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ABHR	Alcohol based hand rub
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).
Adenovirus	Common seasonal virus in children that causes common cold symptoms.
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"> – 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 – 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 <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	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.
<i>C. difficile</i> Infection (CDI) Case Definition (Acute and Long Term Care)	<p>A “primary” episode of CDI is defined as either the 1st CDI episode ever experienced by the patient or a new episode of CDI occurring greater than 8 weeks after 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"> – 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 (PCR) for <i>C. difficile</i> (without reasonable evidence of another cause of diarrhea) or – the patient has a diagnosis of pseudomembranes on sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (or after colectomy) or histological/pathological diagnosis of

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	<p>CDI <i>or</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the patient is diagnosed with toxic megacolon (in adults only) <p>*Diarrhea is defined as one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 or more watery/unformed stools in a 36-hour period 3 or more watery/ unformed stools in a 24-hour period and this is new or unusual for the patient (in adult patients only) <p>Exclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any patients less than one year of age. 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. <p>Source: Clostridioides difficile Infection (CDI) Protocol (manitoba.ca)</p>
<i>C. difficile</i> Outbreak Definition	<p>When there is evidence of continued <i>C. difficile</i> transmission within a facility or when the incidence rate is higher than the site's baseline rate</p> <p>Source: Clostridioides difficile Infection (CDI) Protocol (manitoba.ca)</p>
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"> Infectious agent Reservoirs Portals of exit Routes of transmission Portals of entry, and Susceptible host <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.
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"> The detection of at least one specific gene target by a validated laboratory-based nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) assay (e.g., real-

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	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 – 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: Rapid Antigen Test results should not be used to confirm a COVID-19 outbreak <p>Source: Manitoba Health Interim Guidance Public Health Measures Managing Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19 Cases and Contacts in Community)</p>
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 lab panel .
Coronavirus (common types; not MERS-CoV, SARS, or COVID-19)	Common seasonal virus that causes common cold symptoms.
COVID-19 Acute Care Outbreak Definition	See: IPC-acute-care-manual-provincial.pdf (sharedhealthmb.ca)
COVID-19 Long Term Care Outbreak Definition	See: covid-19-ipc-guidance-for-pch.pdf (sharedhealthmb.ca)
Designated caregivers (DC)	Provide physical, psychological, emotional, spiritual and cultural support, as deemed important by the patient/resident. This care can include support in decision making, care coordination and continuity of care. Designated caregiver can include family members, close friends or other caregivers and are identified by the patient/resident or substitute decision maker (note: Designated caregiver language replaces essential care partner and designated family caregiver).
Disinfection	<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><i>High level disinfection</i></p> <p>This level of disinfection is required when processing semi-critical items.</p>

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	<p>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><i>Low level disinfection</i></p> <p>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>
Enterovirus	Common virus in children that can cause common cold symptoms or nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea.
Gastroenteritis Case Definition – Acute Care	<p>A case of gastrointestinal (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"> – Two or more episodes of diarrhea in a 24-hour period – above what is considered normal for that individual or – Two or more episodes of vomiting in a 24-hour period or – One episode each of vomiting and diarrhea in a 24-hour period or – One episode of bloody diarrhea <p>A case of confirmed GI infection is defined as positive detection for a known enteric pathogen with a symptom of GI infection (e.g., vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea).</p> <p>Source: Gastrointestinal Infection Outbreak Guidelines for Healthcare Facilities (2016)</p>
Gastroenteritis Case Definition – LTC	<p>Gastroenteritis (at least 1 of the following criteria must be present):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diarrhea: 3 or more loose or watery stools within a 24h period, above what is normal for the patient. 2. Vomiting: 2 or more episodes in a 24h period 3. Both of the following sign or symptom sub criteria <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A stool specimen testing positive for an enteric pathogen b. At least 1 of the following sub-criteria <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nausea ii. Vomiting iii. Abdominal pain or tenderness iv. Diarrhea (as defined above) <p>Take care to exclude symptoms with non-infectious causes, e.g., new</p>

