GI Outbreak Management QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

Gastroenteritis is defined as;

- 3 or more liquid or watery stools above what is normal for the resident with in a 24 hour period, and/or,
- 2 or more episodes of vomiting in a 24-hour period and/or
- a stool culture positive for a pathogen that is not C.diff (Salmonella, Shigella, E. coli 0157:H7, Campylobacter, Rotavirus, Norovirus, etc.) with at least one symptom or sign compatible with gastrointestinal tract infection (nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain or tenderness, diarrhea).

CDAD (Clostridium difficile Associated Diarrhea) is defined as;

- 3 or more liquid/watery stools above what is normal within a 24 hr period and/or presence of toxic megacolon (abnormal dilation of the large bowel, documented radiographically), and
- A stool sample positive for C.difficile/C.difficile toxin and/or pseudomembranous colitis identified on endoscopic examination or surgery, or on examination of a biopsy2 or more episodes of emesis and/or diarrhea in a 24 hour period

Gastroenteritis outbreak is defined as two or more cases in excess of the expected number of cases of gastroenteritis related by time and place. The most common type of GI outbreaks in LTC non-foodborne or waterborne enteric illnesses and are related to viral pathogens such as Small Round Enteric Virus (SREV).

1.	Determine how many residents meet the gastroenteritis case definition and declare an outbreak as	
appropriate. Refer to the General Outbreak Management LTC Resource Guide:		
	http://www.wrha.mb.ca/extranet/ipc/files/manuals/ltc/OBMgmt.pdf	
2.	Obtain an outbreak code from your CD coordinator (put this code on the specimen requisitions to have viral studies conducted and connect all specimens back to the outbreak).	

Tanya Horton	Actionmarguerite (St. Boniface & St. Vital), Golden Links, Meadowood, River Park Gardens, St. Amant, Vista Park,	Tel: 204-940-2326
thorton2@wrha.mb.ca	Bethania, Concordia Place, Donwood, Kildonan, River East, Luther, Maples, Middlechurch, St. Joseph's, Park Manor	Fax: 204-940-2690
Jennifer Omaga	Beacon Hill Lodge, Misericordia Health Centre, Parkview Place,	Tel: 204-940-8280
JOmaga@wrha.mb.ca	Calvary Place, Lions Manor, Fred Douglas Lodge	Fax: 204-940-2690
Lynn Klassen Semeniuk	Charleswood, Tuxedo Villa, West Park Manor, Deer Lodge Centre, Golden West, Heritage Lodge, Oakview Place, Central Park Lodge-	Tel: 204-940-3641
lklassensemeniuk@wrha.mb.ca	Poseidon, Convalescent Home, Pembina Place, Riverview Health Centre, Golden Door, Southeast, St. Norbert, Simkin Centre, Holy Family Home	Fax: 204- 940-2690

 Information on stool specimen collection is available at http://www.wrha.mb.ca/extranet/ipc/files/manuals/ltc/ManualPCH_Sec06_G_Gastro-AppendixD.pdf

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3. Initiate outbreak prevention/containment measures;		
 Contact precautions for symptom residents 	• Visitor restriction	
Restrictions of all residents on aff to that unit	ected units • Increased cleaning	
 Restriction of ill residents to their where possible 	rooms • Staff education	
Cancellation of group activities	Signage http://www.wrha.mb.ca/extranet/ipc/files/AppAGI.pdf	
4. Have staff complete the line listing reports adding only new cases as they arise to assist the ICP with the epidemiological investigation which is available at http://www.wrha.mb.ca/extranet/ipc/manuals-ltc-sec06.php . It is not necessary to share this with the Coordinator LTC IP&C or CD coordinators; this form is solely for the site's use to track outbreaks.		
5. Email the Coordinator LTC IP&C or designate to inform of the outbreak. No additional reporting paperwork is required. Keep the manager/designate and your CD coordinator informed of the outbreak status at least weekly via email.		
6. Report the outbreak on CNPHI		
7. In general, outbreaks are considered resolved once 2 incubation periods with no new resider cases have occurred. For some pathogens however, transmission is possible for the entire du of secretion and therefore one incubation period in addition to one period of communicability should be used to discontinue an outbreak. When determining when to discontinue an outbreak use the information in section 8 of the manual (http://www.wrha.mb.ca/extranet/ipc/files/manuals/ltc/ManualPCH_Sec08.pdf) to determine incubation and communicability periods for the pathogen in question and choose whichever duration is longer. When the causative organism is unknown use the table in section 8 to esta hypothesis about what the causative organism could be based on the possible incubation a communicability periods observed during the epidemiological investigation of the outbreak.		
	 Contact precautions for symptom residents Restrictions of all residents on affect to that unit Restriction of ill residents to their where possible Cancellation of group activities Have staff complete the line listing with the epidemiological investing http://www.wrha.mb.ca/extrane the Coordinator LTC IP&C or CD outbreaks. Email the Coordinator LTC IP&C or cpaperwork is required. Keep the outbreak status at least weekly verified. Report the outbreak on CNPHI In general, outbreaks are considerases have occurred. For some pof secretion and therefore one in should be used to discontinue and use the information in section 8 (http://www.wrha.mb.ca/extrane incubation and communicability duration is longer. When the cause a hypothesis about what the cause 	