Local ID Number: _____

California Department of Public Health Center for Infectious Diseases Division of Communicable Disease Control Infectious Diseases Branch Surveillance and Statistics Section MS 7306, P.O. Box 997377 Sacramento, CA 95899-7377

NEONATAL LISTERIOSIS CASE REPORT

Neonatal listeriosis is defined as illness in live born infants (<28 days old). Neonates and mothers should be reported separately when each meets the case definition. Each neonatal listeriosis case-patient should be linked to a maternal listeriosis incident. Maternal food exposure information for neonatal listeriosis patients should be filled out in the maternal record. Pregnancy loss and intrauterine fetal demise are both considered maternal outcomes and thus should be included on the maternal listeriosis case report form.

THIS FORM SHOULD ONLY BE COMPLETED FOR LIVE BIRTHS

-											
PATIENT II	NFORMATION										
Last Name First Name			Middle Name Suffix			Suffix	Primary Language				
				1					☐ English		
Social Secur	ity Number (9 digits	s)		DOB (mm/dd	/уууу)		Age	☐ Years ☐ Months	☐ Spanish		
								□ Days	Other:		
Address Nun	mber & Street – Res	sidence			Anart	ment / L	I Init Numi	her	Ethnicity (check one)		
7144700071477	moor a orrect rec	nacricc			ripari	mone, o	THE TVOITH	561	☐ Hispanic/Latino ☐ Non-Hispanic/Non-La	atino	
City / Town					State		Zip (Code	☐ Unknown	auno	
							'		Race(s)		
Census Trac	t	County of	Residenc	е	Coun	try of Re	sidence		(check all that apply, rad	ce descriptions on page 5)	
										m should be based on the	
Country of B	irth		If n	ot U.S. Born - L	Date of	Arrival i	n U.S. (r	mm/dd/yyyy)	patient's self-identity or self-reporting. Therefore, patients should be offered the option of selecting more than one racial designation.		
Home Telepl	hone	Cel	llular Phor	ne / Pager		Work /	School 7	Telephone	☐ American Indian or Alaska Native		
									☐ Asian (check all that a	apply, see list on page 5)	
E-mail Addre	ess			Other Electronic Contact Information					☐ Asian Indian	☐ Korean	
Work / School	al Location			Work / School Contact					□ Bangladeshi	☐ Laotian	
VVOIK / SCHOOL	or Location			Work / School Contact					☐ Cambodian	☐ Malaysian	
Gender									☐ Chinese	□ Pakistani	
☐ Female	☐ Trans female / tr	answoman	□ Ge	nderqueer or n	on-bina	ary 🗆	Unknow	'n	☐ Filipino	☐ Sri Lankan	
☐ Male	☐ Trans male/ tran	sman		ntity not listed				d to answer	☐ Hmong ☐ Indonesian	□ Taiwanese □ Thai	
Pregnant?				If Yes, Est. De	livery l	Date (mr	n/dd/yyy	y)	☐ Japanese	☐ Vietnamese	
□ Yes □ N	lo □ Unknown								☐ Other:		
Medical Reco	ord Number			Patient's Pare	nt/Gua	rdian Na	ame		☐ Black or African-Ame		
									☐ Native Hawaiian or O	ther Pacific Islander	
									(check all that apply,		
									☐ Native Hawaiian	□ Samoan	
									□ Fijian	□ Tongan	
									☐ Guamanian		
									Other:		
									□ White		
									☐ Other:		
									□ Unknown		
ADDITION	AL PATIENT DE	MOGRAP	HICS								
Sex Assigned	d at Birth	Se	xual Oriei	ntation							
□ Female	□ Unknown			kual or straight			☐ Ques	tioning, unsure	e, or patient doesn't know	☐ Declined to answer	
□ Male	☐ Declined to ans		Gay, lesb Bisexual	ian, or same-ge	ender l	oving	□ Orien	tation not listed	d	□ Unknown	

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California Department of Public Health

Outcome?

