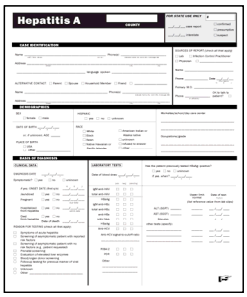
Disease Reporting



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Objectives

- Know who is legally required to report
- List the categories of reportable diseases or conditions
- Describe LHD role once a disease is reported
- Understand why diseases are reportable

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THE LEGAL BASIS FOR REPORTING

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It's the (State) Law!

U.S. Constitution:

10th Amendment reserves "police power" to **States**

Oregon Revised Statute 433.004

(1) The Oregon Health Authority shall by rule:
(a) specify reportable diseases...

Oregon Administrative Rules

- **Division 17**: Disease Control (definitions and references)
- **Division 18**: Disease Reporting (responsibilities and requirements)
- **Division 19**: Investigation and Control of Diseases

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Legal Basis: Who Has to Report

OAR 333-18-0000

- Each Healthcare Provider…
- Each Healthcare Facility…
- Each Licensed Laboratory…

Obligations

- ✓ Report cases and suspect cases
- ✓ Report required data elements
- ✓ Report within specified time periods
- ✓ Instruct patient in control measures
- ✓ Cooperate with public health investigation and control measures

(OAR 333-019-0002)

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Legal Basis: How and Where

In general, if the patient is an Oregon resident, reports shall be made to the local public health administrator for the **patient's place of residence**.

In lieu of reporting to the local public health administrator, with the consent of the local public health administrator and the Authority, reports may be made directly to the Authority.
(OAR 333-018-0005)

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Legal Basis: HIPAA

HIPAA permits disclosure of protected health information without authorization for specified public health purposes:

45 CFR 46 §1178(b)

Nothing in this part shall…limit the authority, power, or procedures established under any law providing for the reporting of disease or injury, child abuse, birth, or death, **public health surveillance, or public health investigation or intervention**

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Legal Basis: Failure to Report

Civil Penalties for Failure to Report: OAR 333-026-0030

A civil penalty may be imposed…for a violation of any provision in OAR chapter 333, division 18 or 19, including but not limited to…

Failing to report a reportable disease in accordance with OAR chapter 333, division 18:

- 1st violation: $100
- 2nd violation: $200
- 3rd/subsequent violation: $500

- Each **day** out of compliance considered a **new** violation

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POLL QUESTION

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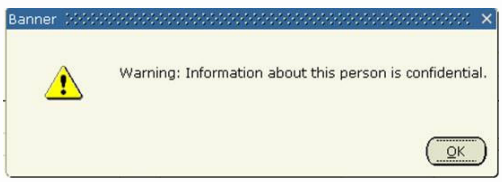
A note about confidentiality

- You have access to confidential information
- You must first sign a confidentiality oath
- You agree to lots of things when you sign (if you don't know what you signed, then you should read it again)
- **Orpheus knows all:**
  - Will log every single record that you enter
  - Will report all records that you looked at when you shouldn't have



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Reportable Diseases: Who Decides?

- Each state determines what is reportable in its jurisdiction
- Council of State & Territorial Epidemiologists
  - recommends reportable diseases
  - determines what's "nationally notifiable"

CSTE
COUNCIL OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL EPIDEMIOLOGISTS

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REPORTABLE DISEASES

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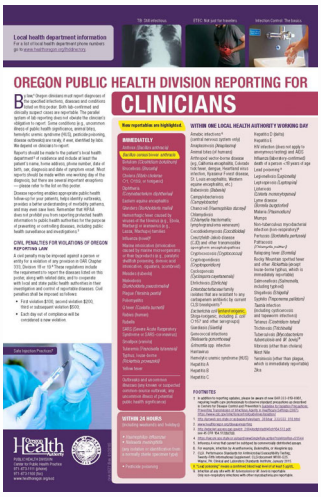
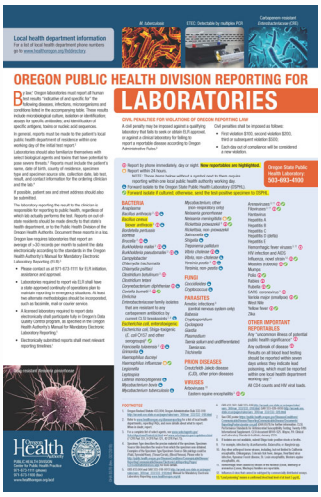
Diseases: Reportable in Oregon



Both lab-confirmed and clinically suspected cases are reportable



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Diseases: When and What?

