Invasive Pneumococcal Disease (IPD) Enhanced Surveillance Form v9.2 – 05 September 2016						
Source of notification Laboratory Clinician Name of notifier	eless 4-unstable age finfant< 6 mo - gestational					
	age at birth (weeks) Birth weight (kg)					
If other focus,	ration of hospital stay (days)					
MEDICAL RISK FACTORS ** Yes No Under Investigation NK	Yes No NK					
Diabetes mellitus Current smoker Alcohol abuse (current) Chronic heart disease Chronic liver disease Chronic renal disease/nephrotic syndrome Hx of previous invasive bacterial disease Immunosuppressive condition/therapy Yes No NK Asplenia or splenic dysfunction Complement deficiency CSF leaks (congenital or acquired) Intracranial shunt Recipient of cochlear implant Contact with another IPD case Recent confirmed influenza infection Recent ILI (unconfirmed) Other risk factors† (see pg 3) If other, please specify	Dates:					
VACCINATION PCV vaccination status: Vaccinated Incompletely vaccinated Unvacci Dates PCV vaccinations Name/Type/Brand Batch Numbers 1st dose 2nd dose 3rd dose 4th dose Unvacci	Source information 1 = GP record 2 = HSE record 3 = Parent recall 4 = Parent record 5 = Self report 6 = Unknown 7 = Other					
PPV vaccination status: Vaccinated (1 dose)	NK Source information: Key code as defined for PCV above					
Influenza vaccination status Vaccinated seasonal vaccine Unvaccinated NK Key c LABORATORY Blood culture CSF culture CSF culture CSF PCR Blood PCR Date 1st positive specimen Vaccinated Vaccinated NK Rey c No Neg Not Done Please specify other fluid culture Other sterile fluid PCR Sterile site antigen Isolate sent Tyes No NK Reference lab name:	uid site uid site					
laboratory?	Serotype					

Red treusers and to Serforce Name Invasive	Pneumococcal Disea	ıse - Enhand	ced Surveilland	ce Form (pag	je 2) hpsc	
OUTCOME (at time of discillation Recovered Rec	ering Still ill	-	n sequelae due to IPD? Yes _	Died No	NK NK	
Case Classification:	Confirmed L	Jnknown				
	A	dditional de	etails			
Parent/guardian name						
Parent/guardian phone						
GP's name						
GP's address						
GP's phone						
Comments/other notes						
		. _ . _		— · — · — · — Date ∣	· — · — · — · –	
completed by:		Position		completed		
Thank you for completing this form. Please return the completed form to your local Department of Public Health						
Fol	llow-up Notes, for De	partment of	Public Health	use only		
Was vaccination recommend	Yes No NK Hed? Yes No	Was vaccii recommen NK	nation initiated as pe dations?		lo NK	
Immunological assessment re						
Immunological assessment u	ndertaken?		Complem	nent assays (C1, C	2, C3, C4, CH50)	
Immunoglobulin assay re (IgG, IgM, IgA)	esults IgG IgM IgA	Normal Abnorma		C1	Abnormal NK	
Serotype specific pneumoco			Date taken (1)			
Serotype specific pneumoco	occal antibody		Date taken (2)	,		



Invasive Pneumococcal Disease - Enhanced Surveillance Form (page 3)



DEFINITIONS

Case Definition: Streptococcus pneumoniae infection (invasive) amended July 2015 (Streptococcus pneumoniae (blood, CSF or other normally sterile site))

Clinical criteria

Not relevant for surveillance purposes

Laboratory criteria for a confirmed case

At least one of the following three:

- Isolation of S. pneumoniae from a normally sterile site
- Detection of S. pneumoniae nucleic acid from a normally sterile site
- Detection of S. pneumoniae antigen from a normally sterile site

Epidemiological criteria: Not applicable

Case classification

A. Possible case: Not applicableB. Probable case: Not applicable

C. Confirmed case: Any person meeting the laboratory criteria for a confirmed case

Source: HPSC Case Definitions for Notifiable Diseases, 2012; http://www.hpsc.ie/hpsc/NotifiableDiseases/

CaseDefinitions/

Ethnicity

According to CSO classification

Accomodation description

- 1- Stable; living at own home regularly
- 2- Institution; living in long terms care facility, nursing home, hospital
- 3- Homeless; no fixed abode, may live in hostel(s) or on the street
- 4- Unstable; temporary home address but is reported as temporary (e.g. with friend or relative short term)

Risk factors

May include substance abuse (specify injection drug use (IDU) or other use); or occupational or exposure risk (welders/welding) Recent ILI (unconfirmed) please specify dates

Alcohol abuse (more than national recommendations)

Clinical signs of Septic Shock

Septic shock is a potentially lethal drop in blood pressure due to the presence of bacteria in the blood. Septic shock is usually preceded by bacteremia. The first sign of shock is often confusion and decreased consciousness. In this beginning stage, the extremities/peripheries are usually warm. Later, they become cool, pale, and bluish. Fever may give way to lower than normal temperatures later on in sepsis.

Other symptoms include:

- rapid heartbeat (tachycardia)
- shallow, rapid breathing (tachypnoea)
- decreased urine output
- reddish patches in the skin

Septic shock may progress to cause "adult respiratory distress syndrome," in which fluid collects in the lungs, and breathing becomes very shallow and laboured. This condition may lead to ventilatory collapse, in which the patient can no longer breathe adequately without assistance.

Empyema thoracis

The presence of pus in the pleural space. Empyema is often a complication of bacterial pneumonia. The diagnosis has to be confirmed with laboratory tests (pleural fluid aspirate normally). The pleural fluid aspirate will normally have increased leucocytes, a high level of protein, and low glucose. Microbiology investigations are also undertaken and include the isolation of *S. pneumoniae* or detection of *S. pneumoniae* nucleic acid or antigen from pleural fluid. In some cases, the color, smell, or consistency of the tissue fluid also helps to confirm the diagnosis.