UK Health Security Agency

Public health control and management of diphtheria in England

Supplementary guidance for cases and outbreaks in asylum seeker accommodation settings

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Scope of this document

This is a supplementary guide for use by health protection teams (HPTs) to support the control and management of diphtheria in asylum seeker (AS) accommodation settings to be used alongside:

Diphtheria: public health control and management in England
Diphtheria anti-toxin (DAT): information for healthcare professionals

Background and rationale

Since June 2022, there has been an increase in confirmed cases of diphtheria caused by toxigenic *Coynebacterium diphtheriae* among migrants in Europe (1). Cases have predominantly been among young adult males presenting with cutaneous lesions, although cases of respiratory diphtheria have also been reported. Most cases have arrived in Europe recently, with disease diagnosed while residing in reception centres.

As of June 2023, 73 confirmed cases of diphtheria (caused by toxigenic *C. diphtheriae*) and one probable case have been identified among AS in England since January 2022 (2, 3). Whilst many of the cases have originated from diphtheria endemic countries, where vaccine coverage is sub-optimal, cases have spent many weeks travelling across Europe before reaching England. In response to the increase in cases, UKHSA issued a national briefing 28 September 2022 to alert colleagues including NHS staff on the evolving epidemiology and highlight the importance of early diagnosis and prompt treatment of suspected cases in line with national guidance.

Due to low vaccine uptake reported in this population (that is, inadequate or unknown vaccination status), complex health needs of many residents and mixing patterns, accommodation settings should be considered high-risk for infectious diseases. In light of the increase in cases of diphtheria and the challenges of contact tracing in asylum seeker accommodation settings, it is important additional measures are put in place to quickly identify suspected cases and minimise the risk of further transmission.

Part 1. Investigation and management of individual cases

1.1 Risk assessment of cases

All new arrivals at a setting should ideally have a clinical review by a nurse or a medical practitioner. Those with respiratory symptoms or cutaneous lesions should be discussed with a clinician and appropriate treatment and testing undertaken. Clinicians should have a high index of suspicion for diphtheria infection when clinically assessing individuals with compatible cutaneous and/or respiratory symptoms. Risk assessment should be undertaken as per section 2.1 of the national guidance (see Appendix 1 for risk assessment checklist template) with further consideration of the following clinical and epidemiological features.

Clinical presentation

Individuals may present with lesions typical of cutaneous diphtheria with raised edges and a blueish/grey eschar. In these settings however, chronic wounds and skin lesions are common and therefore consideration for further investigation should also be given to:

- chronic wounds or lesions or wounds that do not heal as expected
- other common cutaneous presentations for example lacerations, ulcers, abscesses, infected insect or animal bites
- the presence of other organisms such as Staphylococcus spp. and Streptococcus spp., as isolation from wound sites or lesions does not exclude co-infections with *C. diphtheriae*, which has been observed in this population

Respiratory presentations of diphtheria may be more common than expected in asylum seekers compared to the general UK population due to low vaccination rates in this group. Respiratory symptoms include:

- presence of classic respiratory symptoms (presence of sore throat, fever, adherent greyish membrane (bleeds when manipulated or dislodged) of the tonsils, pharynx or nose (but noting a membrane may not always be present)
- carriage of *C. diphtheriae* may occur in the throat in the absence of respiratory symptoms and has been isolated in individuals with cutaneous lesions; all individuals with cutaneous lesions where diphtheria is suspected should also have a nose and throat swab to determine presence of respiratory carriage

Review of local *C. diphtheriae* positive wound and throat isolates sent to the reference laboratory for PCR and Elek toxigenicity testing has highlighted that the majority of locally C. *diphtheriae* positive isolates are toxigenic. Clinicians should therefore note that the positive predictive value (PPV), of either a locally positive wound or throat swab, is 84%.

Where alternative diagnoses are considered, cases should also be treated and excluded as appropriate.

1.2 Case definitions

Cases among asylum seekers should be classified according to case definitions outlined in section 2.2 of national guidance but with an additional criteria for probable cases. The probable case definition has been extended for the AS population because the positive predictive value (PPV) of a locally positive throat swab is 85% and a locally positive wound swab is 84%.

Confirmed case of toxigenic infection

- classic respiratory diphtheria [note 1] - **and**
- either laboratory confirmation of a toxigenic strain - **or**
- epidemiological link to a laboratory-confirmed case with a toxigenic strain [note 2, below]

Or:

- laboratory confirmation of a toxigenic strain [note 2] with other presentations of diphtheria including mild respiratory or cutaneous lesions [note 3]

Probable case of toxigenic infection

- classic respiratory diphtheria [note 1] – **and**
- no laboratory confirmation (*C. diphtheriae, C. ulcerans* or *C. pseudotuberculosis* has not yet been isolated from a relevant swab, or where a strain has been isolated **but** toxigenicity status has not yet been confirmed) - **and**
- no epidemiological link to a laboratory-confirmed case with a toxigenic strain

Or:

- a severely unwell patient with *C. diphtheriae, C. ulcerans* or *C. pseudotuberculosis* isolated from a relevant swab, but toxigenicity status has not yet been confirmed (for example laryngeal disease)

Or:

