



Taking the Bugs out of Reportable Disease

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Reportable Disease List

REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Note: Diseases highlighted (and influenza in institutions) should be reported immediately to the Medical Officer of Health by telephone. Other diseases can be reported by the next working day by fax, phone, or mail.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

Amebiasis

Anthrax

Botulism

Brucellosis

Campylobacter enteritis

Chancroid

Chickenpox (Varicella)

Chlamydia trachomatis infections

Cholera

***Clostridium difficile* associated disease (CDAD) outbreaks in Public Hospitals**

Cryptosporidiosis

Cyclosporiasis

Cytomegalovirus infection, congenital

Diphtheria

Encephalitis, including:

1. *Primary, viral*
2. *Post-infectious*
3. *Vaccine-related*
4. *Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis*
5. *Unspecified*

Food poisoning, all causes

Gastroenteritis, institutional outbreaks

Giardiasis, except asymptomatic cases

Gonorrhoea

Group A Streptococcal disease, invasive

Group B Streptococcal disease, neonatal

Haemophilus influenzae b disease, invasive

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome

Hemorrhagic fevers, including:

1. *Ebola virus disease*
2. *Marburg virus disease*
3. *Other viral causes*

Hepatitis, viral

1. *Hepatitis A*
2. *Hepatitis B*
3. *Hepatitis C*
4. *Hepatitis D (Delta hepatitis)*

Herpes, neonatal

Influenza

Lassa Fever

Legionellosis

Leprosy

Listeriosis

Lyme disease

Malaria

Measles

Meningitis, acute

1. *bacterial*
2. *viral*
3. *other*

Meningococcal disease, invasive

Mumps

Ophthalmia neonatorum

Paratyphoid Fever

Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

Plague

Pneumococcal disease, invasive

Poliomyelitis, acute

Psittacosis/Ornithosis

Q Fever

Rabies

Respiratory infection outbreaks in institutions

Rubella

Rubella, congenital syndrome

Salmonellosis

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)

Shigellosis

Smallpox

Syphilis

Tetanus

Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy, including:

1. *Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, all types*
2. *Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker Syndrome*
3. *Fatal Familial Insomnia*
4. *Kuru*

Trichinosis

Tuberculosis

Tularemia

Typhoid Fever

Verotoxin-producing E. coli infection indicator conditions including:

Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome (HUS)

West Nile Virus Illness

Yellow fever

Yersiniosis



Reportable Disease in Child Care

- ◆ All centres have a policy on reporting of designated diseases to the health unit
- ◆ “if a supervisor is aware that a child at the centre has a reportable disease, the health unit will be immediately notified by faxing the notification of reportable disease form to the health unit”

WHY?



Legal Requirements

- ◆ Health Protection and Promotion Act (HPPA) states:

27. (2) The **superintendent** of an **institution** shall report to the medical officer of health of the health unit in which the institution is located if an entry in the records of the institution in respect of a person lodged in the institution states that the person has or may have a reportable disease or is or may be infected with an agent of a communicable disease. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.7, s. 27 (2).

“superintendent” means the person who has for the time being the direct and actual superintendence and charge of an institution.

(d) “day nursery” within the meaning of the *Day Nurseries Act*,



Legal Requirements

- ◆ **Ont. Reg 559/91 Specification of Reportable Disease** lists all the diseases that must be reported to the local health unit
- ◆ **Ont. Reg 569/90 Reports** – prescribes how the report shall be made to the health unit, ie what information must be provided



Disease Reports

Who else is required to report?

- ◆ Physicians
- ◆ Chiropractors
- ◆ Dentists
- ◆ Naturopathic doctors
- ◆ School principals
- ◆ Laboratory technicians
- ◆ Nurses
- ◆ Optometrists
- ◆ Pharmacists
- ◆ Hospital Administrator
- ◆ Superintendent of an institution



Reportable Disease List



- ◆ The Reportable Disease list is provincial and is created by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care
- ◆ Public Health Agency of Canada requests some diseases be included for national rates of illness
- ◆ The World Health Organization may require some diseases to be included such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis



Reportable Disease List

Why are some diseases classified as “reportable”:

- ◆ Severity of illness

In the pre-antibiotic era (1900-1940) mortality among those infected with plague in the United States was 66% .



