



Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3701-3-02 Diseases to be reported.

Effective: August 1, 2019

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, in detail, by healthcare providers and laboratories 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) Due to the severity of disease or the potential for epidemic spread, diseases of major public health concern are classified as class "A." The following diseases are classified as class "A" and shall be reported immediately via telephone in accordance with rules 3701-3-03, 3701-3-04, and 3701-3-05 of the Administrative Code:

- (1) Anthrax;
- (2) Botulism, foodborne;
- (3) Cholera;
- (4) Diphtheria;
- (5) Influenza "A" - novel virus infection;
- (6) Measles;
- (7) Meningococcal disease;
- (8) Middle east respiratory syndrome (MERS);
- (9) Plague;



- (10) Rabies, human;
 - (11) Rubella (not congenital);
 - (12) Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS);
 - (13) Smallpox;
 - (14) Tularemia;
 - (15) Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF), including Ebola virus disease, Lassa fever, Marburg hemorrhagic fever, and Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever; and
 - (16) 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.
- (B) Due to the potential for epidemic spread, diseases of significant public health concern are classified as class "B." The following diseases are classified as class "B" and shall be reported in accordance with this rule and rules 3701-3-03, 3701-3-04, and 3701-3-05 of the Administrative Code:
- (1) Amebiasis;
 - (2) Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive diseases:
 - (a) Chikungunya virus infection;
 - (b) Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease;
 - (c) LaCrosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease);



- (d) Powassan virus disease;
- (e) St. Louis encephalitis virus disease;
- (f) West Nile virus infection;
- (g) Western equine encephalitis virus disease;
- (h) Yellow Fever;
- (i) Zika virus infection;
- (j) Other Arthropod-borne diseases;
- (3) Babesiosis;
- (4) Botulism;
 - (a) Infant;
 - (b) Wound;
- (5) Brucellosis;
- (6) Campylobacteriosis;
- (7) Candida auris;
- (8) Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CP-CRE):
 - (a) CP-CRE Enterobacter spp.;



- (b) CP-CRE Escherichia coli;
- (c) CP-CRE Klebsiella spp.;
- (d) CP-CRE other;
- (9) Chancroid;
- (10) Chlamydia trachomatis infections;
- (11) Coccidioidomycosis;
- (12) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD);
- (13) Cryptosporidiosis;
- (14) Cyclosporiasis;
- (15) Dengue;
- (16) E. coli O157:H7 and Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC);
- (17) Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis;
- (18) Giardiasis;
- (19) Gonorrhea (Neisseria gonorrhoeae);
- (20) Haemophilus influenzae (invasive disease);
- (21) Hantavirus;
- (22) Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS);



- (23) Hepatitis A;
- (24) Hepatitis B (non-perinatal);
- (25) Hepatitis B (perinatal);
- (26) Hepatitis C (non-perinatal);
- (27) Hepatitis C (perinatal);
- (28) Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis);
- (29) Hepatitis E;
- (30) Influenza-associated hospitalization;
- (31) Influenza-associated pediatric mortality;
- (32) Legionnaires' disease;
- (33) Leprosy (Hansen disease);
- (34) Leptospirosis;
- (35) Listeriosis;
- (36) Lyme disease;
- (37) Malaria;
- (38) Meningitis;



- (a) Aseptic (viral);
- (b) Bacterial;
- (39) Mumps;
- (40) Pertussis;
- (41) Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases);
- (42) Psittacosis;
- (43) Q fever;
- (44) Rubella (congenital);
- (45) Salmonella Paratyphi infection;
- (46) Salmonella Typhi infection (typhoid fever);
- (47) Salmonellosis;
- (48) Shigellosis;
- (49) Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF);
- (50) Staphylococcus aureus, with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA);
- (51) Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS);
- (52) Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn;



- (53) Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS);
- (54) Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive disease (ISP);
- (55) Syphilis;
- (56) Tetanus;
- (57) Toxic shock syndrome (TSS);
- (58) Trichinellosis;
- (59) Tuberculosis (TB), including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB);
- (60) Varicella;
- (61) Vibriosis; and
- (62) Yersiniosis.

(C) The following are classified as class "C" and shall be reported by the end of the next business day in accordance with this rule and rules 3701-3-03, 3701-3-04, and 3701-3-05 of the Administrative Code unless paragraph (C)(7) of this rule applies - outbreak, unusual incidence, or epidemic of other infectious diseases from the following sources:

- (1) Community;
- (2) Foodborne;
- (3) Healthcare-associated;
- (4) Institutional;



(5) Waterborne; and

(6) Zoonotic;

(7) If the outbreak, unusual incidence, or epidemic, including but not limited to, histoplasmosis, pediculosis, scabies, and staphylococcal infections, has an unexpected pattern of cases, suspected cases, deaths, or increased incidence of disease that is of a major public health concern pursuant to paragraph (A)(16) of this rule, then such outbreak, unusual incidence, or epidemic shall be reported in accordance with paragraph (A) of rule 3701-3-05 of the Administrative Code.