
Vaping-Associated Pulmonary Injury. California case definition - August 26, 2019.

Confirmed

Respiratory illness requiring hospitalization

AND

Using an e-cigarette (“vaping”) or dabbing* in 90 days prior to symptom onset

AND

Pulmonary infiltrate, such as opacities on plain film chest radiograph or ground-glass opacities on chest CT

AND

Absence of pulmonary infection on initial work-up: Minimum criteria include negative respiratory viral panel and influenza PCR or rapid test. All other clinically indicated respiratory ID testing (e.g., urine strep pneumo/ legionella/ mycoplasma, sputum culture if productive cough, BAL culture if done, blood culture, HIV-related opportunistic respiratory infections if appropriate) must be negative

AND

No evidence in medical record of alternative plausible diagnoses (e.g., cardiac, rheumatologic or neoplastic process).

Probable

Respiratory illness requiring hospitalization

AND

Using an e-cigarette (“vaping”) or dabbing* in 90 days prior to symptom onset.

AND

Pulmonary infiltrate, such as opacities on plain film chest radiograph or ground-glass opacities on chest CT

AND

Infection identified via culture or PCR, but clinical team** believes this is not the sole cause of the underlying respiratory disease process –**OR**– No evidence of pulmonary infection, but minimum criteria to rule out pulmonary infection not met (testing not performed)

AND

No evidence in medical record of alternative plausible diagnoses (e.g., cardiac, rheumatologic or neoplastic process).

Footnotes

* Includes using an electronic device (e.g., electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS), electronic cigarette, e-cigarette, vaporizer, vape(s), vape pen, dab pen, or other) or dabbing to inhale substances (e.g., nicotine, marijuana, THC, THC concentrates, CBD, synthetic cannabinoids, flavorings, or other substances).

** Clinical team caring for the patient.