When

New reportables are highlighted.

WITHIN ONE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY WORKING DAY

IMMEDIATELY

- Anthrax *(Bacillus anthracis)*
- *Bacillus cereus* biovar *anthracis*
- Botulism *(Clostridium botulinum)*
- Brucellosis *(Brucella)*
- Cholera *(Vibrio cholerae* O1, O139, or toxigenic)
- Diphtheria *(Corynebacterium diphtheriae)*
- Eastern equine encephalitis
- Glanders *(Burkholderia mallei)*
- Hemorrhagic fever caused by viruses of the filovirus (e.g., Ebola, Marburg) or arenavirus (e.g., Lassa, Machupo) families
- Influenza (novel)[3]
- Marine intoxication (intoxication caused by marine microorganisms or their byproducts (e.g., paralytic shellfish poisoning, domoic acid intoxication, ciguatera, scombroid)
- Measles (rubeola)
- Melioidosis *(Burkholderia pseudomallei)*
- Plague *(Yersinia pestis)*
- Poliomyelitis

WITHIN ONE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY WORKING DAY

- Amebic infections [4] (central nervous system only)
- Anaplasmosis *(Anaplasma)*
- Animal bites (of humans)
- Arthropod vector-borne disease (e.g., California encephalitis, Colorado tick fever, dengue, Heartland virus infection, Kyasanur Forest disease, St. Louis encephalitis, Western equine encephalitis, etc.)
- Babesiosis *(Babesia)*
- 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)*
- Cyclosporosis *(Cyclospora cayetanensis)*
- Ehrlichiosis *(Ehrlichia)*
- *Enterobacteriaceae* family isolates that are resistant to any carbapenem antibiotic by current
- 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 [8]
- Legionellosis *(Legionella)*
- Leptospirosis *(Leptospira)*
- Listeriosis *(Listeria monocytogenes)*
- Lyme disease *(Borrelia burgdorferi)*
- Malaria *(Plasmodium)*
- Mumps
- Non-tuberculous mycobacterial infection (non-respiratory)[9]
- Pertussis *(Bordetella pertussis)*
- Psittacosis *(Chlamydia psittaci)*
- Relapsing fever *(Borrelia)*
- Rocky Mountain spotted fever and other *Rickettsia* (except louse-borne typhus, which is immediately reportable)
- Salmonellosis *(Salmonella,* including typhoid)
- Shigellosis *(Shigella)*
- Syphilis *(Treponema pallidum)*

Categories of Reportable Diseases

- Vaccine-preventable
- Food- and waterborne
- Vector-borne
- Other zoonoses
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Bioterrorism threats
- Some non-infectious
- Outbreaks
- Diseases of “possible public health significance”

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EXERCISE

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Exercise: breakout groups

Resource: Disease Reporting Poster for Clinicians

1. Is Hepatitis A reportable?
   If so, when should it be reported?
2. Is a bat-to-dog bite reportable?
   If so, when should it be reported?
3. Would you report an influenza death in a 65-year-old man from Curry County?
   If so, when would you report this?
4. Would influenza H7N9 be reportable?
   If so, when should it be reported?

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LHD ROLE IN DISEASE REPORTING

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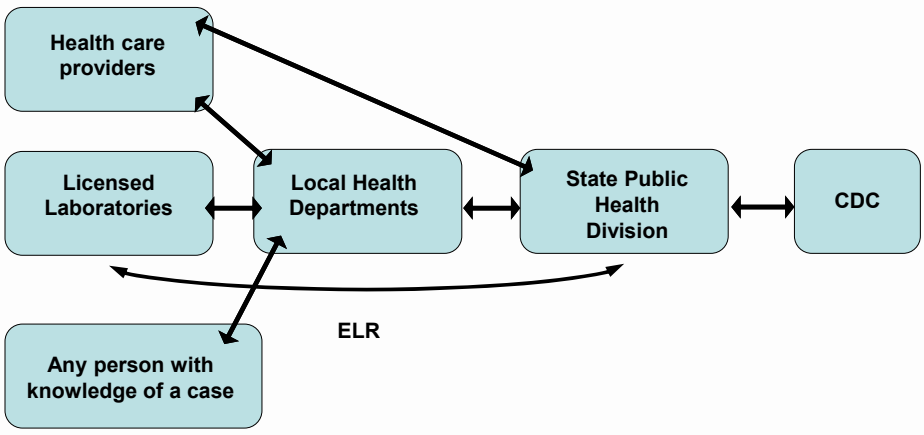
Reporting: Pathway



