

# Appendix B: Provincial Case Definitions for Reportable Diseases

Disease: Typhoid Fever

# Typhoid Fever

## 1.0 Provincial Reporting

Confirmed and probable cases of disease

## 2.0 Type of Surveillance

Case-by-case

## 3.0 Case Classification:

### 3.1 Confirmed Case

Laboratory confirmation of infection with or without clinically compatible signs and symptoms:

- Isolation of *Salmonella* Typhi from an appropriate clinical specimen (e.g., sterile site, deep tissue wound, stool, vomit, urine)

### 3.2 Probable Case

Clinically compatible signs and symptoms in a person with an epidemiologic link to a laboratory-confirmed case

## 4.0 Laboratory Evidence

### 4.1 Laboratory Confirmation

The following will constitute a confirmed case of Typhoid fever:

- Positive *S. Typhi* culture

### 4.2 Approved/Validated Tests

- Standard culture for *S. Typhi*
- Serotyping for O, H and Vi antigens

### 4.3 Indications and Limitations

- Further strain characterization is indicated for public health purposes

## 5.0 Clinical Evidence

Clinically compatible signs and symptoms are characterized by insidious onset of sustained fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, relative bradycardia, constipation, or diarrhea.

## 6.0 ICD Code (s)

ICD 10 Code A01.0

## 7.0 Comments

N/A

## 8.0 References

- Heymann D, editor. Control of communicable diseases manual. 18th ed. Washington: American Public Health Association; 2004.
- Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, Public Health Division. iPHIS manual. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2005.

- Nationally Notifiable Diseases Case Definitions with Canadian Public Health Laboratory Network (CPHLN) and Epidemiologic Group Draft Edits. March 2007. Based on case definitions as written in the: Health Canada. Case definitions for diseases under national surveillance. Can Commun Dis Rep. 2000; 26 Suppl 3:iv 1-122. Available from <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/ccdr-rmtc/00pdf/cdr26s3e.pdf>.

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