

## "The First Few Hundred (FF100)" Enhanced Case and Contact Protocol v12

Epidemiological Protocols for Comprehensive Assessment of

Early influenza A(H7N9) Cases and their close contacts in the United Kingdom

Public Health England

United Kingdom

### Contents

1.0 Overview of FF100 approach	4
1.1 Introduction and overview	4
1.2 Protocol objectives	4
1.5 Coordination of investigations and review of data	5
1.6 Country-specific adaptation of the protocols	5
2. Methods	6
2.1 Case and contact definitions	6
2.3 Data Collection	8
2.3.1 Data Collection for Possible Cases	8
2.3.2 Data collection for laboratory confirmed cases	9
2.3.3 Data collection for close contacts of confirmed cases	9
2.4 Role of laboratory testing	.10
2.4.1 Laboratory testing for possible cases	.10
2.4.2 Laboratory testing for confirmed cases	.10
2.4.3 Laboratory testing for close contacts	.10
2.5 Analyses and interpretation of data	.11
3.0 Questionnaires	.12
Appendix A: FF100 Form Completion Guidance	.45
Appendix B: Contact symptom diary	.47
Acknowledgements	.48

### Summary

The epidemiological, clinical and virological investigation of the first imported cases of influenza A(H7N9) infection and their close contacts is essential in order to inform guidance and policy in directing the United Kingdom's (UK) public health response to this newly identified influenza virus, first detected in Eastern China in early 2013.

The epidemiological methods to guide data collection for the comprehensive assessment of these confirmed cases and their close contacts are set out in this document. The protocol outlines the public health investigation of persons with laboratory confirmed influenza A(H7N9) infection, along with their close contacts.

### 1.0 Overview of FF100 approach

#### **1.1 Introduction and overview**

The first human cases of influenza A(H7N9) were identified in China in March 2013. This is an avian influenza which has resulted in serious respiratory infection in over 100 persons in China since March 2013. There is no evidence of sustained person-to-person transmission to date<sup>1</sup>.

A flexible and multifaceted approach is required to collect key epidemiological, clinical and virological data on any confirmed cases and their close contacts.

### **1.2 Protocol objectives**

The overall aim is to gain an early understanding of some of the key clinical, epidemiological, and virological characteristics of the first cases of H7N9 infection detected in the UK to inform the development and updating of public health guidance to manage cases and reduce the potential spread and impact of infection in the UK.

The primary objectives are to provide estimates of:

- Clinical presentation and course of disease;
- Secondary infection attack rate amongst close contacts (overall and by key factors such as by setting, age and gender for various end-points)<sup>2</sup>;
- Serial interval<sup>3</sup>;
- Symptomatic proportion of cases

The secondary objectives are to provide data to support the estimation of:

- The basic reproductive number  $(R_0)^4$ .
- Incubation period<sup>5</sup>
- Effectiveness of anti-virals
- Preliminary infection-severity ratios (e.g. case-hospitalisation and casefatality ratios)<sup>6</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> World Health Organisation. WHO Risk Assessment – Human infections with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus 10 May 2013.

http://www.who.int/influenza/human\_animal\_interface/influenza\_h7n9/RiskAssessment\_H7N9\_10Ma y13.pdf Accessed on 29 May 2013.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Attack rate is defined as the proportion of a well-defined population that develops illness over a particular period of time. The secondary attack rate is a measure of the frequency of new cases of an illness among the contacts of known cases in a defined period of time.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Serial interval is defined as the period of time from the onset of symptoms in the index case to the onset of symptoms in a contact case.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The reproduction number,  $R_0$ , is defined as the average number of secondary cases of an infectious disease that result from one infected person in a susceptible population. <sup>5</sup> Incubation period is defined as the period of time between an exposure resulting in infection and the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Incubation period is defined as the period of time between an exposure resulting in infection and the onset of clinical symptoms of disease.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Case hospitalisation ratio (CHR) is defined as the proportion of those affected (with symptoms) that are admitted to hospital. The case fatality ratio (CFR) is defined as the proportion of case which die as a direct or indirect consequence of their infection.

This information will be used to refine/update recommendations for surveillance (e.g. case definitions), to characterise the key epidemiological transmission features of the virus, help understand geographic spread, severity and impact on the community and inform operational models for implementation of countermeasures such as case isolation, contact tracing and use of anti-virals.

### **1.5 Coordination of investigations and review of data**

Coordination of investigations and sharing of information in real time will be needed at both country and UK levels. Epidemiologists, modellers, virologists, statisticians, clinicians and public health experts will assess progress in developing early estimates of key epidemiological, clinical and virological parameters.

Overall co-ordination of the system will be undertaken by Public Health England (PHE).

Case investigations will be undertaken by the relevant local Public Health England Centres and the equivalents in the Devolved Administrations.

The PHE Field Epidemiology Service will provide support to the local investigations as required. It is envisaged that the FF100 investigations will focus on the early cases and their contacts and will stop earlier than during the 2009 pandemic.

The FF100 system will be maintained centrally by PHE. Centralised coordination will require development of a "command and control" plan to allow for triage and prioritisation of investigations.

CIDSC will undertake analysis of data and report back to PHECs and others routinely.

### **1.6 Country-specific adaptation of the protocols**

It is envisioned that all countries of the UK will use FF100 H7N9 protocols to guide their investigations. A common UK approach will facilitate aggregation of data across countries of the UK. However, it is recognised that the Devolved UK administrations may need to tailor some aspects of the protocols to their individual public health, laboratory and clinical care systems.

### 2. Methods

### 2.1 Case and contact definitions

The following interim UK case definitions for influenza A(H7N9) are proposed:

### PATIENT UNDER INVESTIGATION (POSSIBLE CASE):

Any person with:

Fever ≥38°C or history of fever
AND
- Clinical or CxR findings of consolidation
OR
- Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)
OR
- Other severe / life-threatening illness suggestive of an infectious process

### AND

• Visit to China within the 10 days before onset of symptoms

OR

 Had close contact with avian influenza A(H7N9) confirmed case in 10 days before onset of symptoms

### Case classification:

### A. Possible case

Any person meeting the criteria for a 'Patient under investigation'

### B. Probable case

Any person fitting the possible case definition

### AND

Not already explained by any other infection or aetiology<sup>1</sup>

### AND

Influenza A positive and unsubtypable

[1] If the patient has an alternative aetiology, but this does not fully explain the presentation and/or clinical course, then the patient should be considered a possible case and tested for influenza A(H7N9)

### C. Confirmed case

Any person with positive laboratory confirmation of infection with influenza A(H7N9).

#### D. Discarded case

Any possible or probable case with a negative influenza A(H7N9) laboratory result

### Contact classification:

### Close contact definitions:

From date of illness onset in index case and throughout their symptomatic period

**Health and social care workers:** worker who provided direct clinical or personal care or examination of a symptomatic confirmed case of influenza A(H7N9) or within close vicinity of an aerosol generating procedure AND who were not wearing full personal protective equipment (PPE) at the time. Full PPE is defined as correctly fitted high filtration mask (FFP3), gown, gloves and eye protection.

**Household or close contact:** any person who had prolonged face-to-face contact (>15 minutes) with a symptomatic confirmed case of influenza A(H7N9) in a household or other closed setting.

### Other classifications:

**A. Primary case:** A primary case is an individual who tests positive for influenza A(H7N9) by specific-RT-PCR and has the earliest onset date in a particular setting e.g. hospital, household, school etc. Those cases with onset dates less than 24 hours of the onset date of the index case are considered to be "co-primary" cases.

**B. Secondary case:** After excluding the primary / co-primary cases, a secondary case is the contact whose onset date is 24 hours or more after the latest onset date of the primary and/or co-primary case-contact.

**C. Sporadic case:** A sporadic case is a case with no recent travel (in the 10 days before disease onset) from a known affected area and no recent (in 10 days before disease onset) close contact with a confirmed or probable case.

**D: Imported case:** An imported case is a case with a history of travel from an affected area (as defined below) in the 10 days before disease onset.

**E. Affected area:** An affected area is a country/region in which transmission of laboratoryconfirmed human infection with influenza A(H7N9) is known to have occurred or where influenza A(H7N9) was detected in domestic birds or poultry as determined by WHO.

### 2.3 Data Collection

Information on the primary case and their close contacts should be sought through combination of face-to-face or telephone interview of the case (or family members if the case is too ill to be interviewed), household members, interview of health care providers and/or review of medical records where required.

Further guidance on the completion of FF100 forms can be found in Appendix A, including additional sources of data to be used for verification. Questionnaires can be found in Section 3 of this document.

### 2.3.1 Data Collection for possible and probable cases

The investigation of possible cases is detailed in the <u>Case Management Algorithm</u>. If the clinical severity warrants hospitalisation then the following steps should be rapidly taken:

- 1. Ensure isolation of the case;
- 2. Notify PHE Centre Teams;

3. Initiate laboratory testing – liaise with the relevant local Public Health laboratory using PHE SOP-V7009 (formerly known as NSM 25) or the nearest PHE regional laboratory. No virus culture on samples from cases under investigation should be initiated;

4. Start Oseltamivir treatment.

Where hospitalisation is not warranted, treat and investigate as indicated – please refer to the PHE <u>algorithm</u>. Please also refer to the <u>algorithm</u> and other related documents for infection control advice and further instructions about collection of samples.

The relevant Health Protection team of the local PHE Centre will collect core information on notified **possible cases** using the **Minimum Data Set Form 1** (Section 3). This should then be emailed to PHE Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance and Control (CIDSC) at <u>respiratory.lead@phe.gov.uk</u>. Emails and attachments sent from a non-PHE email account should be encrypted as the forms contact personal identifiable information. The case should be entered on HPZone (Infection: influenza A untypable and specific context: China).

