

iPHIS Case Status Guidance Document - August 2012

Case status may change over the course of investigation. Several levels of case status may be supported by case definitions. The highest level of certainty is Confirmed case status and is used for surveillance statistics. Case definitions are specific to each notifiable disease. Please refer to the Sask CDC Manual <http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/communicable-disease-control-manual>

Status classification	Definition	Business rules
Confirmed	Must meet the Confirmed case definition for Saskatchewan as in the CDC Manual. A positive lab result alone does not necessarily constitute a confirmed case. Confirmed cases are included in all provincial communicable disease statistical reports.	The primary reference for case definitions is the Sask CDC Manual http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/communicable-disease-control-manual . If this is not available, the national case definitions should be referenced. http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/ccdr-rmtc/09vol35/35s2/index-eng.php#toc You will note that certain criteria must be met to classify as a confirmed case. To avoid duplicate case reporting, disease-specific time periods for reinfection must be considered before counting as a new case. Confirmed case status must be designated by the public health investigator (PHI/PHN).
Probable	Must meet the Probable case definition in the Sask CDC Manual where available (Appendix A lists the diseases where probable status is required). A positive lab result does not necessarily constitute a probable case. Probable cases may be indicated in provincial communicable disease statistical reports depending on the disease but are not included in aggregate statistics.	The primary reference for case definitions is the Sask CDC Manual http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/communicable-disease-control-manual . If this is not available, the national case definitions should be referenced. http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/ccdr-rmtc/09vol35/35s2/index-eng.php#toc Probable case status must be designated by the public health investigator (PHI/PHN). As level of certainty increases, the case status must be updated.

Suspect	<p>Must meet the Suspect case definition in the Sask CDC Manual where available. Suspect cases are not included in routine provincial communicable disease statistical reports.</p>	<p>The primary reference for case definitions is the Sask CDC Manual http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/communicable-disease-control-manual. If this is not available, the national case definitions should be referenced. http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/ccdr-rmtc/09vol35/35s2/index-eng.php#toc Suspect case status must be designated by the public health investigator (PHI/PHN). As level of certainty increases, the case status must be updated.</p>
Clinical	<p>Must meet the clinical case definition for Saskatchewan in the CDC Manual. A positive lab result alone does not necessarily constitute a confirmed case. Clinical cases are included in all provincial communicable disease statistical reports.</p>	<p>The primary reference for case definitions is the Sask CDC Manual http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/communicable-disease-control-manual. If this is not available, the national case definitions should be referenced. http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/ccdr-rmtc/09vol35/35s2/index-eng.php#toc NOTE: some cases with clinical symptoms may meet the Confirmed classification if there is contact (epi-link) with a lab-confirmed case. Refer to the disease-specific case definition, especially for vaccine preventable diseases.</p> <p>Clinical case status must be designated by the public health investigator (PHI/PHN). As level of certainty increases, the case status must be updated.</p>
Possible	<p>Must meet the Possible case definition for Saskatchewan in the CDC Manual. Possible cases are not included in routine provincial communicable disease statistical reports</p>	<p>The primary reference for case definitions is the Sask CDC Manual http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/communicable-disease-control-manual. If this is not available, the national case definitions should be referenced. http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/ccdr-rmtc/09vol35/35s2/index-eng.php#toc Possible case status must be designated by the public health investigator (PHI/PHN). As level of certainty increases, the case status must be updated.</p>

Does Not meet Case definition Does not meet case definition. Case counts are not included in provincial communicable disease statistical reports

Cases, that upon further investigation, were determined not to be the original disease, case status will be changed to "Does Not Meet Case Definition".

The exception would be when the disease they are determined to have is another reportable disease, the disease code would be updated accordingly.

Does not meet case definition status must be designated by the public health investigator (PHI/PHN). As level of certainty increases, the case status must be updated.

Out of province case Case is resident of another province/territory/state/country, temporarily living less than 6 months in SK. Out of province cases are not included in provincial communicable disease statistical reports.

Cases will be referred by Sask Health to the appropriate jurisdiction and counted in the statistics of their resident province even though the clinical and lab diagnosis and public health follow up may be done in SK. NOTE: Cases living longer than a 6 month period in SK are not considered out-of-province residents.

Previously reported The case was reported in SK previously. This classification most often applies to chronic communicable diseases. It also applies to making corrections to duplicate cases that were entered in error. Not included in provincial communicable disease statistical reports.

Before entering cases of syphilis, hepatitis B, hepatitis C or HIV ensure they have not been entered in a previous year or by another health region. You may check by faxing the identifying information to the CD Info Consultant at 787-9576 (confidential fax). **Do not telephone the information to them.** If creating an iPHIS record for any previously reported case, it should be assigned a "Previously reported" case status.

When a case has been entered twice within a region but should only be counted once, the case status should be updated to previously reported.

If tracking previously reported in another health region, this category should be used

Previously reported out of province	The case was reported outside of SK (reported when the client resided in another province). This classification most often applies to chronic communicable diseases. Not included in provincial communicable disease statistical reports.	If through the investigation it is determined that the case may have been reported in another province or jurisdiction, check by faxing the identifying information to the CD Info Consultant at 787-9576 (confidential fax). It is important to identify the province in which they may have been reported.
Transferred and counted in another HA	Transferred to another health region or to a FN authority <u>outside of the health regions' geographic boundaries</u> . Documentation of which authority (RHA/NITHA/FNIH) the case was transferred to should be made in the notes screen of the CD or STD module as appropriate. Not included in provincial communicable disease statistical reports.	This applies to active cases that may have been followed by public health within the health authority. Cases do not need to be entered into iPHIS if public health has not followed the case and only incidentally received a copy of the lab report. Please refer to the Rules of Residency documentation to determine which health authority counts the case.
Person Under Investigation -	All cases that have not yet been reviewed by a public health investigator should be entered as under investigation and case status should be updated appropriately to match the disease case definition.	All cases that have not yet been reviewed by a public health investigator should be entered as under investigation and case status should be updated appropriately to match the disease case definition. This case status should be updated as soon as possible and no later than the timeframe as identified in Appendix A in the Saskatchewan CDC Manual. This would be used most commonly for case management purposes when data entry staff are entering cases that have not yet been reviewed by a public health investigator.
Exposed - INACTIVATED	The case has no clinical symptoms and no laboratory diagnosis but there is certainty the case has been exposed to the organism therefore public health intervention is warranted. Exposed cases are not included in routine provincial communicable disease statistical reports.	Recommend inactivating this status. We do not require contacts to be entered as cases that have been exposed. This would only be used in case management.

In order to create/maintain the history of the case progression (i.e. from suspect, to probable to confirmed, etc), the date of the Case Status should be changed when the case status is updated.

There is not ability to run reports off case status history. The Case Status history can be viewed within each case, however.

8/13/2012