

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/945 of 22 June 2018 on the communicable diseases and related special health issues to be covered by epidemiological surveillance as well as relevant case definitions (Text with EEA relevance)

- Article 1 The communicable diseases and related special health issues to be...
- Article 2 For the purposes of submitting data for the epidemiological surveillance...
- Article 3 Decisions 2000/96/EC and 2002/253/EC are hereby repealed. References to those...
- Article 4 This Decision shall enter into force on the 20th day...
Signature

ANNEX I

Communicable diseases and related special health issues to be covered by the epidemiological surveillance network

1. DISEASES
2. SPECIAL HEALTH ISSUES

ANNEX II

1. EXPLANATION OF THE SECTIONS USED IN THE DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION...
 - CLINICAL CRITERIA
 - LABORATORY CRITERIA
 - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CRITERIA AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL LINK
 - CASE CLASSIFICATION
 - POSSIBLE CASE
 - PROBABLE CASE
 - CONFIRMED CASE
 - LABORATORY-CONFIRMED CASE WITH CLINICAL CRITERIA
 - LABORATORY-CONFIRMED CASE WITH UNKNOWN CLINICAL CRITERIA
 - LABORATORY-CONFIRMED CASE WITHOUT CLINICAL CRITERIA
2. ABBREVIATION LIST
3. CASE DEFINITIONS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
 - 3.1. ANTHRAX
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria

Status: Point in time view as at 22/06/2018.

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the
Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/945. (See end of Document for details)*

- 3.2. Case Classification
BOTULISM
Clinical Criteria
Laboratory Criteria
Epidemiological Criteria
Case Classification
- 3.3. BRUCELLOSIS
Clinical Criteria
Laboratory Criteria
Epidemiological Criteria
Case Classification
- 3.4. CAMPYLOBACTER ENTERITIS
Clinical Criteria
Laboratory Criteria
Epidemiological Criteria
Case Classification
Antimicrobial resistance
- 3.5. CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUS DISEASE
Clinical Criteria
Laboratory Criteria
A. Probable case
B. Confirmed case
Epidemiological Criteria
Case Classification
- 3.6. CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION, INCLUDING CHLAMYDIAL
LYMPHOGRANULOMA (VENEREUM) (LGV)
Clinical Criteria
Laboratory Criteria
Chlamydial infection non-LGV
LGV
Epidemiological Criteria
Case Classification
- 3.7. CHOLERA
Clinical Criteria
Laboratory Criteria
Epidemiological Criteria
Case Classification
- 3.8. CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE (CJD)
Preconditions
Clinical Criteria
Diagnostic Criteria
Diagnostic criteria for case confirmation:
Diagnostic criteria for a probable or a possible case:
Epidemiological Criteria
Case Classification
- 3.9. CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS
Clinical Criteria
Laboratory Criteria
Epidemiological Criteria
Case Classification
- 3.10. DENGUE
Clinical Criteria
Laboratory Criteria

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- A. Probable case
- B. Confirmed case
- Epidemiological Criteria
- Case Classification
- 3.11. DIPHTHERIA
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.12. ECHINOCOCCOSIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Diagnostic Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.13. GIARDIASIS (LAMBLIASIS)
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.14. GONOCOCCAL INFECTION
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
 - Antimicrobial resistance
- 3.15. HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE INFECTION, INVASIVE DISEASE
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.16. ACUTE HEPATITIS A
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.17. HEPATITIS B
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.18. HEPATITIS C
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.19. HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) INFECTION AND ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)...
 - Clinical Criteria (AIDS)
 - Laboratory Criteria (HIV)
 - Case Classification
- 3.20. INFLUENZA
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.21. INFLUENZA A/H5N1

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- Clinical Criteria
- Laboratory Criteria
- Epidemiological Criteria
- Case Classification
- 3.22. LEGIONNAIRES' DISEASE
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Laboratory criteria for case confirmation
 - Laboratory criteria for a probable case
 - Case Classification
- 3.23. LEPTOSPIROSIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.24. LISTERIOSIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Listeriosis in pregnancy:
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.25. LYME NEUROBORRELIOSIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - A. Confirmed case
 - B. Probable case
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.26. MALARIA
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.27. MEASLES
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.28. MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION, INVASIVE DISEASE
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.29. MUMPS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.30. PERTUSSIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Notes:
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification

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- 3.31. PLAGUE
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.32. STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE INFECTION, INVASIVE DISEASE
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Case Classification
 - Antimicrobial resistance:
- 3.33. ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.34. Q FEVER
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.35. RABIES
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.36. RUBELLA
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.37. CONGENITAL RUBELLA SYNDROME
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Congenital rubella infection (CRI)
 - Congenital rubella syndrome (CRS)
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification Congenital Rubella
- 3.38. SALMONELLA ENTERITIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
 - Antimicrobial resistance
- 3.39. SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (SARS)
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Laboratory criteria for case confirmation
 - Laboratory criteria for a probable case
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification for the inter-epidemic period
 - Case Classification during an outbreak

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- 3.40. SHIGA TOXIN/VEROCYTOTOXIN-PRODUCING E. COLI INFECTION (STEC/VTEC), INCLUDING HAEMOLYTIC-URAEMIC SYNDROME (HUS)...

