellow fever case, or visited or resided in an area with a risk of yellow fever in the 2 weeks before onset of illness.

### Case Classification

#### Probable

A case that meets the above clinical and epidemiologic linkage criteria, and meets the following:

- Yellow fever virus-specific IgM antibodies in CSF or serum, **AND** negative IgM results for other arboviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred, **AND** no history of yellow fever vaccination.

### **Confirmed**

A case that meets the above clinical criteria and meets one or more of the following:

- Isolation of yellow fever virus from, or demonstration of yellow fever viral antigen or nucleic acid in, tissue, blood, CSF, or other body fluid, **AND** no history of yellow fever vaccination within 30 days before onset of illness unless there is molecular evidence of infection with wild-type yellow fever virus.
- Four-fold or greater rise or fall in yellow fever virus-specific neutralizing antibody titers in paired sera, **AND** no history of yellow fever vaccination within 30 days before onset of illness.
- Yellow fever virus-specific IgM antibodies in CSF or serum with confirmatory virus-specific neutralizing antibodies in the same or a later specimen, **AND** no history of yellow fever vaccination.