State of California—Health and Human Services Agency

California Department of Public Health
Center for Infectious Diseases
Division of Communicable Disease Control
Infectious Diseases Branch
Surveillance and Statistics Section
MS 7306, P.O. Box 997377
Sacramento, CA 95899-7377

Local ID Number							
(Please use the same ID Number on the preliminary and final reports to allow linkage to the same case.)							
Report Status (check one)							
□ Preliminary □ Final							

BABESIOSIS CASE REPORT

Please complete this form only for laboratory confirmed cases of babesiosis that meet <u>at least one</u> of the case definition clinical conditions. For case definition, see pages 5 and 6.

Completion of this form is not required but encouraged to improve surveillance and understanding of this disease. Jurisdictions not participating in CalREDIE should securely email the completed form to IDB-SSS@cdph.ca.gov; otherwise, mail the completed form to IDB-SSS at the address above. Jurisdictions participating in CalREDIE should create a CalREDIE incident and enter the information directly into the CalREDIE system.

PATIENT INFORMATIO	N											
Last Name	First	Name			Middle Name Suffix			Primary Langu	ıage			
Social Security Number (9 digits) DOB			DOB (mm/do	DOB (mm/dd/yyyy)		Age		☐ Years ☐ Months	☐ Spanish ☐ Other:			
Address Number & Street - Residence			☐ Days Apartment/Unit Number					Ethnicity (ched ☐ Hispanic/La ☐ Non-Hispan	tino	ino		
City/Town				State			Zip Code		□ Unk Race* (check all that	apply, race	e descriptions on page 7)	
Census Tract	Census Tract County of Residence			ce	Country of Residence					☐ African-American/Black ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native		k
Country of Birth If r			If n	ot U.S. Born - Date of Arrival in U.S. (mm/dd/yyyy)					m/dd/yyyy)	☐ Asian (chec	k all that a	
Home Telephone	Home Telephone Cellular Phon			ne/Pager Work/School Telephone			☐ Cambod☐ Chinese		☐ Korean ☐ Laotian			
E-mail Address				Other Electronic Contact Information					☐ Filipino ☐ Hmong ☐ Other:		□ Thai □ Vietnamese	
Work/School Location				Work/School Contact					_	der (check	all that apply) □ Samoan	
Gender ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ C	other: _									□ Guamar □ Other:_		
Pregnant? □ Yes □ No □ Unk				If Yes, Est. De	Yes, Est. Delivery Date (mm/dd/yyyy)				·)	☐ White ☐ Other:		
Medical Record Number Patient's Pati			Patient's Pare	rent/Guardian Name					□Unk			
Occupation Setting (see list on page 7) Other De			Other Describ	escribe/Specify					The response patient's self-ic	to this iten dentity or s	or self-reporting or should be based on the elf-reporting. Therefore,	
Occupation (see list on page 7) Oth			Other Describ	Other Describe/Specify			patients should more than one		d the option of selecting ignation.			
CLINICAL INFORMATION	ON											
Physician Name - Last Name					First Name			е		Telephone	e Number	

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First three letters of

	patient's last name:												
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS													
Symptomatic? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk	O	nset Date (mn	n/dd/yyyy)	ls the patient asplenic? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk				If patient had splenectomy, date of surgery (mm/dd/yyyy)					уу)
Signs / Symptoms	·			Yes	No	Unk	Signs / Syn	Signs / Symptoms					Unk
Fever							Sweats	Sweats					
Anemia							Myalgia	Myalgia					
Thrombocytopenia							Arthralgia						
Headache							Other sign/	sympton/	n (specify)		·		
Chills							Other sign/	sympton/	n (specify)				
					(check all that apply) ngestive heart failure □ Renal failure □ Non vocardial infarction □ Other:					one			
HOSPITALIZATION													
Did patient visit emergency room for illness? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk				Was patient hospitalized? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk					If Yes, how many total	hospital nig	ıhts?		
If there were any ER or hospital stays related to this illness, specify details below.													
HOSPITALIZATION -	DETAILS	;											
Hospital Name 1	Street Add	dress						Admit Da	ate (mm/dd/yyyy)				
	City							Discharge / Transfer Date (mm/dd/yyyy)					
	State	Zip Code	Telephone	e Nur	nber		1	Medical I	Record Number	Discharge	Diagnos	agnosis	
Hospital Name 2	Street Add	dress					,	Admit Date (mm/dd/yyyy)					
	City							Discharge / Transfer Date (mm/dd/yyyy)					
	State	Zip Code	Telephone	Num	ber		1	Medical I	Record Number	Discharge	Diagnos	is	
TREATMENT / MANA	GEMEN	Τ											
Received antimcrobial treatment?							/) ovaquone	□ Azi	thromycin Other:				
OUTCOME									-				
Outcome?		If Survived											
☐ Survived ☐ Died	□ Unk	Survived a		ath (mm/dd/yyyy)				(mm/dd/yyyy) Was the death related to the infection? □ Yes □ No □ Unk					