 - Clinical Criteria
 - STEC/VTEC diarrhoea
 - HUS
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification

- 3.41. SHIGELLOSIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
 - Antimicrobial resistance
- 3.42. SMALLPOX
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Laboratory criteria for case confirmation
 - Laboratory criteria for a probable case
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.43. SYPHILIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Primary syphilis
 - Secondary syphilis
 - Early latent syphilis (< 1 year)
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Primary/secondary syphilis
 - Early latent syphilis
 - Case Classification
- 3.44. CONGENITAL SYPHILIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Laboratory criteria for case confirmation
 - Laboratory criteria for a probable case
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.45. TETANUS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.46. TICK-BORNE VIRAL ENCEPHALITIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Laboratory criteria for case confirmation:
 - Laboratory criteria for a probable case:
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.47. CONGENITAL TOXOPLASMOSIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Case Classification

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- 3.48. TRICHINELLOSIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.49. TUBERCULOSIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Laboratory criteria for case confirmation
 - Laboratory criteria for a probable case
 - Case Classification
 - Antimicrobial resistance
- 3.50. TULARAEMIA
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.51. TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.52. VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC FEVERS (VHF)
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.53. WEST NILE VIRUS INFECTION (WNV)
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Laboratory test for case confirmation
 - Laboratory test for a probable case
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.54. YELLOW FEVER
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.55. ENTERITIS DUE TO YERSINIA ENTEROCOLITICA OR YERSINIA PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.56. ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE
 - Clinical Criteria
 - Laboratory Criteria
 - A. Confirmed case
 - B. Probable case
 - Epidemiological Criteria
 - Case Classification
- 3.57. CONGENITAL ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE

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Clinical Criteria
 Laboratory Criteria
 A. Confirmed case
 Epidemiological Criteria
 Case Classification

4. CASE DEFINITIONS OF SPECIAL HEALTH ISSUES
 - 4.1. GENERAL CASE DEFINITION OF NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION (OR 'HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTION (HAI)')...
 - 4.1.1. BJ: Bone and joint infection
 - BJ-BONE: Osteomyelitis
Note reporting instruction
 - BJ-JNT: Joint or bursa
 - BJ-DISC: Disc space infection
 - 4.1.2. BSI: Bloodstream infection
 - BSI: Laboratory-confirmed bloodstream infection
 - 4.1.3. CNS: Central nervous system infection
 - CNS-IC: Intracranial infection (brain abscess, subdural or epidural infection, encephalitis)...
Note reporting instruction
 - CNS-MEN: Meningitis or ventriculitis
Note reporting instructions
 - CNS-SA: Spinal abscess without meningitis
Note reporting instruction
 - 4.1.4. CRI: Catheter-related infection
 - CRI1-CVC: Local CVC-related infection (no positive blood culture)
 - CRI1-PVC: Local PVC-related infection (no positive blood culture)
 - CRI2-CVC: General CVC-related infection (no positive blood culture)
 - CRI2-PVC: General PVC-related infection (no positive blood culture)
 - CRI3-CVC: microbiologically confirmed CVC-related bloodstream infection
 - CRI3-PVC: microbiologically confirmed PVC-related bloodstream infection
 - 4.1.5. CVS: Cardiovascular system infection
 - CVS-VASC: Arterial or venous infection
Note reporting instructions
 - CVS-ENDO: Endocarditis
 - CVS-CARD: Myocarditis or pericarditis
 - CVS-MED: Mediastinitis
Note reporting instruction
 - 4.1.6. EENT: Eye, ear, nose, throat, or mouth infection
 - EENT-CONJ: Conjunctivitis
Note reporting instructions
 - EENT-EYE: Eye, other than conjunctivitis
 - EENT-EAR: Ear mastoid
 - EENT-ORAL: Oral cavity (mouth, tongue, or gums)
Note reporting instruction
 - EENT-SINU: Sinusitis

