# Extracted Content from https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/case-definitions/vibriosis-2017/

Vibriosis (any species of the family Vibrionaceae, other than toxigenic Vibrio cholerae O1 or O139) 2017 Case Definition | CDC  
Skip directly to site content  
Skip directly to search  
An official website of the United States government  
Here's how you know  
Official websites use .gov  
A .gov website belongs to an official government organization in the United States.  
Secure .gov websites use HTTPS  
A  
lock  
(  
) or  
https://  
means you've safely connected to the .gov website. Share sensitive information only on official, secure websites.  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
Explore Topics  
Search  
Search  
Clear Input  
For Everyone  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View all  
Related Topics:  
NDC Application  
View All  
search  
close search  
search  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
Menu  
Close  
search  
For Everyone  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View All  
Related Topics  
NDC Application  
View All  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View All  
April 16, 2021  
Case Definitions  
Message Mapping Guides  
Supporting Documents for Implementation  
Event Codes & Other Surveillance Resources  
Vibriosis (any species of the family  
Vibrionaceae  
, other than toxigenic  
Vibrio cholerae  
O1 or O139)  
2017 Case Definition  
Vibriosis (any species of the family  
Vibrionaceae  
, other than toxigenic  
Vibrio cholerae  
O1 or O139)  
2017 Case Definition  
NOTE:  
A surveillance case definition is a set of uniform criteria used to define a disease for public health surveillance. Surveillance case definitions enable public health officials to classify and count cases consistently across reporting jurisdictions. Surveillance case definitions are not intended to be used by healthcare providers for making a clinical diagnosis or determining how to meet an individual patient’s health needs.  
CSTE Position Statement(s)  
16-ID-05  
Background  
Vibriosis is an under-recognized and under-reported cause of human illness. Vibriosis is caused by infection with pathogenic species of the family  
Vibrionaceae  
(species other than toxigenic  
Vibrio cholerae  
O1 and O139, which cause cholera). These pathogens typically cause  
gastrointestinal illness with watery diarrhea that can range in severity from mild to severe. They may also cause bacteremia, wound infections, or other  
extra-intestinal infections. The most common mode of transmission is consumption of raw or undercooked seafood; raw oysters are the most frequent source.  
Transmission can also occur through contact with water, especially seawater. Persons with liver diseases, cirrhosis, iron storage disorders, immune  
suppression, malignancies, and alcoholism are at particularly high risk of serious infection. Surveillance is needed to better define the burden of  
disease, identify and control outbreaks, as well as define and evaluate prevention strategies.  
Vibrio  
species are included in several of the commercially available multiplex PCR panels, so it is possible that more laboratories will routinely test for  
Vibrio  
in stool specimens and more laboratory-diagnosed cases will be reported to public health. The sensitivity and specificity of these new  
tests is not yet known, in large part because these infections are rare. Further, as with other enteric bacterial pathogens, reflexive culture of specimens  
with positive Culture-independent diagnostic testing (CIDT) results is not always performed at the clinical laboratory or the state or local public health  
laboratory. This increase in testing provides public health with an opportunity to learn more about the epidemiology of this family of organisms, but only if CIDT-positive as well as culture-confirmed cases are reported to public health.  
Clinical Criteria  
An infection of variable severity characterized by watery diarrhea, primary septicemia, or wound infection. Asymptomatic infections may occur, and the  
organism may cause extra-intestinal infection.  
Laboratory Criteria For Diagnosis  
Supportive laboratory evidence: Detection of a species of the family  
Vibrionaceae  
(other than toxigenic  
Vibrio cholerae  
O1 or O139, which  
are reportable as cholera) from a clinical specimen using a culture-independent diagnostic test.  
Confirmatory laboratory evidence: Isolation of a species of the family  
Vibrionaceae  
(other than toxigenic  
Vibrio cholerae  
O1 or O139,  
which are reportable as cholera) from a clinical specimen.  
Epidemiologic Linkage  
A clinically compatible case that is epidemiologically linked to a case that meets the supportive or confirmatory laboratory criteria for diagnosis.  
Criteria to Distinguish a New Case from an Existing Case  
A case should not be counted as a new case if laboratory results were reported within 30 days of a previously reported infection in the same individual.  
When two or more different species of the family  
Vibrionaceae  
are identified in one or more specimens from the same individual, each should be  
reported as a separate case.  
Comment:  
The use of CIDTs as stand-alone tests for the direct detection of  
Vibrio  
in stool is increasing. Specific performance characteristics such as sensitivity, specificity, and positive predictive value of these assays likely depend on the manufacturer and  
are currently unknown. It is therefore useful to collect information on the type(s) of testing performed for reported vibriosis cases. When a specimen is  
positive using a CIDT it is also helpful to collect information on all culture results for the specimen, even if those results are negative. Culture  
confirmation of CIDT positive specimens is ideal, although it might not be practical in all instances. State and local public health agencies should make  
efforts to encourage reflexive culturing by clinical laboratories that adopt culture-independent methods, should facilitate submission of isolates/clinical  
material to state public health laboratories, and should be prepared to perform reflexive culture when not performed at the clinical laboratory as isolates  
are currently necessary for serogrouping and cholera toxin testing as well as biotype and antimicrobial susceptibility testing.  
CDC requests that  
Vibrio  
isolates be forwarded to the Enteric Diseases Laboratory Branch (EDLB) per the isolate submission memo and table found at  
https://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dfwed/edlb/additional.html  
. EDLB (specifically the Epidemic Investigations Laboratory) requests that state public health labs  
immediately forward all suspect V. cholerae isolates.  
In addition to reporting through the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC requests that states collect and report the information  
for cases on the standard form for Cholera and Other  
Vibrio  
Illness Surveillance (COVIS), available at:  
https://www.cdc.gov/nationalsurveillance/cholera\_vibrio\_surveillance.html  
. One COVIS case report form should be submitted for each patient, and include all  
supportive and confirmatory laboratory evidence related to the individual. CDC intends to integrate the COVIS form into the National Electronic Diseases  
Surveillance System (NEDSS) in the future. Reporting sites should use the COVIS reporting form until the integration is successfully implemented.  
Case Classification  
Probable  
A case that meets the supportive laboratory criteria for diagnosis, or a clinically compatible case that is epidemiologically linked to a case that meets  
the supportive or confirmatory laboratory criteria for diagnosis.  
Confirmed  
A case that meets the confirmed laboratory criteria for diagnosis.  
Related Case Definition(s)  
Vibriosis (any species of the family  
Vibrionaceae  
, other than toxigenic  
Vibrio cholerae  
O1 or O139) | 2012 Case Definition  
Vibriosis (any species of the family  
Vibrionaceae  
, other than toxigenic  
Vibrio cholerae  
O1 or O139) | 2007 Case Definition  
Back to Top  
Sources  
Print  
Share  
Facebook  
LinkedIn  
Twitter  
Syndicate  
Content Source:  
Case Definitions  
Message Mapping Guides  
Supporting Documents for Implementation  
Event Codes & Other Surveillance Resources  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
NNDSS receives and shares case data from state, local, and territorial health departments to help public health monitor, control, and prevent serious diseases.  
View All  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View All  
Sign up for Email Updates  
Contact CDC  
Organization  
Policies  
Web Policies  
Languages  
Languages  
Español  
Language Assistance  
Archive  
CDC Archive  
Public Health Publications  
Contact Us  
About CDC  
Organization  
Policies  
Web Policies  
Languages  
Languages  
Español  
Language Assistance  
Archive  
CDC Archive  
Public Health Publications  
HHS.gov  
USA.gov