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First three letters of		
patient's last name:		

LABORATORY INFORMATION									
LABORATORY RESULTS SUMMARY - SEROLOGY									
IFA - total antibody (Ig)	Result ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Indeterminate	e □ Unknown □ Pending	If Positive, Bak	pesia Species	Titer				
2 (0,	Collection Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Laborator	Telephone Number							
IFA - IgG	Result ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Indeterminate	e □ Unknown □ Pending	If Positive, Bab	oesia Species	Titer				
J	Collection Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Laborator	Telephone Number							
IFA - IgM	Result ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Indeterminate	e □ Unknown □ Pending	If Positive, Bak	pesia Species	Titer				
ii /	Collection Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Laborator	y Name	Telephone Number						
Immunoblot	Result								
mmunobiot	Collection Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Laborator	Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Laboratory Name							
Blood smear	Result ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Indeterminate	e □ Unknown □ Pending	Description						
blood silical	Collection Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Laborator	y Name		Telephone Number					
PCR	Result ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Indeterminate	If Positive, Bat	pesia Species						
TOK	Collection Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Specimen	Type Laboratory	Name	Telephone Number					
Other test (specify):	Result ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Indeterminate	e □ Unknown □ Pending	If Positive, Babesia Species						
	Collection Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Specimen	Type Laboratory	Name	Telephone	Number				
Other test (specify):	Result ☐ Positive ☐ Negative ☐ Indeterminate	e □ Unknown □ Pending	If Positive, Bak	pesia Species					
Collection Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Specimen Type		Type Laboratory	Name	Telephone	e Number				
EPIDEMIOLOGIC INFO	ORMATION	·		,					
INCUBATION PERIOD: 8 WEEKS PRIOR TO ILLNESS ONSET									
EXPOSURES / RISK FA	CTORS - TRANSFUSION								
Was patient's infusion transfe	usion associated?	If Yes, describe							
Was patient a blood donor identified during a transfusion investigation?									

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First three letters of patient's last name:		

EPIDEMIOLOGIC INFORMA	TION (conti	nued)							
EXPOSURES / RISK FACTORS - OUTDOOR EXPOSURES										
IN THE 8 WE	IN THE 8 WEEKS BEFORE SYMPTOM ONSET OR DIAGNOSIS (USE EARLIER DATE), DID THE PATIENT:									
Exposure	Yes	No	Unk	If Yes, Specify as No	If Yes, Specify as Noted					
Engage in outdoor activities				Type of Activity (chec		<i>hat apply)</i> □ Hunting	☐ Yard work	c □ Othe	r:	
Spend time outdoors in or near wooded or brushy areas				Describe						
Nation and tight hite				Date Noticed		Approximate	e Duration of Attaci	hment		
Notice any tick bites				Where Obtained (ge	ograph	nic location)				
TRAVEL HISTORY										
Did patient travel outside of county □ Yes □ No □ Unk	of resid	l ence du	ıring the	e incubation period?		he patient tra s □ No □ U		J.S. during th	e incubation period?	
If Yes for either of these questions, sp	pecify all	l locatio	ns and d	dates below.						
TRAVEL HISTORY - DETAILS										
Location (city, county, state, country)					Date Travel Started (mm/dd/yyyy)		Date Trave	Date Travel Ended (mm/dd/yyyy)		
NOTES / REMARKS										
			-							
REPORTING AGENCY										
Investigator Name	vestigator Name Local Health Jurisdiction					Telephone Numb	er	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		
First Reported By □ Clinician □ Laboratory □ Other	(specify):								
DISEASE CASE CLASSIFICATI	ION									
Case Classification (see case definition on page 5) □ Confirmed □ Probable □ Suspected										

