### 1st COPY - STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Form Approved OMB No. **0920**-0728



# **Babesiosis Case Report Form**

Patient's name:	Date submitted:	(mm/dd/yyyy)				
Address:	Clinician's name:		Clinician's Phone no.:			
City:	NETSS ID No.: (		Site State			
Classify case based on the CDC case definition:	Confirmed	Probable [specify: (a	a) (b)i (b)ii] Suspect			
<b>Demographic and Clinical Data</b> For dates, be as specific as possible. However, appro	vimates le a mm/	www.l are acceptable				
State of residence: County of residence:	Zip code:		of birth: Age:			
Postal abrv:		Male Female Unknown	/dd/yyyy) years months days			
all that apply): White	Alaska Native or American Indian Asian	Pacific Islander Not specified	Ethnicity: Hispanic/Latino Not Hispanic/Latino Unknown			
Was the case-patient symptomatic? Yes No If yes, date of onset: (mm/dd/yyyy)		ase-patient asplenic? Yellenectomy, date of surgery:				
Clinical Manifestations	No. Unic	Vac Na	Link			
Yes No Unk Yes	No Unk Heada	Yes No	Myalgia			
Anemia	Chills	3.10	Arthralgia			
Thrombocytopenia	Sweats	<b>;</b>				
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) for this infection? Yes No Unk  If yes, number of days: Did the case-patient die? Yes No Unk  If yes, date of death: (mm/dd/yyyy)  Was the death related to the infection? Yes No Unk						
Did the case-patient receive antimicrobial treatment for	or this infection?	Yes No Unk				
If yes, which drugs (select all that apply)? Clind	amycin Quinine	e Atovaquone Azithro	mycin Other:			
Epidemiologic Factors  Was the case-patient's infection transfusion associated? Yes No Unk  Was the case-patient a blood donor identified during a transfusion investigation? 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 U	nk If yes, which:	Camping Hiking Other:	Hunting Yard work			
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 relevant to case classification.

Test	Babesia species	Date specimen collected	Titer	Result
IFA – total antibody (lg)				Pos Neg Indeterminate
IFA - IgG				Pos Neg Indeterminate
IFA - IgM				Pos Neg Indeterminate
Immunoblot			N/A	Pos Neg Indeterminate

outon.							
Test	<i>Babesia</i> species	Date specimen collected	Result				
Blood Smear	N/A		Pos Neg Indeterminate				
PCR			Pos Neg Indeterminate				
Other (specify):			Pos Neg Indeterminate				
Other (specify):			Pos Neg Indeterminate				



# **Babesiosis Case Report Form**

	Date submit	ted:	(mm/do	d/yyyy)			
	Clinician's n	ame·				inician's none no.:	
		<u> </u>					
	NETSS ID	lo.: (if repor	ted) Lase	 : ID	-     Site	-    Sta	ıte
Classify case based on the CDC case definition	n: Confirme	ed Pro	bable [specify	v: (a)	(b)i	(b)ii]	Suspect
Demographic and Clinical Data	avimantas (s. a.						
For dates, be as specific as possible. However, appr State of residence: County of residence:	Zip co		Sex:	Date	of birth:	Age:	
Postal			Male				years
abrv:			Female Unknown	(mm/c	ld/yyyy)		months days
Race (check	Alaska Native			_	Ethnicity:	Hisp	anic/Latino
all that apply): White	American India	ın	Pacific Isla				Hispanic/Latino nown
	Asian		Not specific			Olik	HOWII
Was the case-patient symptomatic? Yes No If yes, date of onset: (mm/dd/yyyy)	Unk Is		tient asplenic? omy, date of su		s No	Unk (mm/d	d/www)
Clinical Manifestations				1901)		(1111111111111111111111111111111111	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</u>
	s No Unk		Yes	s No	Unk		
Fever	He	eadache			Myalg	jia	
Anemia	Cl	nills			Arthra	algia	
Thrombocytopenia	Sı	veats					
Other clinical manifestations (specify):							
Specify any complications in the clinical course of inf	ection:						
Acute respiratory distress	-	e heart failur				None	
Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)	-		Other:				
Was the case-patient hospitalized (at least overnight infection? Yes No Unk	) for this		patient die? e of death:			Unk	
If yes, number of days:	V	as the deat	h related to the	infection	n? Ye	s No	Unk
Did the case-patient receive antimicrobial treatment	for this infection	? Yes	No Uni	<			
If yes, which drugs (select all that apply)? Clin	damycin Qı	uinine At	ovaquone A	Azithron	nycin O	ther:	
Epidemiologic Factors							
Was the case-patient's infection transfusion associated? Yes No Unk							
Was the case-patient a blood donor identified during a transfusion investigation? 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 l	Jnk If yes, w		- 1- 5	liking	Hunt	ing	Yard work
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 wh	ere?					

# Laboratory Testing for Babesia

Please include available results, especially those relevant to case classification.

Test	<i>Babesia</i> species	Date specimen collected	Titer	Result
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IFA - IgG				Pos Neg Indeterminate
IFA - IgM				Pos Neg Indeterminate
Immunoblot			N/A	Pos Neg Indeterminate

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Test	<i>Babesia</i> species	Date specimen collected	Result				
Blood Smear	N/A		Pos Neg Indeterminate				
PCR			Pos Neg Indeterminate				
Other (specify):			Pos Neg Indeterminate				
Other (specify):			Pos Neg Indeterminate				

#### 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 not 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

- Objective: one or more of the following: fever, anemia, or thrombocytopenia.
- <u>Subjective</u>: 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
  - ii. 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.

### <u>Laboratory supportive</u>:

- 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 (≥) 1:512.

Notes:			
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