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Reporting: Orpheus

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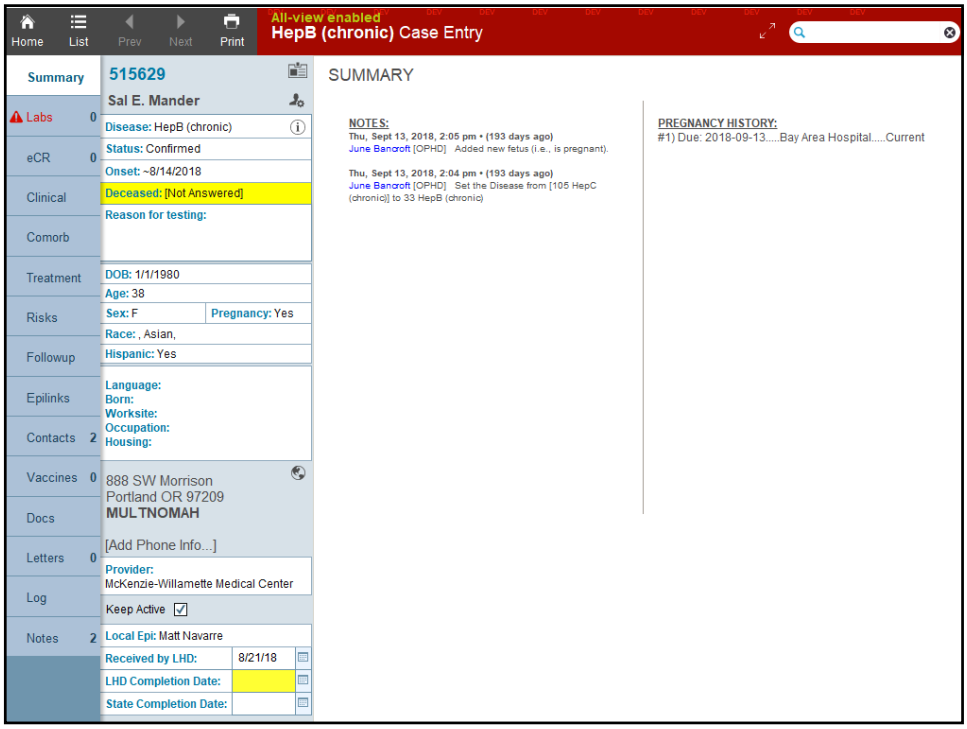

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Reporting: LHD & State Roles

LHD

- Verify diagnosis
- Determine sources of infection
- Implement control measures
- Enter data into Orpheus throughout

State

- Advise local health departments
- Detect, investigate, control outbreaks
- Analyze disease trends
- Conduct special studies
- Report to CDC

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IMPORTANCE OF DISEASE REPORTING

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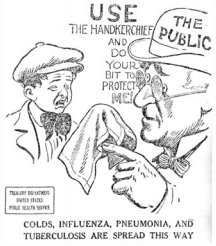
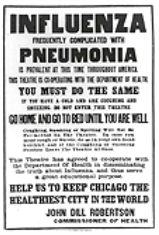
Why Report?

