

LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT DISEASE INVESTIGATION STEPS

| NC REPORTABLE DISEASE/CONDITION | | INFECTIOUS AGENT (S) |
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| YELLOW FEVER | | <i>Yellow Fever Virus, genus Flavivirus</i> |
| PREPARING FOR INVESTIGATION | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">KNOW THE DISEASE/CONDITION</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read about Yellow Fever in the CD Manual. • See the case definition for Yellow Fever in the CD Manual. • Study APHA <i>Control of Communicable Diseases Manual</i>, 19th ed., pp 684 - 689. • Print and review reporting forms: <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Part 1: Confidential Disease Report (DHHS 2124)</i> <i>Part 2: Yellow Fever (DHHS/EPI #48)</i></p> | |
| CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">COLLECT CLINICAL INFORMATION</p> | <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. | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">REVIEW LABORATORY INFORMATION</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review laboratory report(s) specific to this disease. • Evaluate laboratory results to determine if requirements of the case definition are satisfied. • Contact healthcare provider if further testing of the patient is indicated. | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">APPLY THE CASE DEFINITION</p> | <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 | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY SOURCE OF EXPOSURE</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review clinical records for potential source(s) of exposure. • If probable source of exposure is not evident in clinical information, interview patient to obtain additional information. | |

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| <p>IMPLEMENT CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DISEASE AND ADDITIONAL EXPOSURES</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the CDC website www.cdc.gov and the CDC Travelers' Health website available at www.cdc.gov/travel/index.htm to teach at risk people about the disease and vaccination requirements. • Although yellow fever is not transmitted from person to person, the remote possibility that a mosquito biting an infected person shortly after onset of fever and for the first 3 to 5 days of illness could become infected and pass yellow fever to other individuals exists. Prevent access of mosquitoes to the patient during this period. |
| <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 if already entered. • 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 individuals who may have traveled with the patient. • Refer symptomatic individuals to healthcare provider for evaluation. |
| <p>SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS</p> | |
| <p>RISK COMMUNICATION</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any case of this disease may pique interest among media, health professionals, government officials, and the public. • Consider using risk communication tools conservatively if this is a low profile, naturally-occurring case. • Outbreaks of even naturally-occurring cases will 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. |