**Contact line list** (Section 3) should be collated and emailed to PHE CIDSC when a **probable** case is detected. Active follow up should occur including the updating of this line list on a daily basis with updated sent to PHE CIDSC (<u>respiratory.lead@phe.gov.uk</u>).

### **2.3.2 Data collection for laboratory confirmed cases**

For instructions regarding the management and sampling of cases please refer to <u>case</u> <u>algorithm</u> and liaise with the relevant local Public Health laboratory using PHE SOP-V7009 (formerly known as NSM 25) or the nearer PHE regional laboratory.

FF100 case-contact investigations by the relevant Health Protection team of the local PHEC would begin following diagnosis of a confirmed case on request from PHE CIDSC.

A **Case Reporting Form (Form 1a)** should be completed as soon as possible after laboratory confirmation of a case and should be emailed to PHE CIDSC at respiratory.lead@phe.gov.uk. The **Case Follow-up Form (Form 1b)** should then be completed 14-21 days after completion of Form1a. If all the required information is not known at time of completing the forms then updated versions should be sent once available.

### 2.3.3 Data collection for close contacts of confirmed cases

Once a case is laboratory confirmed as influenza A(H7N9), the key activities for the initial investigation of close contacts by the relevant Health Protection team of the local PHEC are:

- Verification of close contacts of the index case patient and completion of contact line-listing (Section 3). This list of contacts fitting the close contact definition should be completed and emailed to PHE CIDSC (<u>respiratory.lead@phe.gov.uk</u>). Efforts should be made to identify every close contact at the initial recruitment including infants and children to generate the sampling frame for follow up. This line list should be reviewed and updated on a daily basis for 10 days after last exposure and sent to PHE CIDSC daily.
- Manage contacts as per the Close Contact algorithm; including determing if each contact is ill, including dates of onset. Any contact with clinical symptoms (fever and cough) within 10 days of last exposure with the case should be treated as a symptomatic contact.
- Contacts found to be infected with influenza A(H7N9) would be re-classified as confirmed cases and case follow-up forms would be completed (Form 1a and 1b) and the <u>Case Management algorithm</u> should be followed. Their close contacts would also then need to be identified and followed up.
- Collection of baseline information from close contacts (Initial Contact Report Form 2a (Section 3)) of a confirmed case including information about exposures to the confirmed case, illness and treatment (if applicable), and medical history.
- Ask each contact to report any respiratory illness to the relevant Health Protection team of the local PHE Centre. Please refer to <u>algorithm</u> about how to deal with symptomatic contacts.

- Supply each contact with a daily symptom diary (Appendix 2) that they can complete each day for the 10 days until last exposure. Contacts are asked to return this to the local Health Protection team of the local PHE Centre.
- The Contact Follow Up Form 2b (Section 3) should be completed 10 days since last exposure with a confirmed case.
- Contacts found to be infected with influenza A(H7N9) would be re-classified as confirmed cases and follow-up would occur as described in the case investigation algorithm.

### 2.4 Role of laboratory testing

### 2.4.1 Laboratory testing for possible cases

Testing to ascertain whether a sample is influenza A positive and unsubtypable are currently available in PHE Regional laboratories. Where flu A positive, unsubtypable result is obtained, the PHE testing laboratory/DA equivalent will send residual material urgently t the reference laboratory (RVU, Colindale) for confirmatory A(H7N9) testing. Please contact PHE Reference Laboratory, Colindale at an early stage to confirm transport requirements. Results will be reported by telephone and hard copy to the requesting clinician to the local PHE Centre staff.

### 2.4.2 Laboratory testing for confirmed cases

Baseline samples should be collected on confirmed cases as soon after confirmation as possible. Samples include upper and lower respiratory tract samples, oral fluid, urine, faeces and clotted blood<sup>7</sup> at a frequency advised by PHE CIDSC. Follow up samples from cases should be taken in discussion with PHE CIDSC. While the case is symptomatic, ensure that full PPE is worn by healthcare workers while samples. For details regarding the transport of these samples and infection control advice please refer to the <u>case</u> algorithm and <u>PHE lab guidance</u>.

Serum samples (and/or other self collected samples should tests be available) should be taken on all H7N9 confirmed cases. Acute sera sample should be taken as soon as possible and ideally no later than 7 days after symptom onset. A follow up blood sample should be taken at least 14 days after the baseline sample, or 28 days after illness onset if a sample couldn't be taken when case was symptomatic.

### 2.4.3 Laboratory testing for close contacts

Paired serological samples from all close contacts are needed to determine the secondary-infection attack rate and the proportion of infections that are asymptomatic. Acute and follow-up serology samples will be taken on close contacts regardless of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Clotted blood samples should be taken for serology and handled and separated correctly by the laboratory. An acute (within 7 days of last exposure) and convalescent sample is needed from all contacts (28 days since date of last exposure with confirmed case) to establish sero-conversion rates and from cases to aid development of serological testing.

symptoms. The baseline clotted blood sample should be taken as soon as possible and ideally no later than 7 days after last exposure. A follow up blood sample should be taken at least 21 days after the baseline sample, or 28 days after last exposure if an acute sample was not taken. For more information please refer to the <u>algorithms</u>. All serum samples are expected to be sent directly and promptly to RVU, Colindale.