- Protect contacts
- Identify risk factors
- Monitor epidemiologic trends
- Detect outbreaks
- Guide public health programs
- Facilitate public health research





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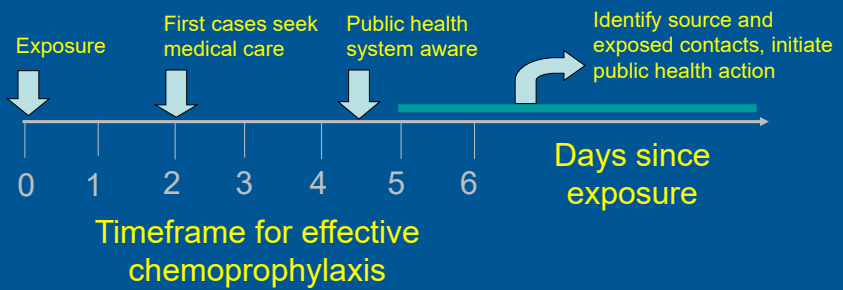
Protecting Contacts

Allows faster implementation of interventions that reduce morbidity and mortality



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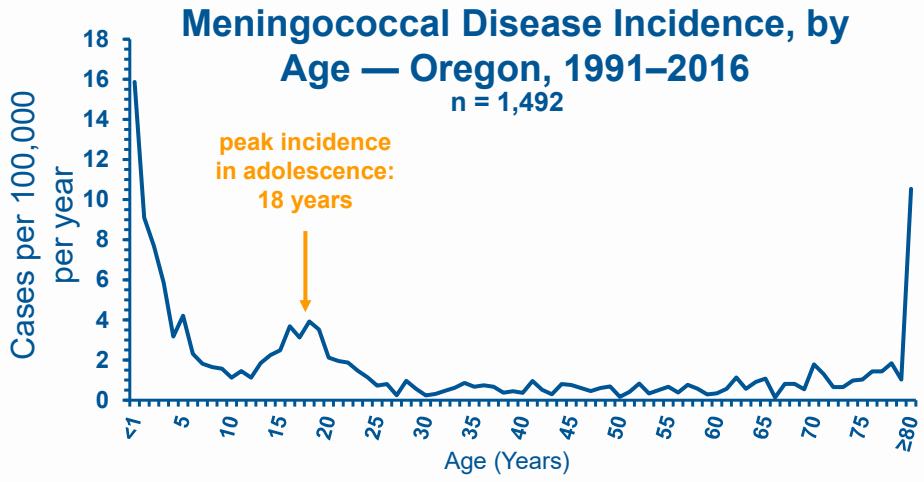
Identifying Risk Factors



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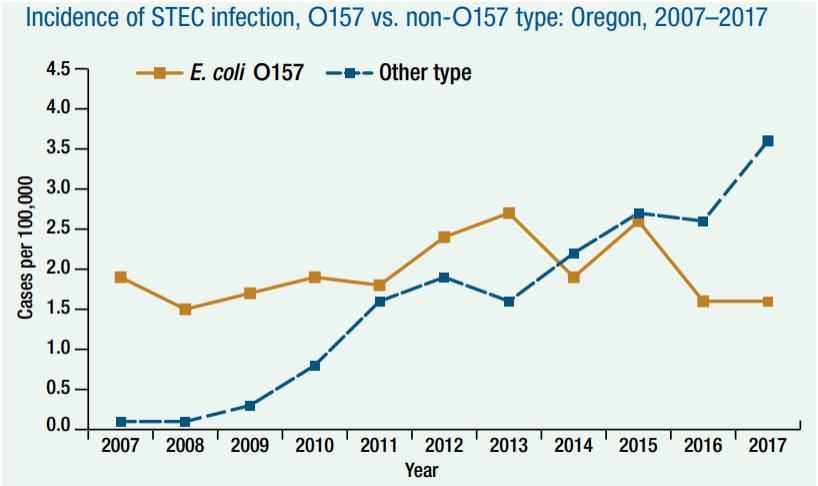
Monitoring Epidemiologic Trends: STEC



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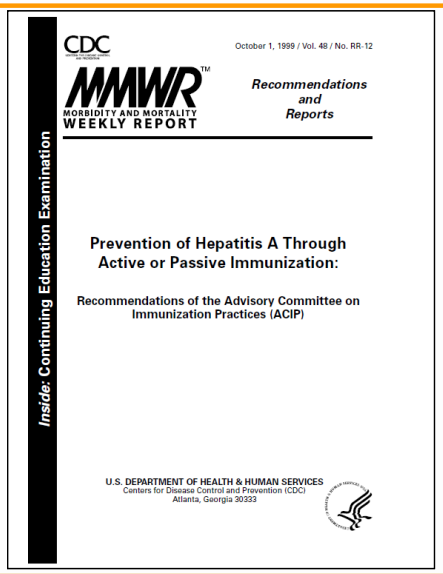
Public Health Programs



