IREDELL COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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HEALTH DIRECTOR

Fax Cover Sheet



Date Sent: 12/13/19 Number of Pages: 2	Everyone, Everywhere, Everyday!		
To: Local Medical Community Company:	Promoting & Offering:		
Fax Number: sent blast fax	 Flu Shot Clinics Family Planning Services 		
From: Iredell County Health Department	 Prenatal/Maternal Health Services Providing Laboratory Services STD Services 		
Title: Fax Number: 704-871-3474	 Women Infants and Children Nutrition Services 		
Phone Number: 704-878-5300	Physicals: Sports Work		
Confidential: □Yes ☑No	CollegeDOTWomen's Health		
Urgent: □ Yes ☑No	Health Assessment and Planning:		
Sending Division: □Executive □Administration □Clinical Services □Environmental Health □Development & Promotion	 Evaluating County Health Status Monitoring & Reducing Health Hazards Reducing Specific Disease and Injury Providing Emergency Preparedness and Response Issuing Health Advisories & News Releases 		
Message from NC DHHS: The CDC notified the NC DHHS about a national increase in cases of disseminated gonococcal infections (DGI). Below are some recommendations for clinicians if there is a clinical suspicion for DGI.	 Implementing Policies, Processes, and Environmental Changes to Improve Health Providing Health Education & Information Planning Partnerships with Health Care Providers Improving Healthy Eating, Active Living and Tobaccofree Living Improving Access to Health Care 		
	 Environmental Health: Ensuring Water Quality Monitoring Waste Disposal Fighting Pollution 		

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Ensuring Sanitation

Enforcing Health and Safety Codes



ROY COOPER • Governor

MANDY COHEN, MD, MPH • Secretary

MARK T. BENTON • Assistant Secretary for Public Health

Division of Public Health

To: North Carolina Clinicians and Laboratorians

From: Victoria Mobley, MD MPH, HIV/STD Medical Director

Scott Shone, PhD, HCLD(ABB), Director, NC State Laboratory of Public Health

Subject: National Increase in Disseminated Gonococcal Infection

12/10/2019

Dear Colleagues,

On December 5, 2019, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention notified the North Carolina Division of Public Health about a national increase in cases of disseminated gonococcal infections (DGI). DGI occurs when the sexually transmitted pathogen *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* invades the bloodstream and spreads to distant sites in the body, leading to clinical findings such as septic arthritis, polyarthralgia, tenosynovitis, petechial/pustular skin lesions, bacteremia, or, on rare occasions, endocarditis or meningitis. DGI is uncommon and thought to occur in 0.5-3% of untreated gonorrhea cases. Cultures from disseminated sites of infection are often negative and mucosal sites of infection (e.g. urogenital, rectal, or pharyngeal) are often asymptomatic and not tested before empiric antimicrobial treatment is started despite having a higher diagnostic yield. As a result, DGI is usually a clinical diagnosis without microbiologic confirmation, which likely contributes to underdiagnosis and treatment delays.

While North Carolina has experienced a 58% increase in reported gonorrhea cases during 2014-2018, we have not observed an increase in the reports of potential DGI cases, which continue to represent approximately 0.5-1% of untreated gonococcal infections.

Recommendations for Clinicians

If there is clinical suspicion for DGI, clinicians are asked to:

- Obtain both nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT) and culture specimens from the disseminated site(s) of infection- e.g., skin, synovial fluid, blood, or CSF.
- Obtain both NAAT and culture specimens from all urogenital and extragenital sites where exposure might have occurred (based on a thorough sexual history).
- Request antimicrobial susceptibility testing of all N. gonorrhoeae isolates from patients with known or suspected DGI.
- Utilize the <u>CDC STD Treatment Guidelines (https://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/gonorrhea.htm)</u>, in conjunction with an infectious disease consultation, to manage DGI cases.
- Report all suspected DGI cases to your local health department using NC Division of Public Health
 Communicable Disease Report form (https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/cd/docs/dhhs_2124.pdf).
 Local health department contact information is available at
 https://www.ncdhhs.gov/divisions/public-health/county-health-departments.

Clinical consultation for DGI management is available through the <u>STD Clinical Consultation Network</u> (https://www.stdccn.org/). Please contact the Communicable Disease Branch with any questions regarding the reporting of potential DGI cases, (919) 733-3419.

Recommendations for Local, Clinical, and Commercial laboratories

- Send all clinical isolates or subcultures from suspected DGI cases to the North Carolina State Laboratory of Public Health (NCSLPH).
- Isolates should be sent to NCSLPH on Chocolate slants with fresh growth (24 to 48 hours old). If culture plates are >48 hours old, they must be subcultured, incubated, and sent once fresh growth is present.
- Slant cultures should be overlaid with sterile broth (such as infusion broth) to within one inch of the top of the tube, sealed with tape, and placed in a leak-proof container before shipping to help preserve organism viability.
- Complete the entire <u>NCSLPH Atypical Bacteriology Form 4121</u>
 (https://slph.ncpublichealth.com/Forms/4121-SpecAtypBact-20170808.pdf) in addition to indicating "GC Culture Suspect DGI", and examine for GC within specimen type section, and list any antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) results within the "Other" section of the form (see example below).
- Plainly label GC culture "suspect DGI" and "DO NOT REFRIGERATE" on the outside of the package, and address to "Atypical Bacteriology" and include completed NCSLPH Atypical Bacteriology Form 4121.
- Do not ship on Fridays, weekends, or State holidays.
- The submitting laboratory should maintain an additional culture in the event the isolate does not survive shipment.
- Questions can be directed to the NCSLPH Atypical Bacteriology bench at (919)807-8606.

	Collection Date:	Reason fo	or Testing (ICD-10 Dx Code):	
Specimen	Specimen Type: I Isolated Organism (describe): GC Culture Suspect DGI Smear Clinical Examine For: Presumptive GC Legionella DFA for confirmation GC Listeria GC Listeria GC Susceptibility Vibrio N. meningitides Group H. influenza Type Bordetella PCR Bordetella Culture	☐ Blood ☐ CSF ☐ Urine ☐ Sterile ☐ Wound ☐ Genital ☐ Other:	□ Bronchial Lavage □ Throat/Pharyngeal Body Fluid Site: I Site: Laboratory Number:	□ Sputum
**For Reference ID: describe organism, including biochemical reactions: ANY AST RESULTS **Box Reference ID: describe organism, including biochemical reactions:				RESULTS