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| **Text  Description automatically generated** **Data collection form for toxigenic C. diphtheriae**  **among asylum seekers**  CONFIDENTIAL DIP004/AS |
|  **Confirmed toxigenic *C. diphtheriae* infections in Asylum Seekers** |
| **Personal details** | Date form completed: Date form completed |
| ­­­­HPZone No.: Enter text HPZone No.Home Office ID: Home Office ID no.Country of birth: Country of origin | Patient name: ­­­­ Patient nameDate of birth: Patient DOB Gender: Male [ ]  Female [ ]  NK/Other [ ]  |
| **Settings (arrival at and travel between UK settings – add rows as necessary)** |
| Date of arrival to UK: Enter date of arrival |
| Current location: Enter current location |
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|  | **Location (include intake units)** | **Date of arrival to setting**  |
| **Setting 1** | Setting 1 name | Date arrival setting 1 |
| **Setting 2** | Setting 2 name | Date arrival setting 2 |
| **Setting 3** | Setting 3 name | Date arrival setting 3 |
|  |  |  |

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| **Clinical information** |
| Did the patient have any symptoms?  **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  | If not known, was onset prior to arrival in UK? **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  |
| Date of onset of first symptom: Enter date of symptom onset |
| Sore throat:  | **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  | Skin lesions: | **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  |
| Membrane:  | **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  | Site(s) of lesions: | Enter details of site(s) |
| Fever: | **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  | Size of lesions: | **<2cm2** [ ]  **>2cm2** [ ]  |
| Stridor: | **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  | Number of lesions: | **1** [ ]  **2-5** [ ]  **5+** [ ]  |
| Other: | **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  | Typical presentation of diphtheria lesion?1 | **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  |
| **Specify other:**  Enter any other symptoms |
| Was the patient hospitalised? **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  |
| Did the patient receive DAT?  **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  | Date DAT given: Date DAT given |
| **Swabs** |
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|  | **Site** | **Date collected** | **Local lab results (positive/negative)** |
| [ ]  | Throat Swab  | Enter date sample collected | Positive/Negative |
| [ ]  | Nose Swab  | Enter date sample collected  | Positive/Negative  |
| [ ]  | Wound Swab | Enter date sample collected | Positive/Negative |

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| Any other organisms isolated? For example, GAS  |
| **Treatment** |
| Type of antibiotics | [ ]  Azithromycin [ ]  Clarithromycin [ ]  Erythromycin |
|  | [ ]  Penicillin [ ]  Other (please describe) Enter other antibiotic  |
| Date antibiotics started: | Enter start date |
| Did patient receive antibiotics as part of mass prophylaxis2? **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  |
| Date prophylaxis course started: Date prophylaxis dose |
| Did patient receive a vaccination as part of mass vaccination? **Yes** [ ]  **No** [ ]  **NK** [ ]  |
| Date of vaccination: Date vaccination |
| **Travel** |
| Travel history prior to UK arrival (if known) | Enter list of countries, duration of stay |
| 1 Cutaneous diphtheria lesions start as vesicles and quickly form small, clearly demarcated and sometimes multiple, ulcers that may be difficult to distinguish from impetigo. The classic description of diphtheritic lesions is that they are usually covered with an eschar, a hard bluish-grey membrane that is slightly raised.2 As per [recommended intervention](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/diphtheria-public-health-control-and-management-in-england-and-wales) for all residents in initial reception centres after 31 October 2022 |
| **Please upload the completed surveillance form to the HPZone case record or send by email to the National Team at** **diphtheria\_tetanus@ukhsa.gov.uk** **or** **phe.diphtheria.tetanus@nhs.net****. Please ensure the case record has been assigned the Diphtheria 2022/23 congregation context.** |