- cases with other presentations of diphtheria [note 3] – **and**
- *C. diphtheriae* isolated from a relevant swab, but toxigenicity status has not yet been confirmed,
- **and** a confirmed epidemiological link to a laboratory confirmed case [note 2] - **or** an epidemiological link to a high volume AS initial reception centre

Possible case of toxigenic infection

- clinical presentation consistent with diphtheria (where no other infection/diagnosis is considered more likely) pending local laboratory isolation of *C. diphtheriae* or *C. ulcerans / C. pseudotuberculosis*

Asymptomatic carrier of toxigenic strain

- no symptoms - **and**
- laboratory confirmation of toxigenic strain [note 2] from any anatomical site

Notes

[Note 1] Classic respiratory diphtheria: a patient with an upper respiratory tract illness characterised by sore throat, low grade fever, and an adherent membrane of the tonsils, pharynx or nose. Many clinicians will not have seen a classical presentation of diphtheria with a membrane. Clinical assessment of the likelihood of *C. diphtheriae* should include consideration of the likely source, with increased risk associated with recent travel from a diphtheria endemic country or over land travel to the UK along a migrant route with periods of stay in a migrant camp. A high prevalence of diphtheria has not been documented in settled migrant populations in the UK.

[Note 2] Laboratory identification and confirmation of diphtheria: Isolation of diphtheria toxin-producing corynebacteria (indicated by toxin gene PCR detection and confirmed by Elek test) from a clinical specimen by a reference laboratory. For the purposes of public health action, a strain with tox gene detected by PCR is considered to be laboratory confirmed.

[Note 3] Other presentations of diphtheria: a patient with mild respiratory symptoms but no membrane or a patient with a skin lesion, in whom a laboratory report of an isolate of *C. diphtheriae* or *C. ulcerans* from a nose or throat swab or skin lesion swab has been obtained. Very rarely, endocardial, laryngeal, conjunctival, optic and genital involvement may be seen If local laboratory testing is negative for C. *diphtheriae*, but the patient fails to either clinically improve or deteriorates, and diphtheria remains clinically likely, then further testing should be discussed with the local and reference laboratory and treatment reviewed, including whether treatment with DAT is appropriate.

1.3 Testing

The appropriate swabs should be collected for all suspected cases irrespective of clinical presentation and before starting treatment with antibiotics:

- nose and throat swabs should be taken for all suspected cases (including screening for respiratory carriage in cutaneous cases)
- skin swabs of wounds and lesions (if present)
- where a membrane is present, swabs from underneath the membrane or a piece of membrane

Dacron, Viscose or flocked applicator swabs should be used to collect samples from each suspected case and placed in a routine semi-solid transport medium, such as Amies, immediately after collection and sent to the hospital microbiology laboratory for culture.

Review of the European literature (4) has prompted some concern around a small number of multi-drug resistant isolates associated with the ST377 strain, harbouring a Class 1 integron. This integron conveyed aminoglycoside, macrolide, sulphonamide, tetracycline and trimethoprim resistance. In addition, a beta lactam gene (*bla*$_{OXA-2}$) was detected, although not expressed phenotypically. Class 1 integrons play a major role in the dissemination of antibiotic resistance via horizontal gene transfer into a diversity of bacterial species.

The evidence is evolving around the epidemiology of this strain, including the implications for antibiotic treatment regimes. Whilst this is under review it is strongly recommended that local laboratories undertake antimicrobial susceptibility testing on all *C. diphtheriae* isolates, to include as a minimum, sensitivity to penicillin and erythromycin (according to local methods and reported using the EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint Tables version 13 (5). If resistance to either penicillin (R> 1 mg/L) or erythromycin (R> 0.06 mg/L) is detected, further antimicrobial susceptibilities are recommended to include amoxicillin, tetracycline, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, and fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin). If the patient requires parenteral antibiotics then vancomycin +/- linezolid should ideally be tested. The UKHSA reference laboratory (RVPBRU) is investigating the sensitivity profiles of all ST377 strains received prior to this recommendation.

1.4 Isolation of cases

All probable and possible cases should be advised to restrict their contact with others[1] pending confirmation of toxigenicity testing by the UKHSA reference laboratory (RVPBRU). Particular consideration should be given to restricting contact with others who may be un- or partially immunised and in an AS reception centre or other accommodation setting this will mean that they are isolated in their own room as they should not share communal facilities on site.

For possible cases based on clinical presentation alone, this restriction of movements may cease if the case is recovering and local microbiology laboratory is unable to isolate a Corynebacterium species (and therefore onward submission of isolate to RVPBRU is unwarranted) unless the possible case has had, or is likely to have had, recent prophylaxis when the restriction of movement should be continued until the first 6 days of a treatment course is completed. Please note that *C. diphtheriae*, *C. ulcerans* and *C. pseudotuberculosis* are toxin producing Corynebacterium species. Other Corynebacterium species identified using a reliable local method of confirmation such as MALDI-TOF are commensual organisms that do not require further testing or further action.

[1] Restricting contact with others may be interpreted as minimising contact with those who are un- or partially immunised. In an accommodation setting this may include restriction in the use of communal facilities on-site.

If a probable or confirmed case is well and not hospitalised, they should be advised to continue to restrict their contact with others (including isolation to their room if in an AS accommodation setting) for the first 6 days of an appropriate course of antibiotics.

