

Communicable Disease Reporting for Surveillance Sites and Health Care Providers

Ashland County Health Department

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Communicable Disease

- Defined as an infectious disease that can be transmitted from person to person by direct contact with an infected individual, that person's body fluids/germs, or indirectly as through a vector.

(Merriam-Webster Medical Dictionary)



What is the difference between contagious and infectious diseases?

- **Contagious disease** is transmitted by physical contact.
- **Infectious disease** is transmitted through microorganisms in air or water.
- In the real world, these terms are used interchangeably.



What are Reportable Diseases?

- Reportable diseases are mandated to be reported by law - Ohio Revised Code – 3701-3-03
- If not mandated by CDC, each state determines what diseases are reportable.
- Ohio has 86 reportable diseases.
- These 86 diseases are classified as Class A, Class B, or Class C.



What to Report: Know your ABCs

• Ohio's Infectious Disease Reporting Guide

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

From the Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701-3; Effective August 1, 2019

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

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

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
- 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, 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.

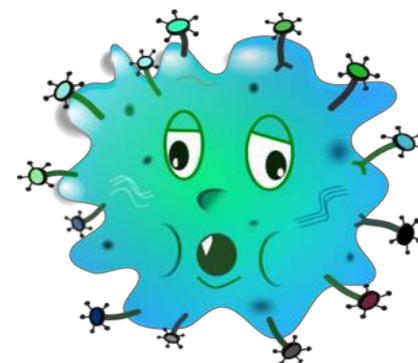
Class A Reportable Diseases

- Public health emergency due to severity of disease or potential spread
- Required to report to health department immediately, upon recognition of a case, suspected case, or positive lab results
- Examples – Anthrax, Cholera, Measles, Meningococcal, Rubella (not congenital), SARS, Ebola.



Class B Reportable Diseases

- Needs timely response because of potential epidemic spread
- Report by the end of the next business day to [Ashland County Health Department](#)
- Examples – Campylobacter, Giardia, all Hepatitis, Influenza, Legionnaire's Disease, Lyme Disease, Mumps, Pertussis, Salmonella, etc.
- This is the biggest portion of the reportable diseases.



Class C Reportable Disease

- Report an outbreak, unusual incidence, linked cases or epidemic of other diseases **by end of next business day**.
- If you have a **higher number of a disease than normal**(ex. Influenza, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, lice, scabies) it needs to be reported to the local health department.



Know Your ABCs

- Reportable disease lists are created by Ohio Department of Health
- For a comprehensive list, see <https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/infectious-disease-control-manual/section1/>

ABCs

Investigations



- This is a State and Federal requirement.
- These investigations are not punitive; it is to help your staff, students, and visitors from getting sick and containing the disease.
- Information reported to CDC does not have identifiers or name of facility.
- Identifiers are used at the local level for tracking purposes (ensuring numbers and data are accurate).
- Pull lab results to confirm an outbreak or agent causing disease.

Investigations (cont)

- We collect data on ill students, staff, and visitors.
 - Demographics (DOB, age, race/ethnicity, sex, address, & phone)
 - Classrooms
 - Onset of illness
 - Duration of illness
 - Symptoms
 - Lab results (ODH can do some testing)
 - Treatment
 - Vaccine status for disease
 - Pneumonia (if present)
 - If hospitalized or died as a result of illness
 - Patient movement (to track spread)
 - Any day trips or trips out of the facility



Investigations (cont)

- We also need information on your facility:
 - Total number of staff and students
 - Number ill
 - Classrooms
 - Layout of facility
 - Any group activities recently
 - Any recent day trips
 - Extracurricular activities
 - Any other pertinent information



How do we use this data?

- Data is used to:
 - Track spread of disease
 - Identify genotype of disease (if able)
 - Assist with future vaccines
 - Gain knowledge on specific strains of disease
 - Better educate the public
 - Find better methods to fight disease/prevent
 - Understand the disease better



Your Role in Investigations

- Report unusual numbers or odd situations
- Provide a line list for tracking
- Provide regular updates to line list (phone call, email, fax)
 - Outbreaks/Situations usually last past the first notification
 - These updates help us know when to stop the investigation
 - Help us all understand the full scope of the situation
 - Goes at least 2x the incubation period of the suspected agent without new cases

Mitigation

- Scary word that means reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something (Dictionary.com)
- We ask about mitigation to document all the measures you are taking and offer more recommendations
- Take credit for all the work you are doing to prevent/stop the illness!



How to Report

DURING BUSINESS HOURS-

To report a Public Health emergency or a Class A-1 Disease such as Smallpox, COVID-19 or Anthrax, please contact your local health department Monday-Friday 8:00am-4:00pm (see ODH quick guide link for a list of Class A-1 reportable diseases)

Call 419.282.4357 or 419.282.4232

AFTER BUSINESS HOURS-

To report a Public Health Emergency or a Class A-1 Disease such as Smallpox, COVID-19 or Anthrax, please contact your local health department (see ODH quick link for a list of Class A-1 reportable diseases)

Call the after hours phone number at 419.651.2033

Resources

- Requirements and ABCs of Reportable Disease – <https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/infectious-disease-control-manual/section1/>
- Confidential Disease Reporting Form - <https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/infectious-disease-control-manual/forms/form-confidential-reportable-disease>

References

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- Merriam-Webster.(2006). Merriam-Webster's Medical Dictionary. Merriam-Webster, Incorporated. Springfield, Massachusetts, USA.
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