

## Case Definition

### Confirmed Case:

Laboratory confirmation of infection with or without clinical evidence<sup>1</sup> from an appropriate clinical specimen (e.g., stool, intestinal fluid, small bowel biopsy), with demonstration of:

- *Cryptosporidium* spp. oocysts;  
**OR**
- *Cryptosporidium* spp. nucleic acid (e.g., by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or other nucleic acid test (NAT));  
**OR**
- *Cryptosporidium* spp. antigen (e.g., by an immunologic assay).

### Probable Case:

Clinical evidence<sup>1</sup> in a person who is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case.

## Clinical Evidence

Clinical evidence may be characterized by the following signs or symptoms: diarrhea (often profuse and watery), abdominal pain, anorexia, fever, nausea, general malaise, dehydration, and/or vomiting. The severity of illness may vary. While not considered clinical illness, asymptomatic infections may occur.

## Reporting Requirements

Report confirmed and probable cases to DHW Surveillance via Panorama.

## Additional Forms

None.

## Data Entry

Complete Generic Food Questionnaire form in the User Defined Forms section in Panorama.

## Additional Comments

- *Cryptosporidium parvum* and *Cryptosporidium hominis* are the leading causes of cryptosporidiosis, other species are known to cause diarrheal illness in immunocompromised individuals.

---

<sup>1</sup> See Clinical Evidence section.