Reportable Disease List

Why are some diseases classified as “reportable”:

- ◆ Communicability (easily spread person-to-person)



Rubella
Influenza
Measles
Mumps
SARS
Tuberculosis
Pertussis



Reportable Disease List

Why are some diseases classified as “reportable”:

- ◆ Its potential to cause outbreaks

The New York Times

Waterborne outbreak

Canada Communicable Disease Report

Canada Communicable Disease Report  CCDR

1 November 2007 • Volume 33 • Number 12

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A community outbreak of travel-acquired Hepatitis A transmitted by an infected food handler

...travelers, lost a ... after water park visitors fell ill in March.

The outbreak was linked to cryptosporidium, a parasite that can be passed by humans.



Reportable Disease List

Why are some diseases classified as “reportable”:

◆ Preventability



<http://phil.cdc.gov/phil/details.asp>



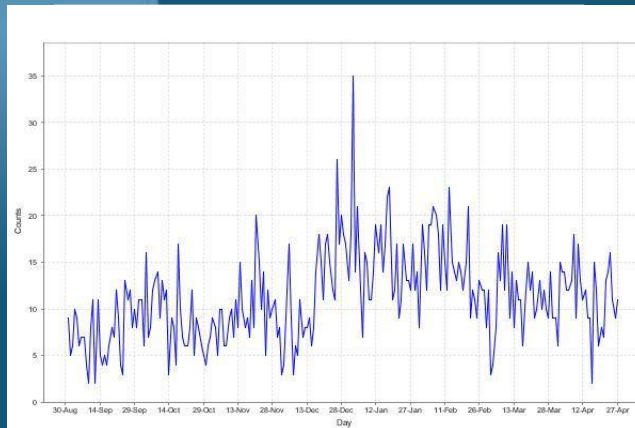
<http://phil.cdc.gov/phil/details.asp>



Reportable Disease List

Why are some diseases classified as “reportable”:

- ◆ Its severity
- ◆ Its communicability
- ◆ Its potential to cause outbreaks
- ◆ Its preventability
- ◆ The socio-economic costs of its cases
- ◆ Evidence that its pattern is changing



Case Follow Up

What does the health unit do with the disease reports?

GATHER MORE INFORMATION



- ◆ If no reports received from the lab, physician or hospital, call parents to find out if child seen by physician and if any tests performed.
- ◆ Obtain information about symptoms, including onset, source of infection, other family members with similar symptoms
- ◆ Provide public health education about the disease, incubation period, communicability, exclusion, potential sources of illness, prevention for future illness and protection for other family members.



Case Follow Up

If the disease has been diagnosed by a physician:

- ◆ Request lab confirmation or lab results
- ◆ Talk to the parents to determine the source of infection – eliminate potential for outbreak

food, drinking water, recreational water,
ie pools, hot tubs, beach, travel

- ◆ Investigate sources – inspection, submit samples for testing, communicate/coordinate with other agencies
- ◆ Exclusion or isolation of case
- ◆ Follow up with contacts
- ◆ Provide public health education



Case Follow Up

- ◆ Report to Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care via Integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS)



- ◆ Confidential reporting system
- ◆ Tracks rates of disease over time for stats and surveillance
- ◆ Helps link related cases
- ◆ Outbreak reporting
- ◆ Allows cases to be followed throughout the province



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Guess the Disease

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PERTUSSIS OR WHOOPING COUGH

- ◆ a highly contagious bacterial infection of the respiratory tract that causes an uncontrollable, violent cough lasting several weeks or even months
- ◆ spread to person by direct contact with droplets from cough or sneeze
- ◆ **REPORTABLE**
- ◆ Children under 1 year of age are at greatest risk of complications for this illness
- ◆ Starts with cold-like symptoms and mild cough. Within 2 weeks, the cough becomes more severe and is characterized by frequent episodes of rapid coughs followed by a high pitched whooping sound.



FIFTH'S DISEASE

- ◆ The illness is often very mild in children and more severe in adults, with fever and painful muscles and joints.

90% of adults have had the disease in their lifetime.

NOT REPORTABLE

very small
before birth.

- ◆ Characteristic symptom is a very red rash on the cheeks making the face look like it has been slapped.



INFLUENZA OR “THE FLU”

- ◆ Symptoms include a headache, chills, cough, fever, runny eyes, stuffy nose, sore throat, appetite loss, muscle aches, extreme weakness and fatigue.
- ◆ Spread from person to person by direct contact with droplets from cough or sneeze.
- ◆ Transmission occurs between people in close contact, such as people in institutions.
- ◆ Infected people may be able to infect others up to one day before symptoms develop and up to seven days after becoming sick.
- ◆ Annual vaccination is the best way to prevent illness.

REPORTABLE



GET YOUR FLU SHOT!!!



Questions?

