How to classify Listeria cases using the 2019 case definition

There are 3 key pieces of information needed to help classify cases.

1. **Type of case**: Is the specimen from a pregnant woman, neonate, or the general population? *(choose appropriate row below)*
2. **Test type**: What type of test was performed? (culture (i.e. "isolate") vs non-culture (i.e. "CIDT"))
3. **Specimen source**: Sterile site or other?

1. Type of case	2. Test type		3. Specimen source	Classification
General population 	Isolate	from	sterile site	= CONFIRMED
	CIDT	from	sterile site	= PROBABLE
	Isolate	from	NICS*	= SUSPECT
Pregnant woman 	Isolate	from	sterile site **OR** POC^ @ delivery	= CONFIRMED§
	CIDT	from	sterile site **OR** POC^ @ delivery	= PROBABLE§
	Isolate	from	NICS*	= SUSPECT
Neonate  Live birth only	Isolate	from	NSNS~ Collected within 48 hours of delivery	= CONFIRMED¥
	CIDT	from	NSNS~ Collected within 48 hours of delivery	= PROBABLE¥

* **NICS** = non-invasive clinical specimen (e.g. stool, urine, wound, etc.)

^ **POC** = products of conception (e.g. placenta, amniotic fluid, umbilical cord blood, etc.)

* **NICS** = non-invasive clinical specimen (e.g. stool, urine, wound, etc.)

§ If specimen was collected within 48 hours of delivery, the neonate is counted as a probable case if the neonate does not already meet the confirmed case criteria

~ **NSNS** = non-sterile neonatal site (e.g. meconium, tracheal aspirate, but not products of conception)

¥ If specimen was collected within 28 days of delivery, the mother is counted as a probable case if she does not already meet the confirmed case criteria

Additional case definition details, including epi-linked cases can be found in the online CD manual.