

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

2.16 - Parvovirus B-19 Exposures

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| Serologic Tests for Employees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All employees who have or may have contact with pregnant patients will be tested for IgG antibody to Parvovirus B-19. – Employees will be tested immediately and new employees will be tested on arrival. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House staff will be tested on arrival prior to starting patient care in July of each year. • New Faculty will be tested prior to starting work. • All new nurses will be tested prior to starting work. • 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. • Determination of Parvovirus B-19 serologic status will be a condition for employment for those employees who have contact with pregnant patients. |
| Clinical Manifestations of Parvovirus B-19 Infection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fever – Coryza – Headache • Symptoms that usually occur at 2-5 days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mild nausea and diarrhea – “Slapped cheek” rash (Circumoral pallor) – Erythematous maculopapular exanthema on trunk and limbs (faint erythema to florid exanthema) |
| Viral Shedding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viral Shedding occurs about 10 days before appearance of clinical manifestations. |
| Index Case | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> – An employee who develops signs and symptoms of Parvovirus B-19 infection should report to their supervisor. – 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- |

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- 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.