

902 KAR 2:020: Amended Table of Reportable Diseases and Conditions in Kentucky (Effective November 16, 2016)

<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/902/002/020.htm>

Notification of the following diseases shall be considered urgent and shall be made within twenty-four (24) hours:	Notification of the following diseases or conditions shall be considered priority and shall be made within one (1) business day:		Notification of the following diseases shall be considered routine and shall be made within five (5) business days:
<p>Anthrax; Botulism; Brucellosis (multiple cases, temporally or spatially clustered); Diphtheria; Hepatitis A, acute; Measles; Meningococcal infections; Novel influenza A virus infections; Plague; Poliomyelitis; Rabies, animal; Rabies, human; Rubella; Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-associated Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) disease; Smallpox; Tularemia; Varicella; Viral hemorrhagic fevers due to: (a) Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever virus; (b) Ebola virus; (c) Lassa virus; (d) Lujo virus; (e) Marburg virus; or (f) New world arenaviruses including: 1. Guaranito virus; 2. Junin virus; 3. Machupo virus; 4. Sabia virus. Yellow fever</p>	<p>Arboviral diseases, neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive, including: (a) California serogroup virus diseases, including diseases caused by: 1. California encephalitis virus; 2. Jamestown Canyon virus; 3. Keystone virus; 4. La Crosse virus; 5. Snowshoe hare virus; and 6. Trivittatus viruses; (b) Chikungunya virus disease; (c) Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease; (d) Powassan virus disease; (e) St. Louis encephalitis virus disease; (f) Venezuelan equine encephalitis disease; (g) West Nile virus disease; (h) Western equine encephalitis virus disease; and (i) Zika virus disease or infection or the birth of a child to a mother who was Zika-positive or Zika-inconclusive during any stage of pregnancy or during the periconceptional period; Brucellosis (cases not temporally or spatially clustered); Campylobacteriosis; Carbon monoxide poisoning Cholera; Cryptosporidiosis; Dengue virus infections; <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7; Foodborne disease outbreak; <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> invasive disease; Hansen's disease (leprosy);</p>	<p>Hantavirus infection, non-Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS); Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), post-diarrheal; Hepatitis B, acute; Hepatitis B infection in a pregnant woman; Hepatitis B infection in an infant or a child aged five (5) years or less; Newborns born to Hepatitis B positive mothers at the time of delivery; Influenza-associated mortality Leptospirosis; Listeriosis; Mumps; Norovirus outbreak; Pertussis; Pesticide-related illness, acute; Psittacosis; Q fever; Rubella, congenital syndrome; Salmonellosis; Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC); Shigellosis; Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome; Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive disease; Tetanus; Toxic-shock syndrome (other than Streptococcal); Tuberculosis; Typhoid fever; Vibriosis; Waterborne disease outbreak;</p>	<p>Babesiosis; Coccidioidomycosis; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis; Hepatitis C, acute; Hepatitis C infection in a pregnant woman; Hepatitis C infection in an infant or a child aged five (5) years or less; Newborns born to Hepatitis C positive mothers at the time of delivery; Histoplasmosis; Lead poisoning; Legionellosis; Lyme Disease; Malaria; Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis (Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever); Toxoplasmosis; and Trichinellosis (Trichinosis);</p>
	<p>Congenital syphilis;</p>	<p>Syphilis - primary, secondary, or early latent;</p>	<p>HIV infection or AIDS diagnosis;</p> <p>Chancroid; <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infection; Gonorrhea; Granuloma inguinale; Lymphogranuloma venereum; or Syphilis, other than primary, secondary, early latent, or congenital.</p>

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Submission of Clinical Isolates, or if Not Available, the Direct Specimen for the Following Diseases (Section 3)	Routine Notification within Five (5) Business Days, by Electronic Laboratory Reporting, Beginning October 1, 2016	Report Immediately By Telephone
<p>Botulism; Brucellosis; Campylobacteriosis; Cholera and diseases caused by other <i>Vibrio</i> species; Diphtheria; <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7; Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) – Post Diarrheal; Listeriosis; Measles; Meningococcal infections; Rabies animal; Rubella; Salmonellosis; Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC); Shigellosis; Tuberculosis; Tularemia; and Typhoid fever.</p>	<p>Cyclosporiasis; Giardiasis; Hepatitis B laboratory test results whether reported as positive or negative; 1. Include the serum bilirubin levels taken within ten (10) days of the test of a patient who has tested positive; or 2. Include the serum alanine aminotransferase levels taken within ten (10) days of the test of a patient who tested positive; Hepatitis C laboratory test results whether reported as positive or negative; 1. Include the serum bilirubin levels taken within ten (10) days of the test of a patient who has tested positive; or 2. Include the serum alanine aminotransferase levels taken within ten (10) days of the test of a patient who tested positive; and Varicella laboratory test results reported as positive for: 1. Isolation of varicella virus from a clinical specimen; 2. Varicella antigen detected by direct fluorescent antibody test; 3. Varicella-specific nucleic acid detected by polymerase chain reaction (PCR); or 4. A significant rise in serum anti-varicella immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibody level by a standard serologic assay.</p> <p>(Reports made pursuant to this section [of 902 KAR 2:020] shall include a diagnosis)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Multi-drug Resistant Organisms: 1. Vancomycin-intermediate <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (VISA); 2. Vancomycin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (VRSA); 3. Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA); or 4. Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus</i> species (VRE). 5. <i>Clostridium difficile</i> (<i>C. difficile</i>) 6. Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) 7. Cephalosporin-resistant <i>Klebsiella</i> 8. Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase Gram negative organisms (ESBL) 9. Multidrug-resistant – <i>Acinetobacter</i> 10. Multidrug-resistant <i>Pseudomonas</i></p>	<p>(1) A suspected incidence of bioterrorism caused by a biological agent; (2) Submission of a specimen to the Kentucky Division of Laboratory Services for select agent identification or select agent confirmation testing; or (3) An outbreak of a disease or condition that resulted in multiple hospitalizations or death. (4) An unexpected pattern of cases, suspected cases, or deaths which may indicate the following shall be reported immediately by telephone to the local health department in the county where the health professional is practicing or where the facility is located: (a) A newly-recognized infectious agent; (b) An outbreak; (c) An emerging pathogen which may pose a danger to the health of the public; (d) An epidemic; or (e) A non-infectious chemical, biological, or radiological agent.</p>