Form Approved
OMB No. **0920**-0004
Exp. Date 6/30/2013

Babesiosis Case Report Form

Patient's name: _____ Date submitted: _ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _ (mm/dd/yyyy)

Address: _____ Clinician's name: _____ Clinician's Phone no.: _____

City: **NETSS ID No.:** (if reported) _____ – _____ – _____
Case ID Site State

Classify case based on the CDC case definition: ☐ Confirmed ☐ Probable [circle: (a), (b)i, or (b)ii] ☐ Suspect

Demographic and Clinical Data

For dates, be as specific as possible. However, approximates [e.g., mm/yyyy] are acceptable.

State of residence:	County of residence:	Zip code:	Sex:	Date of birth:	Age:
Postal abrv: ____ ____	_____	_____	☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Unknown	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _ (mm/dd/yyyy)	_____ ☐ years ☐ months ☐ days

Race (check all that apply): ☐ White ☐ Black/African American ☐ Alaska Native or American Indian ☐ Asian ☐ Pacific Islander ☐ Not specified

Ethnicity: ☐ Hispanic/Latino ☐ Not Hispanic/Latino ☐ Unknown

Was the case-patient symptomatic? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk
If yes, date of onset: _ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _ (mm/dd/yyyy)

Is the case-patient asplenic? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk
If splenectomy, date of surgery: _ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _ (mm/dd/yyyy)

Clinical Manifestations

Yes	No	Unk		Yes	No	Unk		Yes	No	Unk	
☐	☐	☐	Fever	☐	☐	☐	Headache	☐	☐	☐	Myalgia
☐	☐	☐	Anemia	☐	☐	☐	Chills	☐	☐	☐	Arthralgia
☐	☐	☐	Thrombocytopenia	☐	☐	☐	Sweats				

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 this infection? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk
If yes, which drugs (select all that apply)? ☐ Clindamycin ☐ Quinine ☐ Atovaquone ☐ Azithromycin ☐ 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 ☐ Unk If yes, which: ☐ Camping ☐ Hiking ☐ Hunting ☐ Yard work ☐ Other: _____

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 (Ig)		_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _		☐ Pos ☐ Neg ☐ Indeterminate
IFA - IgG		_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _		☐ Pos ☐ Neg ☐ Indeterminate
IFA - IgM		_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _		☐ Pos ☐ Neg ☐ Indeterminate
Immunoblot		_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _	N/A	☐ Pos ☐ Neg ☐ Indeterminate

Test	*Babesia* 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.
- Subjective: 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.

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.

Notes: