BC Centre for Disease Control

Provincial Health Services Authority

CASE DEFINITIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE OUTBREAKS

To include:

- 1. Confirmed or Probable COVID-19 case based on local P/T criteria
 - For BC confirmed and epi-linked COVID-19 case definition, please refer to: http://www.bccdc.ca/health-professionals/clinical-resources/case-definitions/covid-19-(novel-coronavirus)
- 2. Other clinical or laboratory criteria specific to outbreak, for example:
 - a. WGS clusters
- 3. Person, place, time details, for example:
 - a. Workers, contractors or visitors physically present at specific job site(s)
 - b. If outbreak is limited to specific types of workers/occupations
 - c. With symptom onset or after [date]
 - d. Any potential exclusion criteria
- 4. Case definitions will often change over the course of an investigation as the outbreak evolves and more information becomes available. The following are examples of circumstances in an outbreak that may lead to a refinement of the case definition:
 - a. The available laboratory data becomes more specific (WGS)
 - b. The exposure becomes more focused (e.g., narrowing the focus from resident of/or visitor to Community A to exposure to Facility B)

Industrial Work Site/Work Camp Case Definition Example:

Outbreak A:

Primary cases are defined as confirmed or epi-linked COVID-19 cases, with symptom onset date on or after [date] (or test collection date on or after [date] for asymptomatic cases), that are epidemiologically linked to Industrial worksite, who:

worked or stayed at the associated [specific work site(s)/work camp(s)] during their incubation
period (14 days) prior to illness onset (for symptomatic cases) or positive swab collection date
(for asymptomatic cases),

AND

• most likely source of infection was an exposure at the work site/work camp or during associated activities.

Secondary cases are defined as confirmed or epi-linked COVID-19 cases who:

 did NOT work or stay at the associated work site/work camp during their incubation period prior to illness onset (for symptomatic cases) or positive swab collection date (for asymptomatic cases),

AND

• did have household contact or other exposure to a linked primary case and is believed to have acquired infection from this contact.

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