Due to the highly vulnerable population residing in these settings, the period of restricted interaction with others should be observed as far as possible even for cutaneous cases where lesions are healed or almost healed. A wound assessment taken at a point in time might not indicate risk is mitigated as wounds can breakdown or become disrupted on contact. Direct contact with cutaneous lesions can be as infectious as exposure to respiratory droplets.
All confirmed cases should undergo microbiological clearance at the end of their treatment course although they do not need to restrict their interactions beyond day 6 of effective antibiotic treatment.

A single swab from each of the following sites – nose, throat and wound (where applicable) should be obtained at least 24 hours after completing antibiotics and once again after (at least) a further 24 hours (that is, at 24- and 48-hours to ensure elimination of carriage.

If clearance is not achieved from the site it was originally detected a further course of antibiotics should be prescribed following the advice of the local microbiologist (in consultation with UKHSA colleagues as appropriate), as guided by local susceptibility testing. Ideally, a different antibiotic class from that used in the original course is recommended. Resistant isolates should be referred on to the RVPBRU (as per section 1.2.1 of the national guidance).

In the event of resistance to both macrolides and penicillin, clinicians should be guided by susceptibility testing. In empirical management of severe cases, including treatment of possible pan-resistant clones, vancomycin and linezolid are likely to remain active agents. Macrolide resistance should be reported to the National Team (diphtheria_tetanus@ukhsa.gov.uk), and the isolate should be referred for typing and antimicrobial susceptibility confirmation. It is recommended that an IMT (with attendance by the local microbiologist) is convened for these cases to inform treatment or prophylaxis decisions for cases and contacts and to facilitate enhanced National surveillance.

Probable cases, where original isolation of a local *Corynebacterium diphtheriae / ulcerans / pseudotuberculosis*, or reference laboratory of confirmation of a toxigenic *Corynebacterium* species has not been possible (for example, due to prior receipt of antibiotics), do not require clearance swabs.

1.4.1 Issues with isolation or restricting movements

Where there are reported issues with movement restrictions that cannot be resolved, consideration should be given to factors such as the condition or stage and site of lesions, whether they can be covered and compliance with antibiotics, on a case by case basis.

1.4.2 Transfer of individuals out of setting

Transfer of any individual out of the setting while awaiting microbiological results should be avoided, if it is safe for the individual to stay in the setting; this includes all possible or probable cases as well as asymptomatic close contacts awaiting results from screening swabs. However, this decision should be weighted against other priorities including the wellbeing of the individual and opportunity of longer-term placement in a foster family. Where transfer is being considered, review may occur on a case-by-case basis and should consider safe-guarding issues.

Additional measures to mitigate potential transmission in the community should be considered such as: ensuring recipient family are aware of the situation, have no family members that are high-risk or immunocompromised, and are up to date with their vaccinations according to the UK immunisation schedule. It may be favourable for an individual (in particular, an unaccompanied minor) to be moved to a setting where they are supported with completing their antibiotic therapy and with appropriate restriction of movements.

1.5 Treatment of possible, probable or confirmed cases

1.5.1 Diphtheria anti-toxin (DAT)

All probable and confirmed cases of diphtheria presenting with respiratory symptoms and/or large cutaneous lesions (that is, greater than 2cm^2) should be promptly assessed by a clinician with access to advice from an ID specialist, for treatment with DAT, in line with the national guidance. In light of the high proportion of presentations with mild cutaneous infection in this population, the clinical review may be undertaken by a Primary Care or non-specialist physician for cutaneous cases, but with a low threshold for discussion with, and/or referral to an ID clinician, should there be any signs of systemic infection and for all those with respiratory symptoms.

When indicated, treatment with DAT should not be delayed and should be undertaken in a hospital setting to ensure appropriate sensitivity testing and monitoring of hypersensitivity can occur.

Clinicians are reminded that management should proceed based on the clinical assessment, even in the absence of laboratory confirmation and where there is no alternative diagnosis, particularly in those who have previously received antibiotic prophylaxis. If local laboratory testing is negative for *C. diphtheriae*, and diphtheria remains clinically likely, then further testing should be discussed with the local microbiologist and national reference laboratory and treatment reviewed, including whether treatment with DAT is appropriate.

The UKHSA Colindale duty doctor should be contacted in and out-of-hours if considering the use of antitoxin (0208 200 4400). They will advise on details of current stock and dosing and will

issue DAT as indicated. Further details are provided in Clinical guidance for the use of diphtheria anti-toxin and Information for healthcare professionals.

1.5.2 Antibiotic treatment

For guidance on the administration of antibiotics, please refer to sections 2.6.4 and 2.7 of the national guidance. Ensure probable and possible cases are commenced on a prophylactic course of antibiotics while awaiting toxigenicity confirmation by the RVPBRU. For cases where toxigenicity is confirmed, the prophylactic course should be changed to a treatment course. For cases who have previously completed a prophylactic course, consideration of the timing between completion and the exposure event will be required to determine the appropriate antibiotic course.

Where diphtheria is one of several possible diagnoses, and/or co-isolated with other organisms requiring treatment, advice should be sought from a local microbiologist with regards appropriate antibiotic treatment, guided by local antibiotic sensitivities.

Elimination of the organism, from the site it was originally detected (including wound, throat, nose) should be attempted with 2 sets of clearance swabs taken a minimum of 24 hours apart with the first sample taken at least 24 hours after the completion of the recommended antibiotic course.

If clearance is not achieved a further course of antibiotics should be prescribed following the advice of the local microbiologist (in consultation with UKHSA colleagues as appropriate), as guided by local susceptibility testing. Ideally, a different antibiotic class from that used in the original course is recommended.

In the event of resistance to both macrolides and penicillin, clinicians should be guided by susceptibility testing. In empirical management of severe cases, including treatment of possible pan-resistant clones, vancomycin and linezolid are likely to remain active agents. Macrolide resistance should be reported to the Immunisation and Vaccine Preventable Diseases Division (diphtheria_tetanus@ukhsa.gov.uk), and the isolate should be referred for typing and antimicrobial susceptibility confirmation. It is recommended that an IMT (with attendance by the local microbiologist) is convened for these cases to inform treatment/prophylaxis decisions for cases and contacts and to facilitate enhanced National surveillance.

HPTs are asked to request for all clearance swabs to be sent for testing through their regional Public Health laboratory. Request forms and clearance swabs should be clearly labelled as ‘Diphtheria clearance swabs’ to ensure correct processing and communication of these results. A template request letter to GPs can be found in Appendix 5 as an example that local teams may wish to use as a guide when requesting clearance samples. If this process has already been established locally, there is no requirement for HPTs to use this template.

1.6 Management of asymptomatic carriers

Asymptomatic carriers of toxigenic strains should be managed as per confirmed or probable cases. Where an asymptomatic individual tests positive for *C. diphtheriae* (either through testing as a contact of a confirmed case, or through enhanced surveillance testing), they should be started on a prophylactic course of antibiotics while awaiting toxigenicity confirmation by the RVPBRU. For individuals where toxigenicity is confirmed, the prophylactic course should be changed to a treatment course with the same regime and dosage as for symptomatic cases (please refer to section 2.6.4 and 2.8 of the national guidance), and offered immunisation. A single swab from each of the following sites – nose, throat as well as skin swabs (if appropriate) should be taken on completion of therapy to ensure eradication of the organism.

If the asymptomatic carrier remains clinically well and not hospitalised, they should be advised to restrict their contact with others (including isolation to their room if in an AS accommodation setting) for the first 6 days of an appropriate course of antibiotics.

1.7 Immunisation

For guidance on immunisation of cases and asymptomatic carriers, please refer to section 2.6.5 of the national guidance.

Immunisation status of cases and asymptomatic carriers should be reviewed and all attempts should be made for catch up immunisations once clinically stable. Where possible it is recommended that catch-up courses of vaccination are commenced in the accommodation setting prior to an individual taking up an onward placement. It is important that continuity of care is maintained once the individual is transferred out of the setting so that immunisations as per the UK schedule can be completed.

1.8 National Surveillance

To support enhanced surveillance of diphtheria in the asylum seeker population to inform ongoing case and outbreak management, health protection teams are asked to complete the data collection form for asylum seekers for all confirmed toxigenic cases and asymptomatic carriers and upload this to the HPZone record for the case or email it to the UKHSA Immunisation and Vaccine Preventable Diseases Division: diphtheria_tetanus@ukhsa.gov.uk or phe.diphtheria.tetanus@nhs.net. This supersedes the national enhanced surveillance form for follow-up of confirmed toxigenic cases.

Additional details to be included:

- country of birth
- travel history or route to the UK

- travel history within the UK (including details of processing centres and accommodation settings if multiple)
- dates and duration of stay in each location
- mode of transportation between locations
- details of any potential high-risk settings stayed in.

Part 2. Management of close contacts of confirmed cases and close contacts of asymptomatic carriers

2.1 Risk assessment for close contacts of confirmed cases

For guidance on the risk assessment for close contacts and management, please refer to section 2.10.1 of the national guidance.

For AS accommodation settings, examples of contacts who should be considered for prophylaxis are:

- those sleeping in the same room as the index case
- residents that may have had direct exposure to open wounds, or particle droplets (via shared food or drinks)
- those sharing bathroom facilities

The incubation period for *C. diphtheriae*, *C. ulcerans* and *C. pseudotuberculosis* is usually 2 to 5 days, but may be longer, with duration of up to 10 days reported (6, 7). The infectious period is not well defined pre-symptom onset; therefore, all individuals that had contact with the case in the time from 10 days prior to symptom onset should be considered for risk assessment. The rationale for using this time frame is to identify the possible infection source and eliminate established carriage, thereby reducing onward transmission (from both source and confirmed case).

2.1.1 Issues identifying close contacts

Where it is difficult to identify close contacts (for example, reception tents, boats, transfer coaches), a warn and inform letter (translations are available on GOV.UK) should be given to all those staying in the same setting (where possible), with appropriate translations.
Information on signs and symptoms of diphtheria should be included and instructions to seek medical assessment if any concerns. A low threshold for referral for clinical assessment and testing should be considered for symptomatic individuals, and restriction of contact with others is advised.