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First three letters of patient's last name:		
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OUTBREAK									
Part of known outbreak?	If Yes, extent of outbreak:								
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk	☐ One CA jurisdiction ☐ Multiple CA jurisdictions ☐ Multistate ☐ International ☐ Unk ☐ Other (specify):								
STATE USE ONLY									
Case Classification									
□ Confirmed □ Probable	□ Confirmed □ Probable □ Suspected □ Not a case □ Need additional information								
CASE DEFINITION									

BABESIOSIS (2011)

CLINICAL DESCRIPTION

Babesiosis is a parasitic disease caused by intraerythrocytic protozoa of the *Babesia* genus (*Babesia microti* and other species). *Babesia* are transmitted in nature through the bites of infected ticks but can also be acquired through contaminated blood components from asymptomatic parasitemic donors or, more rarely, transplacentally. *Babesia* infection can range from subclinical to life-threatening. Clinical manifestations, if any, can include hemolytic anemia and nonspecific influenza-like signs and symptoms (e.g., fever, chills, sweats, headache, myalgia, arthralgia, malaise, fatigue, generalized weakness). Splenomegaly, hepatomegaly, or jaundice may be evident. In addition to signs of hemolytic anemia, laboratory findings may include thrombocytopenia, proteinuria, hemoglobinuria, and elevated levels of liver enzymes, blood urea nitrogen, and creatinine. Risk factors for severe babesiosis include asplenia, advanced age, and other causes of impaired immune function (e.g., HIV, malignancy, corticosteroid therapy). Some immunosuppressive therapies or conditions may mask or modulate the clinical manifestations (e.g., the patient may be afebrile). Severe cases can be associated with marked thrombocytopenia, disseminated intravascular coagulation, hemodynamic instability, acute respiratory distress, myocardial infarction, renal failure, hepatic compromise, altered mental status, and death.

CLINICAL CRITERIA

For the purposes of surveillance:

- · Objective: one or more of the following: fever, anemia, or thrombocytopenia.
- · Subjective: one or more of the following: chills, sweats, headache, myalgia, or arthralgia.

LABORATORY CRITERIA FOR DIAGNOSIS

For the purposes of surveillance:

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.

Laboratory supportive:

- 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.

(continued on page 6)

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First three letters of		
patient's last name:		

CASE DEFINITION (continued)

EPIDEMIOLOGIC LINKAGE

Epidemiologic evidence for transfusion transmission.

For the purposes of surveillance, epidemiologic linkage between a transfusion recipient and a blood donor is demonstrated if all of the following criteria are met:

- · In the transfusion recipient:
 - 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
 - At least one of these transfused blood components was donated by the donor described below; AND
 - Transfusion-associated infection is considered at least as plausible as tickborne transmission; AND
- · In the blood donor:
 - Donated at least one of the RBC or platelet components that was transfused into the above recipient; AND
 - 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.)

CASE CLASSIFICATION

Confirmed:

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:

- 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
- · A case that is in a blood donor or recipient epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or probable babesiosis case (as defined above) AND:
 - has confirmatory laboratory evidence but does not meet any objective or subjective clinical evidence criteria; OR
 - has supportive laboratory evidence and may or may not meet any subjective clinical evidence criteria but does not meet any objective clinical evidence criteria.

Suspected:

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).

COMMENT

The validity of the diagnosis of babesiosis is highly dependent on the laboratory that performs the testing. For example, differentiation between Plasmodium and *Babesia* organisms on peripheral blood smears can be difficult. Confirmation of the diagnosis of babesiosis by a reference laboratory is strongly encouraged, especially for patients without residence in or travel to areas known to be endemic for babesiosis.

