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# Scrub Typhus Outbreak among Soldiers in Coastal Training Area, Australia, 2022

## Appendix

Western Australian Government Department of Health definition of confirmed and probable scrub typhus infection for reporting purposes:

**84. Typhus or rickettsial infection** (Not nationally notifiable) (includes murine typhus, louse borne typhus, scrub typhus, Queensland tick typhus, African tick typhus and the "spotted fevers") (last updated: 2013)

### Reporting

Both confirmed cases AND probable cases should be notified.

#### **Confirmed Case**

A confirmed case requires laboratory definitive evidence.

*Laboratory definitive evidence*: 1. Detection (culture or nucleic acid testing) of Rickettsia species or Orientia tsutsugamushi in a clinical specimen OR 2. Seroconversion or a 4-fold or greater rise in serum antibody titer to a Rickettsial or Orientia sp. group between acute and convalescent phase sera.

#### **Probable Case**

A probable case requires laboratory suggestive evidence AND clinical evidence AND epidemiologic evidence.

*Laboratory suggestive evidence*: A single elevated antibody titer to a Rickettsial or Orientia species group.

*Clinical evidence:* A clinically compatible illness (fever and at least one of headache, myalgia, rash or eschar).

*Epidemiologic evidence:* In the month before onset of illness, history of travel to a region (in Australia or overseas) where the detected Orientia or Rickettsia species or group is known to occur (Appendix Table 1).

Note: Some laboratories report results at the species level (eg, *Rickettsia conorii*), however, if the species is not known to occur in the place where the infection was most likely acquired (see Appendix Table 1), then it should be reported at the 'group' level (eg, a reported *R. conorii* infection that was likely to have been acquired in WA, where it has not previously been detected, would be recorded on WANIDD as "spotted fever group."

Source: Surveillance Case Definitions for Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Related Conditions in Western Australia, Communicable Disease Control Directorate, December 2023, pp 112–113.

Group	Species	Vector	Disease	Geographic distribution
Scrub typhus	Orientia tsutsugamushi	Mites (Leptotrombidium	Scrub typhus	Northern WA, NT
(1 species		spp)		and QLD,
only)				overseas
WA, Western Austr	railia; NT, Northern Territory; QLD	, Queensland.		

Appendix Table 2. Dates and results of nucleic acid testing testing and *O. tsutsugamushi* IFA titers performed on the 24 outbreak cases. Dates are described symptom onset post last possible point of exposure and for the blood draws as days from symptom onset.

Symptom		NAT		Initial collec	Initial collection		Secondary collection	
	onset			Days		Days		Days
	(days			from		from		from
Case	from	Hospital		symptom	O. tsutsugamushi	symptom	O. tsutsugamushi	symptom
number	exposure)	admission	Result	onset	IFA titer	onset	IFA titer	onset
1	+13	No	Negative	+6	256	+6	256	+26
2	+10	No	Negative	+8	ND	+8	256	+29
3	+14	No	ND	ND	128	+4	>1024	+57
4	+7	No	Negative	+5	>1024	+10	512	+82
5	+13	No	Negative	+10	<128	+4	512	+57
6	+12	No	Negative	+4	<128	+4	>1024	+65
7	+7	Yes	ŇD	ND	Hospital		>1024	+27
8	+7	No	Negative	+11	<128	+11	ND	ND
9	+8	No	Negative	+7	512	+7	256	+199
10	+7	Yes	Positive	+11	128	+8	ND	ND
11	+10	No	ND	ND	>1024	+7	ND	ND
12	+8	Yes	ND	ND	>1024	+8	>1024	+38
13	+13	Yes	ND	ND	>1024	+22	>1024	+33
14	+12	No	Negative	+27	<128	+5	256	+27
15	+13	No	Negative	+6	<128	+4	<128	+26
16	+15	No	ŇD	ND	>1024	+3	ND	ND
17	+13	No	ND	ND	<128	+5	>1024	+25
18	+11	No	Positive	+7	<128	+7	>1024	+19
19	+14	No	Negative	+4	<128	+4	512	+15
20	+12	Yes	Positive	+13	ND	ND	512	+27
21	+15	No	Negative	+7	<128	+7	512	+50
22	+17	No	Negative	+7	256	+7	256	+49
23	+15	No	Negative	+25	256	+11	>1024	+25
24	+20	No	Negative	+18	<128	+8	512	+18