North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services Division of Public Health • Epidemiology Section Communicable Disease Branch



Patient's Last Name



Middle

HEPATITIS C, ACUTE Confidential Communicable Disease Report—Part 2 NC DISEASE CODE: 60

First

ATTENTION HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS:

Please report relevant clinical findings about this disease event to the local health department.

Alias

Birthdate (mm/dd/yyyy)

SSN

REMINDER to Local Health Department staff: If sending this form to the Health Care Provider, remember to attach a cover letter from your agency indicating the part(s) of the form the provider should complete.

Maiden/Other

Suffix

NC EDSS Verify if lab results for this event are in NC EDSS. If not present, enter results. LAB RESULTS										
Specimen Date	Specimen #	Specimen Source			Test Result(s)	Description (comments)	Result Da	te	Lab Name—City/State	
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NC EDSS PART 2 WIZARD COMMUNICABLE DISEASE Is/was patient symptomatic for this disease?				PREDISPOSING CONDITIONS Any immunosuppressive conditions? . Y N U Specify			Restrict freed Check Check State Check Che	Restrictions to movement or freedom of action?		
If yes, date of Other symptom or complication this illness If yes: Specify: Tested for IgM a lif yes, results Tested for IgM a	onset: (mm/dd/yas, signs, clinic ons consistent anti-HAV?	/yyy)	N □ U N □ U negative N □ U	HO Was this Hos City Hos Tele	SPITALIZATION patient hospitali illness >24 hou spital name: , State: spital contact nam sphone: () nit date (mm/dd/y	N INFORMATION	Date i Was t with CLINI Dischai Survive Died? Died free	solation he patie isolation CAL OU rge/Fina ed? om this	started?	

		SSN
TRAVEL/IMMICRATION	DELIANIODAL DISK AND CONCDECATE LIVING	OTHER EXPOSURE INFORMATION
TRAVEL/IMMIGRATION The patient is: ☐ Resident of NC	BEHAVIORAL RISK AND CONGREGATE LIVING During the 6 months prior to onset of symptoms, did the patient live in any congregate living	OTHER EXPOSURE INFORMATION Does the patient know anyone else with similar symptoms?
☐ Resident of another state or US territory ☐ None of the above	facilities (correctional facility, barracks, shelter, commune, boarding school, camp, dormitory/sorority/ fraternity)?	Specify
Notes:	Name of facility: Dates of contact:	Notes:
	Has the patient ever been incarcerated longer than 24 hours?	
HEALTH CARE FACILITY AND BLOOD & BODILY FLUID EXPOSURE RISKS From 2 weeks to 6 months prior to onset of	Has the patient ever been incarcerated for longer than 6 months?	
symptoms/illness did the patient have any of the following healthcare facility exposures? Patient was hospitalized	Date of most recent incarceration of longer than 6 months:	CASE INTERVIEWS/INVESTIGATIONS
Patient was a resident of a long-term care	Has the patient ever received any tattoos?	CASE INTERVIEWS/INVESTIGATIONS
rehab)	Commercial parlor/shop, specify name:	Was the patient interviewed?□Y□N□U Date of interview (mm/dd/yyyy)://
Facility Name City StateCountry	☐ Correctional facility ☐ Other, specify ☐ Unknown	Were interviews conducted with others?
Patient had puncture or accidental stick with a needle or other object known to be or possibly contaminated with blood	Has the patient received any piercings (other than ears)?	Were health care providers consulted? □ Y □ N □ U Who was consulted?
(transfusion)	Correctional facility Other, specify Unknown	Medical records reviewed (including telephone review with provider/office staff)? ☐ Y ☐ N ☐ U Specify reason if medical records were not reviewed:
Facility or Provider name Address	Has the patient ever used injection drugs not prescribed by a doctor?	
Contact name	NON-injection street drugs? Y □ N □ U Has the patient had sexual contact with a known or suspected case of this disease? Y □ N □ U Has the patient ever been diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease (STD)?□ Y □ N □ U	Notes on medical record verification:
oral surgery	Indicate year of last STD treatment:	GEOGRAPHICAL SITE OF EXPOSURE
invasive procedure	During the 6 months prior to symptom onset, has the patient had sexual contact with a FEMALE? Y N U If yes, specify number of female partners	In what geographic location was the patient MOST LIKELY exposed?
Was frequency of direct blood contact ☐ Frequent (several times weekly) ☐ Infrequent ☐ Unknown	During the 6 months prior to symptom onset, has the patient had sexual contact with a MALE?	Specify location: ☐ In NC City
Did the patient have other blood and/or body fluid exposure?	In what setting was the patient most likely exposed? Restaurant Place of Worship	County
someone else's blood? ☐ Y ☐ N ☐ U Specify Was patient employed as a public safety worker		☐ Outside NC, but within US City State
(firefighter, law enforcement, or correctional officer) having direct contact with human blood?	☐ University/College ☐ Pool or spa☐ Camp☐ Pond, lake, river or	County
If yes, was frequency: Frequent (several times weekly) Infrequent	□ Doctor's office/ Outpatient clinic □ Hospital In-patient □ Hospital Emergency other body of water □ Hotel / motel □ Social gathering, other than listed above	Outside US City
☐ Unknown Notes:	Department Travel conveyance Laboratory (airplane, ship, etc.) Long-term care facility International	Country
	/Rest Home ☐ Community ☐ Other (specify) ☐ Prison/Jail/Detention ☐ Community	Is the patient part of an outbreak of this disease?□ Y □ N
	Center	Notes:

Middle

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Birthdate (mm/dd/yyyy)

Hepatitis C, Acute

2020 Case Definition

CSTE Position Statement(s)

19-ID-06

Clinical Criteria

All hepatitis C virus cases in each classification category should be >36 months of age, unless known to have been exposed non-perinatally.

One or more of the following:

- Jaundice, OR
- Peak elevated total bilirubin levels ≥3.0 mg/dL, OR
- Peak elevated serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels >200 IU/L,

AND

The absence of a more likely diagnosis (which may include evidence of acute liver disease due to other causes or advanced liver disease due to pre-existing chronic hepatitis C [HCV] infection or other causes, such as alcohol exposure, or viral hepatitis, hemochromatosis, etc.).

Laboratory Criteria

Confirmatory laboratory evidence:

- Positive hepatitis C virus detection test: Nucleic acid test (NAT) for HCV RNA positive (including qualitative, quantitative, or genotype testing), OR
- A positive test indicating presence of hepatitis C viral antigen(s) (HCV antigen)

Presumptive laboratory evidence:

A positive test for antibodies to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV)

Epidemiologic Linkage

No epidemiologic linkage is required for case definition.

Criteria to Distinguish a New Case from an Existing Case

A new acute case is an incident case that is over the age of 36 months and has not previously been reported meeting case criteria for chronic hepatitis C or for whom there is laboratory evidence of reinfection. Cases under the age of 36 months should be classified under the Perinatal HCV Position Statement (17-ID-08) unless the exposure mode is not perinatal (e.g., healthcare acquired).

NC Communicable Disease Manual/Case Definitions: Hepatitis C, Acute June 2021

All jurisdictions are encouraged to track negative HCV viral detection tests to document both spontaneous clearance of infection or sustained viral response to HCV treatment. Cases that have evidence of having cleared the infection at time of initial report or are considered false positive should not be reported to CDC.

Acute cases determined via anti-HCV test conversion do not need to have a positive HCV viral detection test reported to be considered confirmed acute cases.

A new probable acute case may be reclassified as confirmed acute if a positive HCV viral detection test is reported in the same reporting year (e.g. prior to CDC closing reporting for the calendar year).

Collection of risk history data is recommended for probable and confirmed acute HCV cases. Timing of risk history data to collect ranges from 2 weeks to 12 months prior to symptom onset or diagnosis. The time frame to employ depends on the method of classification (e.g. if a case meets clinical criteria and has a positive HCV detection test, a risk history time frame of 2 weeks to 6 months prior to onset should be used; for a case classified via anti-HCV test conversion or HCV RNA test conversion, 2 weeks to 12 months prior to onset should be considered).

If evidence indicating resolution of infection is received after a confirmed acute case has been reported to CDC, the case report does not need to be modified as it was a confirmed case at the time of initial report. However, negative HCV viral detection test results received on confirmed acute case, subsequent to an initial positive result, should be appended to case reports, as feasible, and considered for the purpose of data analysis by each jurisdiction.

For probable acute cases, the presence of a negative HCV viral detection test result, in the absence of criteria that would allow for confirmation, indicates that a case should not be classified as probable acute and should not be reported to CDC.

A confirmed acute case may be classified as a confirmed chronic case if a positive HCV viral detection test is reported one year or longer after acute case onset. A confirmed acute case may not be reported as a probable chronic case (i.e. HCV antibody positive, but with an unknown HCV viral detection test). For purposes of incidence and prevalence calculations, confirmed acute and chronic HCV cases should be counted.

Case Classification

Probable

- A case that meets clinical criteria and has presumptive laboratory evidence, AND
- Does not have a hepatitis C virus detection test reported, AND
- Has no documentation of anti-HCV or HCV RNA test conversion within 12 months.

Confirmed

- A case that meets clinical criteria and has confirmatory laboratory evidence, OR
- A documented negative anti-HCV followed within 12 months by a positive anti-HCV test (anti-HCV test conversion) in the absence of a more likely diagnosis, **OR**
- A documented negative anti-HCV OR negative hepatitis C virus detection test (in someone
 without a prior diagnosis of HCV infection) followed within 12 months by a positive hepatitis C
 virus detection test (HCV RNA test conversion) in the absence of a more likely diagnosis.

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