Investigation report forms

Outline of an outbreak investigation report

Cover page

• Title of report

Indicate whether this is a preliminary or a final report. Keep the title short and memorable, but include information on the type of problem under investigation, the location and date.

Date of report

• Names and affiliations of the main authors and investigators

Abstract

The abstract should be written after the report has been completed. It should stand alone and contain the most relevant data and conclusions. All data mentioned in the abstract must also appear in the main section of the report. Sentences from the Discussion section can be used verbatim in the abstract.

Report

Introduction

Statement of the problem and its public health importance.

Details and time frame regarding initial source of information.

Reasons for investigating event.

Type of investigations conducted and agencies involved.

Background

Generally available information to help the reader interpret epidemiology and data presented in the report (e.g. population size, socioeconomic status of community, ethnicity, etc.).

If outbreak occurred in a food premises, description of premises (e.g. size of restaurant, usual practices and operations, etc.).

Description of the problem.

Sequence of events leading to the study or investigation.

Brief statement of the working hypothesis.

Objectives

Specify targets to be achieved by the investigations.

Keep objectives concise and follow a logical, sequential pattern.

The objectives may include hypotheses, if any, to be tested.

Methods

Epidemiology:

- description of study population
- type of study conducted
- case definition
- procedures for case-ascertainment and selection of controls (if any)
- methods of data collection, including questionnaire design, administration and contents
- methods of data analysis.

Medical laboratory testing:

- methods of specimen collection and processing
- name of laboratory carrying out tests
- laboratory techniques employed and methods of data analysis.

Food and food testing:

- description of inspection process
- methods of food and environmental sampling
- name of laboratory carrying out tests
- laboratory techniques employed and methods of data analysis.

Results

Present all pertinent results from clinical, laboratory, epidemiological and environmental findings.

Present results in same order as described in the methods section.

Do not interpret or discuss the data in this section.

Epidemiology:

- number of cases, overall attack rate
- clinical details of illness (symptoms, duration, hospitalization, outcome, etc.)
- descriptive epidemiology by time (epidemic curve), place and person (age, sex, race, specific characteristics) expressed as rates
- risk factor exposures
- further data analysis and data presentation depending on specific studies undertaken (e.g. cohort or case–control study).

Laboratory (microbiology, chemical, toxicological):

- number of specimens collected
- findings by type of laboratory analysis.

Food investigation and food testing:

- findings of food inspections
- results of laboratory tests performed on food and environmental samples.

Discussion

The discussion is the most important part of the report and should cover:

- summary of the major findings
- likely accuracy of the results

- conclusions with justification for those conclusion and rejection of alternative explanations
- relationship of these results to other studies and the literature
- implications of the findings
- an assessment of control measures
- needs for future research.

• Recommendations

Initial recommendations and those for future prevention and control should be listed numerically.

References

Select appropriate references, including reviews in major scientific journals. Follow a standard style of referencing (e.g. Vancouver style), numbering the references in the order in which they appear in the text.

Appendices

Questionnaires and/or other survey forms Appropriate field reports Any other relevant documents, including press releases.

Sample report forms from various agencies

Example of an outbreak report form used by the WHO Surveillance Programme for Control of Foodborne Infections and Intoxications in Europe

		Report of inciden	t
1.	Country:	2. Year:	3. Report no.:
4.	Place of incident:		
	City/Town:	Province/Distric	t:
5.	Causative agent/type:		
	Code:		
	Phagetype: Co	onfirmed: F	Presumed:
6.	Number of persons:		
	at risk	ill hosp	italized died
	by age groups:		
	from 0 to 4 years from 4 to 15 ears		
	from 15 to 60 years		
	over 60 years		
7.	Symptoms:		
	☐ Nausea ☐ Vomiting	☐ Diarrhoea [Abdominal pain
	Fever Neurological	Cardiovascular	Other ()
8.	Date of onset of illness:		
	first person: / / day month year		on: / / day month year
9.	Incubation time and duration	of illness: (in hours)	:□ ?
	Incubation time: shortest	longest _	median
	Duration of illness: shortest	longest _	median
10.	Food/vehicle involved:		
	Code:		
	Confirmation: La	boratory E	Epidemiological
	Commercial name of product:		
	Producer:		
11.	Methods of marketing, proce	ssing, serving:	
	Marketed: code Tre	eatment before final pre	eparation: code
	Served and eaten: code		

