

PERTUSSIS

THINK, TEST, TREAT & STOP TRANSMISSION





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THINK

DID YOU KNOW?

Prescribe antimicrobial

asymptomatic household

within 21 days of cough

onset in the index case

contacts of a pertussis case

prophylaxis to all

Think of Pertussis in anyone with the following symptoms, regardless of vaccination history:

- A cough in a person who has been notified of a close exposure to pertussis
- A paroxysmal cough of any duration, with whooping, posttussive vomiting/gagging or apnea, or
- A persistent cough of unknown etiology, lasting more than seven days



TEST

Test for Pertussis:

- Collect specimens using a nasopharyngeal swab, wash, or aspirate for PCR or culture.
 Collect serum for IgG
- Do not test if symptoms are not present. It is unlikely that B. Pertussis can be recovered through testing if the patient is not experiencing symptoms
- Delays in recognition of pertussis may contribute to adverse clinical outcomes



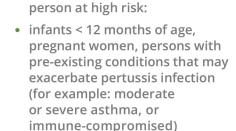
TREAT

Treat and report suspected and confirmed cases.

Mandatory Report to your local Health Department and to assist in preventing additional cases. Access Mandatory Report form and reportable conditions at:

WWW.SMCHD.ORG/INFECTIOUS-DISEASES/

Use Erythromycin, Azithromycin, Clarithromycin, or Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole for treatment.



✓ Provide post exposure prophylaxis

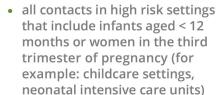
of exposure to an infectious

risk of severe illness or who

have close contact with a

(PEP) to persons within 21 days

pertussis case who are at high



Delays in treatment before or after hospitalization may increase the risk of fatal illness



If 21 days have already elapsed since cough onset, treatment is not recommended as it will not improve outcome.



STOP TRANSMISSION

- ✓ Inform patients with suspected pertussis to stay at home and avoid close contact with others until they have completed five days of appropriate antibiotic OR had cough symptoms for at least three weeks. (Cases are potentially infectious for the first three weeks of cough.)
- Assess pertussis immunization status and use every patient encounter to vaccinate
- ✓ All close contacts to infants and all health care workers should be immunized against pertussis with Tdap or DTaP vaccine, as age appropriate

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301-475-4330



WWW.SMCHD.ORG

CURRENT CDC GUIDELINES FOR PERTUSSIS ARE AVAILABLE AT:

WWW.CDC.GOV/PERTUSSIS/OUTBREAKS/PEP.HTML