Introduction to Communicable Disease Surveillance and Investigation in North Carolina





Vibriosis Surveillance in North Carolina

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Vibrio Learning Objectives

- Know the different species of Vibrio and the correct means of reporting
- Identify reservoir and means of transmission for main species
- Explain why surveillance is conducted
- Describe control measures appropriate for species





Know Your Vibrios...

Cholera (6) in NC EDSS

- Rare in NC, all cases associated with travel
- Only two serogroups, O1 and O139 cause classic disease "cholera"
- Often cultures positive for *V. cholerae* are reported
- All V. cholerae isolates should be sent to SLPH for serogroup determination



 If serogroup is other than O1/O139, report as Vibrio other



Know Your Vibrios...

V. vulnificus (54) in NC EDSS

- Generally acquired following estuarine environment contact;
 wound contamination
- 25% case fatality rate in N.C.





Know Your Vibrios...

Vibrio other than *vulnificus* or *V. cholerae* serogroup O1/O139 (55) in NC EDSS

- V. parahaemolyticus
 - Inadequately cooked seafood
- V. alginolyticus
 - Common cause of ear infections following marine water contact
- V. fluvialis
- V. spp





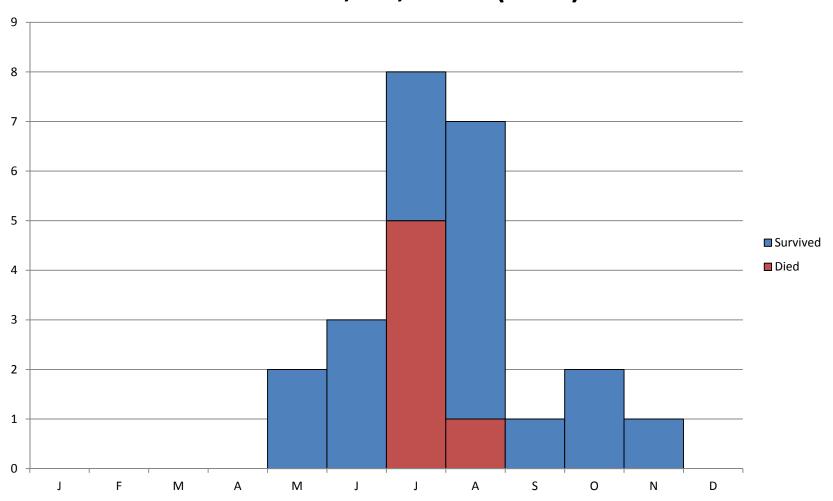
Focus of this Presentation

- Illness due to Vibrio spp other than V. cholerae O1/O139
- Cholera is not endemic to NC or the US and cases are always associated with travel
- Questions about V. cholerae O1/O139 should be referred directly to the Medical Consultation Unit (MCU)at 919-733-3419





Confirmed *V. vulnificus* cases by symptom onset month, NC, 08-12 (n=24)





V. vulnificus



Characterized and named in 1979
Free living halophilic bacterium found in warm marine environments

Concentrated in filter feeding organisms such as oysters, clams, etc.

Transmission occurs via

Consumption of undercooked contaminated seafood, or

Exposure of wounds to contaminated waters

Infectious dose unknown

High case fatality rate: 25% in NC

V. vulnificus Clinical Illness

Daniels. CID. 2011;52(6)788-792



Three Distinct Syndromes

Wound infection (45% of cases)

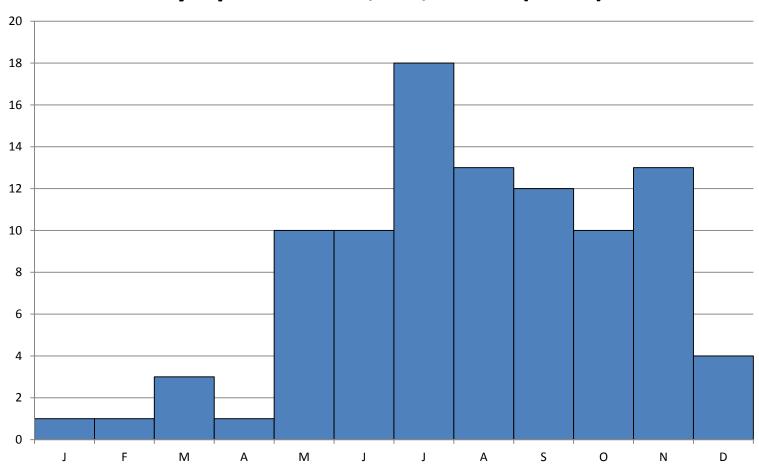
 Often necrotizing, occur following wound exposure to contaminated seawater

Septicemia (43% of cases)

- 96% of these cases reported consumption of raw or undercooked oysters in 7 days preceding illness onset
- Nearly all cases have chronic underlying liver disease
- Organism crosses intestinal mucosa rapidly causing systemic illness
- Bullous skin lesions an early manifestation of sepsis

GI tract limited infections (5% of cases)

Confirmed *Vibrio spp.* (other than vulnificus & cholerae O1/O139) infection by month symptom onset, NC, 08-12 (n=96)



V. parahaemolyticus

Characterized in 1950

Free living halophilic bacterium found in warm marine environments

Concentrated in filter feeding organisms such as oysters, clams, etc.