12.	Place where food was contaminated:						
	Place: code	Country: code					
13.	3. Place and date where food was acquired and eaten:						
	Date: / /	Place: code					
	During transit:						
	Means of transit: code	from: code to: code					
14.	Factors contributing to in	cident:					
	(a) Code Other	(b) Code					
	Note: In case more than one factor	r contributed, list all that are applicable but code only the two major factors.					
15.	Results of lab. tests:						
	Testing laboratory:						
	Specimens/samples III people* Well people* Food-handlers Suspect food Other foods Environment * Clinical samples.	No. tested Positive Details/comments					

Example of an outbreak form used in England and Wales for investigation of general outbreaks of infectious intestinal diseases

			OUTBREAK	NO. 97\
Name:		Address:		
Те	elephone:	_ LA:	DHA:	
Da	ate:	_		
1.	MODE OF TRANSMISSION (ti	ck one only)		
•	Mainly person to person		orne 🗆	
	Equal or unknown proportion of	•	—	
	Other Specify water, anima	•	· —	
	Unknown	ai coritact, etc		
	OTIKTIOWIT [
2.	PLACE WHERE OUTBREAK (or served. Tick one only. If foo e.g. if food was prepared in a sprepared at a house and served	dborne "PREPARE hop but served in a	D" takes precede house, tick "Shop	nce over "SERVED",
	(a) Private house			
	(b) House/guest house/resident	tial pub 🗌 Specify		
	(c) Restaurant/café	☐ Specify	ethnicity	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	(d) Pub/bar			
	(e) Mobile retailer	☐ Specify	market trader, ch	ip van, etc
	(f) Armed services camp	☐ Specify	army, navy, etc	
	(g) Canteen	☐ Specify	work, college	
	(h) Shop/retailer	☐ Specify	baker, butcher, et	tc
	(i) Hospital	☐ Specify	general, geriatric,	EMI
	(j) Residential institution		-	al home
	(k) School		_	C
	(I) Other	= ' '		
_	.,			
3.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PL	ACE		
			Postcode (if	known)
4.	WAS THE OUTBREAK AT A F	UNCTION? Yes	☐ No ☐ Date of t	function//
5.	WAS PATHOGEN/TOXIN IDE	NTIFIED? Yes	No	
	If YES give: Organism/toxin	Se	erotype	Phage type
	If NO: Specify organism s	uspected		
6.	LABORATORY where tests microbiology was negative	performed: Sta	ate first and refe	erence labs, even if
	First lab		ence lab	
	FIISUIAU	Keler	ence idb	

NUMBER OF BEODIE		AFFECTE	D PEOPLE	WELL	PEOPLE
NUMBER OF PEOPLE		TESTED	POSITIVE	TESTED	POSITI
8a. HOSPITAL OR RESIDENT ONLY categories (i) and (j) in o					
Residential/patients					
Staff					
Total					
8b. ALL OTHER OUTBREAKS	3				
Non-food-handlers					
Food handlers					
1 ood Hallaloio					
Total DATE OF ONSET: First SUSPECT FOOD VEHICLE which there is microbiologica VEHICLE	ASSOCIATED V	VITH ILLNE er convincin	SS: only list g association EVIDENCE	specific ven with illnes	hicle for s.
Total DATE OF ONSET: First SUSPECT FOOD VEHICLE which there is microbiologica	ASSOCIATED V	VITH ILLNE	SS: only list g association EVIDENCE	specific ve	hicle for s.
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Total DATE OF ONSET: First SUSPECT FOOD VEHICLE which there is microbiologica VEHICLE FAULTS THOUGHT TO HAVE Infected food-handler Inadequate heat treatment	ASSOCIATED V I, statistical or oth Min Min Min Give detait Give detait Give detait	er convincin crobiological ED TO OUTI Is	SS: only list g association EVIDENCE Star BREAK:	specific ven with illness	hicle for s.

Foodborne disease outbreak report form from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA

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Electronic Foodborne Outbreak Reporting System

Investigation of a foodborne outbreak

This form is used to report foodborne disease outbreak investigations to CDC. It is also used to report *Salmonella enteritidis* and *E. coli* O157:H7 outbreak investigations involving any mode of transmission. A foodborne outbreak is defined as the occurrence of two or more cases of a similar illness resulting from the ingestion of a common food in the United States. This form has 6 parts. Part 1 asks for the minimum or basic information needed and must be completed for the investigation to be counted in the CDC annual summary. Part 2 asks for additional information for any foodborne outbreak, while Parts 3–6 ask for information concerning specific vehicles or etiologies. Please complete as much of all parts as possible.