An acute serum sample should be taken from all close contacts within 7 days of last exposure<sup>6</sup>. It is critical that the sample is taken in the correct tube; labelled correctly; request form completed and sample transported directly to the RVU laboratory within 24 hours.

The final follow-up of all contacts should involve collection of convalescent sera at least 21 days since date first sample was collected or at least 28 days since date of last exposure<sup>6</sup>. Please refer to Close Contact Algorithm and <u>laboratory guidance</u> on correct collection, labelling of the sample and transport to RVU.

### 2.5 Analyses and interpretation of data

A descriptive analysis of the FF100 should provide preliminary insight into the clinical spectrum and course of disease due to influenza A(H7N9) infection from individual cases; the population groups most affected initially, by age, and underlying risk factors for example. It may also be possible to assess the effect of antiviral treatment on severity measures such as duration of illness.

### 2.6 Ethics

Ethical approval is not deemed necessary by the National Research Ethics Committee as it is deemed surveillance of a potential epidemic.

### 3.0 Questionnaires

Unique Case Number (assigned by CIDSC)			
	1. Cu	urrent Status	
Please mark:	Alive D	Dead	
	2. Rej	porter Details	
Reporter/ Investigating officer		Date Reported	
Organisation		Phone and extension	
Mobile		Email	
Date of interview with informant	/ /	Public Health England Centre	
	3. Pa	atient Details	
Forei	name	Surname	
	Sex Male / Female / Not Kno	own Date of Birth	/ /
Local ID Nur (HPZone num	nber hber)	Post Code	
NHS Number			
4. Presenting Illness			
Date of firs symptom onse	st / / Histor et Unknown Fever ≥ 3	y of No / Yes / 8°C Unknown	
Clinical o	r CxR findings of consolidation	No / Yes / Unknown	
Acute Respirat	ory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)	No / Yes / Unknown	
Other	r severe / life threatening illness aggestive of an infective process	No / Yes / Unknown	

### Minimum Data Set Form 1 – Possible Case



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)

### **Contact Line List**

### A template Contact Line List in Excel can be provided from CIDSC to facilitate completion of this line list.

	caseID (if no ID assigned by PHE CIDSC, name and DOB of index case)
	ContactID (C)*
	firstNames
	Surname
	Sex (M/F)
	DOB (dd/mm/yyyy)
	Telephone number
	typeContact (HCW/relative or friend/other)
	placeContact (hospital name/household/other setting)
	respiratorySymptoms – fever or history of fever (Y/N)
	Clincal or CxR findings of consolidation or ARDS (Y/N)
	Visit to China within 10 days of symptom onset (Y/N)
	Close contact with confirmed case within 10 days of symptom onset (Y/N)
	symptomsOnset (dd/mm/yyyy)
	dateFirstContact (dd/mm/yyyy)
	dateLastContact (dd/mm/yyyy)
	form2a completed - initial questionnaire (Y/N)
	form2b completed - follow- upQuestionnaire (Y/N)
	Acute serum collected (Y/N)
	follow-upSerumCollected – day 28 (Y/N)
	baselineSwabsTaken (Y/N)
	Comments (any relevant remarks)

\*Please number the contacts sequentially e.g. C001, C002, C003 etc.

Information in Sections 1-13 may already have been completed in the Minimum Data Set Form. It is not necessary to repeat any data in these sections that has already been completed. Please add any missing data and then go to Section 14.

Unique Case Number					
1. Current Status					
Please mark:	Alive	Dead	7		
2. Further Case Classification					
Please mark:	Imported	Secondary	Sporadi	c	
		3. Reporte	er Details		
Reporter/ Investigating officer			Date Reported	1	/
			Position		
Organisation			Phone and extension		]
Mobile			Email		
Fax			Date of interview with informant	/	/
	4. Informant Deta	ils (details of po	erson providing	the information)	
Informant	Case / other If other:	Relationshi Contact detai telepho	ip with case		
5. Patient Details					
NHS n	umber				
For	ename		Surnam	e	
	Sex Male / Fem	ale / Not Known	Date of Birtl	h /	/
Local ID nu (HPZone nu	umber mber)		Ag	e	

Street Address		Home Telephone	
Town		Work Telephone	
County		Mobile	
Post Code		Email address	
Country of Residence		Preferred mode of contact	
Nationality		Responsible PHE Centre	
Country of birth		Ethnicity	
Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)		Nursery/School/Colleg if appropriat	e e
Is the case part of an institutional outbreak?	Yes/No/Unknown		
If yes, please specify:			
Occupation	HCW: Y/N Other (please specify):		
If HCW: Job title		If HCW: Place of work	
	6. GI	P Details	
Name of GP		Practice Name	
Telephone		Fax	
Post Code			



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)

**Initial Confirmed Case Report Form – 1a** 



### 9. Exposures in the 10 days before onset of first symptoms

### (Symptom onset date minus 10 days) to (symptom onset date)

In the 10 days before illness onset did the case travel WITHIN the UK?