Transmission occurs via

Consumption of undercooked contaminated seafood, or

Exposure of wounds to contaminated waters (much less common than *V. vulnificus*)

No fatalities reported in N.C. though they can occur.

V. parahaemolyticus Clinical Illness

Three Distinct Syndromes

GI tract limited infections 88% of these cases reported consumption of raw or undercooked oysters in 7 days preceding illness onset

Wound infection (34% of cases)

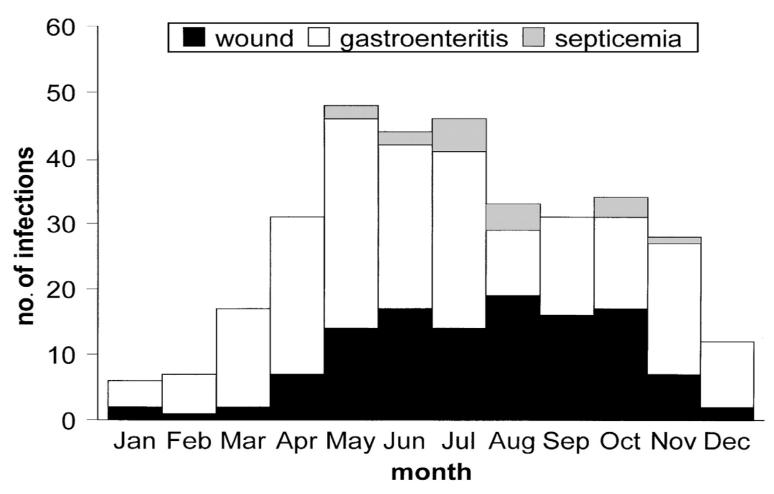
Occur following wound exposure to contaminated seawater, may cause necrotizing fascitis

Septicemia (5% of cases)

Cases were more likely than GI cases to have a history of alcoholism or liver disease

Commonly associated with foodborne illness outbreaks attributable to seafood

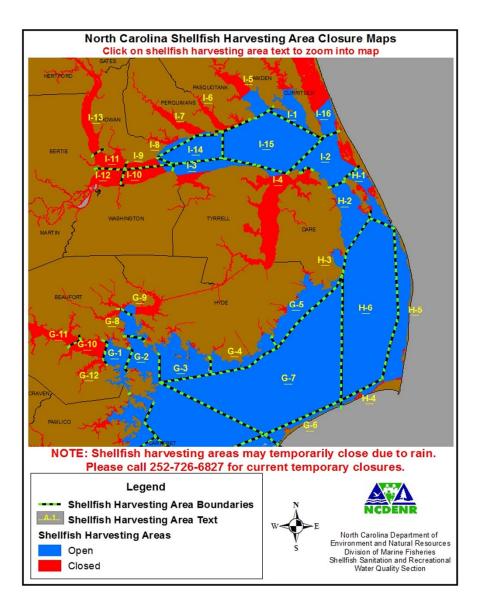
Vibrio parahaemolyticus infections in the United States, as reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, by month of culture date, 1988–1997.



Daniels N A et al. J Infect Dis. 2000;181:1661-1666

Comparing Vv and Vp

	V. vulnificus	V. parahaemolyticus	
Source	Estuarine waters or consumption of raw or under cooked shellfish		
Incubation	12-72 hours	12-24 hours	
Symptoms GI	+	+++	
Symptoms Wound	+++	++	
Symptoms Septicemia	+++ (especially noted in those with chronic underlying liver disease; development of bullous skin lesions)	+	
Fatal	Common, 25% CFR in NC	Rarely, not reported in NC	
Outbreak potential	Limited	Historically common	







V. alginolyticus

Reilly. Vibrio alginolyticus-associated wound infection acquired in British waters, Guernsey, July 2011. Euro Surveill. 2011;16(42)

Free living halophilic bacterium found in warm marine environments

Generally causes superficial wound or ear infections resulting from exposure of cuts or abrasions to contaminated seawater

No fatalities reported





Why Conduct Surveillance?

Surveillance is needed to better define

- the burden of disease,
- identify and control outbreaks,
- provide information on the temporal, geographic, and demographic features of vibriosis,
- define and evaluate prevention strategies

CSTE position statement 11 - ID - 12





Case Definition

Clinical Description

An infection of variable severity characterized by watery diarrhea, primary septicemia, or wound infection. Asymptomatic infections may occur, and the organism may cause extra-intestinal infection.

Laboratory Criteria for Diagnosis

Isolation of a species of the family *Vibrionaceae* (other than toxigenic *Vibrio cholerae* O1 or O139, which are reportable as cholera) from a clinical specimen.

Case Classification

CPH

North Carolina
Public Health

Probable: A clinically compatible case that is epi linked to a confirmed case.

