



September 16, 2014

Health Advisory

Enterovirus-D68 (EV-D68) Testing

The North Dakota Department of Health (NDDoH) provides the following information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) regarding enterovirus D-68 (EVD-68) testing, as well as specific guidance for North Dakota health care providers and laboratories.

EVD-68 continues to be reported in many states. Although no confirmed cases have been reported in North Dakota, hospitals in Bismarck, Fargo and Grand Forks indicate an increase in their pediatric census. Specific testing for EV-D68 is available through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for certain cases. CDC is prioritizing testing for children with severe illness (i.e. admitted into the pediatric intensive care unit) and a preliminary respiratory viral panel that indicates an infection with rhinovirus or enterovirus. Given this prioritization, the North Dakota Department of Health will accept samples and forward them to the CDC based on these criteria:

- The child is admitted into the pediatric intensive care or hospital and has a severe respiratory illness
- Other pathogens have been ruled out as the probable cause of illness (preferred but not required)
- A respiratory viral panel or viral culture indicates an infection with either rhinovirus or enterovirus (preferred but not required)
- The health-care provider must consult with and receive authorization from the NDDoH laboratory before sending any specimens for testing

If a child meets the above criteria, an NP or OP swab should be taken and placed in viral transport media to be submitted for testing. Specimen should be kept cold at refrigerator temperature. The Division of Laboratory services will coordinate specimen collection and forward specimens to the CDC for EV-D68 testing. The Division of Disease Control will collect the pertinent epidemiologic information that will need to accompany the specimen. Please note that results likely will not be available for several weeks.

In addition, on a case by case basis, the NDDoH will consider submitting specimens from providers seeing increases or clusters of ill patients with respiratory symptoms regardless of hospitalization status. However turn-around time for these results will likely be prolonged.

Severe illness caused by this virus has been associated with underlying conditions such as asthma and prior history of wheezing. Cases have often been afebrile.

To contact the NDDoH Division of Laboratory Services please call 701.328.6272. To contact the NDDoH Division of Disease Control please call 701.328.2378 or 1.800.472.2180.

This is an official CDC HEALTH ADVISORY

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Severe Respiratory Illness Associated with Enterovirus D68 – Multiple States, 2014

Summary: *The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is working closely with hospitals and local and state health departments to investigate recent increases in hospitalizations of patients with severe respiratory illness. Enterovirus D68 (EV-D68) has been detected in specimens from children with severe illness in Missouri and Illinois. Investigations into suspected clusters in other jurisdictions are ongoing. The purpose of this HAN Advisory is to provide awareness of EV-D68 as a possible cause of acute unexplained respiratory illness, and to provide guidance to state health departments and health care providers. Please disseminate this information to infectious disease specialists, intensive care physicians, pediatricians, internists, infection preventionists, and primary care providers, as well as to emergency departments and microbiology laboratories.*

Background

Enteroviruses are associated with various clinical symptoms, from mild to severe. EV-D68 causes primarily respiratory illness, although the full spectrum of disease remains unclear. EV-D68 was originally isolated in 1962 and, since then, has been reported rarely in the United States. Small clusters of EV-D68 associated with respiratory illness were reported in the United States during 2009–2010. There are no available vaccines or specific treatments for EV-D68, and clinical care is supportive.

In August 2014, a children's hospital in Kansas City, Missouri, and one in Chicago, Illinois, notified CDC of increases in pediatric patients examined and hospitalized with severe respiratory illness, including some admitted to pediatric intensive care units. Both hospitals also reported recent increases in detection of rhinovirus/enterovirus, in initial screening with a respiratory virus panel. Nasopharyngeal specimens from patients with recent onset of severe symptoms from both facilities were sequenced by the CDC Picornavirus Laboratory. EV-D68 was identified in 19 of 22 specimens from Kansas City and in 11 of 14 specimens from Chicago. Admissions for severe respiratory illness have continued at both facilities at rates higher than expected for this time of year. CDC has been notified by various states of similar clusters of respiratory illness, though confirmation of EV-D68 in these potential clusters is still under way.

