

Reporting Criteria for Chikungunya fever

(1) Definition

Infectious disease caused by chikungunya virus, a member of the genus *alphavirus* of the family *Togaviridae*.

(2) Clinical signs and symptoms

Chikungunya virus is transmitted to humans by mosquitos, such as *Aedes albopictus* and *Ae. aegypti*. After an incubation period of 3-12 days (mostly 3-7 days), illness begins with symptoms of acute febrile illness. Most cases develop fever and arthralgia that affects the extremities bilaterally (most frequently wrists, followed by ankles, fingers/toes, knees, elbows and shoulders). Rash may affect about 80% of cases. Arthralgia may persist for weeks to months after disappearance of the acute signs and symptoms. Inflammation and enlargement of joints, general malaise, headache, myalgia, and lymph node enlargement may occur. Lymphocytopenia and thrombopenia may occur. Severe cases may develop encephalopathy or fulminant hepatitis. Endemic areas include tropical and subtropical countries in Africa, the Indian Ocean, India, and Southeast Asia.

(3) Reporting criteria

a) “Patients (confirmed cases)”

In compliance with Article 12 paragraph 1 of the Infectious Diseases Control Law, if a physician has examined a patient with clinical signs or symptoms as described in (2), suspected chikungunya fever, and has made a diagnosis of chikungunya fever based on the results obtained by the laboratory method and specimen as described below, the physician shall notify the case immediately.

b) “Asymptomatic infections”

In compliance with Article 12 paragraph 1 of the Infectious Diseases Control Law, if a physician has examined a person without clinical signs or symptoms listed in (2), but has diagnosed that the individual was an asymptomatic case of chikungunya fever based on the results obtained by the laboratory method and specimen as described below, the physician shall notify the case immediately.

c) “Deceased person whose death was attributed to chikungunya fever”

In compliance with Article 12 paragraph 1 of the Infectious Diseases Control Law, if a physician has examined a deceased person with clinical signs as described in (2), and, has diagnosed that the death was due to chikungunya fever based on the results obtained by the laboratory methods and specimens as described below, the physician shall notify the case immediately.

d) “Deceased person whose death was suspected to be due to chikungunya fever”

In compliance with Article 12 paragraph 1 of the Infectious Diseases Control Law, if a physician has examined a deceased person with clinical signs as described in (2) and has suspected that the death was caused by chikungunya fever, the physician shall notify the case immediately.

Laboratory method	Specimen
Detection of the pathogen by isolation and identification	Blood
Detection of the pathogen’s genome by PCR	
Detection of IgM	Serum
Detection of IgG antibody by ELISA, detection of antibody by neutralization test or hemagglutinin inhibition test using paired sera (sero-conversion or significant increase in antibody titer)	