Summary

There has been a cluster of *Legionella pneumophila* with three confirmed cases notified, all caused by serogroup 1, with onsets between 3 and 5 February. All the cases have spent time in or near the Castle Hill CBD in their incubation period.

Modes of transmission

- *Legionella pneumophila* bacteria can contaminate air conditioning cooling towers, whirlpool spas, shower heads and other bodies of water. People walking outside or driving past may be exposed if they inhale aerosolised contaminated water.
- Legionnaires’ disease is not spread from person to person.
- Typical incubation period is 2 to 10 days, but more commonly 5 to 6 days.

Symptoms of Legionnaires’ disease

Legionnaires’ disease usually causes fever, chills, a cough and shortness of breath. Cases may also have muscle aches, headache, tiredness, loss of appetite and diarrhoea. Cases may be very sick with pneumonia. Most people recover but the disease is occasionally fatal, particularly when it occurs with other co-morbidities or in the context of immune suppression.

Diagnosis

- It is difficult to distinguish Legionnaires’ disease from other types of pneumonia by symptoms alone. Chest X-rays help diagnose pneumonia but the diagnosis of Legionnaires’ disease requires special tests.
- Samples and testing:
  - urine for *Legionella* urinary antigen test - available in local laboratories
  - sputum and or bronchial washings for culture - please refer these specimens to CIDMLS-ICPMR for legionella culture and serogrouping.
- For further information about testing, consult with your local laboratory, infectious disease physicians and local public health unit.

Treatment


Public Health Response

- Please urgently notify your public health unit of any suspected case.

Further Information:

- Contact your local public health unit on **1300 066 055**

Yours sincerely

Dr Vicky Sheppeard

**Director, Communicable Diseases Branch**

14 February 2018