### Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

**Event Name:** PID  
**Event Time Period:** 28 days

| Clinical Description (CDC 2010) | A clinical syndrome resulting from the ascending spread of microorganisms from the vagina and endocervix to the endometrium, fallopian tubes, and/or contiguous structures. In a female who has lower abdominal pain and who has not been diagnosed as having an established cause other than pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) (e.g., ectopic pregnancy, acute appendicitis, and functional pain), all the following clinical criteria must be present:  
  - Lower abdominal tenderness, and  
  - Tenderness with motion of the cervix, and  
  - Adnexal tenderness  
  **In addition to the preceding criteria, at least one of the following findings must also be present:**  
  - Meets the surveillance case definition of *C. trachomatis* infection or gonorrhea  
  - Temperature >100.4 F (>38.0 C)  
  - Leukocytosis >10,000 white blood cells/mm3  
  - Purulent material in the peritoneal cavity obtained by culdocentesis or laparoscopy  
  - Pelvic abscess or inflammatory complex detected by bimanual examination or by sonography  
  - Patient is a sexual contact of a person known to have gonorrhea, chlamydia, or nongonococcal urethritis |

| CDC Event Classification (2010):  
Confirmed | A case that meets the clinical case definition |
| Massachusetts Event Classification:  
Confirmed | Follows CDC case definition, but requires clinician review. |
| Suspect | Morbidity card, Boston Reporting Card or Case Reporting Form |