Yes / No / Unknown

Date from	Date to	Location (town)
	/ /	
/ /		
/ /		
	/ /	

In the 10 days before illness onset did the case spend time OUTSIDE the UK?

Yes / No / Unknown

Departure Date	Return Date	City, Country	WHO defined affected area <sup>11</sup>
/ /	/ /		No / Yes / Unknown
			No / Yes / Unknown
	/ /		No / Yes / Unknown
			No / Yes / Unknown
/ /	/ /		No / Yes / Unknown

<b>Date arrived in UK</b> (include details for multiple trips within last 10 days if applicable)	/ /
<b>Airport of arrival &amp; flight number</b> (include details for multiple trips within last 10 days if applicable)	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> An affected area is a country/region having had recent indigenously acquired confirmed influenza A(H7N9) infection.

### Initial Confirmed Case Report Form – 1a

Port or train station of arrival if
mode of transport different to plane
(include details for multiple trips within
last 10 days if applicable)

During the 10 days prior to the onset of symptoms, has the person been working....

In an at-risk animal-related occupation (e.g. farmer, vet, veterinary assistant etc?	No / Yes / Unknown
As a worker in laboratory where samples are tested for influenza A/H7 viruses?	No / Yes / Unknown
As a healthcare worker?	No / Yes / Unknown

During the 10 days prior to the onset of symptoms, has the person....

Had contact with live or dead domestic fowl, wild birds or swine?	No / Yes / Unknown	If yes, details:	
Entered settings where animal species were confined or had been confined in the previous six weeks?	No / Yes / Unknown	If yes, details:	

During the 10 days prior to the onset of symptoms, did the person have close contact (within touching or speaking distance) with:

a) A probable or confirmed human case of influenza	No / Yes / Unknown		
The first first of the case was symptomatic			
If yes, Forename:			
Surname:			
Age:			
Date of contact with case:			
Setting of contact:	Household / school / plane / healthcare setting / other		
b) A person with an unexplained acute respiratory illness that later resulted in death	No / Yes / Unknown		
c) If YES to 8a, the person is part of a cluster, tick "Applicable"	Applicable / Not Applicable		
d) If Applicable, is the cluster	Already Known		
	/ Newly identified		
e) If already known, indicate cluster identifier:			
	What is the setting of this cluster?		
	Household		
	Extended family		
	Hospital		
	Other residential institution		
	Military establishment		
	Recreational camps		
	Other, specify		

### 10. Activities in the 10 days after onset of first symptoms

Please record daily location and activities since onset of first symptoms. Please include flights and flight details.

Day (Date)	Location	Setting (drop down list of options including: Household, hospital, workplace, flight, school, other (please state)
Day 0 (symptom onset (pre- populate date)		
Day 1 (dd/mm/yy)		
Day 2 (dd/mm/yy)		
Day 3 (dd/mm/yy)		
Day 4 (dd/mm/yy)		
Day 5 (dd/mm/yy)		
Day 6 (dd/mm/yy)		
Day 7 (dd/mm/yy)		
Day 8 (dd/mm/yy)		
Day 9 (dd/mm/yy)		
Day 10 (dd/mm/yy)		

## **11. Medical History**

#### Does the case have any underlying medical conditions? Complete where appropriate.

Condition	No / Yes / Unknown	Details	
Chronic heart disease	No / Yes / Unknown		
Diabetes	No / Yes / Unknown		
HIV/other immunodeficiency	No / Yes / Unknown		
Chronic kidney disease	No / Yes / Unknown		
Chronic liver disease	No / Yes / Unknown		
Chronic respiratory disease, excluding asthma requiring medication	No / Yes / Unknown		
Asthma requiring medication	No / Yes / Unknown		
Malignancy	No / Yes / Unknown		
Organ or bone marrow recipient	No / Yes / Unknown		
Chronic neurological disease	No / Yes / Unknown		
Approximate height (cm): Approximate weight (kg):			
Pregnant	No / Yes / Unknown	If yes, trimester: Estimated delivery date:	first /second third / /
Other:			

Case vaccinated with pneumococcal vaccine

No / Yes / Unknown	Date	/	/	

Case vaccinated against influenza in the 12 months prior to the onset of symptoms	No / Yes / Unknown	Date	/	/
If yes, in which country				



### **14. Test Results**

## Laboratory Tests and Results

Origin (where taken)	Place of Test (Testing laboratory)	MOLIS Code	External Reference	Date Sample Taken	Date Sample Received	Type of Sample	Result	Result Date
								/ /
								/ /
								/ /
								/ /