Complications

☐ Born alive but died ☐ Survived ☐ Unknown

First three letters of patient's last name:													
CLINICAL INFORMA	TION												
CLINICAL INFORMATION Physician Name - Last Name SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS Gestational Age at Birth Delivery Type Vaginal C-Section Clinical Presentation(s) Yes No United Sections Bacteremia/sepsis Central nervous system infection Pneumonia Granulomatosis infantisepticum Other Signs and Symptoms of Illness (e.g., respiratory distributions) HOSPITALIZATION – DETAILS Hospital Name 1 Street Address				First Name Telephone Numb				e Numbei	r				
SIGNS AND SYMPTO	омѕ												
Gestational Age at Birth Clinical Presentation(s)				Section	□ Unkno	wn	Symptomatic? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐	Onse	Onset Date (mm/dd/yyyy)				
		Yes	No	Unk	If Yes, s	pecify							
, ,													
Central nervous system infection													
Pneumonia													
Granulomatosis infantise	epticum												
Other Signs and Sympto	oms of Illne	ess (e.g., r	respirator	y distres:	s, tempera	ture inst	ability, bradycardia	or tachycardia, a	apnea, fee	ding intole	rance) (s	specify)	
HOSPITALIZATION -	- DETAIL	.s											
Hospital Name 1	Street A	ddress						Admit Date (r	mm/dd/yyy	y)			
City							Discharge / 7	ransfer Da	ate (mm/de	d/yyyy)			
	State	Zip Code	e Te	lephone	Number			Medical Reco	ord Numbe	r Discha	arge Diag	nosis	
Hospital Name 2	Street A	ddress	l					Admit Date (mm/dd/yyyy)					
	City							Discharge / Transfer Date (mm/dd/yyyy)					
	State	Zip Code	e Te	lephone	Number			Medical Reco	ord Numbe	r Discha	arge Diag	nosis	
HOSPITALIZATION -	- DETAIL	S – NEC	ONATAL	-						•			
Admitted to the Neonata ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unkr		Care Uni	t?	7	reatment								
Notes				·									
Please attach a copy of	the discha	rge summ	nary.								_	_	
OUTCOME													

NEONATAL LISTERIOSIS CASE REPORT

If Died, Date of Death (mm/dd/yyyy)

__(mm/dd/yyyy)

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If Survived,

Survived as of __

NEONATAL LISTE	RIOSIS	CASE F	REPORT

First three letters of		
patient's last name:		

EPIDEMIOLOGIC INFORMATION	l							
Listeriosis is typically transmitted to the the mother is considered the source ar					tances of n	eonatal listeriosis,		
Was exposure information completed for the patient's mother? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown			If No, specify reason □ Lost to follow-up □ Refused interview □ Mother not suspected to be source of infection □ Other (specify):					
Maternal Case ID/CalREDIE ID		+		se Classification				
Is the patient part of a multiple birth? □ Yes □ No □ Unknown			ovid	d □ Probable □ Suspect de details/outcome/ID orn sibling should be entered as	a separate	neonatal listeriosis case)		
If the mother was NOT the suspected s	source of transmission, spe	ecify below.						
Did patient consume anything other tha ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown	an breast milk?	If Yes, pr	ovio	de details				
Was hospital (nosocomial) transmissio □ Yes □ No	n the suspected source of	infection?		If Yes, provide details in Notes.				
LABORATORY RESULTS SUMM	IARY							
Neonatal Specimen Type 1 ☐ Blood ☐ CSF	Type of Test ☐ Culture ☐ CIDT I Result	□ Other (sp	ecit	fy):		Collection Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		
☐ Meconium	☐ L. monocytogenes	☐ Other <i>Li</i>	ster	ria species (specify):		Negative		
☐ Tracheal aspirate ☐ Other (specify):	Laboratory Name	Sta		State/Loca	ate/Local Laboratory Specimen ID			
□ None collected	Whole Genome Seque	ncing ID	cing ID Whole Genome Sequencing Allele Code			Outbreak Code		
Neonatal Specimen Type 2 □ Blood	Type of Test ☐ Culture ☐ CIDT I	Collection Date (mm/dd/yyyy) □ Other (specify):						
☐ CSF ☐ Meconium	Result	□ Other <i>Li</i>	ster	ria species (specify):		_ □ Negative		
☐ Tracheal aspirate ☐ Other (specify): ☐ None collected	Laboratory Name				al Laboratory Specimen ID			
☐ None collected	Whole Genome Seque	ncing ID Whole Genome Sequencing Alle			lele Code	lele Code Outbreak Code		
MATERNAL LABORATORY RES	ULTS			,				
Was a maternal specimen collected? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown	Maternal Laboratory ID		Maternal Specimen Type □ Blood □ CSF □ Placenta □ Other (specify):					
	Result □ L. monocytogenes □	☐ Other <i>Lis</i> :	teria	a species (specify):		□ Negative		
NOTES / REMARKS								
REPORTING AGENCY								
Investigator Name	Local Health Jurisdiction		Tele	ephone Number	Date F	orm Completed (mm/dd/yyyy)		
First Reported By ☐ Clinician ☐ Laboratory ☐ Other (s	specify):							
DISEASE CASE CLASSIFICATION	ON							
Case Classification (see case definition ☐ Confirmed ☐ Probable ☐ Suspe								