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- EENT-UR: Upper respiratory tract, pharyngitis, laryngitis, epiglottitis
- 4.1.7. GI: Gastrointestinal system infection
 - GI-CDI: Clostridium difficile infection
 - GI-GE: Gastroenteritis (excl. CDI)
 - GI-GIT: Gastrointestinal tract (esophagus, stomach, small and large bowel, and...
 - GI-HEP: Hepatitis
 - Note reporting instructions
 - GI-IAB: Intraabdominal, not specified elsewhere including gallbladder, bile ducts, liver...
 - Note reporting instruction
- 4.1.8. LRI: Lower respiratory tract infection, other than pneumonia
 - LRI-BRON: Bronchitis, tracheobronchitis, bronchiolitis, tracheitis, without evidence of pneumonia
 - Note reporting instruction
 - LRI-LUNG: Other infections of the lower respiratory tract
 - Note reporting instruction
- 4.1.9. NEO: Specific neonatal case definitions
 - NEO-CSEP: Clinical Sepsis
 - NEO-LCBI: Laboratory-confirmed BSI
 - Note reporting instructions
 - NEO-CNSB: Laboratory-confirmed BSI with coagulase-negative staphylococci
 - Note reporting instructions
 - NEO-PNEU: Pneumonia
 - NEO-NEC: Necrotising enterocolitis
- 4.1.10. PN: Pneumonia
 - Notes:
 - Intubation-associated pneumonia (IAP)
- 4.1.11. REPR: Reproductive tract infection
 - REPR-EMET: Endometritis
 - Note reporting instruction
 - REPR-EPIS: Episiotomy
 - REPR-VCUF: Vaginal cuff
 - Note reporting instruction
 - REPR-OREP: Other infections of the male or female reproductive tract...
 - Note reporting instructions
- 4.1.12. SSI: Surgical site infection
 - Superficial incisional (SSI-S)
 - Deep incisional (SSI-D)
 - Organ/Space (SSI-O)
- 4.1.13. SST: Skin and soft tissue infection
 - SST-SKIN: Skin infection
 - Note reporting instructions
 - SST-ST: Soft tissue (necrotizing fasciitis, infectious gangrene, necrotizing cellulitis, infectious...
 - Note reporting instructions
 - SST-DECU: Decubitus ulcer, including both superficial and deep infections
 - SST-BURN: Burn
 - SST-BRST: Breast abscess or mastitis

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- 4.1.14. SYS: Systemic infection
 - SYS-DI: Disseminated infection
 - Note reporting instructions
 - SYS-CSEP: treated unidentified severe infection
 - Note reporting instructions
- 4.1.15. UTI: Urinary tract infection
 - UTI-A: microbiologically confirmed symptomatic UTI
 - UTI-B: not microbiologically confirmed symptomatic UTI
- 4.2. GENERAL CASE DEFINITION OF BLOOD STREAM INFECTION DUE TO SPECIFIC...
 - Clinical criteria
 - Laboratory criteria
 - Epidemiological criteria
 - Case classification
 - Antimicrobial resistance
- 4.3. GENERIC CASE DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL REISTANCE TO ANTIMICROBIAL...
 - Clinical resistance to antimicrobial agents
 - Definition
 - Classification
 - Clinically Susceptible (S)
 - Clinically Intermediate (I)
 - Clinically Resistant (R)
 - Pandrug-resistant (PDR)
 - Microbiological resistance to antimicrobial agents
 - Phenotypic definition
 - Phenotypic classification
 - Wild-type (WT) phenotype
 - Non-wild-type (NWT) phenotype
 - Identification of an acquired antimicrobial resistance mechanism (for example, drug...)
 - Genotypic definition
 - Genotypic classification

- (1) [OJ L 293, 5.11.2013, p. 1.](#)
- (2) Decision No 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 1998 setting up a network for the epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases in the Community ([OJ L 268, 3.10.1998, p. 1.](#))
- (3) Commission Decision 2000/96/EC of 22 December 1999 on the communicable diseases to be progressively covered by the Community network under Decision No 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([OJ L 28, 3.2.2000, p. 50.](#))
- (4) Commission Decision 2002/253/EC of 19 March 2002 laying down case definitions for reporting communicable diseases to the Community network under Decision No 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([OJ L 86, 3.4.2002, p. 44.](#))
- (5) Regulation (EC) No 851/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 establishing a European Centre for disease prevention and control ([OJ L 142, 30.4.2004, p. 1.](#))
- (6) Botulism, brucellosis, campylobacter enteritis, giardiasis, gonococcal infection, listeriosis, rubella, salmonella enteritis, shiga toxin/verocytotoxin-producing *E. coli* infection, shigellosis, syphilis and congenital syphilis, tetanus, tuberculosis, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, pertussis, enteritis due to *Yersinia enterocolitica* or *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* and healthcare-associated infections.
- (7) In general and, more specifically, campylobacter enteritis, gonococcal infection, salmonella enteritis, shigellosis, tuberculosis and bloodstream infections due to specific pathogens, in particular *Staphylococcus aureus* (susceptibility to meticillin and other anti-staphylococcal beta-lactams), *Enterococcus faecium* and *Enterococcus faecalis* (susceptibility to glycopeptides), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Escherichia coli* (susceptibility to carbapenems and to colistin in carbapenem-resistant isolates), and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter* species (susceptibility to carbapenems).

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