

3701-3-02

Diseases to be reported.

The diseases listed in this rule and classified as class "A", class "B", and class "C" are declared to be dangerous to the public health and are reportable. The occurrence of cases or suspected cases of a disease classified as class "A", class "B", or class "C" shall be reported, in detail, by health care providers and laboratories to the board of health on forms as prescribed and provided by the director and shall be reported in accordance with this rule and Chapter 3701-3 of the Administrative Code.

(A) The following diseases are classified as class "A" - diseases of major public health concern because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread and shall be reported immediately via telephone in accordance with rules 3701-3-03, 3701-3-04, and 3701-3-05 of the Administrative Code:

- (1) Anthrax
- (2) Botulism, foodborne;
- (3) Cholera;
- (4) Diphtheria;
- (5) Influenza "A" - novel virus infection;
- (6) Measles;
- (7) Meningococcal disease;
- (8) Plague;
- (9) Rabies, human;
- (10) Rubella (not congenital);
- (11) Severe acute respiratory syndrome ("SARS")
- (12) Smallpox;
- (13) Tularemia
- (14) Viral hemorrhagic fever ("VHF");

(15) Yellow fever; and

(16) Any unexpected pattern of cases, suspected cases, deaths or increased incidence of any other disease of major public health concern, because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread, which may indicate a newly recognized infectious agent, outbreak, epidemic, related public health hazard or act of bioterrorism.

(B) The following diseases are classified as class "B" and shall be reported in accordance with this rule and rules 3701-3-03, 3701-3-04, and 3701-3-05 of the Administrative Code:

(1) Diseases of significant public health concern needing timely response because of potential for epidemic spread shall be reported by the end of the next business day after the case or suspected case presents:

(a) Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive diseases:

(i) Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease;

(ii) LaCrosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease);

(iii) Powassan virus disease;

(iv) St. Louis encephalitis virus disease;

(v) West Nile virus infection;

(vi) Western equine encephalitis virus disease;

(vii) Other arthropod-borne disease;

(b) Chancroid;

(c) Coccidioidomycosis;

(d) Cyclosporiasis;

(e) Dengue;

- (f) E. coli O157:H7 and ~~other enterohemorrhagic~~ (Shiga toxin-producing) E. coli (STEC);
- (g) Granuloma inguinale;
- (h) Haemophilus influenzae (invasive disease);
- (i) Hantavirus;
- (j) Hemolytic uremic syndrome ("HUS");
- (k) Hepatitis A;
- (l) Hepatitis B (perinatal);
- (m) Influenza-associated pediatric mortality
- (n) Legionnaires' disease;
- (o) Listeriosis;
- (p) Malaria;
- (q) Meningitis;
 - (i) Aseptic (viral);
 - (ii) Bacterial;
- (r) Mumps;
- (s) Pertussis;
- (t) Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases);
- (u) Psittacosis;
- (v) Q fever;

- (w) Rubella (congenital);
 - (x) Salmonellosis;
 - (y) Shigellosis;
 - (z) Staphylococcus aureus, with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin ("VRSA", "VISA");
 - (aa) Syphilis;
 - (bb) Tetanus;
 - (cc) Tuberculosis ("TB"), including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis ("MDRTB"); and
 - (dd) Typhoid fever.
- (2) Diseases of significant public health concern shall be reported by end of the business week in which the case or suspected case presents:
- (a) Amebiasis;
 - (b) Botulism;
 - (i) Infant;
 - (ii) Wound;
 - (c) Brucellosis;
 - (d) Campylobacteriosis;
 - (e) Chlamydia infections (urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, neonatal conjunctivitis, pneumonia, and lymphogranuloma venereum);
 - (f) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease ("CJD");

- (g) Cryptosporidiosis;
- (h) Cytomegalovirus ("CMV") (congenital);
- (i) Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis;
- (j) Giardiasis;
- (k) Gonococcal infections (urethritis, cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, pharyngitis, arthritis, endocarditis, meningitis and neonatal conjunctivitis);
- (l) Hepatitis B (non-perinatal);
- (m) Hepatitis C;
- (n) Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis);
- (o) Hepatitis E;
- (p) Herpes (congenital);
- (q) Influenza-associated hospitalization;
- (r) Leprosy ("Hansen Disease");
- (s) Leptospirosis;
- (t) Lyme disease;
- (u) Meningitis, including other bacterial;
- (v) Mycobacterial disease, other than tuberculosis ("MOTT");
- (w) Rocky Mountain spotted fever ("RMSF");
- (x) Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive ("IGAS");

- (y) Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn;
- (z) Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome ("STSS");
- (aa) Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive disease ("ISP");
- (bb) Toxic shock syndrome ("TSS");
- (cc) Trichinosis;
- (dd) Typhus fever;
- (ee) Varicella;
- (ff) Vibriosis; and
- (gg) Yersiniosis.

(C) The following are classified as class "C" and shall be reported by the end of the next business day in accordance with this rule and rules 3701-3-03, 3701-3-04, and 3701-3-05 of the Administrative Code unless paragraph (C)(7) of this rule applies - outbreak, unusual incidence, or epidemic of other infectious diseases from the following sources:

- (1) Community;
- (2) Foodborne;
- (3) Healthcare-associated;
- (4) Institutional;
- (5) Waterborne; and
- (6) Zoonotic;
- (7) If the outbreak, unusual incidence, or epidemic, including but not limited to, histoplasmosis, pediculosis, scabies, and staphylococcal infections, has an unexpected pattern of cases, suspected cases, deaths, or increased incidence

of disease that is of a major public health concern pursuant to paragraph (A)(16) of this rule, then such outbreak, unusual incidence, or epidemic shall be reported in accordance with paragraph (A) of rule 3701-3-05 of the Administrative Code.

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Certification

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