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NEONATAL LISTER	RIOSIS	CASE F	REPORT	-

First three letters of	
patient's last name:	

CASE DEFINITION

LISTERIOSIS (2019)

CLINICAL DESCRIPTION

Invasive listeriosis:

<u>Systemic illness</u> caused by *L. monocytogenes* manifests most commonly as bacteremia or central nervous system infection. Other manifestations can include pneumonia, peritonitis, endocarditis, and focal infections of joints and bones.

<u>Pregnancy-associated listeriosis</u> has generally been classified as illness occurring in a pregnant woman or in an infant aged ≤ 28 days. Listeriosis may result in pregnancy loss (fetal loss before 20 weeks gestation), intrauterine fetal demise (≥ 20 weeks gestation), pre-term labor, or neonatal infection, while causing minimal or no systemic symptoms in the mother. Pregnancy loss and intrauterine fetal demise are considered to be maternal outcomes.

<u>Neonatal listeriosis</u> commonly manifests as bacteremia, central nervous system infection, and pneumonia, and is associated with high fatality rates. Transmission of *Listeria* from mother to baby transplacentally or during delivery is almost always the source of early-onset neonatal infections (diagnosed between birth and 6 days), and the most likely source of late-onset neonatal listeriosis (diagnosed between 7–28 days).

Non-invasive Listeria infections:

Listeria infection manifesting as an isolate from a non-invasive clinical specimen suggestive of a non-invasive infection; includes febrile gastroenteritis, urinary tract infection, and wound infection.

LABORATORY CRITERIA FOR DIAGNOSIS

Confirmatory laboratory evidence:

Isolation of *L. monocytogenes* from a specimen collected from a normally sterile site reflective of an invasive infection (e.g., blood or cerebrospinal fluid or, less commonly: pleural, peritoneal, pericardial, hepatobiliary, or vitreous fluid; orthopedic site such as bone, bone marrow, or joint; or other sterile sites including organs such as spleen, liver, and heart, but not sources such as urine, stool, or external wounds);

OR

For maternal isolates: In the setting of pregnancy, pregnancy loss, intrauterine fetal demise, or birth, isolation of *L. monocytogenes* from products of conception (e.g., chorionic villi, placenta, fetal tissue, umbilical cord blood, amniotic fluid) collected at the time of delivery;

OR

For neonatal isolates: In the setting of live birth, isolation of *L. monocytogenes* from a non-sterile neonatal specimen (e.g., meconium, tracheal aspirate, but not products of conception) collected within 48 hours of delivery.

Presumptive laboratory evidence:

Detection of *L. monocytogenes* by culture-independent diagnostic testing (CIDT) in a specimen collected from a normally sterile site (e.g., blood or cerebrospinal fluid or, less commonly: pleural, peritoneal, pericardial, hepatobiliary, or vitreous fluid; orthopedic site such as bone, bone marrow, or joint; or other sterile sites including organs such as spleen, liver, and heart, but not sources such as urine, stool, or external wounds);

OR

<u>For maternal isolates</u>: In the setting of pregnancy, pregnancy loss, intrauterine fetal demise, or birth, detection of *L. monocytogenes* by CIDT from products of conception (e.g., chorionic villi, placenta, fetal tissue, umbilical cord blood, amniotic fluid) collected at the time of delivery;

OR

For neonatal isolates: In the setting of live birth, detection of *L. monocytogenes* by CIDT from a non-sterile neonatal specimen (e.g., meconium, tracheal aspirate, but not products of conception) collected within 48 hours of delivery.