Of these severely ill patients who were confirmed positive for EV-D68 from both hospitals, all presented with difficulty breathing and hypoxemia, and some with wheezing. Notably, most patients were afebrile at presentation and throughout the hospital course. Approximately two thirds of cases had a previous medical history of asthma or wheezing, but both hospitals reported some patients with no known underlying respiratory illness. Ages ranged from 6 weeks through 16 years, with median ages of 4 and 5 years in Kansas City and Chicago, respectively. Most patients were admitted to the pediatric intensive

care unit. Of the 30 patients who were positive for EV-D68, two required mechanical ventilation (one of whom also received extracorporeal membrane oxygenation) and six required bilevel positive airway pressure ventilation. It should be noted that specimens from only the most severe cases have been typed at this time, and so these findings may not reflect the full spectrum of disease.

Additional details about these EV-D68 clusters can be found in the September 8, 2014, *MMWR* Early Release:

(http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm63e0908a1.htm?s_cid=mm63e0908a1_e)

Recommendations

Clinical Care:

- Health care providers should consider EV-D68 as a possible cause of acute, unexplained severe respiratory illness, even in the **absence of fever**.
- Although the findings to date have been in children, EV-D68 may also affect adults.

Laboratory Testing:

- Providers should consider laboratory testing of respiratory specimens for enteroviruses when the cause of respiratory infection in severely ill patients is unclear.
- Confirmation of the presence of EV-D68 requires typing by molecular sequencing.
- Providers may contact state or local health departments for further enterovirus typing. CDC is available for consultation.
- Health departments may contact CDC for further enterovirus typing.
- CDC is currently prioritizing respiratory specimens from patients with severe respiratory illness who are known to be positive for rhinovirus/enterovirus from initial screening assays.
- Please visit the CDC EV-D68 website (<http://www.cdc.gov/non-polio-enterovirus/about/EV-D68.html>) for information on specimen submission. Completion of a brief patient summary form is required with each specimen submission to CDC.

Infection Control:

- Routes of transmission for EV-D68 are not fully understood.
- Infection control guidelines for hospitalized patients with EV-D68 infection should include **standard** precautions, and **contact** precautions in certain situations, as is recommended for all enteroviruses (<http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/isolation/Isolation2007.pdf>).
- As EV-D68 is a cause of clusters of respiratory illness, similar to rhinoviruses, **droplet** precautions also should be considered as an interim recommendation until there is more definitive information available on appropriate infection control.
- As EV-D68 is a non-enveloped virus, environmental disinfection of surfaces in healthcare settings should be performed using a hospital-grade disinfectant with an EPA label claim for any of several non-enveloped viruses (e.g. norovirus, poliovirus, rhinovirus). Disinfectant products should be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for the specific label claim and in a manner consistent with environmental infection control recommendations (http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/guidelines/eic_in_HCF_03.pdf).

Reporting:

- Providers should report suspected clusters of severe respiratory illness to local and state health departments.
- EV-D68 is not nationally notifiable, but state and local health departments may have additional guidance on reporting.

- Health departments may contact CDC for epidemiologic support. Please contact Dr. Claire Midgley (cmidgley@cdc.gov) with brief descriptions of possible clusters.

For more information:

For additional information, please consult the CDC enterovirus D68 website:

(<http://www.cdc.gov/non-polio-enterovirus/about/EV-D68.html>)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protects people's health and safety by preventing and controlling diseases and injuries; enhances health decisions by providing credible information on critical health issues; and promotes healthy living through strong partnerships with local, national, and international organizations.

Categories of Health Alert Network messages:

Health Alert Requires immediate action or attention; highest level of importance
Health Advisory May not require immediate action; provides important information for a specific incident or situation
Health Update Unlikely to require immediate action; provides updated information regarding an incident or situation
HAN Info Service Does not require immediate action; provides general public health information

##This message was distributed to state and local health officers, state and local epidemiologists, state and local laboratory directors, public information officers, HAN coordinators, and clinician organizations##

Categories of Health Alert messages:

- *Health Alert conveys the highest level of importance; warrants immediate action or attention.*
- *Health Advisory provides important information for a specific incident or situation; may not require immediate action.*
- *Health Update provides updated information regarding an incident or situation; no immediate action necessary.*

This message is being sent to local public health units, clinics, hospitals, physicians, tribal health, North Dakota Nurses Association, North Dakota Long Term Care Association, North Dakota Healthcare Association, North Dakota Medical Association, and hospital public information officers.