

## Know Your ABCs: A Quick Guide to Reportable Infectious Diseases in Ohio

From the Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701-3; Effective September 16, 2016

### Class A:

Diseases of major public health concern because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread – report immediately via telephone upon recognition that a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result exists.

- |                                       |   |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| • Anthrax                             | • Meningococcal disease                   | • Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)                            | fever, Marburg hemorrhagic fever, and Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever |
| • Botulism, foodborne                 | • Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) | • Smallpox  | fever   |
| • Cholera                             | • Plague                                  | • Tularemia   | • Yellow fever  |
| • Diphtheria                          | • Rabies, human                           | • Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF), including Ebola virus disease, Lassa |   |
| • Influenza A – novel virus infection | • Rubella (not congenital)                |   |   |
| • Measles                             |   |   |   |

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.

### Class B:

Disease of public health concern needing timely response because of potential for epidemic spread – report by the end of the next business day after the existence of a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result is known.

- |   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| • Amebiasis   | • Chancroid  | • Influenza-associated pediatric mortality                                   | • <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA) |
| • Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease:            | • <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections                                | • Legionnaires' disease  | • Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS)  |
| • Chikungunya virus infection                                       | • Coccidioidomycosis   | • Leprosy (Hansen disease)   | • Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn   |
| • Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease                         | • Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)  | • Leptospirosis  | • Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS)  |
| • LaCrosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease) | • Cryptosporidiosis  | • Listeriosis  | • <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive disease (ISP)   |
| • Powassan virus disease  | • Cyclosporiasis   | • Lyme disease   | • Syphilis   |
| • St. Louis encephalitis virus disease                              | • Dengue   | • Malaria  | • Tetanus  |
| • West Nile virus infection   | • <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 and Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC) | • Meningitis:  | • Toxic shock syndrome (TSS)   |
| • Western equine encephalitis virus disease                         | • Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis  | • Aseptic (viral)  | • Trichinellosis   |
| • Zika virus infection  | • Giardiasis   | • Bacterial  | • Tuberculosis (TB), including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)                              |
| • Other arthropod-borne diseases                                    | • Gonorrhea ( <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> )                             | • Mumps  | • Typhoid fever  |
| • Babesiosis  | • <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (invasive disease)                       | • Pertussis  | • Varicella  |
| • Botulism  | • Hantavirus   | • Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases)                         | • Vibriosis  |
| • infant  | • Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)  | • Psittacosis  | • Yersiniosis  |
| • wound   | • Hepatitis A  | • Q fever  |  |
| • Brucellosis   | • Hepatitis B (non-perinatal)  | • Rubella (congenital)   |  |
| • Campylobacteriosis  | • Hepatitis B (perinatal)  | • Salmonellosis  |  |
|   | • Hepatitis C  | • Shigellosis  |  |
|   | • Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis)  | • Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) |  |
|   | • Hepatitis E  |  |  |
|   | • Influenza-associated hospitalization                                   |  |  |

### Class C:

Report an outbreak, unusual incident or epidemic of other diseases (e.g. histoplasmosis, pediculosis, scabies, staphylococcal infections) by the end of the next business day.

#### Outbreaks:

- |             |                         |              |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| • Community | • Healthcare-associated | • Waterborne |
| • Foodborne | • Institutional         | • Zoonotic   |

#### NOTE:

Cases of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), AIDS-related conditions, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, perinatal exposure to HIV, all CD4 T-lymphocyte counts and all tests used to diagnose HIV must be reported on forms and in a manner prescribed by the Director.

## Know Your ABCs (Alphabetical Order)

Effective September 16, 2016

Name	Class
Amebiasis	B
Anthrax	A
Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease	B
Babesiosis	B
Botulism, foodborne	A
Botulism, infant	B
Botulism, wound	B
Brucellosis	B
Campylobacteriosis	B
Chancroid	B
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections	B
Chikungunya	B
Cholera	A
Coccidioidomycosis	B
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)	B
Cryptosporidiosis	B
Cyclosporiasis	B
Dengue	B
Diphtheria	A
<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 and Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC)	B
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease	B
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	B
Giardiasis	B
Gonorrhea ( <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> )	B
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (invasive disease)	B
Hantavirus	B
Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)	B
Hepatitis A	B
Hepatitis B (non-perinatal)	B
Hepatitis B (perinatal)	B
Hepatitis C	B
Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis)	B
Hepatitis E	B
Influenza A – novel virus	A
Influenza-associated hospitalization	B
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality	B
LaCrosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease)	B
Legionnaires' disease	B
Leprosy (Hansen disease)	B
Leptospirosis	B
Listeriosis	B
Lyme disease	B
Malaria	B
Measles	A

Name	Class
Meningitis, aseptic (viral)	B
Meningitis, bacterial	B
Meningococcal disease	A
MERS	A
Mumps	B
Other arthropod-borne diseases	B
Outbreaks: community, foodborne, healthcare-associated, institutional, waterborne, zoonotic	C
Pertussis	B
Plague	A
Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases)	B
Powassan virus disease	B
Psittacosis	B
Q fever	B
Rabies, human	A
Rubella (congenital)	B
Rubella (not congenital)	A
Salmonellosis	B
Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	A
Shigellosis	B
Smallpox	A
Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)	B
St. Louis encephalitis virus disease	B
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA)	B
Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS)	B
Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn	B
Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS)	B
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive disease (ISP)	B
Syphilis	B
Tetanus	B
Toxic shock syndrome	B
Trichinellosis	B
Tuberculosis (TB), including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)	B
Tularemia	A
Typhoid fever	B
Varicella	B
Vibriosis	B
Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF)	A
West Nile virus infection	B
Western equine encephalitis virus disease	B
Yellow fever	A
Yersiniosis	B
Zika virus infection	B