

## DEFINITIONS

ABHR	Alcohol based hand rub
Adenovirus	Common seasonal virus in children that causes common cold symptoms. Incubation period is 1-10 days.
Additional Precautions	Additional measures implemented when Routine Practices alone may not interrupt transmission of an infectious agent. They are used in addition to Routine Practices (not in place of) and are initiated based on condition and clinical presentation (syndrome) and on specific etiology (diagnosis).
AEFI	<p>Adverse Event Following Immunization: A <i>reportable</i> AEFI is one which is temporally associated with an immunizing agent, cannot be attributed to a co-existing condition, AND meets at least one of the following criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The event is life-threatening, could result in permanent disability, requires hospitalization or urgent medical attention, or for any other reason is considered to be of a serious nature, OR</li> <li>– The event is unusual or unexpected, including, without limitation, an event that has not been previously identified, or an event that has been previously identified but is being reported at an increased frequency, OR</li> </ul> <p>At the time of the report there is nothing in the patient's medical history, such as a recent disease or illness, or the taking of medication, that could explain the event.</p>
Anaphylaxis	An immediate and severe allergic reaction to a substance (e.g., food or drugs). Symptoms of anaphylaxis include breathing difficulties, loss of consciousness and a drop in blood pressure. This condition can be fatal and requires immediate medical attention.
Attendance Support and Assistance Program (ASAP)	Attendance Support and Assistance Program: The focus of this program is on improving ability to attend work regularly by addressing any factors affecting attendance. This program is not disciplinary and is meant as a tool to enable staff to meet their employment obligation to attend work.
Boca Virus	Common seasonal virus in children that causes common cold symptoms. Incubation period is not documented.
Chain of Infection	<p>For an infectious agent to spread to cause disease, certain conditions must be present. This process is called the Chain of Infection, which consists of six links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infectious agent</li> <li>• Reservoirs</li> <li>• Portals of exit</li> <li>• Routes of transmission</li> <li>• Portals of entry, and</li> <li>• Susceptible host</li> </ul> <p>Infection can occur when all six links are intact.</p>
Cleaning	Physical removal of soil, dust or foreign material.
Cohort	Cohort refers to physically separating (e.g., in a separate room or ward/unit) two or more patients exposed to or infected with the same microorganism from other patients who have not been exposed to or infected with that microorganism.
<i>C. difficile</i> Infection (CDI) Case Definition (Acute and Long Term Care)	<p>A “primary” episode of <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> Infection CDI is defined as either the first episode of CDI ever experienced by the patient or a new episode of CDI which occurs greater than eight weeks after the diagnosis of a previous episode in the same patient.</p> <p>A patient is identified as having CDI if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the patient has diarrhea* or fever, abdominal pain and/or ileus AND a laboratory confirmation of a positive toxin assay or positive polymerase chain reaction</li> </ul>

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	<p>(PCR) for <i>C. difficile</i> (without reasonable evidence of another cause of diarrhea) OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the patient has a diagnosis of pseudomembranes on sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (or after colectomy) or histological/pathological diagnosis of CDI OR</li> <li>the patient is diagnosed with toxic megacolon (in adult patients only)</li> </ul> <p>*Diarrhea is defined as one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six or more watery/unformed stools in a 36-hour period</li> <li>Three or more watery/ unformed stools in a 24-hour period and this is new or unusual for the patient (in adult patients only)</li> </ul> <p>Exclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any patients less than one year of age.</li> <li>Any pediatric patients (aged one year to less than 18 years) with alternate cause of diarrhea found (i.e., rotavirus, norovirus, enema or medication etc.) are excluded even if <i>C. difficile</i> diagnostic test result is positive.</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Source: Clostridioides difficile Infection (CDI) Protocol (manitoba.ca)</a></p>
<i>C. difficile</i> Outbreak Definition	<p>When there is evidence of continued transmission of <i>C. difficile</i> within a facility or when the incidence rate is higher than the facility's baseline rate</p> <p>Source: <a href="#">Clostridioides difficile Infection (CDI) Protocol (manitoba.ca)</a></p>
Confirmed Case - COVID-19	<p>Confirmed case is a person with confirmation of infection with SARS-CoV-2 documented by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The detection of at least one specific gene target by a validated laboratory-based nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) assay (e.g., real-time PCR or nucleic acid sequencing) performed at a community, hospital, or reference laboratory (the National Microbiology Laboratory or a provincial public health laboratory) OR</li> <li>The detection of at least one specific gene target by a validated point-of-care (POC) nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) that has been deemed acceptable to provide a final result (i.e., does not require confirmatory testing) OR</li> <li>Seroconversion or diagnostic rise (at least four-fold or greater from baseline) in viral specific antibody titre in serum or plasma using a validated laboratory-based serological assay for SARS-CoV-2 (note serological assays are not routinely done for diagnostic purposes (<a href="#">MH document</a>))</li> </ul>
Confirmed Case – GI	A gastrointestinal case that meets case definition appropriate for setting.
Confirmed Case – Respiratory	A lab confirmed case of Influenza A, Influenza B, RSV or any of the respiratory viruses tested as part of the RSV-1.
Coronavirus (common types; not MERS-CoV, SARS, or COVID-19)	Common seasonal virus that causes common cold symptoms. Incubation period is 2-4 days.
COVID-19 Acute Care Outbreak Definition	See this document: <a href="#">IPC-acute-care-manual-provincial.pdf (sharedhealthmb.ca)</a>
COVID-19 Long Term Care Outbreak Definition	See this document: <a href="#">covid-19-ipc-guidance-for-pch.pdf (sharedhealthmb.ca)</a>

