

# Appendix A: Disease-Specific Chapters

Chapter: Chancroid

## Chancroid

- Communicable  
 Virulent

**Health Protection and Promotion Act:  
Ontario Regulation 558/91 – Specification of Communicable Diseases**

**Health Protection and Promotion Act:  
Ontario Regulation 559/91 – Specification of Reportable Diseases**

<b>1) Aetiologic Agent:</b>	Chancroid is caused by <i>Haemophilus ducreyi</i> (1).
<b>2) Case Definition:</b>	
Surveillance Case Definition	<a href="#">See Appendix B</a>
Outbreak Case Definition	Not applicable
<b>3) Identification:</b>	
Clinical Presentation	An acute bacterial infection localized in the genital area and characterized clinically by single or multiple painful, necrotizing ulcers at the site of infection (1).
Diagnosis	<a href="#">See Appendix B</a>
<b>4) Epidemiology:</b>	
Occurrence	More often diagnosed in men, especially clients of sex trade workers. It is most prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions of the world; less common in temperate zones and may occur in small outbreaks (1).  There have been no reported cases of Chancroid in Ontario since 1997.
Reservoir	Humans (1)
Modes of Transmission	Direct sexual contact with discharge from open lesions and pus from buboes. Autoinoculation to non-genital sites may occur in infected people. Sexual abuse must be considered when chancroid is found in children (1).
Incubation Period	3-5 days up to 14 days (1).
Period of Communicability	Until the original ulcer (s) and/or discharging regional lymph nodes

	are healed; may take up to several weeks or months without antibiotic treatment. With antibiotic treatment, elimination of <i>H. ducreyi</i> , and lesions heal within 1-2 weeks (1).
Susceptibility and Resistance	Susceptibility is general; the uncircumcised are at higher risk than the circumcised; there is no evidence of natural resistance (1).

### 5) Reporting Requirements:

To local Board of Health	Laboratory confirmed cases shall be reported to the medical officer of health by persons required to do so under the <i>Health Protection and Promotion Act</i> , R.S.O. 1990.
To Public Health Division (PHD)	<p>Report only case classifications specified in the case definition to PHD.</p> <p>Cases shall be reported using the integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS), or any other method specified by the Ministry <b>within five (5) business days of receipt of initial notification</b> as per <i>iPHIS Bulletin</i> Number 17: Timely Entry of Cases (2).</p> <p>The minimum data elements to be reported for each case is specified in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Ontario Regulation 569</i> (Reports) under the Health Protection and Promotion Act (HPPA);</li> <li>• The disease-specific User Guides published by the Ministry, and</li> <li>• Bulletins and directives issued by the Ministry.</li> </ul>

### 6) Prevention and Control Measures:

Personal Prevention Measures	<p>As with all other STIs, prevention is mainly through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate sex education with emphasis on condom use to decrease transmission</li> <li>• Education about the symptoms of chancroid infection and other STIs, and modes of spread and</li> <li>• Education about other risk factors and behaviours</li> </ul>
Infection Prevention and Control Strategies	Not applicable
Management of Cases	<p>Investigate the case to determine source of infection. Refer to Regulation 569 under the HPPA for relevant data to collect and inquire about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• History of relevant exposure, including travel history</li> <li>• Contact history</li> </ul> <p>Provide appropriate counselling; advise that infected persons with genital ulcers should be tested for herpes, syphilis and HIV.</p>

	<p>Treatment and follow up is under the direction of the attending physician.</p> <p>Refer to the <i>Sexual Health and Sexually Transmitted Infections Prevention and Control Protocol, 2008</i> (or as current) listed below for more information, and the <i>Canadian Guidelines on Sexually Transmitted Infections</i>, Public Health Agency of Canada, 2008 edition or as current.</p>
Management of Contacts	<p>Refer to the <i>Sexual Health and Sexually Transmitted Infections Prevention and Control Protocol, 2008</i> (or as current) listed below for more information, and the <i>Canadian Guidelines on Sexually Transmitted Infections</i>, Public Health Agency of Canada, 2008 edition or as current.</p>
Management of Outbreaks	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<b>7) References</b>	<p>(1) Heymann D, editor. Control of communicable diseases manual. 18th ed. Washington: American Public Health Association; 2004.</p> <p>(2) Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Timely entry of cases. iPHIS Bulletin. 2007 May 11;17.</p>
<b>8) Additional Resources</b>	<p>Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Sexual health and sexually transmitted infections prevention and control protocol. Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2008. Available from <a href="http://www.health.gov.on.ca/english/providers/program/pubhealth/oph_standards/ophs/progstds/protocols/sexual_health_sti.pdf">http://www.health.gov.on.ca/english/providers/program/pubhealth/oph_standards/ophs/progstds/protocols/sexual_health_sti.pdf</a>. (or as current)</p> <p>Public Health Agency of Canada. Canadian guidelines on sexually transmitted infections. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada; 2008. Available from <a href="http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/std-mts/sti_2006/pdf/Guidelines_Eng_complete_06-26-08.pdf">http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/std-mts/sti_2006/pdf/Guidelines_Eng_complete_06-26-08.pdf</a>.</p> <p><i>Health Protection and Promotion Act</i>, R.S.O. 1990, c. H.7. Available from <a href="http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90h07_e.htm">http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90h07_e.htm</a>.</p>

