Appendix 5: Public Health Management of cases of enteric fever flow diagram

All cases
- Assess if illness is ‘travel-related’
  - Inform of disease and appropriate infection control
  - Exclude from work, school, childcare and swimming pools until 48hrs after symptoms resolve
  - Advise not to feed or prepare food for others until 48hrs after symptoms resolve

If case is non-travel-related
- Interview regarding possible exposures up to 60 days before illness onset
  - Ill household contacts
  - Restaurants visited
  - Household contact travel
  - Social gatherings attended
  - Childcare attendance/work
  - Household contact childcare attendance/work
  - Hospitalisation
  - Food handling
- Consider formation of outbreak control team if food or water within Australia suspected as source

If case is at higher risk of transmitting disease
- Exclude from work with food or caring for people until 2 consecutive negative stool specimens
- Specimens must be collected not sooner than 48hrs after symptoms resolve, not sooner than 48hrs after cessation of antibiotics and at least 48hrs apart

If case is at higher risk of transmitting disease and may be a urinary shedder
- Exclude from work with food or caring for people until 2 consecutive negative urinary specimens
- Specimens must be collected not sooner than 48hrs after symptoms resolve, not sooner than 48hrs after cessation of antibiotics and at least 48hrs apart

#Travel-related:
Developed symptoms within 28 days after return to Australia from an endemic country (cases outside 28 day window require further assessment of source but may still be travel related).

*Higher risk of transmitting disease:
- Food handlers,
- Carers of patients,
- Carers of children,
- Carers of the elderly,
- Children in pre-school, kindergarten or child care (i.e. below primary school age)
- Those unable to maintain personal hygiene and their carers.