1	5. Serology
Has baseline serology been taken on case?	Y/N/Not sure
If yes, date serology taken?	/ /
Laboratory Name	
Date serology sent to PHE Colindale	/ /

### **CASE FOLLOW-UP FORM 1b – FINAL OUTCOME - Day 14-21**

(after completion of Form 1a)

Unique Case Numb	er	ter compte		1.1.1.	
		1. Repo	rter Details		
Reporter / Investigating officer			Date Repor	ted /	/
			Posit	ion	
Organisation			Phone a extens	ion	
Mobile			Em	nail	
Fax			Dat interview inforn	e of with pant	/ /
2	2. Informant D	etails (if di	fferent from	initial interview)	
Informant Case / other	If other:	relation contact de telep	ship with case tails including bhone number		
<b>3.</b> Out	come/Status at	21 days po	ost symptom	onset (if other spe	cify)
Status (please mark one	of the following):	I''		1	
Recovered		Still ill		Dead	
If yes, date symptoms resolved (able to resume normal activities)	/ /	i		If yes, date of death	/ /
Was the case ever hospitalised?	Yes/No/Don't l	cnow			
If yes, is the patient still hospitalised?	Yes/No/Don't l	know			
Date of admission to hospital and date of discharge if appropriate:					

### **CASE FOLLOW-UP FORM 1b – FINAL OUTCOME - Day 14-21**

(after completion of Form 1a)

If Dead (NB. If this information is not currently available, please leave blank and send through an update as soon as results are known):

Contribution of influenza A(H7N9) to death:	Underlying/primary
	Contributing/secondary
	No contribution to death
	Unknown
Was a post mortem performed:	Yes/No/Don't know
Cause of death as MCCD (Medical Certificate of the cause of death):	
Result of coroner's report where applicable:	

(after completion of Form 1a)

4. Symptoms





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)

### **CASE FOLLOW-UP FORM 1b – FINAL OUTCOME - Day 14-21**

(after completion of Form 1a)

Cardiac arrest	No / Yes / Unknown	Hypotension requiring inotropic support	No / Yes / Unknown	Chest Xray with pneumonia	No / Yes / Unknown	ECMO <sup>13</sup>	No / Yes / Unknown
Date of cardiac arrest	/ / Unknown	Date of use of vasopressors	/ / Unknown	Date of chest xray with pneumonia	/ / Unknown	Date ECMO started:	/ / Unknown
Renal failure	/ / Unknown	Other				Length of ECMO (days)	
Pregnancy	Y/N/ Not applicable	Pregnancy outcome					

### 6. Secondary Bacterial Infections

Date of sample	Site Sputum / Endotracheal aspirate / Pleural fluid / CSF / Blood / Urine / Other	Positive Results Haemophilus influenza / MRSA / Staphylococcus aureus / Streptococcus pneumoniae / E. coli / Other organism (please specify)
/ /		
/ /		
/ /		
/ /		
/ /		

### 7. Treatment with Antivirals

Patient received antivirals for treatment, please mark as appropriate

					1		1
Oseltamivir	No / Yes / Unknown	Date started:	/ / Unknown	Number of days:		Dosage:	
Zanimivir	No / Yes / Unknown	Date started:	/ / Unknown	Number of days:		Dosage:	
Other	No / Yes / Unknown	Date started:	/ / Unknown	Number of days:		Dosage:	
If yes, please state:							

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)

### **CASE FOLLOW-UP FORM 1b – FINAL OUTCOME - Day 14-21**

(after completion of Form 1a)

### 8. Reference Test Results

### Additional Laboratory Tests and Results

Origin (where taken)	Place of Test (Testing laboratory)	MOLIS Code	External Reference	Date Sample Taken	Date Sample Received	Type of Sample	Result	Result Date
								/ /
								/ /
								/ /
								/ /

### CASE FOLLOW-UP FORM 1b – FINAL OUTCOME - Day 14-21 (after completion of Form 1a)

9	<b>).</b> Serology
Has convalescent serology been taken on case?	Y/N/Not sure
If yes, date serology taken?	/ /
Laboratory Name	
Date serology sent to PHE Colindale	/ /

### **INITIAL CONTACT REPORT – 2a**

Confirmed Case num	per NA	Contact ID No. <sup>14</sup>	C	Name o	f confirmed case		
		1. Reporte	r Details				
Reporter			Date Reporte	ed	/	/	
Organisation			Positio	on			
Mobile			Phone ar extensio	nd on			
Fax			Ema	ail			
Date of interview with contact							
2. Infor	mant Detail	s (Details of the <b>p</b>	person prov	viding th	e informat	ion)	
Informant Contact / other	If other:	relationship wi contact details telephor	ith contact s including ne number				
	3. Co	ntact Details (De	tails of the	contact	)		
Forename			Su	rname			
Sex	Male / Fen	nale / Not Known	Date of	fBirth	/	/	
Street Address			Tele	Home phone			
Town			Tele	Work phone			
County			N	Vlobile			
Post Code			Email ac	ddress			
Country of Residence			Preferred of c	mode ontact			
Nationality			N	HS No			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Contact ID numbers should have been issued at time of completion of the Minimum Data Set Form or Form 1a.