2.2 Isolation of close contacts

All close contacts of confirmed and probable cases and close contacts of asymptomatic carriers identified within 10 days post exposure should be swabbed (see section 1.3 Testing), started on

chemoprophylaxis (see section 2.10.2 of the national guidance) and should restrict their movements pending microbiological results. Particular consideration should be given to restricting contact with others who may be un- or partially immunised and in an AS reception centre or other accommodation setting this will mean that they are isolated in their own room as they should not share communal facilities on site.

Asymptomatic close contacts identified outside the 10 day post exposure window should be tested but are not required to restrict their movements pending test results if they remain well. Antibiotic prophylaxis is not routinely recommended for close contacts identified outside the 10 day eligibility period (see section 2.4 Chemoprophylaxis of close contacts).

If *C. diphtheriae, C. ulcerans* or *C. pseudotuberculosis* is identified by local laboratory testing, then the close contact needs to restrict their movements until toxigenicity testing is undertaken by RVPBRU. In the case that RVPBRU confirm toxigenicity, the close contact should be managed according to the confirmed case definition; this includes a change from the prophylactic course to the treatment course of antibiotics and to continue to restrict their movements until completion of the first 6 days of appropriate antibiotic treatment.

If *C. diphtheriae, C. ulcerans* or *C. pseudotuberculosis* is not identified by local laboratory testing and the individual is recovering, then close contact does not require further restriction on their movements. However, completion of chemoprophylaxis is recommended.

2.3 Definition of healthcare exposure

For guidance on the risk assessment for healthcare workers (HCW), please refer to section 2.10.1 of the national guidance.

The risk of infection is directly related to the closeness and duration of contact. For healthcare workers to be considered a close contact, direct exposure to a cutaneous wound or respiratory droplets without the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is required. As a minimum, HCW attending a case should wear a fluid-repellent surgical face mask, disposable gloves and aprons for wound care. Eye protection should be worn where there is a risk of blood or body fluids splashing into the face and eyes.

HCW that are close contacts should be swabbed (see section 1.3 Testing), started on chemoprophylaxis (see section 2.10.2 of national guidance) and should be excluded from work pending microbiological results due to their contact with high-risk individuals.

If *C. diphtheriae, C. ulcerans* or *C. pseudotuberculosis* is not identified by local laboratory testing and the HCW remains well, then they can return to work while completing the antibiotic course.

2.4 Chemoprophylaxis of close contacts

For guidance on chemoprophylaxis of close contacts please refer to section 2.10.2, part ii of the national guidance.

The recommended agents for chemoprophylaxis are a 6-day course of azithromycin or 7-day course of clarithromycin. As an alternative, in certain circumstances when more easily administered, a single intramuscular (IM) dose of benzathine benzylpenicillin can be given with dosing according to the British National Formulary. **Benzathine benzylpenicllin should never be administered by the IV route**.

In the case that RVPBRU subsequently confirm toxigenicity, the close contact should be managed according to the confirmed case definition; this includes a change from the prophylactic course to the treatment course of antibiotics.

Asymptomatic close contacts identified outside the 10 day post exposure window should be tested (nose and throat) and offered vaccination; antibiotic prophylaxis is not routinely recommended outside the 10 day eligibility period. These contacts are not required to restrict their movements pending test results if they remain well.

2.5 Immunisation of close contacts

For guidance on vaccination of close contacts please refer to section 2.10.2, part iv of the national guidance.

Immunisation status of close contacts should be reviewed and all attempts should be made for catch up immunisations.

2.5.1 Immunisation for staff and healthcare workers in AS accommodation settings

All staff and HCW involved in the care of recent arrivals should have their immunisation status reviewed and those with incomplete schedules should be brought up to date.

2.6 IPC and cleaning

Diphtheria is most easily spread by direct contact with a person with infection or carriage, such as to those directly exposed to large particle droplets or secretions and direct contact with an undressed wound. It is more rarely spread through contact with articles soiled by discharges from lesions on infected people. There is limited published evidence of transmission through fomites, but the evidence does suggest that individuals with cutaneous diphtheria are more likely to contaminate the environment than those with respiratory infection.

All employers have a duty to ensure safe systems of working are in place in the workplace and that they meet their duty of care to their employees under Health and Safety legislation and COSHH regulations.

2.6.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Healthcare and cleaning staff should receive appropriate training and be competent in the use of PPE and hand hygiene. Staff should know their local procedures for reporting any PPE breach or other risk contact with a confirmed or probable case so that they can be assessed for follow-up.

For possible, probable and confirmed cases, the minimum PPE is:

- fluid-resistant surgical facemask (FRSM) for routine care and FFP3 for aerosol generating procedures)
- gloves
- apron
- eye protection (where contamination to the eyes or face is anticipated or likely, for example during aerosol generating procedures)

2.6.2 Hand hygiene

Hand hygiene is important and should be encouraged for all residents and staff. Staff should follow best practice regarding hand hygiene including when removing PPE. Alcohol-based hand sanitiser can be used as an alternative to soap and water for visibly clean, dry hands.

For further information on the use of PPE and hand hygiene best practice please refer to the National infection prevention and control manual.

It remains important to reduce the risk of transmission from the contaminated environment. The risk can be reduced by following agreed cleaning methods based on standard cleaning and disinfection using usual products in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

Increased cleaning is likely to reduce risk of all infections, including the risk of transmission of diphtheria. Regular cleaning will also minimise the build-up of dust.

