

<b>Section:</b> UTMB On-line Documentation	<b>2.16 - Policy</b>
<b>Subject:</b> Infection Control & Healthcare Epidemiology Policies and Procedures	<b>10.23.18- Revised</b>
<b>Topic:</b> 2.16 - Parvovirus B-19 Exposures	<b>2014 - Author</b>

## 2.16 - Parvovirus B-19 Exposures

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| Serologic Tests for Employees                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– All employees who have or may have contact with pregnant patients will be tested for IgG antibody to Parvovirus B-19.</li> <li>– Employees will be tested immediately and new employees will be tested on arrival. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• House staff will be tested on arrival prior to starting patient care in July of each year.</li> <li>• New Faculty will be tested prior to starting work.</li> <li>• All new nurses will be tested prior to starting work.</li> <li>• Other employees who may have contact with pregnant patients such as Environmental Services personnel, phlebotomists, sonographers, receptionists or secretaries will also be tested at the time of hire.</li> <li>• Determination of Parvovirus B-19 serologic status will be a condition for employment for those employees who have contact with pregnant patients.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| Clinical Manifestations of Parvovirus B-19 Infection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Fever</li> <li>– Coryza</li> <li>– Headache</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Symptoms that usually occur at 2-5 days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mild nausea and diarrhea</li> <li>– “Slapped cheek” rash (Circumoral pallor)</li> <li>– Erythematous maculopapular exanthema on trunk and limbs (faint erythema to florid exanthema)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Viral Shedding                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viral Shedding occurs about 10 days before appearance of clinical manifestations.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Index Case                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All employees who have contact with patients in Maternal-Fetal Medicine should be knowledgeable about the signs and symptoms of Parvovirus B-19 infection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– An employee who develops signs and symptoms of Parvovirus B-19 infection should report to their supervisor.</li> <li>– A blood sample should be taken from the employee in the appropriate tube and taken to the Clinical Microbiology Laboratory to be tested for IgG and IgM antibody to Parvovirus B-</li> </ul> </li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

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- 19.
- An epidemiological investigation will be started pending results of the serologic test for the index case. If the serologic test is negative, the investigation will be discontinued.
- Epidemiologic Investigation of an Exposure Incident
- The case definition for Parvovirus B-19 infection is as follows:
    - “Slapped cheek” rash on face
    - Lenticular rash on trunk and extremities
    - Serologic test positive for IgM antibodies
  - Definition of exposure
    - Person within 6 feet of a case of Parvovirus B-19 infection in the 10 days prior to onset of symptoms in the case.
  - The index case will be interviewed to identify his or her contacts with patients and employees during the 10 days prior to onset of symptoms.
    - Patient contacts will be determined by when and where the index case worked over the previous 10 days
    - Patient contacts will be separated by women who are pregnant and those who are not pregnant
    - Employee contacts will also be listed by those who are pregnant and those who are not pregnant
    - Contact lists will contain the following information for each contact
      - Pregnant patients
        - Name
        - UH#
        - Date(s) of exposure
        - Location(s) of exposure
        - Serologic status for Parvovirus B-19
        - Contact information
      - Non-pregnant patients
        - Name
        - UH#
        - Date(s) of exposure
        - Location(s) of exposure
        - Serologic status for Parvovirus B-19
        - Contact information
      - Pregnant employees
        - Name
        - UH#
        - Employee Health number
        - Date(s) of exposure
        - Location(s) of exposure
        - Serologic status for Parvovirus B-19
        - Contact information
      - Non-pregnant employees

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- Name
- UH#
- Employee Health number
- Date(s) of exposure
- Location(s) of exposure
- Serologic status for Parvovirus B-19
- Contact information
- The serologic status for Parvovirus B-19 virus will be ascertained for all healthcare workers and other employees exposed to the index case by review of their records in Employee Health.
  - All Healthcare workers who are negative for Parvovirus B-19 antibody will be furloughed or reassigned to non-patient care duties for 21 days after their last exposure to the index case.
  - All pregnant healthcare workers without Parvovirus B-19 antibody will also be advised to contact their obstetrical care provider for follow-up of their exposure.

Serologic Tests for Pregnant Patients

- Pregnant patients' medical records will be checked immediately for serologic tests for Parvovirus B-19.
  - If the patient has not been tested for antibodies to Parvovirus B-19, arrangements will be made immediately for the patient's blood to be drawn for IgG and IgM antibodies.
  - All pregnant patients without antibody to Parvovirus B-19 will be followed for the remainder of their pregnancy by their obstetrical care provider,
  - Pregnant patients who have IgG antibody but no IgM antibody will be notified that they are not at risk for infection.

Non-pregnant Patients

- Non-pregnant patients will be notified by phone
  - Using the script written by the Office of University Advancement (OUA), non-pregnant patients will be called and advised to avoid contact with pregnant patients and persons with decreased immunity or persons who have blood disorders such as sickle cell disease.