

# **AIR FORCE REPORTABLE EVENTS**

## **GUIDELINES & CASE DEFINITIONS**

**An Air Force addendum to the  
TRI-SERVICE  
REPORTABLE EVENTS  
GUIDELINES & CASE DEFINITIONS**

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**MAY 2004**

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## AIR FORCE REPORTABLE MEDICAL EVENT LIST

<b>Condition</b>	<b>ICD-9 Code</b>
1. Chancroid	099.0
2. Granuloma Inguinale	099.2
3. Lymphogranuloma Venereum	099.1
4. Hepatitis D (Delta), Acute	070.52
5. Hepatitis E, Acute	070.53
6. Hepatitis, Viral, Unspecified	070.9
7. Monkeypox, Human	057.8
8. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	079.82

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**CHANCROID (CDC)****ICD-9: 099.0****Clinical description**

A sexually transmitted disease characterized by painful genital ulceration and inflammatory inguinal adenopathy. The disease is caused by infection with *Haemophilus ducreyi*.

**Laboratory criteria for diagnosis**

Isolation of *H. ducreyi* from a clinical specimen.

**Case classification**

**Probable:** A clinically compatible case with both of the following:

- No evidence of *Treponema pallidum* infection by darkfield microscopic examination of ulcer exudate or by a serologic test for syphilis performed greater than or equal to 7 days after onset of ulcers.
- Either a clinical presentation of the ulcer(s) not typical of disease caused by *herpes simplex virus* (HSV) or a culture negative for HSV.

**Confirmed:** A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

**Required Comments**

None.

**Additional Considerations**

None.

**GRANULOMA INGUINALE (CDC)****ICD-9: 099.2****Clinical description**

A slowly progressive ulcerative disease of the skin and lymphatics of the genital and perianal area caused by infection with *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis*. A clinically compatible case would have one or more painless or minimally painful granulomatous lesions in the anogenital area.

**Laboratory criteria for diagnosis**

Demonstration of intracytoplasmic Donovan bodies in Wright or Giemsa-stained smears or biopsies of granulation tissue.

**Case classification**

**Confirmed:** A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

**Required Comments**

None.

**Additional Considerations**

None.

**LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM (CDC)****ICD-9: 099.1****Clinical description**

Infection with L1, L2, or, L3 serovars of *Chlamydia trachomatis* may result in a disease characterized by genital lesions, suppurative regional lymphadenopathy, or hemorrhagic proctitis. The infection is usually sexually transmitted.

**Laboratory criteria for diagnosis**

Any of the following:

- Isolation of *C. trachomatis*, serotype L1, L2, or L3 from clinical specimen.
- Demonstration by immunofluorescence of inclusion bodies in leukocytes of an inguinal lymph node (bubo) aspirate.
- Positive microimmunofluorescent serologic test for a lymphogranuloma venereum strain of *C. trachomatis*.

**Case classification**

**Probable:** A clinically compatible case with one or more tender fluctuant inguinal lymph nodes or characteristic proctogenital lesions with supportive laboratory findings of a single *C. trachomatis* complement fixation titer of greater than 64.

**Confirmed:** A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

**Required Comments**

None.

**Additional Considerations**

None.

**HEPATITIS D (DELTA), ACUTE****ICD-9: 070.52****Clinical description**

A viral disease usually with abrupt onset of signs and symptoms resembling those of hepatitis B. HDV infection can be acquired either as a coinfection with HBV or as a superinfection of persons with chronic HBV infection. Persons with HBV-HDV coinfection may have more severe acute disease and a higher risk of fulminant hepatitis (2% -20%) compared with those infected with HBV alone; however, chronic HBV infection appears to occur less frequently in persons with HBV-HDV coinfection.

**Laboratory criteria for diagnosis**

Hepatitis B surface antigen (HbsAg) or IgM anti-HBc positive and antibody to hepatitis delta virus positive.

**Case classification**

*Confirmed:* A case that meets the clinical case definition and is laboratory confirmed.

**Required Comments**

None.

**Additional Considerations**

None.

**HEPATITIS E, ACUTE****ICD-9: 070.53****Clinical description**

A viral disease with abrupt onset of illness. Typical clinical signs and symptoms of acute hepatitis E are similar to those of other types of viral hepatitis and include abdominal pain, anorexia, dark urine, fever, hepatomegaly, jaundice, malaise, nausea, and vomiting. Other less common symptoms include arthralgia, diarrhea, pruritus, and urticarial rash. In most hepatitis E outbreaks, the highest rates of clinically evident disease have been in young to middle age adults; lower disease rates in younger age groups may be the result of anicteric and/or subclinical HEV infection. No evidence of chronic infection has been detected in long-term follow-up of patients with hepatitis E.

**Laboratory criteria for diagnosis**

No serologic tests to diagnose HEV infection are commercially available in the United States. However, several diagnostic tests are available in research laboratories, including enzyme immunoassays and Western blot assays to detect IgM and IgG anti-HEV in serum, polymerase chain reaction tests to detect HEV RNA in serum and stool, and immunofluorescent antibody blocking assays to detect antibody to HEV antigen in serum and liver.

**Case classification**

*Confirmed:* A case that meets the clinical case definition and is laboratory confirmed.

**Required Comments**

None.

**Additional Considerations**

None.



**HEPATITIS, VIRAL, UNSPECIFIED****ICD-9: 070.9****Clinical description**

A case of hepatitis of viral origin not otherwise identified as resulting from a known viral organism.

**Laboratory criteria for diagnosis**

None.

**Case classification**

*Confirmed:* A clinically compatible case in which other (known) forms of viral hepatitis have been ruled out.

**Required Comments**

None.

**Additional Considerations**

None.

**MONKEYPOX, HUMAN*****ICD-9: 057.8***

Because human monkeypox is an emerging infectious disease, the case definition is still evolving. See

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/monkeypox/casedefinition.htm>

for the most current case definition.

**SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (SARS)*****ICD-9: 079.82***

Because SARS is an emerging infectious disease, the case definition is still evolving. See

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/sars/casedefinition.htm>

for the most current case definition.