Anyone cleaning a room of a suspected or confirmed case of diphtheria should wear PPE (as per minimum requirements listed above). Any used cloths and mop heads (if used) must be disposed of and should be put into waste bags after each cleaning of the room in accordance with the local waste disposal policy.

Once the person is recovered then a final clean of their room should be undertaken while wearing PPE (as per minimum requirements listed above) using the standard cleaning detergent and disinfection products:

- remove all disposable items and dispose of in waste bags
- bag and transfer used laundry in accordance with the laundry providers procedures for the management of contaminated laundry
- clean all hard surfaces including floors, chairs, bed frame, mattress, frequent hand touch surfaces and ensuite facilities
- any soft furnishings should be steam cleaned or vacuumed; where possible, use a vacuum cleaner with HEPA filtration

Multiple occupancy rooms require regular cleaning, with particular attention given to bathroom facilities and frequent hand touch surfaces.

2.6.3 Waste management

All waste produced by the case in isolation (whilst infectious) should be bagged. This bag should be placed into another waste bag outside the room for transport to the appropriate waste collection bin for usual domestic waste management in accordance with local policy.

Usual protective equipment should be worn by people handling waste and hands washed on disposal of PPE.

Waste generated by healthcare should be disposed of as healthcare waste according to the National infection prevention and control manual.

2.6.4 Contaminated linen

There is a potential risk that infections such as diphtheria can be spread via contact with clothing or linens (such as bedding or towels) used by an infected person therefore handling should be minimised. Linens and bedding should be carefully lifted and rolled to prevent dispersion of infectious particles from lesions and body fluids.

Laundries handing potentially infectious linen should operate safe systems of working to minimise the exposure risk posed to laundry staff. This will include the appropriate use of PPE but should also consider other options to minimise handling of potentially infectious linen (for example, soluble laundry bags or soluble seal bags which can be placed directly into the washer without the need for manual pre-sorting). It is therefore essential to discuss these processes with the laundry service provider and to ensure that procedures for packaging of potentially infectious laundry are agreed and implemented.

Where possible, such linen should ideally be bagged (preferably in a water-soluble bag) by the infected or recovering person. This bag should be placed directly into a clean plastic bag immediately outside the room prior to these being transported to the laundry.

Laundry providers should have a validated process for cleaning and disinfection of contaminated linen.

Part 3. Outbreaks

Over recent years there have been many outbreaks of diphtheria within displaced populations and where health infrastructure is sub-optimal (8). The largest of these occurred in Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh in November 2017 where there were over 8,000 cases and 45 deaths. Outbreak management within challenging environments requires a move away from an individual targeted approach involving contact tracing, testing and prophylaxis which becomes unsustainable and ineffective, towards mass control measures that can be implemented at scale and pace. Evidence suggests a similar impact on transmission may be achieved by applying control measures to a larger at risk population whilst also alleviating pressure on stretched healthcare provision.

In models of outbreak scenarios, mass prophylaxis has been suggested to interrupt transmission even with relatively low coverage and mass vaccination reduces transmission likely through reduced symptomatic shedding (8).

Vaccination with a diphtheria containing vaccine stimulates the production of anti-toxin antibodies. Full vaccination with 3 or more doses has been shown to be around 87% effective overall against symptomatic disease (up to 99% with 5 doses). Full vaccination is 81% effective in preventing severe disease and 93% effective in preventing death.

Diphtheria toxoid vaccines do not prevent colonisation but 3 doses have been estimated to reduce transmission by 60% during outbreaks (8).

The mean incubation period of diphtheria is 1.4 days (from infection to prodromal symptoms) and the serial interval in outbreaks is estimated at 7.8 days (that is the time between symptom onset in successive cases). Untreated cases are colonised for an average of 18.5 days (with 5% colonised for more than 48 days). Evidence suggests colonisation times do not vary between those with asymptomatic and symptomatic infections. It is estimated that asymptomatic throat carriers cause around 76% fewer onward cases over their course of infection than those who are symptomatic respiratory cases. A case will clear respiratory colonisation within 5.2 days (range 4.4 to 6.1 days) of commencing treatment thus reducing infectiousness by around 2 weeks (8).

In an outbreak setting, all new arrivals to the setting require a basic assessment. Those with acute medical needs, including those with symptoms suggestive of diphtheria infection should be referred to the onsite services for clinical review.

In November 2022, the UKHSA incident management team have recommended mass antibiotic prophylaxis and mass vaccination due to a high prevalence of toxigenic diphtheria infection in high volume reception settings where individual case and contact management is not possible. Following a review in January 2023, it is expected that mass antibiotic prophylaxis and

vaccination will need to continue for several months until the end of October 2023, with interim evaluations planned at 3-monthly intervals to allow opportunities for revision as necessary.

This intervention is currently recommended, in priority order for:

1. Asylum seekers arriving into, and already in, an initial reception centre.
2. Asylum seekers who have been moved into established AS hotel or initial accommodation venues without having received the intervention. This should be attempted within settings known to have accepted new arrivals within 10 days of their leaving the reception or intake units.

