

HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS (GENITAL)

Does Not Include Neonatal Infections

Background

This case definition was developed in 2013 by the Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center (AFHSC) for the purpose of epidemiological surveillance of a sexually transmitted disease important to military associated populations.

Clinical Description

Genital herpes is a common sexually transmitted infection caused by herpes simplex viruses (HSV). Most such genital infections are caused by type 2 (HSV-2) but some cases are caused by type 1 (HSV-1), the type most often associated with oral herpes infections. Most infected individuals are asymptomatic or have very mild symptoms. The usual manifestation is the appearance of one or more vesicles on or around the genitals, rectum or mouth. The vesicles break and leave painful ulcers that may take two to four weeks to heal. Systemic symptoms include fever, body aches, lymphadenopathy, and headache. The virus is transmitted through contact with lesions, mucosal surfaces, genital secretions, and oral secretions. The virus can also spread from skin that appears normal. There is no cure for herpes virus infections and no approved vaccine. The virus stays in the body indefinitely and recurrent outbreaks are common. Antiviral medications are available that can prevent or shorten recurrent outbreaks and reduce the likelihood of transmission to partners.¹

Case Definition and Incidence Rules

For surveillance purposes, a case of HSV infection is defined as:

- *One outpatient medical encounter* with any of the defining diagnoses of HSV infection (see ICD9 and ICD10 code lists below) in the *primary or secondary* diagnostic position.

Incidence rules:

For individuals who meet the case definition:

- The incidence date is considered the date of the first outpatient medical encounter with a defining diagnosis of HSV infection.
- An individual is considered an incident case only *once per lifetime*.

Exclusions:

- Individuals with a diagnosis of HSV infection prior to the surveillance period.

¹ <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Herpes/STDFact-Herpes-detailed.htm>; accessed July 15, 2013.



Codes

The following ICD9 and ICD10 codes are included in the case definition:

Condition	ICD-10-CM Codes	ICD-9-CM Codes
Herpes Simplex Virus, Genital	A60.0 (herpesviral infection of genitalia and urogenital tract)	054.1x (genital herpes simplex virus)
	- A60.00 (herpesviral infection of urogenital system, unspecified)	054.10 (genital herpes, unspecified)
	- A60.01 (herpesviral infection of penis)	054.13 (herpetic infection of penis)
	- A60.02 (herpesviral infection of other male genital organs)	054.19 (other genital herpes)
	- A60.03 (herpesviral cervicitis)	054.19 (above)
	- A60.04 (herpesviral vulvovaginitis)	054.11 (herpetic vulvovaginitis) 054.12 (herpetic ulceration of vulva)
	- A60.09 (herpesviral infection of other urogenital tract)	054.19 (above)
	A60.1 (herpesviral infection of perianal skin and rectum)	054.19 (above)
	A60.9 (anogenital herpesviral infection, unspecified)	054.10 (above)

Development and Revisions

- In April of 2014 the case definition was updated to include ICD10 codes.
- This case definition was developed based on reviews of the ICD9 codes, the scientific literature, and previous AFHSC analyses. The definition was developed by the AFHSC Medical Surveillance Monthly Report (MSMR) staff for a February 2013 article on sexually transmitted infections.²

Case Definition and Incidence Rule Rationale

- In 2013 the case definitions for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) were updated to be more specific for each of the individual STIs. For HSV infections, the case defining criteria were updated to include outpatient medical encounters only and ICD9 codes in the primary and secondary diagnostic positions only. Reports using this case definition were featured in a March 2013 Webinar on “STDs in Military Populations.”³

² Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center. Sexually Transmitted Infections, Active Component, U.S. Armed Forces, 2000-2012. *Medical Surveillance Monthly Report (MSMR)*. 2013 February; 20(2): 5-11.

³ Focus on the Treatment of STDs in Military Populations – 2010 STD Treatment Guidelines Webinar. See <http://www.cdc.gov/std/training/webinars.htm>.



- In September 2009, a case definition for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) was developed by AFHSC and a Department of Defense (DoD) HIV/STI Prevention working group. The definition was used for a descriptive epidemiology report on the most frequent sexually transmitted infections among active component members of the U.S. Armed Forces.⁴ The case defining criteria in this definition included hospitalizations, used ICD9 codes in *any* diagnostic position, and were the same for all STIs in the report.

Reports

None

Review

Apr 2014	Case definition reviewed and updated by the AFHSC Surveillance Methods and Standards (SMS) working group.
Jul 2013	Case definition reviewed and adopted by the AFHSC Surveillance Methods and Standards (SMS) working group.
Feb 2013	Case definition reviewed and adopted by the AFHSC MSMR staff.

Comments

Armed Forces Reportable Events: Herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection is not a reportable medical event in the Armed Forces Reportable Medical Events (RME) System or in the National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS).

⁴ Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center. Sexually Transmitted Infections, U.S. Armed Forces, 2004-2009. *Medical Surveillance Monthly Report (MSMR)*; 2010 August; Vol 17(8): 2-10.