<p>Disinfection</p>	<p>Disinfection is the inactivation of disease-producing microorganisms with the exception of bacterial spores. Hospital-grade disinfectants are used on inanimate objects and require a drug identification number (DIN) for sale in Canada.</p> <p>High level disinfection This level of disinfection is required when processing semi-critical items. High level disinfection processes destroy vegetative bacteria, mycobacteria, fungi and enveloped (lipid) and non-enveloped (non-lipid) viruses, but not necessarily bacterial spores.</p> <p>Low level disinfection This level of disinfection is required when processing non-critical items and some environmental surfaces. Low level disinfectants kill most vegetative bacteria and some fungi as well as enveloped (lipid) viruses (e.g., influenza, hepatitis B and C, and HIV). Low level disinfectants do not kill mycobacteria or bacterial spores.</p>
<p>Enterovirus</p>	<p>Common virus in children that can cause common cold symptoms or nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea. Incubation period of 3-5 days.</p>
<p>Gastroenteritis Case Definition – LTC</p>	<p>Gastroenteritis (at least 1 of the following criteria must be present):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diarrhea: 3 or more loose or watery stools above what is normal for the patient within a 24-h period</li> <li>2. Vomiting: 2 or more episodes in a 24-h period</li> <li>3. Both of the following sign or symptom sub criteria             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A stool specimen testing positive for a pathogen (e.g., Salmonella, Shigella, Escherichia coli O157: H7, Campylobacter species, rotavirus)</li> <li>b. At least 1 of the following GI sub criteria                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Nausea</li> <li>ii. Vomiting</li> <li>iii. Abdominal pain or tenderness</li> <li>iv. Diarrhea</li> <li>v. mucous in stool</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Note: Care must be taken to exclude noninfectious causes of symptoms. For instance, new medications may cause diarrhea, nausea, or vomiting; initiation of new enteral feeding may be associated with diarrhea; and nausea or vomiting may be associated with gallbladder disease. Presence of new GI symptoms in a single patient may prompt enhanced surveillance for additional cases. In the presence of an outbreak, stool specimens should be sent to confirm the presence of norovirus or other pathogens (e.g., rotavirus or E. coli O157: H7).</p> <p>Source: <a href="#">Canadian LTC Surveillance Definitions.pdf (patientsafetyinstitute.ca)</a></p>
<p>Gastrointestinal infection Case definitions – Acute Care</p>	<p>A case of GI infection is defined as any one of the following conditions that cannot be attributed to another cause (e.g. laxative use, medication side effect, diet, prior medical condition):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three or more episodes of diarrhea in a 24 hour period – above what is considered normal for that individual OR</li> <li>• Two or more episodes of vomiting in a 24 hour period OR</li> <li>• One episode each of vomiting and diarrhea in a 24 hour period OR</li> <li>• Positive culture for a known enteric pathogen with a symptom of GI infection (e.g. vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea) OR</li> <li>• One episode of bloody diarrhea</li> </ul>