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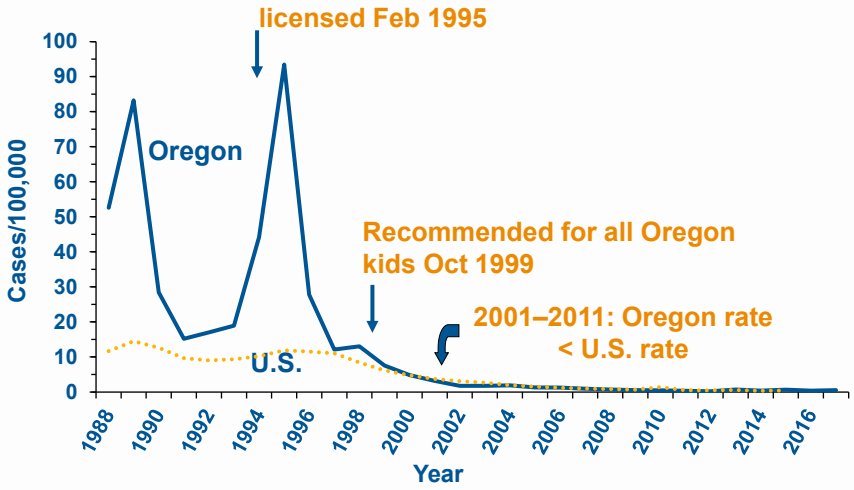
Effect of Public Health Program: Hep A



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Public Health Research

SUPPLEMENT ARTICLE

Chicken Consumption Is a Newly Identified Risk Factor for Sporadic *Salmonella enterica* Serotype Enteritidis Infections in the United States: A Case-Control Study in FoodNet Sites

SUPPLEMENT ARTICLE

Risk Factors for Sporadic *Campylobacter* Infection in the United States: A Case-Control Study in FoodNet Sites

Tobacco smoke as a risk factor for meningococcal disease

MARC FISCHER, MD, KATRINA HEDBERG, MD, MPH, PAUL CARDOSI, MD, BRIAN D. PLIKAYTIS, MS, FREDERICK C. HOESLY, MD, JEFF M. KAREN B. STEINGART, MD, MPH, THOMAS A. BELL, MD, MPH, DAVID W. FLEMING, MD, JAY D. WENGER, MD AND BRADLEY A. PERKINS, MD

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EXERCISE

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Exercise: breakout groups

Resource: Disease Reporting Poster for Clinicians & slides

The provider at a local clinic called to report a 5-year-old child clinically diagnosed with measles.

1. Should this provider report the disease?

2. What are the LHD responsibilities for investigating the case?

3. Why is investigating this case important?

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Communicable Disease Reporting

Public Health Division › Diseases and Conditions › Communicable Disease › Communicable Disease Reporting

Communicable Disease Reporting

Communicable Disease Reporting
Case Report Forms
Investigative Guidelines
What and When to Report
How and Where to Report
Reporting Rules

On this page:
- Health Care Providers and Laboratorians
- Local Health Departments
- Disease Reporting Posters
- Outbreak Summary Forms
- Surveillance Data

Health Care Providers and Laboratorians

All Oregon physicians, other health care providers and laboratorians are required by law to report certain diseases and conditions to local health departments (pdf). Some cases are subject to restrictions (OAR

OK, BUT WHERE DO I FIND THE RULES?

HTTP://WWW.HEALTHOREGON.ORG/DISEASEREPORTING

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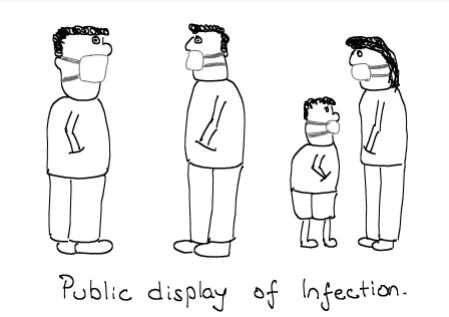

QUESTIONS?