Confirmed: A case that meets the laboratory criteria for diagnosis.



CDC COVIS

Cholera and Other Vibrio Illness Surveillance

- National surveillance system for human infection with pathogenic species of the family Vibrionaceae, which cause vibriosis and cholera
- Information from COVIS helps track Vibrio infections and determine host, food, and environmental risk factors for these infections





PATIENT'S NAME	:	TEL.: Home	Work	
ADDRESS:				
PHYSICIAN'S NAI	ME:		TEL.:	
PATIENT IDENTIFIERS NOT TRANSMITTED TO CDC Reset I CHOLERA AND OTHER VIBRIO ILLN		Reset Form VIBRIO ILLNESS	SEND COMPLETED REPORT TO STATE INFECTION CONTR State will Centers for Disease Control and Preventio forward to: Enteric Diseases Epidemiology Branch 1600 Clifton Road, MS C09	_
	SURVEILLANCE REPORT		Atlanta, GA 30333 Fax 404-639-2205	

I. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ISOLATE INFORMATION
REPORTING HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CDC will accept extracts from NCEDSS so long as all required information from the COVIS form is present

http://www.cdc.gov/nationalsurveillance/PDFs/cdc5279-covis-vibriosis-508c.pdf

Epi Information

Travel and Food History

III. EPIDEMIOLOGIC INFORMATION

1. Did this case occur as part of an outbreak? Yes No Unk. (Two or more cases of Vibrio infection) (Typic or more cases of Vibrio infection)			
2. Did the patient to state in the 7 day Yes No Unk.	ravel outside his/her home patient home state: ys before illness began? City/State/Country 1.	Reset #2 Date Entered Mo. Day Yr.	Date Left Mo. Day Yr.
If YES, list destination(s) and dates:	<u>2.</u> <u>3.</u>		
3. Please specify will Type of seafood (1) (2) (9) Clams	nich of the following seafoods were eaten by the part of the following seafoods were eaten by the following seafoods were eaten by the		Any eaten raw?
Oysters		Fish specify):	

Epi Information

Water Exposure

4. In the 7 days before illness began, was patient's skin exposed to any of the following? A body of water (fresh, salt, or brackish water)	If YES, specify body of water location: If YES, to any of the above, answer each: Handling/cleaning seafood Swimming/diving/wading Walking on beach/shore/ fell on rocks/shells Boating/skiing/surfing If YES, to any of the Yes No Unk. (1) (2) (9) Construction/repairs Bitten/stung Other: (specify) Other: (specify)
• If skin was exposed to water, indicate type: Salt (1) Brackish (3) Unk. (9) Fresh (2) Other(specify): (8)	Additional comments:
If skin was exposed, did the patient sustain a wound during this exposed YES, sustained a wound. (1) YES, had a pre-existing wound. If YES, describe how wound occurred and site on body: (Note: Skin bullae that appear as part of the acute illness should be recorded in section I	(2) YES, uncertain if wound new or old. (3) NO (4) Unk. (9)

Detailed Seafood Investigation

	71 0 0 1			
1. Type of seafood (e.g., clams): Date consumed:	Yr. Hour Min. am (1) Amount consumed:			
Reset #1 If patient ate multiple seafoods in the 7 days before onset of illness, please note why this seafood was investigated (e.g.,consumed raw, implicated in outbreak investigation):				
2. How was this fish or seafood prepared? Reset #2 Raw (1) Baked (2) Boiled (3) Broiled (4) Fried (5) Steamed (6) Unk. (9) Other (8) (specify):				
Reset #3. Yes No Unk. (1) (2) (9) (2) (9) (2) (9) (2) (9) (2) (9) (2) (1) (2) (9) (3) (2) (9) (4) (2) (9) (5) (1) (2) (9) (6) (1) (2) (9) (7) (1) (2) (9) (8) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1				
4. Was this fish or shellfish harvested by the patient or a friend of the patient? Yes No Unk. (1) (2) (9) (If YES, go to question 12.) Reset #4				
5. Where was this seafood obtained? (Check one)	6. Name of restaurant, oyster bar, or food store: Tel:			
Oyster bar or restaurant (1) Seafood market (4)				
Truck or roadside vendor (2) Food store (3) Other (8) (specify):	Address:			
7. If oysters, clams, or mussels were eaten, how were they distributed to the retail outlet? (1591)				
Shellstock (sold in the shell) (1) Shucked (2) Unk. (9) Other (8) (specify):				
8. Date restaurant or food outlet received seafood: 9. Was this restaurant or food outlet inspected as part of this investigation? 9. Was this restaurant or food outlet inspected as part of this investigation?				
10. Are shipping tags available from the suspect lot? (Attach copies if available) Yes No Unk. (1) (2) (9) (Attach copies if available) 11. Shippers who handled suspected seafood: (please include certification numbers if on tags)				
10.6 () ()				

Reporting Forms

- Complete the COVIS form for Vibrio Cases
- Fax completed form to 919-733-9555
- You or MCU staff can enter data from COVIS form into NC EDSS





Caution! Be Careful What You Eat.