ICP	Infection Control Professional
IP&C/designate	Infection Prevention and Control/designate Person(s) with responsibility for providing IP&C guidance at the site. This may include, but not limited to Site Infection Control Support Associate, Regional IPAC LTC Lead, unit manager, educator, director of care, IP&C physicians, or medical officer or health.
Legal Decision Maker	As stated in The Public Health Act (2009) Immunization Regulation, the following persons are authorized to consent to the Informed Consent Guidelines for Immunization April 2015 administration of a vaccine or biologic on behalf of an adult patient in accordance with the authority granted to them by law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a proxy appointed by the patient under The Health Care Directives Act;</li> <li>• a committee appointed for the patient under The Mental Health Act if the committee has the power to make health care decisions on the patient's behalf;</li> <li>• a substitute decision-maker for personal care appointed for the patient under The Vulnerable Persons Living with a Mental Disability Act if the granting of consent relates to the powers and duties</li> </ul>
LTC	Long Term Care
MH	Manitoba Health
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
Norovirus	A gastrointestinal illness that causes nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea, headache and mild fever. Incubation period is 1-2 days.
OH	Occupational Health
Parainfluenza	Common seasonal virus with common cold symptoms. Incubation period is 2-6 days.
Pneumococcal Infection	An infection caused by bacteria that can spread easily from one person to another. The bacteria normally live in fluids of the nose, mouth and throat and many people carry them without getting sick; however, some people can develop severe disease. There are more than 90 different types of pneumococcal bacteria that can lead to infections of the ears, sinuses, lungs (pneumonia), blood (bacteremia) and covering of the brain (meningitis). Pneumococcal infections may occur following a viral infection like influenza.
Pneumonia	Pneumonia is a form of acute respiratory infection that affects the lungs.
Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA)	An activity where a health care worker (in any health care setting across the continuum of care) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evaluates the likelihood of exposure to an infectious agent <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. for a specific interaction</li> <li>b. with a specific patient</li> <li>c. in a specific environment (e.g., single room, hallway)</li> <li>d. under available conditions (e.g., no designated hand hygiene sink)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Chooses the appropriate actions or PPE needed to minimize the risk of exposure for the specific patient, other patients in the environment, the HCW, other staff, visitors or contractors, and so on.</li> </ol>
PPE	This is one element in the Hierarchy of Controls. Personal protective equipment consists of gowns, gloves, masks, facial protection (i.e. masks and eye protection, face shields or masks with visor attachment) or respirators that can be used by an HCW or other staff to provide a barrier that will prevent potential exposure to infectious microorganisms.
PH	Public Health
Probable (Clinical) Case	Patient without a lab confirmed result but with clinical presentation of a respiratory or GI virus requiring additional precautions.
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)	Common seasonal virus that causes significant illness in children but can also infect adults. It usually causes common cold symptoms. Incubation period is 2-8 days.

Respiratory Virus	<p>The following viruses are included in the term respiratory virus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Influenza A</li> <li>Influenza B</li> <li>RSV</li> <li>COVID-19</li> <li>Human Rhinovirus</li> <li>Human Adenovirus</li> <li>Human Bocavirus</li> <li>Human Coronavirus (229E, NL63, OC43)</li> <li>Human Enterovirus</li> <li>Human</li> <li>Metapneumovirus</li> <li>Human Parainfluenza viruses 1,2,3 and 4</li> </ul> <p>Respiratory viruses are a major cause of respiratory illness and are communicable through Droplet and Contact transmission.</p>
Respiratory Virus Season	Respiratory virus season is the season that usually runs from the Fall (~September) until levels of respiratory virus cases return to baseline again in the Spring. This can extend into the summer months.
Rhinovirus	Common seasonal virus that causes common cold symptoms. Incubation period is 2-3 days.
Rotavirus	A gastrointestinal illness that causes nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea. Incubation period is 1-3 days.
Routine Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to a comprehensive set of IP&amp;C measures that have been developed for use in the routine care of all patients at all times in all health care settings. Routine Practices aim to minimize or prevent healthcare associated infections in all individuals in the health care setting, including patients, healthcare workers, other staff, visitors, contractors, etc.</li> </ul>
Seasonal Influenza	An acute upper respiratory infection caused by influenza viruses which circulate in all parts of the world (e.g., influenza A H1N1). Strains circulating may differ year to year.
Service Delivery Organization (SDO)	Service delivery organizations (SDOs) focus on the delivery of care locally, participate and contribute to clinical planning to ensure services meet the needs of the local population and support broader provincial efforts to improve quality, equity and patient outcomes through initiatives and investments supported by the clinical and preventive services plan. SDOs include all five of Manitoba's regional health authorities (RHAs), Shared Health as the provincial health authority, and CancerCare Manitoba as the cancer authority. All SDOs are accountable to the Minister of Health and Seniors Care, and subject to the same accountability framework.
Vulnerable Population	Individuals within our populations who are more likely to be impacted and infected by seasonal respiratory viruses (e.g., very young or very elderly).