### **INITIAL CONTACT REPORT – 2a**



## State dates of contact with the confirmed case from first contact while case was symptomatic until last unprotected contact

Date	Dd/mm/yyyy			
Duration				
(mins)				
	Household /			
	hospital /			
	school / plane			
Setting	/ other			

Date				
Duration				
Setting				

Last unprotected contact with confirmed case without full protection\* (if still in contact please put today's date): \*Full protection is defined as full personal protective equipment (PPE): correctly fitted high filtration respirator (FFP3), gown, gloves and eye protection

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5. Exposure Information for Healthcare Workers

Job title

Place of work

Direct physical contact with the confirmed case (e.g. Hands-on clinical contact)

1

Y / N	

# What type of protective equipment was used by the HCW during contact with confirmed case and how often?

Surgical mask:	Y / N / Don't know	If yes, how often?	<ul> <li>□ Always (100% of time)</li> <li>□ Often (≥50% of time)</li> <li>□ Infrequent (&lt;50% of time)</li> <li>□ Never</li> </ul>
Fit tested and fit checked High filtration respiratory (FFP3):	Y / N / Don't know	If yes, how often?	<ul> <li>□ Always (100% of time)</li> <li>□ Often (≥50% of time)</li> <li>□ Infrequent (&lt;50% of time)</li> <li>□ Never</li> </ul>
Eye protection:	Y / N / Don't know	If yes, how often?	<ul> <li>□ Always (100% of time)</li> <li>□ Often (≥50% of time)</li> <li>□ Infrequent (&lt;50% of time)</li> <li>□ Never</li> </ul>
Gloves:	Y / N / Don't know	If yes, how often?	<ul> <li>□ Always (100% of time)</li> <li>□ Often (≥50% of time)</li> <li>□ Infrequent (&lt;50% of time)</li> <li>□ Never</li> </ul>
Gown:	Y / N / Don't know	If yes, how often?	<ul> <li>□ Always (100% of time)</li> <li>□ Often (≥50% of time)</li> <li>□ Infrequent (&lt;50% of time)</li> <li>□ Never</li> </ul>
Was the contact present w p	hile any aerosol prone rocedures took place?	□ Ye	es 🗆 No
If yes, what procedure List and	were they present at? date if more than one.	1) 2) 3)	Date: / / Date: / / Date: / /
Was the contact wearin th	ng any type of mask at is/these procedure(s)?	<ol> <li>1) □ Surgical □ FFP3</li> <li>2) □ Surgical □ FFP3</li> <li>3) □ Surgical □ FFP3</li> </ol>	3 □ None 3 □ None 3 □ None

### **INITIAL CONTACT REPORT – 2a**



#### History of No / Yes / No / Yes / Shortness of No / Yes / Unknown Sore Throat Fever (≥38°C) Unknown Unknown Breath If Yes, date / / / / If Yes, date If Yes, date Unknown Unknown Unknown No / Yes / Cough If Yes, date Unknown Unknown

#### **Other symptoms:**



### **INITIAL CONTACT REPORT – 2a**

#### 7. Outcome/Status of Contact Please complete only if contact has been ill or is currently ill. Status (please mark one of the following): Still ill Recovered Dead If yes, date symptoms 1 1 If yes, date of death 1 / resolved(able to resume normal activities) Yes/No/Don't know Hospitalised / 1 If yes, date of admission to hospital and date of discharge 1 1 Yes/No/Don't know If yes, still hospitalised

#### If Dead:

(NB. If this information is not currently available, please leave blank and send through an update as soon as results are known):

Contribution of influenza A(H7N9) to death:	Underlying/primary
	Contributing/secondary
	No contribution to death
	Unknown
Was a post mortem performed:	Yes/No/Don't know
Cause of death as MCCD (Medical Certificate of the cause of death):	
Result of coroner's report where applicable:	

### 8. Medical History

### Does the contact have any underlying medical conditions? Complete where appropriate.

Condition	Y/N/Unknown	Comment	
Chronic heart disease	No / Yes / Unknown		
Diabetes	No / Yes / Unknown		
HIV/other immunodeficiency	No / Yes / Unknown		
Chronic kidney disease	No / Yes / Unknown		
Chronic liver disease	No / Yes / Unknown		
Chronic respiratory disease, excluding asthma requiring medication	No / Yes / Unknown		
Malignancy	No / Yes / Unknown		
Organ or bone marrow recipient	No / Yes / Unknown		
Seizure disorder	No / Yes / Unknown		
Chronic neurological disease	No / Yes / Unknown		
Approximate height in cm: Approximate weight in cm:			
Pregnant	No / Yes / Unknown	If yes, trimester: Estimated delivery date:	first / second / third / /
Other:			
Contact vaccinated with pneumococcal vaccine	No / Yes / Unknown	Date of vaccination	