Further prioritisation within these groups would be in order of overall risk:

1. Children under 5 years of age.
2. Families with children under 12 years of age.
3. Those arriving from Afghanistan and Syria where diphtheria appears to be particularly prevalent and recent health infrastructure has been disrupted.

The intervention includes:

1. Mass antibiotic prophylaxis

First-line azithromycin (adults and children aged 12 years and over, 500mg once a day for 6 days; children under 12 years of age, 12mg/kg (up to maximum 500mg) once a day for 6 days[2].

First line antibiotic	Dose	Duration (days)
Adults and children aged 12 years and over		
Azithromycin	500mg once a day	6
Children aged under 12 years		
Azithromycin	12mg/kg once a day (up to maximum of 500mg)	6

2. Vaccination

All the above should be offered a single dose of diphtheria containing vaccine:

- a single dose of Td/IPV (Revaxis) for those aged 10 years or over
- a hexavalent DTaP/IPV/Hib/HBV vaccine (Infanrix-hexa or Vaxelis) for those under 10 years of age

Residents with symptoms compatible with respiratory diphtheria, such as upper respiratory tract illness characterised by sore throat and/or low grade fever, should be clinically assessed in

[2] Where the recommended first line antibiotic is not suitable, alternative options may be considered as guided by the World Health Organization 'Operation Protocol for the clinical management of Diphtheria, 2017'

accordance with Part One, and receive treatment as per national guidance. Appropriate nose and throat swabs should be taken for all suspected cases and skin swabs of wounds and lesions (if present).

During implementation of mass vaccination, those most at risk and most likely to be un- or partially immunised will be prioritised including children under 5 years of age, families with children under 12 years of age and those originating from diphtheria-endemic countries and areas with disruption to their national immunisation programmes (for example, those originating from Afghanistan and Syria).

It is recognised that individuals may be moved to several different accommodation settings within a short period of time and turnover in any setting may be high.

To reduce delays in implementation of this important public health intervention local teams are encouraged to take a pragmatic approach to application of these criteria. For example, a judgement may be taken as to whether an individual is likely to meet the criteria if the route and timing of their journey to the hotel is unclear.

Also, where local providers are aware of an asylum seeker accommodation setting in their area that has a high proportion (or high number) of residents meeting the eligibility criteria, and where these individuals cannot be individually identified in a timely manner, a decision to offer mass antibiotics and vaccination to all residents within that setting would be reasonable.

In addition to the above measures, on arrival at onward hotel accommodation, all individuals should have a further clinical assessment (noting this is also another opportunity to establish eligibility for antibiotic prophylaxis and vaccination, as above). Those with any new or ongoing symptoms suggestive of diphtheria should have appropriate swabs taken with consideration for further or different antibiotic treatment as directed by a clinician. Individuals should be registered with a GP and should be brought up to date with their immunisations as per the Guidance for vaccination of individuals with uncertain or incomplete immunisation status.

References

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5. European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing. 'Corynebacterium diphtheriae and ulcerans: Breakpoint tables for interpretation of MICs and zone diameters version 13' EUCAST, 2022
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Appendix 1. Risk assessment checklist for probable or confirmed cases of diphtheria in AS settings (for use in IMT)

Case	
Name	
Date of birth	
Nationality	
ID number (from Home Office)	
Current setting and location in setting (for example, room or tent number)	
Collate information for Data collection form for asylum seekers including: • travel history (arrival at and travel between UK settings • symptoms and date of onset • swabs obtained and local results • check appropriate antibiotics prescribed (as per national guidance) and date commenced	
Advise restriction of movements of the case until completion of 6 days of appropriate antibiotic treatment Document date that isolation will end.	
Clearance swabs: Advise that clearance swabs should be taken 24 and 48 hours after the case has finished antibiotics. Inform setting that this is nose and throat swab, and wound swab if case has cutaneous diphtheria. These can be done with standard swabs that GP or healthcare will have in stock. The swabs should be sent to the Regional Public Health laboratory and clearly labelled as clearance swabs (see GP letter template in Appendix 5 Supplementary guidance).	
Identify infectious period: 10 days before onset of symptoms and up to 6 days of appropriate antibiotic course	
Collate a timeline of dates for case and consider if transmission could have occurred in the setting: • arrival in UK • arrival at and travel between settings	
Request Home Office to provide the case's travel history prior to UK arrival and country of origin and share this information with national team at diphtheria_tetanus@ukhsa.gov.uk or phe.diphtheria.tetanus@nhs.net	

Case	
Clinician should arrange clinical review of case by local secondary care Infectious Disease team to discuss requirement of diphtheria anti-toxin (See SOP for notes on this)	
If incomplete or unknown vaccination status, clinician to arrange for case to receive diphtheria-containing vaccine once clinically stable (within full course of childhood immunisations if needed)	
Request the Home Office / social workers to inform the HPT if any welfare or mental health concerns arise with extended period of isolation	
Send diphtheria factsheet to the case	
Advise that transferring case to a new setting should be avoided while isolation/restriction on movement in place. If transfer is necessary, then Home Office must inform current HPT and the HPT supporting the new setting.	
For cases who are no longer within the region where identified, obtain details through Home Office (HPT inform Local Authority Safeguarding lead - if unaccompanied child) and refer to appropriate HPT	

