

Daily Tracker



	Action	Why?
1.	Identify the first person (index case) who became symptomatic. Note the first time of onset of symptoms; type of symptoms and how often the symptoms were experienced i.e. was it diarrhoea or vomiting or both and how many times? Confirm with the clinical lead your observations of D and or V and check what type of medication the individual may be on.	This helps to begin the investigation into how an infectious agent was transmitted into the community and the type of agent you might be dealing with. Do not assume D&V is always no-rovirus! Certain medication and changes in medication can create similar symptoms. Starting this process sooner rather than later helps rapid containment and management measures to be instigated.
2.	Take a sample	This will confirm the type of infectious agent you are dealing with. Even though the laboratory will not be in a position to provide results immediately it is good practice to have confirmation of what agent caused the outbreak.
3.	Get a floor plan and begin to map infected resident rooms by order of reported symptoms.	This will allow the outbreak management team to see the route of transmission and identify any common sources of spread.
4.	Identify where this index person has been in the community and who they have come into contact with. Have they got cognitive capacity or not?	This will give an indication of high risk people to be observed and areas to have enhanced cleaning.