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	<p>medications, laxatives, enteral feeding, and gallbladder disease.</p> <p>Source: Appendix A - Surveillance definitions for infections in Canadian long-term care homes: 2023 update. (Dec. 2023)</p>
Gastroenteritis Outbreak Definition (Acute and LTC)	<p>Three or more cases of GI infection, potentially related, occurring within a four-day period, within a specific geographic area (i.e., unit, ward).</p> <p>Source: Gastrointestinal Infection Outbreak Guidelines for Healthcare Facilities (2016)</p>
Gastrointestinal Virus	<p>The following viruses are included in the term gastrointestinal virus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Human Enterovirus – Norovirus – Hepatitis A – Rotavirus <p>Gastrointestinal viruses are a major cause of GI illness and are communicable through Contact transmission.</p>
GI Illness Community Health Program Outbreak Definition	<p>Refer to Public Health and/or IP&C/designate according to SDO/Regionally reporting structure to review and determine GI cases and if outbreak criteria met.</p>
Hepatitis A	<p>A viral infection of the GI system that causes nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea.</p>
Herd Immunity	<p>When a large percentage of the population is vaccinated in order to prevent the spread of certain infectious diseases. Even individuals not vaccinated (such as newborns and those with chronic illnesses) are offered some protection because the disease has little opportunity to spread within the community. In terms of influenza immunization, some scientists argue herd immunity is not possible with influenza (due to ability of the virus to change rapidly), rather a “herd effect” can be observed when those immunized do not transmit disease to others.</p>
Human Metapneumovirus	<p>Common seasonal virus that causes common cold symptoms.</p>
ICP	<p>Infection Control Professional</p>
ICSA	<p>Infection Control Support Associate (LTC only)</p>
Immunocompromised	<p>The following individuals are considered moderately to severely immunocompromised due to a medical condition and/or treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – are receiving active chemotherapy (or immunotherapy) for cancer; – have received a solid organ transplant and are currently receiving chemotherapy or other immunosuppressive therapy;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – were born with moderate or severe dysfunction of their immune system; – are living with untreated or advanced HIV-AIDS; or – are taking certain medications that severely affect the immune system.
Influenza	A viral infection of the respiratory system. Symptoms of influenza include acute onset of fever, cough, sore throat, muscle aches, extreme fatigue and headache. Influenza is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality, especially in those over the age of 65, immune compromised and/or have a chronic underlying disease.
Influenza-like illness Outbreak Definition	Two or more cases of patients (who are not roommates, do not share a bathroom between two patient rooms and/or are not tablemates), acquire health care associated ILI (including at least one influenza laboratory-confirmed case) occurring within a seven-day period in an institution/unit/area.
Influenza, Seasonal	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.
Influenza-like Illness (ILI)	<p>Acute onset of respiratory illness with fever AND cough and with one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sore throat – Arthralgia (joint pain) – Myalgia (muscular pain) – Prostration (extreme exhaustion) that could be due to influenza virus <p>In children < 5 years of age, gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g., nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) may be present.</p> <p>In patients < 5 years or ≥ 65 years old, fever may not be prominent. Note: Illness associated with novel influenza viruses may present with other symptoms.</p> <p>Source: MH Seasonal Influenza protocol (gov.mb.ca)</p> <p>Note for LTC settings: fever definition is:</p> <p>Single temperature of > 37.8°C OR</p> <p>Repeated oral temperatures of > 37.2°C or rectal temperatures > 37.5°C OR</p> <p>Single temperature > 1.1°C increase over baseline of non-illness temperature collected from any site</p> <p>Source: Appendix A - Surveillance definitions for infections in Canadian long-term care homes: 2023 update. (Dec. 2023)</p>
IP&C/designate	Person(s) with responsibility for providing Infection Prevention & Control

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	(IP&C) guidance at the site. This may include, but not limited to, ICP, ICSA, unit manager, educator, director of care, IP&C physicians, or Medical Officer of Health.
Legal Decision Maker	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a proxy appointed by the patient under The Health Care Directives Act; – 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; – 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
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.
OH	Occupational Health
Parainfluenza	Common seasonal virus with common cold symptoms.
PH	Public Health
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)	<p>An activity where a health care worker (in any health care setting across the continuum of care)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluates the likelihood of exposure to an infectious agent <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. for a specific interaction

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. with a specific patient c. in a specific environment (e.g., single room, hallway) d. under available conditions (e.g., no designated hand hygiene sink) <p>2. Chooses the appropriate actions or PPE needed to minimize the risk of exposure</p> <p>for the specific patient, other patients in the environment, the HCW, other staff, visitors or contractors, and so on.</p>												
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.												
Probable (Clinical) Case	Patient without a lab confirmed result but with clinical presentation of a respiratory or GI virus requiring additional precautions.												
Respiratory Outbreak (Non-COVID and non-ILI)	As determined by IP&C/designate, two or more HAI cases of respiratory illness with similar symptoms, who are not roommates or tablemates, occurring within a 7-day period in an institution/unit/area. Ideally this includes at least one laboratory-confirmed case, but this is not necessary.												
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)	Common seasonal virus that causes significant illness in children but can also infect adults. It usually causes common cold symptoms.												
Respiratory Virus	<p>The following viruses are included in the term respiratory virus:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Influenza A</td> <td>Influenza B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RSV</td> <td>COVID-19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Human Rhinovirus</td> <td>Human Adenovirus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Human Bocavirus</td> <td>Human Coronavirus (229E, NL63, OC43)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Human Enterovirus</td> <td>Human Metapneumovirus</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Human Parainfluenza viruses 1,2,3 and 4</td> </tr> </table>	Influenza A	Influenza B	RSV	COVID-19	Human Rhinovirus	Human Adenovirus	Human Bocavirus	Human Coronavirus (229E, NL63, OC43)	Human Enterovirus	Human Metapneumovirus	Human Parainfluenza viruses 1,2,3 and 4	
Influenza A	Influenza B												
RSV	COVID-19												
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Human Enterovirus	Human Metapneumovirus												
Human Parainfluenza viruses 1,2,3 and 4													
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.												
Rotavirus	A gastrointestinal illness that causes nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea.												
Routine Practices	Refers to a comprehensive set of IP&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												

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	associated infections in all individuals in the health care setting, including patients, healthcare workers, other staff, visitors, contractors, etc.
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).