

Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida

Practitioner* List 11/24/08

Did you know that you are required by Florida statute to report certain diseases to your local county health department?**

*Reporting requirements for laboratories differ. For specific information on disease reporting, consult Rule 64D-3, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*.

- ! = Report immediately 24/7 by phone upon initial suspicion or laboratory test order
- ☎ = Report immediately 24/7 by phone
- = Report next business day
- + = Other reporting timeframe

! Any disease outbreak	Lead poisoning (blood lead level $\geq 10\mu\text{g/dL}$); additional reporting requirements exist for hand held and/or on-site blood lead testing technology, see 64D-3 FAC*
! Any case, cluster of cases, or outbreak of a disease or condition found in the general community or any defined setting such as a hospital, school or other institution, not listed below that is of urgent public health significance. This includes those indicative of person to person spread, zoonotic spread, the presence of an environmental, food or waterborne source of exposure and those that result from a deliberate act of terrorism.	Legionellosis*
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)+	Leptospirosis*
Amebic encephalitis*	☎ Listeriosis
Anaplasmosis*	Lyme disease*
! Anthrax	Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)*
Arsenic poisoning*	Malaria*
! Botulism (foodborne, wound, unspecified, other)	! Measles (Rubeola)
Botulism (infant)*	! Melioidosis
! Brucellosis	Meningitis (bacterial, cryptococcal, mycotic)*
California serogroup virus (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease)*	! Meningococcal disease (includes meningitis and meningococemia)
Campylobacteriosis*	Mercury poisoning*
Cancer (except non-melanoma skin cancer, and including benign and borderline intracranial and CNS tumors)+	Mumps*
Carbon monoxide poisoning*	☎ Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning
Chancroid*	☎ Pertussis
Chlamydia*	Pesticide-related illness and injury*
! Cholera	! Plague
Ciguatera fish poisoning (Ciguatera)*	! Poliomyelitis, paralytic and non-paralytic
Congenital anomalies*	Psittacosis (Ornithosis)*
Conjunctivitis (in neonates ≤ 14 days old)*	Q Fever*
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)*	☎ Rabies (human, animal)
Cryptosporidiosis*	! Rabies (possible exposure)
Cyclosporiasis*	! Ricin toxicity
Dengue*	Rocky Mountain spotted fever*
! Diphtheria	! Rubella (including congenital)
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive)*	St. Louis encephalitis (SLE) virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive)*
Ehrlichiosis*	Salmonellosis*
Encephalitis, other (non-arboviral)*	Saxitoxin poisoning including paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP)*
☎ Enteric disease due to: <i>Escherichia coli</i> , O157:H7 <i>Escherichia coli</i> , other pathogenic <i>E. coli</i> including enterotoxigenic, invasive, pathogenic, hemorrhagic, aggregative strains and shiga toxin positive strains	! Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-associated Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) disease
Giardiasis*	Shigellosis*
! Glanders	! Smallpox
Gonorrhea*	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , community associated mortality*
Granuloma inguinale*	☎ <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (infection with intermediate or full resistance to vancomycin, VISA, VRSA)
! <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (meningitis and invasive disease)	☎ Staphylococcal enterotoxin B (disease due to)
Hansen's disease (Leprosy)*	Streptococcal disease (invasive, Group A)*
☎ Hantavirus infection	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (invasive disease)*
☎ Hemolytic uremic syndrome	Syphilis*
☎ Hepatitis A	☎ Syphilis (in pregnant women and neonates)
Hepatitis B, C, D, E, and G*	Tetanus*
Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) (positive in a pregnant woman or a child up to 24 months old)*	Toxoplasmosis (acute)*
Herpes simplex virus (HSV) (in infants up to 60 days old with disseminated infection with involvement of liver, encephalitis and infections limited to skin, eyes and mouth; anogenital in children ≤ 12 yrs)*	Trichinellosis (Trichinosis)*
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection (all, and including neonates born to an infected woman, exposed newborn)+	Tuberculosis (TB)*
Human papillomavirus (HPV) (associated laryngeal papillomas or recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in children ≤ 6 years of age; anogenital in children ≤ 12 yrs)*	! Tularemia
! Influenza due to novel or pandemic strains	☎ Typhoid fever
☎ Influenza-associated pediatric mortality (in persons aged < 18 yrs)	! Typhus fever (disease due to <i>Rickettsia prowazekii</i> infection)
	Typhus fever (disease due to <i>Rickettsia typhi</i> , <i>R. felis</i> infection)*
	! Vaccinia disease
	Varicella (Chickenpox)*
	Varicella mortality*
	! Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive)
	Vibriosis (Vibrio infections)*
	! Viral hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Marburg, Lassa, Machupo)
	West Nile virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive)*
	Western equine encephalitis virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive)*
	! Yellow fever

You are an invaluable part of Florida's disease surveillance system.

For more information, please call the epidemiology unit at your local county health department or the Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health (FDOH): 850-245-4401 or visit http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/topics/surv.htm



**Section 381.0031(1,2), Florida Statutes provides that "Any practitioner, licensed in Florida to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic, naturopathy, or veterinary medicine, who diagnoses or suspects the existence of a disease of public health significance shall immediately report the fact to the Department of Health." The FDOH county health departments serve as the Department's representative in this reporting requirement. Furthermore, this Section provides that "Periodically the Department shall issue a list of diseases determined by it to be of public health significance ... and shall furnish a copy of said list to the practitioners..."