State Use Only	

CDC Use Only

Part 1: Basic information							
1. Report type		3. Dates				4. Location of e	xposure
<u>A.</u>		Please enter	Please enter as many dates as possible			Reporting state	
 □ Please check if this is a final report B. □ Please check if data does not support a FOODBORNE outbreak 		Date first case became ill			If multiple states involved: ☐ Exposure occurred in multiple states ☐ Exposure occurred in single state, but cases resided in multiple states Other states:		
2. Number of cases		Date last case	e became ill	1 1			
Lab-confirmed cases(A)		Date first know	wn exposure M wn exposure	lonth Day Year J	.		s involved: rred in multiple counties rred in one county, but nultiple counties
5. Approximate percentage of cases in each age group <1 year% 20-49 yrs% 1-4 yrs% 50 yrs% 5-19 yrs% Unknown%		6. Sex (estimated percentage of the total cases) Male% Female% Female% Interviews of only cases			ment / food sample cultures duct traceback introl study		
8. Implicated food(s	s) (please provide kı	nown information	n)				
Name of food e.g. lasagne	Main ingredient(e.g. pasta, sauce			on(s) suspected codes just below) e.g. 4	Method of preparation (see attached codes) e.g. M1		
1)							
2)							
3)							
	☐ Food vehicle undetermined						
 Statistical evidence f Laboratory evidence 	 Reason suspected (list above all that apply) Statistical evidence from epidemiological investigation Laboratory evidence (e.g. identification of agent in food) Other data (e.g. same phage type found on farm that supplied eggs) Specific evidence lacking but prior experience makes it likely source Ompelling supportive information 						

9. Etiology (Name the ba								
Et	iology		Sero	otype	Other chara (e.g. phag			Detected in see codes just below)
1)		Confirmed			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,	,
2)	П	Confirmed						
3)		Confirmed						
☐ Etiology undetermined		Committee						
	4141-A							
Detected in (list above all 1. Patient specimen(s) 2	tnat apply) 2. Food specim	on(c) 2 Environ	mont cnocin	non(c) / E	ood worker spec	eimon(c)		
10. Isolate subtype		e Lab. ID	ment specim		t designation)	illiell(s)	DECE (Dule	seNet designation)
1) Isolate subtype	Stat	e Lab. ID		JE (Fuiseive	t designation)		PFGE (Ful:	servet designation)
2)								
3)								
11. Contributing factor	rs (check all th	nat apply: see attacl	hed codes a	nd explanation	ons)			
☐ Contributing factors u	ınknown							
Contamination factor □C1 □C2 □C3 □C4	□C5 □C6	□C7 □C8 □C9	□C10 □C	C11 □C12	□C13 □C14 [⊐C15 (<i>d€</i>	escribe in Com	ments) 🗆 N/A
Proliferation/amplificatio □P1 □P2 □P3 □P4	n factor (bactor DP5 □ P6	e rial outbreaks only) □P7 □P8 □P9	DP10 □F	P11 □P12 (d	describe in Comme	ents) □N	I/A	
Survival factor (microbial ☐S1 ☐S2 ☐S3 ☐S4			Α					
If yes, please check only on the laboratory and epidemiologic evidence □ lab evidence (w/o epidemiologic evidence) □ lab evidence (w/o epidemiologic evidence)	Was food-worker implicated as the source of contamination? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please check only one of following: ☐ laboratory and epidemiologic evidence ☐ epidemiologic evidence (w/o lab confirmation) ☐ lab evidence (w/o epidemiologic evidence) ☐ prior experience makes this the likely source (please explain in Comments)							
		Pa	rt 2: Addit	ional infor	mation			
12. Symptoms, signs a	and outcome	es		13. Incubat				on of Illness (among
Feature	Cases with outcome/	Total cases for you have information	WITOITI	(circle approp Shortest	riate units) (hours, days)		those who r (circle appre	ecovered) opriate units)
	feature	available		_ongest	(hours, days)		Shortest	(hours, days)
Healthcare provider				Median	(hours, days)		Longest	(hours, days)
visit				□ Unknown			Median	(hours, days)
Hospitalization							☐ Unknow	n
Death Vomiting								
Diarrhoea								
Bloody stools				Use the following the total contraction of the c		ppropriat	e, to describe	e other common
Fever			······································	Anaphylaxis	J 01 00363.	Headao	:he	Tachycardia
Abdominal cramps				Arthralgia		Hypoter		Temperature reversal
HUS or TTP				Bradycardia		Itching		Thrombocytopenia
Asymptomatic				Bullous skin Coma	lesions	Jaundio		Urticaria Wheezing
*				Cough		Letharg Myalgia		wneezing
*	ļ			Descending paralysis Paraesthesia				
				Diplopia Elushina		Septica Sero th		
				Flushing		Sore th	ıoaı	