### **INITIAL CONTACT REPORT – 2a**

### 9. Laboratory Tests and Results

Origin (where taken)	Place of Test (testing laboratory)	MOLIS Code	External Reference	Date Sample Taken	Date Sample Received	Type of Sample	Result	Result Date
								/ /
								/ /
								/ /
								/ /
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••								

10. Serology				
Has baseline serology been taken on case?	Y/N/Not sure			
If yes, date serology taken?	/ /			
Laboratory Name				
Date sent to PHE Colindale				



# State dates of contact with the confirmed case from first contact while index case was symptomatic until last unprotected contact

Date				
Duration				
	Household /			
	hospital /			
	school / plane			
Setting	/ other			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Contact ID numbers should have been issued at time of completion of the Minimum Data Set Form or Form 1a.

### **CONTACT FOLLOW UP FORM 2b – DAY 10**





### Appendix A: FF100 Form Completion Guidance

These notes are to provide guidance to those completing the forms. It is suggested that these investigations could be divided into teams – these could include a 'case reporter' team, a 'contact reporter' team and 'go to' team who would liaise with additional data sources other than the case or contact such as hospitals, laboratories etc.

(a) FF100 Initial Case Report Form 1a – This form should be completed predominately by the 'Case' reporter team. This form should be completed as soon as the PHE Centre is notified by the Emergency Operations team at CIDSC, PHE.

Section	Sources	Verified against
Case Classification	Case Reporter / EOC	
	Colindale	
Reporter Details	Case Reporter	
Informant Details	Informant	
Patient Details	Informant	
GP Details	Informant	PDS matching (by EOC?)
Presenting illness	Informant	Healthcare provider / review of medical records
Exposures in the 10	Informant	
days before onset		
Medical history	Informant	Healthcare provider
		/ GP / review of
		medical records
Treatment & prophylaxis	Informant / interview	Review of medical
with antivirals	with healthcare	records
	provider	
Hospitalisation	Informant / Hospital	HES
Test results	Testing laboratory	Datamart
Contact Details	Informant	

(b) FF100 Case Follow-Up Form 1b – This form should be completed by the 'Case' reporter team and should be completed 21 days after symptom onset of the case.

Section	Sources	Verified against
Final case classification	Contact Reporter / EOC	
	Colindale	
Reporter details	Contact Reporter	
Informant details	Informant	
Outcome/Status at 21 days post	Informant	ONS mortality, PDS,
symptom onset		GP/Hospital
Illness	Informant	Healthcare provider /
		review of medical records
Clinical Course/Complications	Informant / interview with	Review of medical
	healthcare provider	records
Treatment with antivirals	Informant / interview with	Review of medical
	healthcare provider	records
Treatment with antibiotics	Informant / interview with	Review of medical

	healthcare provider	records
Interaction with NHS	Informant / Hospital	HES
Reference Test Results	Testing laboratory	Datamart
Bacterial Infections	Testing laboratory	Lab-base/MOLIS

(c) FF100 Initial Contact Report Form 2a – This form should be completed by the 'Contacts' reporter team and should be completed after the Initial Case Report from has been completed by the 'Case' Reporter team, ideally within 24 hours.

Section	Sources	Verified against
Reporter Details	Contact reporter	
Informant Details	Informant	
Contact Details	Informant	
Exposure Information	Informant	
Illness in contacts	Informant	Healthcare provider /
		review of medical records
Treatment & prophylaxis with	Informant, interview with	Review of medical
antivirals	healthcare provider	records
Outcome/Status	Informant	ONS mortality, PDS, GP /
		hospital
Case classification	Contact reporter	
Virological Tests	Testing laboratory	Datamart
Medical History	Informant	Healthcare provider / GP /
		review of medical records

### (d) FF100 Contact Follow-Up Form 2b

Section	Sources	Verified against
Reporter Details	Contact reporter	
Informant Details	Informant	
Final Contact Classification	Contact reporter	
Exposure Information	Informant	
Illness in contacts	Informant	Healthcare provider /
		review of medical records
Clinical Course/Complications	Informant / interview with	Review of medical
	healthcare provider	records
Treatment & prophylaxis with	Informant, interview with	Review of medical
antivirals	healthcare provider	records
Treatment with antibiotics	Informant, interview with	Review of medical
	healthcare provider	records
Outcome Status	Informant	ONS, PDS, GP / Hospital
Virological Tests	Testing laboratory	Datamart
Bacterial Infections	Testing laboratory	Lab-base/MOLIS

### **Appendix B: Contact symptom diary**

Please complete the following questions in this diary each day for the next 10 days. In the event you develop any of these symptoms, please inform your local Health Protection Team.

Contact ID No.

C.....



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