

New and Updated Reporting Requirements Under the Health Protection and Promotion Act

Attention: Physicians, Midwives, Emergency Departments, Infection Control Practitioners, Nurse Practitioners, Walk-In Clinics/Urgent Care Clinics, Family Health Teams, Central LHIN, NSM LHIN, Occupational Health Professionals, School Boards, Child Care Centres, Correctional Facilities, Long-Term Care Homes, Pharmacies

Date: May 10, 2018

As of May 1, 2018 changes were made to the Health Protection and Promotion Act (HPPA) and the regulations for reportable events following immunization (or adverse events following immunization (AEFIs)) and reporting Diseases of Public Health Significance, formerly known as the Ontario Reportable Disease List. The updated HPPA and its regulations, including Regulation 569 and Regulation 135/18 (Designation of Diseases) are available at: <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90h07>. Changes were made in order to modernize requirements that will better reflect current evidence and practice for public health programs and services.

Adverse events following immunization (AEFI)

- All health care providers must now report AEFIs for all vaccines authorized for use in Canada
- AEFI reports must now include the following data elements:
 - The name and address of the facility where the reportable event was attended to (i.e. hospital, clinic, physician office), the date seen and the name and address of the person who reported the AEFI
 - All vaccines received prior to and potentially associated with the AEFI
 - Regulation 569 provides a complete list of data elements required with any AEFI report

It is anticipated that a revised Public Health Ontario *Report of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI)* form will soon be available that includes these new elements and we will post the link on the Health Professionals Portal as soon as it is released.

Diseases of Public Health Significance

In order to streamline and provide clarity on disease designation (reportable, communicable, virulent), a single regulation assigning all disease designations was created in the Designation of Diseases Regulation 135/18. It includes a list of Diseases of Public Health Significance that has been updated to reflect current public health priorities. A current list of Diseases of Public Health Significance is attached.

The following diseases have been added to the list:

- Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (CPE), colonization or infection
- Blastomycosis
- Echinococcus multilocularis infection



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The following diseases are removed:

- Yellow Fever
- Malaria

The following diseases have changes:

- Haemophilus influenza b disease, invasive has been changed to Haemophilus influenza disease all types, invasive
- Respiratory infection and gastroenteritis outbreaks in institutions includes outbreaks in public hospitals.

The health unit has developed an on line Diseases of Public Health Significance Interactive Tool to provide health care providers with information on reporting requirements, epidemiology, risk factors, testing and treatment and patient factsheets. This tool can be found at www.simcoemuskokahealth.org/reportablediseaselist.

If you have any questions about how these changes impact your practice please call the Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit's Vaccine Preventable Disease Program at 705-721-7520 or toll free at 1-877-751-7520 Ext. 8806 or the Communicable Disease Team Ext. 8809, Monday to Friday between 8:30 am - 4:30 pm.

Diseases of Public Health Significance

TOOLKIT

Timely reporting of Diseases of Public Health Significance is mandated and essential for their control. If you suspect or have **confirmation of the following specified Diseases or their etiologic agents, (as per Ontario Regulation 135/18 and amendments under the Health Protection and Promotion Act, R.S.O. c.H.7)** please report them to the local Medical Officer of Health.

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

- ▶ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
- ▶ Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)
- ▶ Amebiasis
- ▶ **Anthrax**
- ▶ Blastomycosis (pending)
- ▶ **Botulism**
- ▶ **Brucellosis**
- ▶ Campylobacter enteritis
- ▶ Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (CPE) (pending)
- ▶ Chancroid
- ▶ Chickenpox (Varicella)
- ▶ Chlamydia trachomatis infections
- ▶ Cholera
- ▶ Clostridium difficile associated disease (CDAD) outbreaks in Public Hospitals
- ▶ **Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, all types**
- ▶ Cryptosporidiosis
- ▶ Cyclosporiasis
- ▶ **Diphtheria**
- ▶ Echinococcus multilocularis (pending)
- ▶ Encephalitis, including:
 - ▶ 1. Primary Viral
 - ▶ 2. Post-infectious
 - ▶ 3. Vaccine-related
 - ▶ 4. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis
 - ▶ 5. Unspecified
- ▶ Food poisoning, all causes
- ▶ **Gastroenteritis, institutional & public hospital outbreaks**
- ▶ Giardiasis, except asymptomatic cases
- ▶ Gonorrhoea
- ▶ **Group A Streptococcal disease, invasive**
- ▶ Group B Streptococcal disease, neonatal
- ▶ **Haemophilus influenzae disease, invasive, all types**
- ▶ **Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome**
- ▶ **Hemorrhagic fevers, including:**
 - ▶ **1. Ebola virus disease**
 - ▶ **2. Marburg virus disease**
 - ▶ **3. Lassa Fever**
 - ▶ **4. Other viral causes**
- ▶ **Hepatitis, viral:**
 - ▶ **1. Hepatitis A**
 - ▶ 2. Hepatitis B
 - ▶ 3. Hepatitis C
- ▶ Influenza
- ▶ Legionellosis
- ▶ Leprosy
- ▶ Listeriosis
- ▶ Lyme disease
- ▶ **Measles**
- ▶ Meningitis, acute
 - ▶ 1. bacterial
 - ▶ 2. viral
 - ▶ 3. other
- ▶ **Meningococcal disease, invasive**
- ▶ Mumps
- ▶ Ophthalmia neonatorum
- ▶ Paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP)
- ▶ Paratyphoid Fever
- ▶ Pertussis (Whooping Cough)
- ▶ **Plague**
- ▶ Pneumococcal disease, invasive
- ▶ **Poliomyelitis, acute**
- ▶ Psittacosis/Ornithosis
- ▶ Q Fever
- ▶ **Rabies**
- ▶ **Respiratory infection outbreaks in institutions & public hospitals**
- ▶ Rubella
- ▶ Rubella, congenital syndrome
- ▶ Salmonellosis
- ▶ **Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)**
- ▶ Shigellosis
- ▶ **Smallpox**
- ▶ Syphilis
- ▶ Tetanus
- ▶ Trichinosis
- ▶ Tuberculosis
- ▶ Tularemia
- ▶ Typhoid Fever
- ▶ Verotoxin-producing E. coli infection indicator conditions including, Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome (HUS)
- ▶ West Nile Virus Illness
- ▶ Yersiniosis