

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

from the Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701-3; Effective January 1, 2009

## **Class A Diseases of major public health concern because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread - report by telephone immediately upon recognition that a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result exists**

Anthrax	Influenza A - novel virus	Rabies, human	Smallpox
Botulism, foodborne	Measles	Rubella (not congenital)	Tularemia
Cholera	Meningococcal disease	Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF)
Diphtheria	Plague		Yellow fever

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 (1) Diseases 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**

Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease:	Chancroid	Hepatitis B, perinatal	Rubella (congenital)
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease	Coccidioidomycosis	Influenza-associated pediatric mortality	Salmonellosis
LaCrosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease)	Cyclosporiasis	Legionnaires' disease	Shigellosis
Powassan virus disease	Dengue	Listeriosis	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA)
St. Louis encephalitis virus disease	<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 and other enterohemorrhagic (Shiga toxin-producing) <i>E. coli</i>	Malaria	Syphilis
West Nile virus infection	Granuloma inguinale	Meningitis, aseptic (viral)	Tetanus
Western equine encephalitis virus disease	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (invasive disease)	Meningitis, bacterial	Tuberculosis, including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)
Other arthropod-borne disease	Hantavirus	Mumps	Typhoid fever
	Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)	Pertussis	
	Hepatitis A	Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases)	
		Psittacosis	
		Q fever	

## **Class B (2) Diseases of significant public health concern - report by the end of the work week after the existence of a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result is known**

Amebiasis	Cytomegalovirus (CMV) (congenital)	Hepatitis E	Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn
Botulism, infant	Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	Herpes (congenital)	Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS)
Botulism, wound	Giardiasis	Influenza-associated hospitalization	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive disease (ISP)
Brucellosis	Gonococcal infections (urethritis, cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, pharyngitis, arthritis, endocarditis, meningitis, and neonatal conjunctivitis)	Leprosy (Hansen disease)	Toxic shock syndrome (TSS)
Campylobacteriosis	Hepatitis B, non-perinatal	Leptospirosis	Trichinosis
Chlamydia infections (urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, neonatal conjunctivitis, pneumonia, and lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV))	Hepatitis C	Lyme disease	Typhus fever
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)	Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis)	Mycobacterial disease, other than tuberculosis (MOTT)	Varicella
Cryptosporidiosis		Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)	Vibriosis
		Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS)	Yersiniosis

## **Class C Report an outbreak, unusual incidence, or epidemic (e.g., histoplasmosis, pediculosis, scabies, staphylococcal infections) by the end of the next business day**

### Outbreaks:

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



NOTE: Cases of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), AIDS-related conditions, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, perinatal exposure to HIV, and CD4 T-lymphocytes counts <200 or 14% must be reported on forms and in a manner prescribed by the Director.

## Know Your ABCs (Alphabetical Order) Effective January 1, 2009

Name	Class	Name	Class
Amebiasis	B2	Malaria	B1
Anthrax	A	Measles	A
Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease	B1	Meningitis, aseptic (viral)	B1
Botulism, foodborne	A	Meningitis, bacterial	B1
Botulism, infant	B2	Meningococcal disease	A
Botulism, wound	B2	Mumps	B1
Brucellosis	B2	Mycobacterial disease, other than tuberculosis (MOTT)	B2
Campylobacteriosis	B2	Other arthropod-borne disease	B1
Chancroid	B1	Outbreaks: Community, Foodborne, Healthcare-associated, Institutional, Waterborne, and Zoonotic	C
Chlamydia infections (urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, neonatal conjunctivitis, pneumonia, and lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV))	B2	Pertussis	B1
Cholera	A	Plague	A
Coccidioidomycosis	B1	Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases)	B1
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)	B2	Powassan virus disease	B1
Cryptosporidiosis	B2	Psittacosis	B1
Cyclosporiasis	B1	Q fever	B1
Cytomegalovirus (CMV) (congenital)	B2	Rabies, human	A
Dengue	B1	Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)	B2
Diphtheria	A	Rubella (congenital)	B1
<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 and other enterohemorrhagic (Shiga toxin-producing) <i>E. coli</i>	B1	Rubella (not congenital)	A
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease	B1	Salmonellosis	B1
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	B2	Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	A
Giardiasis	B2	Shigellosis	B1
Gonococcal infections (urethritis, cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, pharyngitis, arthritis, endocarditis, meningitis, and neonatal conjunctivitis)	B2	Smallpox	A
Granuloma inguinale	B1	St. Louis encephalitis virus disease	B1
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (invasive disease)	B1	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA)	B1
Hantavirus	B1	Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS)	B2
Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)	B1	Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn	B2
Hepatitis A	B1	Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS)	B2
Hepatitis B, non-perinatal	B2	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive disease (ISP)	B2
Hepatitis B, perinatal	B1	Syphilis	B1
Hepatitis C	B2	Tetanus	B1
Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis)	B2	Toxic shock syndrome (TSS)	B2
Hepatitis E	B2	Trichinosis	B2
Herpes (congenital)	B2	Tuberculosis, including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)	B1
Influenza A – novel virus	A	Tularemia	A
Influenza-associated hospitalization	B2	Typhoid fever	B1
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality	B1	Typhus fever	B2
LaCrosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease)	B1	Varicella	B2
Legionnaires' disease	B1	Vibriosis	B2
Leprosy (Hansen disease)	B2	Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF)	A
Leptospirosis	B2	West Nile virus infection	B1
Listeriosis	B1	Western equine encephalitis virus disease	B1
Lyme disease	B2	Yellow fever	A
		Yersiniosis	B2