A positive Babesia IFA result for immunoglobulin M (IgM) is insufficient for diagnosis and case classification of babesiosis in the absence of a positive IFA result for IgG (or total Ig). If the IgM result is positive but the IgG result is negative, a follow-up blood specimen drawn at least one week after the first should be tested. If the IgG result remains negative in the second specimen, the IgM result likely was a false positive.

When interpreting IFA IgG or total Ig results, it is helpful to consider factors that may influence the relative magnitude of *Babesia* titers (e.g., timing of specimen collection relative to exposure or illness onset, the patient's immune status, the presence of clinically manifest versus asymptomatic infection). In immunocompetent persons, active or recent *Babesia* infections that are symptomatic are generally associated with relatively high titers (although antibody levels may be below the detection threshold early in the course of infection); titers can then persist at lower levels for more than a year. In persons who are immunosuppressed or who have asymptomatic *Babesia* infections, active infections can be associated with lower titers.

Babesia microti is the most frequently identified agent of human babesiosis in the United States; most reported tick-borne cases have been acquired in parts of northeastern and north-central regions. Sporadic U.S. cases caused by other Babesia agents include B. duncani (formerly the WA1 parasite) and related organisms (CA1-type parasites) in several western states as well as parasites characterized as "B. divergens like" (MO1 and others) in various states. Serologic and molecular tests available for B. microti infection do not typically detect these other Babesia agents.

Blood-borne transmission of *Babesia* is not restricted by geographic region or season. The epidemiologic linkage criteria for transfusion transmission that are described here provide a low threshold for asymptomatic donor or recipient cases to be considered probable cases for surveillance purposes and are not intended to be regulatory criteria. Transfusion investigations entail laboratory testing for evidence of *Babesia* infection in recipients and donors as well as epidemiologic assessments of the plausibilities of blood- and tick-borne transmission.

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RACE DESCRIPTIONS				
Race	Description			
American Indian or Alaska Native	Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America).			
Asian	Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent (e.g., including Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam).			
Black or African American	Patient has origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.			
White	Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.			

OCCUPATION SETTING

- · Childcare/Preschool
- · Correctional Facility
- · Drug Treatment Center
- · Food Service
- · Health Care Acute Care Facility
- · Health Care Long Term Care Facility
- · Health Care Other

- · Homeless Shelter
- Laboratory
- Military Facility
- · Other Residential Facility
- · Place of Worship
- School
- Other

OCCUPATION

- · Adult film actor/actress
- Agriculture farmworker or laborer (crop, nursery, or greenhouse)
- · Agriculture field worker
- · Agriculture migratory/seasonal worker
- · Agriculture other/unknown
- · Animal animal control worker
- Animal farm worker or laborer (farm or ranch animals)
- · Animal veterinarian or other animal health practitioner
- Animal other/unknown
- · Clerical, office, or sales worker
- · Correctional facility employee
- · Correctional facility inmate
- · Craftsman, foreman, or operative
- · Daycare or child care attendee
- · Daycare or child care worker
- · Dentist or other dental health worker
- Drug dealer
- · Fire fighting or prevention worker
- · Flight attendant
- · Food service cook or food preparation worker
- · Food service host or hostess
- · Food service server
- Food service other/unknown
- Homemaker
- · Laboratory technologist or technician
- · Laborer private household or unskilled worker
- · Manager, official, or proprietor
- · Manicurist or pedicurist
- · Medical emergency medical technician or paramedic
- · Medical health care worker

- · Medical medical assistant
- · Medical pharmacist
- · Medical physician assistant or nurse practitioner
- · Medical physician or surgeon
- · Medical nurse
- · Medical other/unknown
- Military
- · Police officer
- · Professional, technical, or related profession
- · Retired
- Sex worker
- · Stay at home parent/guardian
- Student preschool or kindergarten
- · Student elementary or middle school
- · Student high school
- · Student college or university
- Student other/unknown
- · Teacher/employee preschool or kindergarten
- Teacher/employee elementary or middle school
- · Teacher/employee high school
- Teacher/instructor/employee college or university
- Teacher/instructor/employee other/unknown
- · Unemployed seeking employment
- Unemployed not seeking employment
- · Unemployed other/unknown
- Volunteer
- Other
- Refused
- Unknown

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