

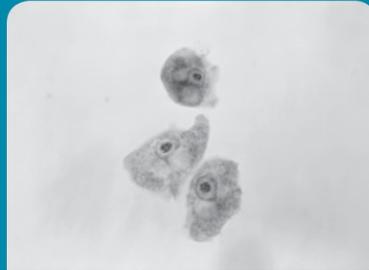
## Local health department information

For a list of local health department phone numbers go to [www.healthoregon.org/diseasereporting](http://www.healthoregon.org/diseasereporting).

Syringe (i.e., Sharps)  
See new definition in footnote 1



Free-living *Naegleria gruberi*



Pulmonary fibrosis in a case of coccidioidomycosis



# OREGON PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION REPORTING FOR CLINICIANS

By law,<sup>2</sup> Oregon clinicians must report diagnoses of the specified infections, diseases and conditions listed on this poster. Both lab-confirmed and clinically suspect cases are reportable. The parallel system of lab reporting does not obviate the clinician's obligation to report. Some conditions (e.g., uncommon illness of public health significance, animal bites, HUS, PID, pesticide poisoning, disease outbreaks) are rarely, if ever, identified by labs. We depend on clinicians to report.

Reports should be made to the patient's local health department<sup>3</sup> and include at least the patient's name, home address, phone number, date of birth, sex, diagnosis and date of symptom onset. Most reports should be made within one working day of the diagnosis, but there are several important exceptions — please refer to the list on this poster.

Disease reporting enables appropriate public health follow-up for your patients, helps identify outbreaks, provides a better understanding of morbidity patterns, and may even save lives. Remember that HIPAA does not prohibit you from reporting protected health information to public health authorities for the purpose of preventing or controlling diseases, including public health surveillance and investigations.<sup>4</sup>

## CIVIL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF OREGON REPORTING LAW

A civil penalty may be imposed against a person or entity for a violation of any provision in OAR chapter 333, division 18 or 19.<sup>5</sup> These regulations include the requirements to report the diseases listed on this poster, along with related data; and to cooperate with local and state public health authorities in their investigation and control of reportable diseases. Civil penalties shall be imposed as follows:

- First violation \$100, second violation \$200, third or subsequent violation \$500;
- Each day out of compliance will be considered a new violation.

Ebola treatment training



### New reportables are highlighted.

#### IMMEDIATELY

Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)  
Botulism (*Clostridium botulinum*)  
Cholera (*Vibrio cholerae* O1, O139, or toxigenic)  
Diphtheria (*Corynebacterium diphtheriae*)  
Hemorrhagic fever caused by viruses of the filovirus (e.g., Ebola, Marburg) or arenavirus (e.g., Lassa, Machupo) families  
Influenza (novel)<sup>6</sup>  
Marine intoxication (intoxication caused by marine microorganisms or their byproducts (e.g., paralytic shellfish poisoning, domoic acid intoxication, ciguatera, scombroid))  
Measles (rubeola)  
Plague (*Yersinia pestis*)  
Poliomyelitis  
Rabies (human)  
Rubella  
SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome or SARS-coronavirus)  
Smallpox (variola)  
Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*)  
Yellow fever

Outbreaks and uncommon illnesses (any known or suspected common-source outbreak; any uncommon illness of potential public health significance)

#### WITHIN 24 HOURS

(including weekends and holidays)  
*Haemophilus influenzae* (any isolation or identification from a normally sterile specimen type)  
*Neisseria meningitidis*  
Pesticide poisoning

#### WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY

##### Amebic infections<sup>7</sup> (central nervous system only)

Animal bites (of humans)  
Arthropod vector-borne disease (babesiosis, California encephalitis, Colorado tick fever, dengue, Eastern equine encephalitis, ehrlichiosis, Heartland virus infection, Kyasanur Forest disease, St. Louis encephalitis, West Nile fever, Western equine encephalitis, Zika, etc.)  
Brucellosis (*Brucella*)  
Campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter*)  
Chancroid (*Haemophilus ducreyi*)  
Chlamydiosis (*Chlamydia trachomatis*; lymphogranuloma venereum)

