

Annex 3. CIGUATERA POISONING OUTBREAK REPORT FORM

PROVIDER INFORMATION

Reporting Country:
Outbreak ID number:
Notification date (dd-mm-yyyy): / /
Data source ¹ :
CASES INFORMATION

Fotal Number of people that have eaten the implicated fish:
Fotal Number of people that got sick:
Fotal Number of hospitalized cases:

Total Number of deceased cases:

If you have information on age group and gender please put the numbers in the following tables:

Age (years) a	and gende	r of expos	sed people ² :

	Male	Female	Other	Unknown
<1				
1 - 4				
5 - 14				
15 - 24				
25 - 44				
45 - 64				
65 & more				
Unknown				

Age (years) and gender of hospitalized cases:

	Male	Female	Other	Unknown
<1				
1 - 4				
5 - 14				
15 - 24				
25 - 44				
45 - 64				
65 & more				
Unknown				

Age (years) and gender of cases

	0			
	Male	Female	Other	Unknown
<1				
1 - 4				
5 - 14				
15 - 24				
25 - 44				
45 - 64				
65 & more				
Unknown				

Age (years) and gender of deceased cases

	Male	Female	Other	Unknown		
<1						
1 - 4						
5 - 14						
15 - 24						
25 - 44						
45 - 64						
65 & more						
Unknown						

¹ It is the first institution or authority that provides outbreak information.

² People that have eaten the implicated fish



FRAMEWORK PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT GP/EFSA/KNOW/2022/03

"An integrated approach to characterise the human health risk of ciguatoxins in fish in Europe"

DISEASE DATA	
Date used for statistics ³ (dd-mm-yyyy): /	/
Date onset of the first case (dd-mm-yyyy):	
Date onset of the last case (dd-mm-yyyy): .	/ /
Incubation period (hours): Minimum: N	
Duration of the disease (days): Minimum:	Median: Maximum:
Clinical manifestations:	
Neurological symptoms:	
Cold allodynia (burning pain caused by a normally innocuous cold stimulus)	Itching
🗌 Joint Pain	Muscle weakness
Muscle Pain	Chest Pain
Tingling/Numbness in Hands/Feet	Tingling/Numbness in Mouth/Tongue/Teeth
Metallic taste	Pain during Intercourse
Pain/Difficulty Urinating	Dizziness
Headache	Visual Difficulties
Tremors/Seizures	Difficulty Speaking
Loss of Coordination	Anxiety/Irritability/Depression
🗌 Insomnia	Hallucinations
Gastrointestinal symptoms:	
Nausea	Vomiting
Diarrhoea	Abdominal cramps
Cardiovascular symptoms:	
Hypotension	Bradycardia
🗌 Tachycardia	
Other	
If other symptoms, specify:	

³ It is a reference date used for analysis and it should be the onset of symptoms. If the date of onset of symptoms is unknown use the nearest date known: date of diagnosis, date of notification, or any other date.



FRAMEWORK PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT GP/EFSA/KNOW/2022/03

"An integrated approach to characterise the human health risk of ciguatoxins in fish in Europe"

FOOD RISK DATA		
Type of fish consumed ⁴ :		
Amberjack	Barracuda	Grouper
Hogfish	Moray	Snapper
Surgeonfish	Mackerel	Parrotfish
Other, specify:		
Species (scientific name) of the in	nplicated fish:	
Common name of the implicated	fish:	
Size of the whole fish:	(Approximate k	ilograms)
Previous treatment of the fish:		
Refrigerated	Frozen	Salted
Dried	None (fresh)	Unknown
Other, specify:		
Country (countries) of fish consur	nption:	
Region (regions) of fish consumpt	tion:	
Place of consumption of the fish:		
Household		Canteen or workplace catering
Camp or picnic		Bospital or medical care facility
Mobile retailer or market/st	reet vendor	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)
🗌 Restaurant, Cafe, Pub, Bar, H	lotel or catering	School or kindergarten
Ship		Other transport
Unknown		
Other, specify:		
Place of acquisition of the fish:		
Street vendor		Market
Retail		Supermarket
Sport fishing		Unknown
Other, specify:		

⁴ Attached in the annex there is the list of fishes previously associated with ciguatera



"An integrated approach to characterise the human health risk of ciguatoxins in fish in Europe"

Date the fish was harvested (dd-mm-yyyy):	/ /
Origin of fish:	
Country: Region ⁵ :	FAO area:
Did the patients eat shellfish? ⁶ Yes No	
LABORATORY DATA	
Any left-over fish? 🗌 Yes 🗌 No	
Was the fish sent for analysis of ciguatoxins?	Yes No
If Yes, where:	
Laboratory method for detection/quantitation	of ciguatoxins:
Liquid Chromatography/Mass Spectrometr	y 🗌 Cellular assay
Receptor binding assay	Mousse bioassay
Other, specify:	
What are the fish testing results: Positive	🗌 Negative 🗌 Unknown 🗌 Pending 🗌 Inconclusive
If positive, has a notification to the RASFF ⁷ bee	n issued? 🗌 Yes Reference number
	Νο
Was the fish sent for identification of the speci	ies? 🗌 Yes 📄 No
If yes,	
Name of the species:	
Method used for the identification of the	e species:
MEASURES IMPLEMENTED	
Treatment for ciguatera: 🗌 Yes 🗌 No	
If yes, number of people treated with:	🗌 Mannitol
	Other, specify:
	Unknown
Other measures implemented:	
CLASSIFICATION	

⁵ Later on, the region would be coded for the analysis, according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS).

⁶ Consumption of shellfish contaminated with brevetoxin may also produce similar symptoms to CP

⁷ Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed



Outbreak strength ⁸ :
Strong Weak Unknown
Nature of the evidence ⁹ :
Analytical epidemiological evidence
Descriptive epidemiological evidence
Detection of causative agent in food vehicle- Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent
Descriptive environmental evidence
Product-tracing investigations
Unknown
Outbreak presentation:
Associated with eating autochthonous fish (fish harvested within the EU/EEA)
Associated with eating imported fish (fish harvested outside the EU/EEA)
Travel related (consumption of fish in an endemic area)
Extent of outbreak ¹⁰ :
General
Household
Outbreak dissemination:
Local
Regional
National
International

⁸ Definitions can be found in the EFSA manual for reporting on food-borne outbreaks http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.2903/sp.efsa.2016.EN-989/epdf

⁹ Definitions can be found in the EFSA manual for reporting on food-borne outbreaks http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.2903/sp.efsa.2016.EN-989/epdf

¹⁰ Specify the extent of the outbreak:

⁻ **General outbreak**: outbreak involving human cases from more than one household. Outbreaks in residential homes (e.g. nursing homes), schools, and other similar institutions are considered to be general outbreaks.

⁻ Household outbreak: outbreak where all the human cases live in one single household.

⁻ **Unknown**: if it was not possible to identify the type of outbreak or if the information is not available.



Unknown

ADDITIONALS COMMENTS

Version April 2023