Contacts	
Identify close contacts and document where are they located. See national guidance chapter 2.10.1 and section 2.1 of Supplementary guidance for close contact definition. If case is sharing a living space with a large number of people (for example, tent), consider identifying only contacts who have close or intimate contact, are part of a family unit, or other similar group.	
Send details of any contacts who have been transferred out of the setting to the Home Office. For UASC, HPT to inform the Local Authority Safeguarding Lead.	
If any close contacts are identified: 1. Inform contact, check they are well and inform GP (if in setting – ask setting staff to do this) 2. Request nose or throat swabs and swabs of any skin lesions, arrange chemoprophylaxis with antibiotics, immunise as appropriate 3. Advise restriction of movements if contact is resident at asylum seeker accommodation, or hospitalised. If this is not possible, advise setting to reduce mixing and consider cohorting contacts. 4. If any safeguarding concerns regarding restriction of contact with others, discuss how this can be managed within RA meeting/ IMT 5. If the contact becomes symptomatic arrange urgent clinical assessment. Ascertain when their last contact was and whether they need active follow up for 10 days.	

Contacts	
Identify potential close contacts or lower risk contacts not meeting the full definition (Including but not limited to small boat passengers, initial Reception Centre, Taxi driver and passengers, health care providers)	
Consider sending warn and inform letter to lower risk contacts, usually via the Home Office.	
Advise that staff working in the setting should ensure they are up to date with their childhood immunisations (5x diphtheria containing vaccinations). There is no need for additional booster doses.	

Appendix 2. Warn and inform letter

You can download a warn and inform letter in English and other languages.

Appendix 3. Data collection form

The data collection form for cases among asylum seekers is available to download. Please note that for cases in asylum seekers, the ‘Diphtheria: data collection form for asylum seekers (for HPTs)’ should be used and not the original ‘Diphtheria: national surveillance form for follow-up of confirmed toxigenic cases (for HPTs)’.

Appendix 4. Staff letter template

Recipient's name
Address 1
Address 2
Address 3
Address 4
Postcode

Dear [name],

Diphtheria is a serious disease that usually begins with a sore throat and can quickly cause breathing problems. It can damage the heart and nervous system, and in severe cases, it can kill. The same bacteria can also cause nasty ulcers on the skin, particularly the legs. Diphtheria bacteria can live in the mouth, nose, throat or skin of people with the infection. It is spread through close and prolonged contact.

Everyone arriving to claim asylum in the UK is currently being offered a dose of a diphtheria containing vaccine and a course of antibiotics (called azithromycin), to reduce the risk of diphtheria and some other infections. This is after a number of cases have been detected in centres for asylum seekers in both Kent and in other parts of the UK. No cases have been identified in staff working in these centres. You are not at risk from diphtheria if you are fully vaccinated. You can read the patient leaflet online:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/diphtheria-vaccination-resources

Diphtheria vaccination was introduced into the routine childhood immunisation programme in the UK in 1940 and now used worldwide. The vaccine is very effective and thanks to the highly successful vaccination programme, the disease is rare in the UK. In countries where immunisation services have been disrupted, however, the infection is more common.

The level of contact you would have with clients as part of your work is considered to be an extremely low risk for catching diphtheria. As a precaution, however, we are advising all staff working in AS settings to make sure they are up to date with all their immunisations including diphtheria containing vaccinations as per the UK schedule:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-complete-routine-immunisation-schedule

If you are unsure if you are up to date, please check with your GP practice.

Yours sincerely,

Public Health Team

Appendix 5. GP letter template for clearance swabs

UK Health Security Agency

Diphtheria: case management and clearance

Dear Dr [name],
The patients below have been identified as confirmed cases of diphtheria, resident at [name of hotel or residence], and require clearance.

Name:	[case name]
Date of birth:	[date of birth]
Address**:**	[address]

As per the guidance, confirmed cases of diphtheria should:

- be immunised once they are clinically stable, see Diphtheria: the green book, chapter 15
- undergo microbiological clearance at the end of their treatment course

Two sets of clearance swabs are required to ensure elimination of the organism from the site where it was originally detected. A single swab from each of the following sites – nose, throat and wound (where applicable) should be obtained at least 24 hours after completing antibiotics and once again after (at least) a further 24 hours (that is, at 24 and 48 hours). These swabs can be sent as normal to your local microbiology lab, who can then send on to the regional Public Health laboratory for microbiological testing. Please ensure that these swabs and request forms are clearly labelled as 'Diphtheria Clearance swabs' (in addition to routine patient identifiers; name, surname, date of birth) to ensure correct processing and communication of these results.

Please see Diphtheria: public health control and management in England and Supplementary guidance for cases and outbreaks in asylum seeker accommodation settings for further information.

Please get back in touch with [HPT name] on [HPT contact details] if you have any further questions.

Kind regards,
[name and position]

About the UK Health Security Agency

UKHSA is responsible for protecting every member of every community from the impact of infectious diseases, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents and other health threats. We provide intellectual, scientific and operational leadership at national and local level, as well as on the global stage, to make the nation's health secure.

UKHSA is an executive agency, sponsored by the Department of Health and Social Care.

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For queries relating to this document, please contact: immunisation.lead@ukhsa.gov.uk

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