##### Coccidioidomycosis (*Coccidioides*)

Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) and other transmissible spongiform encephalopathies  
Cryptococcosis (*Cryptococcus*)  
Cryptosporidiosis (*Cryptosporidium*)  
Cyclosporiasis (*Cyclospora cayetanensis*)  
*Enterobacteriaceae* family isolates that are resistant to any carbapenem antibiotics by current CLSI breakpoints<sup>8</sup>  
*Escherichia coli* (Shiga-toxigenic, including *E. coli* O157 and other serogroups)  
Giardiasis (*Giardia*)  
Gonococcal infections (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*)  
*Grimontia* spp. infection (formerly *Vibrio hollisae*)  
Hantavirus  
Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)  
Hepatitis A  
Hepatitis B (acute or chronic infection)

Hepatitis C (acute or chronic infection)  
Hepatitis D (delta)  
Hepatitis E  
HIV infection (does not apply to anonymous testing) and AIDS  
Influenza (laboratory-confirmed) death of a person <18 years of age  
Lead poisoning<sup>9</sup>  
Legionellosis (*Legionella*)  
Leptospirosis (*Leptospira*)  
Listeriosis (*Listeria monocytogenes*)  
Lyme disease (*Borrelia burgdorferi*)  
Malaria (*Plasmodium*)  
Mumps  
Non-tuberculous mycobacterial infection (non-respiratory)<sup>10</sup>  
Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), acute, non-gonococcal  
Pertussis (*Bordetella pertussis*)  
Psittacosis (*Chlamydophila psittaci*)  
Q fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)  
Relapsing fever (*Borrelia*)  
*Rickettsia* (all species: Rocky Mountain spotted fever, typhus, others)  
Salmonellosis (*Salmonella*, including typhoid)  
Shigellosis (*Shigella*)  
Syphilis (*Treponema pallidum*)  
*Taenia* infection (including cysticercosis and tapeworm infections)  
Tetanus (*Clostridium tetani*)  
Trichinosis (*Trichinella*)  
Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *M. bovis*)<sup>10</sup>  
Vibriosis (other than cholera)  
Yersiniosis (other than plague)

#### FOOTNOTES

1. "Syringe means an instrument for the injection of medicine or the withdrawal of body fluids that consists of a hollow barrel fitted with a plunger and a hollow needle."
2. [http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars\\_300/oar\\_333/333\\_056.html](http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars_300/oar_333/333_056.html) ORS 409.050, 433.004; OAR 333-018-0000 to OAR 333-018-0015 ([http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars\\_300/oar\\_333/333\\_018.html](http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars_300/oar_333/333_018.html))
3. [www.healthoregon.org/diseasereporting](http://www.healthoregon.org/diseasereporting)
4. [http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr\\_2004/octqtr/pdf/45cfr164.512.pdf](http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2004/octqtr/pdf/45cfr164.512.pdf); see 45 CFR 164.512(b)(1)(i).
5. [http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars\\_300/oar\\_333/333\\_026.html](http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars_300/oar_333/333_026.html)
6. Influenza A virus that cannot be subtyped by commercially distributed assays
7. For example, infection by *Naegleria* or *Balamuthia* spp.
8. CLSI. Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing; Twenty-Fifth Informational Supplement. CLSI document M100-S25. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; January 2015.
9. "Lead poisoning" means a confirmed blood lead level of at least 5 µg/dL for children <18 years of age, or a confirmed blood lead level of at least 10 µg/dL for persons ≥18 years of age.
10. Infection at any site with *M. tuberculosis* or *M. bovis* is reportable. Only non-respiratory infections with other mycobacteria are reportable.

Oregon Health Authority

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION  
Center for Public Health Practice  
971-673-1111 (phone)  
971-673-1100 (fax)  
[www.healthoregon.org/acd](http://www.healthoregon.org/acd)

