

| | Philippine Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response | Case Report Form | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| PIDSR | Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease and Severe Enteroviral Disease 🌄 | | | | | | | |
| Name of D | RU: | | | | | | | |
| Address: | | Type: □RHU □CHO □Gov't Hospital □Private Hospital □Clini □Gov't Laboratory □Private Laboratory □Airport/Seapor | | | | | | |
| I. PATIEN | T INFORMATION | | | | | | | |

| I. PATIENT INFORMAT | ION | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Patient Number | Patient's First Na | Patient's First Name Middle Name | | | Last Name | | |
| Complete Address | | | | | | ٨٠٠ | Carr |
| Complete Address | | | | | Date of Birth: mm/dd/yy | Age | Sex |
| District: | | ILHZ: | | _/_/_ | Days | | |
| Patient admitted? | Date Admitted Seen/Consult | | <u>DD</u> <u>YY</u> | Date Onset of Illness | MM | DD YY | |
| Date of Investigation: | ame of investigato | r/s: | · | Contact Nos.: | | | |
| II. CLINICAL INFORMA | TION | | | | | | |
| Fever: | / | □ Poor □ Body □ Sore | ns/symptoms (r/loss of appetit r/ malaise e throat sea & vomiting | Are there any complications? | | | |
| □soles of feet □Butto □Mouth ulcers Painful? □ Y Characteristic: □ maculopapular □ | ☐ Acut☐ MeniOthers, s | ☐ Acute Flaccid Paralysis | | Working/Final Diagnosis | | | |
| III. EXPOSURE HISTOR | RY | | | | | | |
| Is there a history of trave | el within 12 wee | ks to an area wi | th ongoing epic | demic of HFMD | or EV Disease? | ΠΥ | □ N |
| Are there other known ca | ases in the com | munity? | | | | □ Y | □ N |
| Where did exposure prol | bably occur? | | | | | | |
| □Day care | □Communit | 1Community | | □School □Dormitory | | itory | |
| □Home | □HealthCar | HealthCare Facilities □Other | | rs, specify | | | |
| IV. LABORATORY TES | втѕ | | | | | | |
| Specimen | If YES, Date Collected | Date sent to RITM | Date received at RITM | Result: Positive, Nega tive, N ot Done | Specify organism | Da | ate of result |
| □Throat swab | // | // | // | | | | // |
| □Vesicle swab | // | // | // | | | | // |
| □Rectal swab | // | // | // | | | | // |
| ☐ Stool | // | // | // | | | | // |
| V. CLASSIFICATION | VI. OUTCOME | | | | | | |
| □Suspected case of HF | cted case of Seval Disease | d case of Severe | | □ Alive □ Died | | | |
| □Probable case of HFMD □Confirmed case of Severe Enteroviral Disease | | | | Date died:// | | | |
| □Confirmed case of HFI | MD | | | | | | |

Case Report Form

Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease and Severe Enterovirus Disease

CASE DEFINITION/CLASSIFICATION:

Suspected case of HFMD: Any individual, regardless of age, who develop acute febrile illness with papulovesicular or maculopapular rash on palms and soles, with or without vesicular lesion/ulcers in the mouth.

Probable case of HFMD: A suspected case that has not been confirmed by a laboratory, but is geographically and temporally related to a laboratory-confirmed case.

Confirmed case of HFMD: A suspected case with positive laboratory result for Human Enteroviruses that cause HFMD.

Suspected case of Severe Enteroviral Disease: Any child less than ten (10) years of age: with fever plus any severe signs and symptoms referable to central nervous system involvement, autonomic nervous system dysregulation or cardiopulmonary failure;

OR a suspect or probable HFMD case with complications

OR who died < 48hours after presenting with fever and CNS involvement;

Confirmed case of Severe Enteroviral Disease: A suspected Severe Enteroviral Disease that has positive laboratory results for Enteroviruses

| COMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HFMD AND SEVERE ENTEROVIRUSDISEASE: | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Aseptic Meningitis | Febrile illness with headache, vomiting and meningism associated with of more that 5-10 white cells per cubic millimeter in cerebrospinal (CSF) fluid, and negative results on CSF bacterial culture. | | | |
| Brainstem encephalitis | Myodonus, ataxia, nystagmus, oculomotor palsies, and bulberpalsy in various combinations, with or without MRI. In resource –limited settings, the diagnosis of brainstem encephalitis can be made in children with frequent myoclonic jerks and CSF pleocytosis. | | | |
| Encephalitis | Impaired consciousness, including lethargy, drowsiness or coma, or seizures or myoclonus. | | | |
| Encephalomyelitis | Acute onset of hyporeflexic flaccid muscle weakness with myoclonus, ataxia, nystagmus, oculomotor palsies and bulbar palsy in various combinations. | | | |
| Acute Flaccid Paralysis | Acute onset of flaccid muscle weakness and lack of reflexes. | | | |
| Autonomic Nervous System (ANS) dysregulation | Presence of cold sweating , mottled skin, tachycardia, tachypnea, and hypertension | | | |
| Pulmonary oedema/haemorrhage | Respiratory distress with tachycardia, tachypnea, rales, and pink frothy secretion that develops after ANS dysregulation, together with a chest radiograph that shows bilateral pulmonary infiltrates without cardiomegaly. | | | |
| Cardiorespiratory failure | Cardiorespiratory failure is defined by the presence of tachycardia, repiratory distress, pulmonary oedema, poor peripheral perfusion requiring inotropes, pulmonary congestion on chest radiography and reduced cardiac contractility on echocardiography. | | | |