Division of Public Health F-00336 (11/10)

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TICKBORNE RICKETTSIAL DISEASE CASE REPORT

Use for: Anaplasmosis, Ehrlichiosis, and Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis(SFR) including Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever(RMSF)

PATIENT/PHYSICIAN INFORMATION														
Patient's Name:							Patient Phone:							
Street Address:							County of Residence:							
City:							State: Zip Code:							
Sex: Male Female Unknown	Date of	of birth: Ethnicity: Hispanic Non-Hispan					Race: American Indian or Alaskan Native Asian ic Black or African American White Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Unknown							
Was the patient pregnant? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk	Patien Hospit	ent hospitalized? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk Admissi pital: Discharg						Patient died	Patient died from this illness?					
Agency Reporting (name a Physician (name and addr		ss):					Physician Phone:							
	LABORATORY FINDINGS													
Laboratory performing test(s): City/State:														
		Sevelegy #4 Collection Date:					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
Serological Test Results: (EIA, IFA, ELISA)		Serology #1 Collection Date: / / IgG Titer Pos. Neg. IgM Titer				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	s. Neg	-	Pos. Neg.				 g.	
Anaplasmosis								1		1				
A. phagocytophilum	-		_ 🗆			□		1						
Ehrlichiosis					ı					1				
E. chaffeensis						□]						
SFR (including RMSF)					ı					ı				
Spotted Fever Group								<u> </u>		L				
Other					ı				Ι					
Organism:				<u> </u>		<u> </u>			<u> </u>					
Other Test Results:		PCR Smear/Mo		Morulae	lorulae Culture In		Immunohistochemica (IHC)	Other rest	Other Tests:		n was not serum	1,		
Collection Date: / /		Pos. Neg. Pos. Neg.		Pos. Neg.		Pos. Neg.	Pos. Neg	Pos. Neg.						
Anaplasmosis		T _				T			T		Add	litional Notes:		
A. phagocytophilum Ehrlichiosis														
E. chaffeensis										_				
E. ewingii				N	//A	N/A		N/A						
SFR (including RMSF)														
Spotted Fever Group				N	//A]				
Other														
Organism:														
CLINICAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS														
Patient must have at least: ☐ fever/sweats/chills AND one or more of the following: ☐ rash ☐ headache ☐ myalgia ☐ anemia ☐ leucopenia ☐ thrombocytopenia ☐ elevated hepatic transaminases ☐ eschar (primarily SFR, a black necrotic area around site of tick bite)														
Was a clinically compati	ble illnes	s present	(if there is	no presenc	e of a clini			,						
offset bate.	Yes No Unk Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC) Renal Failure													
Specify conditions:														
Was patient tested for other tick-borne illnesses? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk If yes, specify: ☐ Was patient diagnosed with another tick-borne illness? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk If yes, specify:														
RISK														
History of travel outside county of residence within 30 days of onset of symptoms?														
History of travel outside	•			•				☐ Yes ☐ No	•					
						•								
History of tick bite or exp	osure w	ıının 21 da	ys of IIIr	iess onse	:ı. ∐ Y	es□ No□	Unk							

Note: Serology testing requires a four fold titer change between 2 serum samples for confirmation of results. The first sample should be collected within 1 week of illness and second sample 2-4 weeks later. CDC uses an IFA IgG titer cutoff >= 1:64 and does not use IgM test results independently. IgM tests may be unreliable because they lack specificity and may persist for a long time. When sera demonstrate elevated antibody responses to multiple infectious agents among rickettsial species, and between ehrlichial and anaplasmal species, the greater antibody response is generally directed at the actual agent involved. Current commercially available ELISA tests cannot evaluate changes in antibody titer. EDTA blood sample should be collected before patient has been treated with antibiotics when performing PCR testing. Biopsy/autopsy specimen should be collected when performing IHC testing.

TICKBORNE RICKETTSIAL DISEASE CASE REPORT

CDC Anaplasmosis, Ehrlichiosis, and Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis(SFR) Including Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever(RMSF) Surveillance Case Definition

Surveillance case definition: This surveillance case definition was based on the revised national case definition effective January 1, 2008. It is developed for national reporting of Tickborne Rickettsial disease and not intended to be used in clinical diagnosis.

Clinical presentation: A tick-borne illness characterized by acute onset of fever/sweats/chills and one or more of the following symptoms or signs: rash, headache, myalgia, malaise, anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, or elevated hepatic transaminases. Nausea and vomiting may be present in some cases.

Confirmed Anaplasmosis\ Ehrlichiosis:

- A clinically compatible case AND
 - Evidence of a fourfold change in IgG antibody titer reactive with Anaplasma phagocytophilum or Ehrlichia spp. antigen by IFA, OR
 - Detection of DNA using PCR assay, OR
 - Detection of antigen by IHC, OR
 - Positive cell culture to the above agents.

Probable Anaplasmosis\ Ehrlichiosis:

- A clinically compatible case AND
 - Evidence of elevated IgG or IgM antibody titer reactive with Anaplasma phagocytophilum or Ehrlichia spp. antigen by IFA, ELISA, dot-ELISA, or latex agglutination, OR
 - Identification of morulae in the cytoplasm of monocyte or macrophages (Ehrlichiosis) or in the cytoplasm of neutrophils or eosinophils (Anaplasmosis) by microscope examination.

Confirmed SFR (including RMSF):

- A clinically compatible case AND
 - Evidence of a fourfold change in IgG antibody titer reactive with Rickettsia rickettsii or other SFR antigens by IFA, OR
 - Detection of DNA using PCR assay, OR
 - Detection of antigen by IHC, OR
 - Positive cell culture to the above agent.

Probable SFR (including RMSF):

- A clinically compatible case AND
 - Evidence of elevated IgG or IgM antibody reactive with R. rickettsii or other SFR antigens by IFA, ELISA, dot-ELISA, or latex agglutination.