15. If cohort investigation conducted:				
Attack rate* = /			x 100 =%	
		-		
* The attack rate is applied to persons in a cohort who exposed and became ill; the denominator is the total nurate should not be calculated.				
16. Location where food was prepared (check all that apply)		17. Location of exposition (check all that apply)	ure or where food was eaten	
□ Restaurant or deli □ Day care center □ Prison, jail □ School □ Private home □ Office setting □ Workplace, not cafet □ Workplace cafeteria □ Banquet facility □ Church, temple, etc. □ Prionic □ Camp □ Caterer □ Contaminated food in □ Grocery store □ Fair, festival, other temporary/ mobile services □ Commercial product, served without further preparations.	nported into U.S.	□ Restaurant or deli □ Day care center □ School □ Office setting □ Workplace cafeteria □ Banquet facility □ Picnic □ Grocery store □ Fair, festival, temporary □ Unknown or undetermin	☐ Private home ☐ Workplace, not cafeteria ☐ Wedding reception ☐ Church, temple, etc. ☐ Camp ☐ Hospital // mobile service ned	
18. Trace back ☐ Please check if trace back conducted. Source to which trace back led:				
Source (e.g. chicken farm, tomato processing plant)	Loca State	ation of source Comments County		
40.5. "				
19. Recall		20. Available reports (
□ Please check if any food product recalled. Recall comments ———————————————————————————————————		☐ Unpublished agency report ☐ Epi-Aid report ☐ Publication (please reference if not attached) ☐ Epi-Aid report ☐ Publication (please reference if not attached)		
21. Agency reporting this outbreak			aspects of the outbreak not covered above nmunoglobin administration, economic impact,	
Contact person: Name Title Phone Fax		etc.)	ппаноуюви аапшизнаноп, есонопис ширасі,	

Part 3: School questions					
1. Did the outbreak involve a single or multiple schools	?				
☐ Single ☐ Multiple (<i>if yes</i> , number of schools)					
2. School characteristics (for all involved students in all involved	ved schools)				
a) Total approximate enrolment	□ 3rd □ 4th □ 5th □ 6th □ 7th □ 8th □ 9th □ 10th □ 11th □ 12th				
3. Describe the preparation of the implicated item: Heat and serve (item mostly prepared or cooked off-site, reheated on-site) Served a-la-carte Serve only (preheated or served cold) Cooked on-site using primary ingredients Provided by a food service management company Provided by a fast food vendor Provided by a pre-plate company Part of a club/fundraising event Made in the classroom Brought by a student/teacher/parent Other Unknown or undetermined	4. How many times has the state, county or local health department inspected this school cafeteria or kitchen in the 12 months before the outbreak?* Once Twice More than two times Not inspected Unknown or undetermined If there are multiple schools involved, please answer according to the most affected school. 5. Does the school have a HACCP plan in place for the school feeding program?* Yes No Unknown or undetermined If there are multiple schools involved, please answer according to the most affected school.				
6. Was implicated food item provided to the school thro ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown or undetermined If Yes, was the implicated food item donated/purchased by: ☐ USDA through the Commodity Distribution Program ☐ Purchased commercially by the state/school authority ☐ Other ☐ Unknown or undetermined	ough the National School Lunch/Breakfast Program?				

Part 4: Ground beef
What percentage of ill persons (for whom information is available) ate ground beef raw or undercooked?%
2. Was ground beef case-ready? (Ground beef that comes from a manufacturer packaged for sale and not altered or repackaged by the retailer) Yes No Unknown or undetermined
3. Was the beef ground or reground by the retailer? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown or undetermined
If yes, was anything added to the beef during grinding (e.g. shop trim or any product to alter the fat content)?
Part 5: Mode of transmission
(enterohaemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> or <i>Salmonella</i> enteritidis only)
1. Mode of transmission (for greater than 50% of cases)
Select one: □ Food □ Person to person □ Swimming or recreational water □ Drinking water □ Contact with animals or their environment □ Unknown or undetermined
Part 6: Additional egg questions
1. Were eggs (check all that apply): in-shell, un-pasteurized? in-shell, pasteurized? liquid or dry egg product? stored with inadequate refrigeration during or after sale? consumed raw? consumed undercooked? pooled?
2. If eggs traced back to farm, was Salmonella enteritidis found on the farm?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown or undetermined
Comment:

Contamination factors:¹

- C1 Toxic substance part of tissue (e.g. ciguatera)
- C2 Poisonous substance intentionally added (e.g. cyanide or phenolphthalein added to cause illness)
- C3 Poisonous or physical substance accidentally/incidentally added (e.g. sanitizer or cleaning compound)
- C4 Addition of excessive quantities of ingredients that are toxic under these situations (e.g. niacin poisoning in bread)
- C5 Toxic container or pipelines (e.g. galvanized containers with acid food, copper pipe with carbonated beverages)
- C6 Raw product/ingredient contaminated by pathogens from animal or environment (e.g. Salmonella enteriditis in egg, norovirus in shellfish, E. coli in sprouts)
- C7 Ingestion of contaminated raw products (e.g. raw shellfish, produce, eggs)
- C8 Obtaining foods from polluted sources (e.g. shellfish)
- C9 Cross-contamination from raw ingredient of animal origin (e.g. raw poultry on the cutting board)
- C10 Bare-handed contact by handler/worker/preparer (e.g. with ready-to-eat food)
- C11 Glove-handed contact by handler/worker/preparer (e.g. with ready-to-eat food)
- C12 Handling by an infected person or carrier of pathogen (e.g. Staphylococcus, Salmonella, norovirus
- C13 Inadequate cleaning of processing/preparation equipment/utensils leads to contamination of vehicle (e.g. cutting boards)
- C14 Storage in contaminated environment leads to contamination of vehicle (e.g. store room, refrigerator)
- C15 Other source of contamination (please describe in Comments)

Proliferation/amplification factors:1

- P1 Allowing foods to remain at room or warm outdoor temperature for several hours (e.g. during preparation or holding for service)
- P2 Slow cooling (e.g. deep containers or large roasts)
- P3 Inadequate cold-holding temperatures (e.g. refrigerator inadequate/not working, iced holding inadequate)
- P4 Preparing foods a half day or more before serving (e.g. banquet preparation a day in advance)
- P5 Prolonged cold storage for several weeks (e.g. permits slow growth of psychrophilic pathogens)
- P6 Insufficient time and/or temperature during hot holding (e.g. malfunctioning equipment, too large a mass of food)
- P7 Insufficient acidification (e.g. home canned foods)
- P8 Insufficiently low water activity (e.g. smoked/salted fish)
- P9 Inadequate thawing of frozen products (e.g. room thawing)
- P10 Anaerobic packaging/modified atmosphere (e.g. vacuum packed fish, salad in gas flushed bag)
- P11 Inadequate fermentation (e.g. processed meat, cheese)
- P12 Other situations that promote or allow microbial growth or toxic production (please describe in Comments)

Survival factors:1

- S1 Insufficient time and/or temperature during initial cooking/heat processing (e.g. roasted meats/poultry, canned foods, pasteurization)
- S2 Insufficient time and/or temperature during reheating (e.g. sauces, roasts)
- S3 Inadequate acidification (e.g. mayonnaise, tomatoes canned)
- S4 Insufficient thawing, followed by insufficient cooking (e.g. frozen turkey)
- S5 Other process failures that permit the agent to survive (please describe in Comments)

Method of preparation:²

- M1 Foods eaten raw or lightly cooked (e.g. hard shell clams, sunny side up eggs)
- M2 Solid masses of potentially hazardous foods (e.g. casseroles, lasagna, stuffing)
- M3 Multiple foods (e.g. smorgasbord, buffet)
- M4 Cook/serve foods (e.g. steak, fish fillet)
- M5 Natural toxicant (e.g. poisonous mushrooms, paralytic shellfish poisoning)
- M6 Roasted meat/poultry (e.g. roast beef, roast turkey)
- M7 Salads prepared with one or more cooked ingredients (e.g. macaroni, potato, tuna)
- M8 Liquid or semi-solid mixtures of potentially hazardous foods (e.g. gravy, chili, sauce)
- M9 Chemical contamination (e.g. heavy metal, pesticide)
- M10 Baked goods (e.g. pies, eclairs)
- M11 Commercially processed foods (e.g. canned fruits and vegetables, ice cream)
- M12 Sandwiches (e.g. hot dog, hamburger, Monte Cristo)
- M13 Beverages (e.g. carbonated and non-carbonated, milk)
- M14 Salads with raw ingredients (e.g. green salad, fruit salad)
- M15 Other, does not fit into above categories (please describe in Comments)
- M16 Unknown, vehicle was not identified

¹ Bryan FL, Guzewich JJ, Todd ECD. Surveillance of foodborne disease. III. Summary and presentation of data on vehicles and contributory factors: their value and limitations. *Journal of Food Protection*, 1997, 60(6):701–714.

² Weingold SE, Guzewich JJ, Fudala JK. Use of foodborne disease data for HACCP risk assessment. *Journal of Food Protection*, 1994, 57(9):820–830.