### LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT DISEASE INVESTIGATION STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NC REPORTABLE DISEASE/CONDITION</th>
<th>INFECTIOUS AGENT (S)</th>
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<td>FOODBORNE POISONING</td>
<td><em>Mushroom toxins</em></td>
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#### PREPARING FOR INVESTIGATION

**KNOW THE DISEASE/CONDITION**
- Read about *Foodborne Poisoning* in the CD Manual.
- See the case definition for Foodborne Poisoning: Mushroom in the CD Manual.
- Refer to USFDA, Bad Bug Book: Mushroom Toxins at: [http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~mow/chap40.html](http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~mow/chap40.html)
- Print and review reporting forms:
  - Part 1: Confidential Disease Report (DHHS 2124)
  - Part 2: Foodborne Poisoning: Mushroom (DHHS/EPI #131)

#### CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION

**COLLECT CLINICAL INFORMATION**
- If patient hospitalized for this disease, obtain medical record (admission note, progress note, other lab report(s), and discharge summary).
- Obtain healthcare provider clinical notes from date(s) of service for this disease/condition.
- Look for evidence in the medical record that supports clinical findings described in the case definition.

**REVIEW LABORATORY INFORMATION**
- There are no specific laboratory tests to confirm these diseases in humans.
- Evaluate the laboratory results from the hospital admission, if applicable, to determine if the requirements of the case definition are satisfied.
- Contact the CD Branch if there are suspect mushrooms still available for toxin testing or identification.

**APPLY THE CASE DEFINITION**
- Use the case definition to determine if the clinical and laboratory findings meet the case definition criteria.

#### IMPLEMENTING CONTROL MEASURES

**ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY SOURCE OF EXPOSURE**
- Review clinical records and interview patient or contacts for potential source(s) of exposure.
- Mushroom intoxications are typically associated with wild mushrooms collected by private individuals. If suspected mushrooms were purchased from a vendor of any kind, immediately dispatch environmental health specialist to investigate mushrooms and determine their point of origin.
### IMPLEMENT CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DISEASE AND ADDITIONAL EXPOSURES
- Embargo suspect mushrooms if applicable.
- Consult with the CD Branch to arrange for mushroom toxin testing or species identification. NOTE: The CD Branch will have to contact university researchers or CDC for assistance; mushroom intoxications are rare events in North Carolina.

### REPORTING INVESTIGATION

**REPORT TO NC COMMUNICABLE DISEASE BRANCH (CD)**
- Enter Part 1 and Part 2 Communicable Disease Reports into NC EDSS as a new event, or update the existing event if already entered.
- Assign event to State Disease Registrar when case investigation complete.

**CASE FINDING**
- During the course of the investigation, interview other exposed individuals for symptoms of illness.
- Refer symptomatic individuals to healthcare provider for evaluation.

### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

**STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH (SLPH) TESTING**  
- Not applicable.

**PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE (PHPR)**  
- Not applicable.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES**  
- Not applicable.

**RISK COMMUNICATION**  
- Consider using risk communication tools conservatively if this is a low profile, naturally-occurring case.
- NC DHHS Public Information Office (919) 733-9190 is available to assist local health departments as needed.