Supportive laboratory evidence:

Isolation of *L. monocytogenes* from a clinical specimen collected from a non-invasive clinical specimen, e.g., stool, urine, wound, other than those specified under maternal and neonatal specimens in the Confirmatory laboratory evidence section.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC LINKAGE

For probable maternal cases

A mother who does not meet the confirmed case criteria, **BUT** who gave birth to a neonate who meets confirmatory or presumptive laboratory evidence for diagnosis, **AND** neonatal specimen was collected up to 28 days of birth.

OR

For probable neonatal cases

Neonate(s) who do not meet the confirmed case criteria, **AND** Whose mother meets confirmatory or presumptive laboratory evidence for diagnosis from products of conception, **OR** A clinically compatible neonate whose mother meets confirmatory or presumptive laboratory evidence for diagnosis from a normally sterile site.

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NEONATAL LISTEI	RIOSIS	CASE I	REPORT	

First three letters of		
patient's last name:		

CASE DEFINITION (continued)

CASE CLASSIFICATION

Confirmed

A person who meets confirmatory laboratory evidence.

Probable

A person who meets the presumptive laboratory evidence;

ΩR

A mother or neonate who meets the epidemiologic linkage but who does not have confirmatory laboratory evidence.

Suspect

A person with supportive laboratory evidence.

CASE CLASSIFICATION COMMENTS

RACE DESCRIPTIONS

Pregnancy loss and intrauterine fetal demise are considered maternal outcomes and would be counted as a single case in the mother.

Cases in neonates and mothers should be reported separately when each meets the case definition. A case in a neonate is counted if live-born.

ace		Description								
merican Indian or Alaska Na	tive	Patient has origins i	in any of the original people	es of North and South Americ	ca (including Central America).					
sian		(e.g., including Ban	Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent e.g., including Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam).							
ack or African American		Patient has origins i	in any of the black racial gr	oups of Africa.						
ative Hawaiian or Other Pac	ific Islander	Patient has origins i	in any of the original people	es of Hawaii, Guam, America	n Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.					
hite		Patient has origins i	n any of the original people	es of Europe, the Middle Eas	t, or North Africa.					
SIAN GROUPS										
Bangladeshi	• Filipino	•	Japanese	Maldivian	Sri Lankan					
Bhutanese	 Hmong 	•	Korean	 Nepalese 	 Taiwanese 					
Burmese	 Indian 	•	Laotian	 Okinawan 	• Thai					
Cambodian	 Indonesiar 	1 •	Madagascar	 Pakistani 	 Vietnamese 					
Chinese	 Iwo Jiman 	•	Malaysian	 Singaporean 						
ATIVE HAWAIIAN AND	OTHER PACIF	IC ISLANDER GR	ROUPS							
Carolinian	Kiribati	•	Micronesian	 Pohnpeian 	Tahitian					
Chamorro	 Kosraean 	•	Native Hawaiian	 Polynesian 	 Tokelauan 					
Chuukese	 Mariana Is 	lander •	New Hebrides	 Saipanese 	 Tongan 					
Fijian	 Marshalles 	se •	Palauan	 Samoan 	 Yapese 					
Guamanian	 Melanesia 	n •	Papua New Guinean	Solomon Islander						
	ack or African American ative Hawaiian or Other Pac thite SIAN GROUPS Bangladeshi Bhutanese Burmese Cambodian Chinese ATIVE HAWAIIAN AND Carolinian Chamorro Chuukese Fijian	merican Indian or Alaska Native sian ack or African American ative Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander thite SIAN GROUPS Bangladeshi Filipino Bhutanese Indian Cambodian Indonesiar Chinese Iwo Jiman ATIVE HAWAIIAN AND OTHER PACIF Carolinian Kiribati Chamorro Kosraean Chuukese Mariana Is Fijian Marshalles	merican Indian or Alaska Native Patient has origins in (e.g., including Ban Philippine Islands, in ack or African American Patient has origins in the Patient has origins in active Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Patient has origins in Patient has origins in the Patient has origins in the Patient has origins in the Patient has origins in	Patient has origins in any of the original people (e.g., including Bangladesh, Cambodia, China Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam). ack or African American ack or African American Patient has origins in any of the black racial grative Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Patient has origins in any of the black racial grative Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Patient has origins in any of the original people Patient has origins in a	Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of North and South American Indian or Alaska Native Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast (e.g., including Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Ko Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam). ack or African American Patient has origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, American Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East Patient has origi					

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