

Infections, diseases and conditions reportable by clinicians: 2016

Report 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)
- 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)

Report within 24 hours (including weekends and holidays)

- *Haemophilus influenzae* (any isolation or identification from a normally sterile specimen type)
- *Neisseria meningitidis*
- Pesticide poisoning

Report within one working day

- Amebic infections (central nervous system only) (e.g., infection by *Naegleria* or *Balamuthia* spp.)
- Animal bites (of humans)
- Arthropod vector-borne disease (babesiosis, California encephalitis, Colorado tick fever, dengue, Eastern equine encephalitis, ehrlichiosis, Kyasanur Forest disease, St. Louis encephalitis, West Nile fever, Western equine encephalitis, 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 found to be non-susceptible to any carbapenem antibiotics by current CLSI breakpoints.
- *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
- Legionellosis (*Legionella*)
- Leptospirosis (*Leptospira*)
- Listeriosis (*Listeria monocytogenes*)
- Lyme disease (*Borrelia burgdorferi*)
- Malaria (*Plasmodium*)
- Mumps
- Non-tuberculosis mycobacterial infection
- 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*)
- Vibriosis (other than cholera)
- Yersiniosis (other than plague)

Posters available at www.healthoregon.org/diseasereporting.