§ 2500. REPORTING TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY.

- § 2500(b) It shall be the duty of every health care provider, knowing of or in attendance on a case or suspected case of any of the diseases or condition listed below, to report to the local health officer for the jurisdiction where the patient resides. Where no health care provider is in attendance, any individual having knowledge of a person who is suspected to be suffering from one of the diseases or conditions listed below may make such a report to the local health officer for the jurisdiction where the patient resides.

- § 2500(c) The administrator of each health facility, clinic, or other setting where more than one health care provider may know of a case, a suspected case or an outbreak of disease within the facility shall establish and be responsible for administrative procedures to assure that reports are made to the local officer.

- § 2500(a)(14) “Health care provider” means a physician and surgeon, a veterinarian, a podiatrist, a nurse practitioner, a physician assistant, a registered nurse, a nurse midwife, a school nurse, an infection control practitioner, a medical examiner, a coroner, or a dentist.

URGENCY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [17 CCR §2500(h)(1)]

- Cutaneous larva migrans: Report immediately by telephone (designated by a • in regulations).
- Cryptosporidiosis: Report immediately by telephone when two or more cases or suspected cases of foodborne disease from separate households are suspected to have the same source of illness (designated by a • in regulations).
- Cyclosporiasis: Report by telephone within one working day of identification (designated by a • in regulations).
- East Coast fever: Report by electronic transmission (including FAX), telephone, or mail within one working day of identification (designated by a • in regulations).
- All diseases or conditions should be reported by electronic transmission (including FAX), telephone, or mail within seven calendar days of identification.

REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES §2500(j)(1)

- Amoebiasis
- Anaplasmosis
- Babesiosis
- Botulism (infant, Foodborne, Wound, Other)
- Brucellosis, animal (except infections due to Brucella canis)
- Brucellosis, human
- Campylobacteriosis
- Chancroid
- Chickenpox (Varicella) (outbreaks, hospitalizations and deaths)
- Chlamydia trachomatis infections, including lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)
- Chikungunya Virus Infection
- Cholera
- Ciguatera Fish Poisoning
- Coccioidiomycosis
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) and other Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSE)
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis
- Cysticercosis or taeniasis
- Dengue Virus infection
- Diphtheria
- Dorsal Root Ganglionitis (Anomieic Shellfish Poisoning)
- Ehrlichiosis
- Encephalitis, Specified Etiology: Viral, Bacterial, Fungal, Parasitic
- Escherichia coli: bshiga toxin-producing (STEC) including E. coli 0157
- Ewing's Sarcoma or similar tumor
- Flavivirus infection of undetermined species
- Foodborne Disease
- Giardiasis
- Gonococcal Infections
- Hantavirus Infections
- Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome
- Hepatitis A, acute infection
- Hepatitis B (specify acute case or chronic)
- Hepatitis C (specify acute case or chronic)
- Hepatitis D (Delta) (specify acute case or chronic)
- Hepatitis E, acute infection
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), infection stage 3 (AIDS)
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), acute infection
- Influenza, deaths in laboratory-confirmed cases for age 0-64 years
- Influenza, novel strains (human)
- Legionellosis
- Leprosy (Hansen Disease)
- Leptospirosis
- Listeriosis
- Lyme Disease
- Malaria
- Measles (Rubeola)
- Meningitis, Specified Etiology: Viral, Bacterial, Fungal, Parasitic
- Meningoococal Infections
- Mumps
- Novel Virus Infection with Pandemic Potential
- Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning
- Pertussis (Whooping Cough)
- Plague, human or animal
- Poliovirus infection
- Poxvirus Infection
- Psittacosis
- Q Fever
- Rabies, human or animal
- Relapsing Fever
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (only report a death in a patient less than less than five years of age)
- Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
- Rubella (German Measles)
- Rubella Syndrome, Congenital
- Salmonellosis (Other Than Typhoid Fever)
- Scombroid Fish Poisoning
- Shiga toxin (detected in feces)
- Shigellosis
- Smallpox (Variola)
- Streptococcal Infections (Outbreaks of Any Type and Individual Cases in Food Handlers and Dairy Workers Only)
- Syphilis
- Typhus and Typhus-like Illnesses
- Vibrio Infections
- Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers, human or animal (e.g., Crimean-Congo, Ebola, Lassa, and Marburg viruses)
- West Nile Virus (WNV) Infection
- Yellow Fever
- Yersiniosis
- Zika Virus Infection
- Occurrence of any Unusual Disease
- Outbreaks of any Disease (including diseases not listed in § 2500).

HIV REPORTING BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS §2641.30-2643.20

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection at all stages is reportable by traceable mail, person-to-person transfer, or electronically within seven calendar days. For complete HIV-specific reporting requirements, see Title 17, CCR §2641.30-2643.20 and http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/aids/Pages/TOAHIVRpts3P.aspx

REPORTABLE NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND CONDITIONS §2800-2812 and §2593(b)

Disorders Characterized by Lapses of Consciousness (§2800-2812)

- Pesticide-related illness or injury (known or suspected cases)**
- Cancer, including benign and borderline brain tumors (except (1) basal and squamous skin cancer unless occurring on genitalia, and (2) carcinoma in situ and CIN III of the Cervix) (§2593)**

LOCALLY REPORTABLE DISEASES (If Applicable):

Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI) in children < 5 years old.

* This form is designed for health care providers to report those diseases mandated by Title 17, California Code of Regulations (CCR). Failure to report is a misdemeanor (Health and Safety Code §120266) and is a citable offense under the Medical Board of California Citation and Fine Program (Title 16, CCR, §1364.10 and 1364.11).

** Failure to report is a citable offense and subject to civil penalty ($250) (Health and Safety Code §105200).

*** The Confidential Physician Cancer Reporting Form may also be used. See Physician Reporting Requirements for Cancer Reporting in CA at: www.ccr.ca.gov.