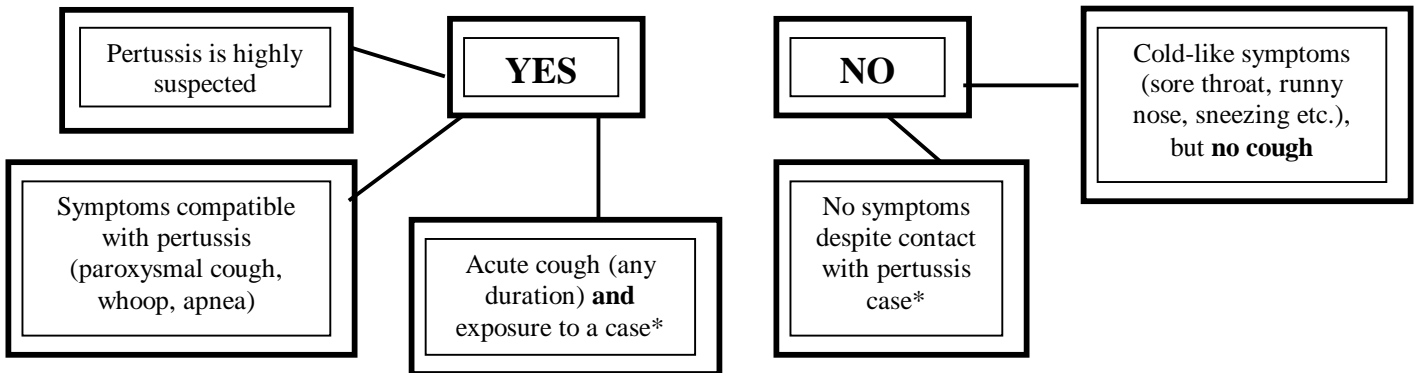


Flow Chart for Pertussis Testing, Treatment and Chemoprophylaxis in an Outbreak Setting

(Revised October 10, 2001)

TEST PERSON? (Note: confirm outbreak by ≥ 1 culture-confirmed case)

(nasal aspirate or nasopharyngeal Dacron™ swab should be taken within 3 weeks of cough onset; inoculate on Regan-Lowe or Bordet-Gengou plate or half-strength Regan-Lowe for transport)



Who gets TREATED**

Erythromycin or Trimethoprim
Sulfamethoxazole for 14 days and first five days off work or school

Persons with any of the following:

- Symptoms compatible with pertussis
- Acute cough AND exposure to case*
- Acute cough AND PCR-positive
- Positive culture result

Persons aged >1 year: treat within 3 weeks cough onset

Who gets PROPHYLAXIS**

Erythromycin or Trimethoprim
Sulfamethoxazole for 14 days

- All close contacts to a case* (especially in high risk settings such as hospitals, households with infants, etc.)
- Prophylaxis of additional contacts may be warranted in some settings
- Persons aged >1 year: prophylax within 3 weeks of exposure to infectious case

**** Dosage:**

Erythromycin: (14 days)

Children: 40-50 mg/kg/day divided QID

Adults: 2 g/day divided QID

OR

Trimethoprim (T) Sulfamethoxazole (S) (Bactrim): (14 days)

Children: 8 mg/kg/day (T) and 40 mg/kg/day (S) divided BID

Adults: 320mg/day (T) and 1600mg/day (S) divided BID

*NOTE: A PCR-positive result in person without a cough is NOT a case.