

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 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":

(1) Diseases of major public health concern because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread:

(a) Anthrax

(b) Botulism, foodborne, other botulism as set forth in paragraph (A)(3) of this rule;

(c) Cholera;

(d) Diphtheria;

(e) Measles;

(f) Meningococcal disease;

(g) Plague;

(h) Rabies, human;

(i) Rubella (not congenital);

(j) Smallpox;

(k) Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF);

(l) Yellow fever; and

(m) 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.

(2) Diseases of public health concern needing timely response because of potential for epidemic spread:

(a) Chancroid;

- (b) Cyclosporiasis;
- (c) Dengue;
- (d) E. coli O157:H7 and other enterohemorrhagic (Shiga toxin-producing) E. coli;
- (e) Encephalitis, Eastern equine;
- (f) Encephalitis, LaCrosse (California group);
- (g) Encephalitis, St. Louis;
- (h) Encephalitis, West Nile;
- (i) Encephalitis, including other arthropod-borne, except as set forth in paragraph (A)(3) of this rule;
- (j) Foodborne disease outbreaks;
- (k) Granuloma inguinale;
- (l) Haemophilus influenzae (invasive disease);
- (m) Hantavirus;
- (n) Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS);
- (o) Hepatitis A, other hepatitis as set forth in paragraph (A)(3) of this rule;
- (p) Legionnaires' disease;
- (q) Listeriosis;
- (r) Lymphogranuloma venereum;
- (s) Malaria;
- (t) Meningitis, aseptic, including viral meningoencephalitis, other meningitis as set forth in paragraph (A)(3) of this rule;
- (u) Mumps;
- (v) Pertussis;
- (w) Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases);
- (x) Psittacosis;

- (y) Q fever;
 - (z) Rubella (congenital);
 - (aa) Salmonellosis;
 - (bb) Shigellosis;
 - (cc) Staphylococcus aureus, with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VISA, VRSA);
 - (dd) Syphilis;
 - (ee) Tetanus;
 - (ff) Tuberculosis (TB), including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB);
 - (gg) Tularemia;
 - (hh) Typhoid fever; and
 - (ii) Waterborne disease outbreaks.
- (3) Diseases of significant public health concern:
- (a) Amebiasis;
 - (b) Botulism, other botulism as set forth in paragraph (A)(1) of this rule;
 - (i) Wound;
 - (ii) Infant;
 - (c) Brucellosis;
 - (d) Campylobacteriosis;
 - (e) Chlamydia infections (urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, neonatal conjunctivitis and pneumonia);
 - (f) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD);
 - (g) Cryptosporidiosis;
 - (h) Cytomegalovirus (CMV)(congenital);
 - (i) Ehrlichiosis;
 - (j) Encephalitis, except as set forth in paragraph (A)(2) of this rule;

- (i) Other viral;
- (ii) Post-infection;
- (k) Giardiasis;
- (l) Gonococcal infections (urethritis, cervicitis, pelvic inflammatory disease, pharyngitis, arthritis, endocarditis, meningitis and neonatal conjunctivitis);
- (m) Hepatitis B;
- (n) Hepatitis C;
- (o) Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis);
- (p) Hepatitis E;
- (q) Hepatitis, acute viral, undeterminable etiology, other hepatitis as set forth in paragraph (A)(2) of this rule;
- (r) Herpes (congenital);
- (s) Kawasaki disease (mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome);
- (t) Leprosy (Hansen Disease);
- (u) Leptospirosis;
- (v) Lyme disease;
- (w) Meningitis, including other bacterial, other meningitis as set forth in paragraph (A)(2) of this rule;
- (x) Mycobacterial disease, other than tuberculosis;
- (y) Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID);
- (z) Reye syndrome;
- (aa) Rheumatic fever;
- (bb) Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF);
- (cc) Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS);
- (dd) Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn;
- (ee) Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS);

(ff) Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive disease (ISP);

(gg) Toxic shock syndrome (TSS);

(hh) Toxoplasmosis (congenital);

(ii) Trichinosis;

(jj) Typhus fever;

(kk) Varicella (deaths only);

(ll) Vibriosis; and

(mm) Yersiniosis.

(B) The following diseases are classified as "Class B":

(1) Chickenpox;

(2) Herpes (genital); and

(3) Influenza.

(C) The following diseases are classified as "Class C":

(1) Blastomycosis;

(2) Conjunctivitis, acute;

(3) Histoplasmosis;

(4) Nosocomial infections of any type;

(5) Pediculosis;

(6) Scabies;

(7) Sporotrichosis;

(8) Staphylococcal skin infections;

(9) Toxoplasmosis; and

(10) Outbreak, unusual incidence, or epidemic of other infectious diseases of known etiology not categorized as Class A, Class B, or Class C.

Effective: 04/14/2003

R.C. 119.032 review dates: 01/16/2003 and 04/01/2008

CERTIFIED ELECTRONICALLY

Certification

04/04/2003

Date

Promulgated Under: 119.03
Statutory Authority: 3701.13, 3701.24, 3701.34,
3707.06
Rule Amplifies; 3701.24, 3707.06
Prior Effective Dates: 10/17/02, 2/15/01,
01/01/99, 7/11/96, 4/9/95,
10/31/93, 6/18/90,
4/17/86, 9/30/83, 12/4/81,
3/13/80, 4/1/64