

1 10A NCAC 41A .0101 is proposed for amendment as follows:
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3 **10A NCAC 41A .0101 REPORTABLE DISEASES AND CONDITIONS**

4 (a) The following named diseases and conditions are declared to be dangerous to the public health and are hereby made
5 reportable within the time period specified after the disease or condition is reasonably suspected to exist:

- 6 (1) acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) - 24 hours;
- 7 (2) anthrax - immediately;
- 8 (3) botulism - immediately;
- 9 (4) brucellosis - 7 days;
- 10 (5) campylobacter infection - 24 hours;
- 11 (6) chancroid - 24 hours;
- 12 (7) chlamydial infection (laboratory confirmed) - 7 days;
- 13 (8) cholera - 24 hours;
- 14 (9) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease – 7 days;
- 15 (10) cryptosporidiosis - 24 hours;
- 16 (11) cyclosporiasis - 24 hours;
- 17 (12) dengue - 7 days;
- 18 (13) diphtheria - 24 hours;
- 19 (14) Escherichia coli, shiga toxin-producing - 24 hours;
- 20 (15) ehrlichiosis - 7 days;
- 21 (16) encephalitis, arboviral - 7 days;
- 22 (17) foodborne disease, including Clostridium perfringens, staphylococcal, Bacillus cereus, and other and
23 unknown causes - 24 hours;
- 24 (18) gonorrhea - 24 hours;
- 25 (19) granuloma inguinale - 24 hours;
- 26 (20) Haemophilus influenzae, invasive disease - 24 hours;
- 27 (21) Hantavirus infection – 7 days;
- 28 (22) Hemolytic-uremic syndrome – 24 hours;
- 29 (23) Hemorrhagic fever virus infection –immediately;
- 30 (24) hepatitis A - 24 hours;
- 31 (25) hepatitis B - 24 hours;
- 32 (26) hepatitis B carriage - 7 days;
- 33 (27) hepatitis C, acute - 7 days;
- 34 (28) human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection confirmed - 24 hours;
- 35 (29) influenza virus infection causing death in persons less than 18 years of age – 24 hours;
- 36 (30) legionellosis - 7 days;
- 37 (31) leprosy – 7 days;

- 1 (32) leptospirosis - 7 days;
- 2 (33) listeriosis – 24 hours;
- 3 (34) Lyme disease - 7 days;
- 4 (35) lymphogranuloma venereum - 7 days;
- 5 (36) malaria - 7 days;
- 6 (37) measles (rubeola) - 24 hours;
- 7 (38) meningitis, pneumococcal - 7 days;
- 8 (39) meningococcal disease - 24 hours;
- 9 (40) monkeypox – 24 hours;
- 10 (41) mumps - 7 days;
- 11 (42) nongonococcal urethritis - 7 days;
- 12 (43) novel influenza virus infection – immediately;
- 13 (44) plague - immediately;
- 14 (45) paralytic poliomyelitis - 24 hours;
- 15 (46) pelvic inflammatory disease – 7 days;
- 16 (47) psittacosis - 7 days;
- 17 (48) Q fever - 7 days;
- 18 (49) rabies, human - 24 hours;
- 19 (50) Rocky Mountain spotted fever - 7 days;
- 20 (51) rubella - 24 hours;
- 21 (52) rubella congenital syndrome - 7 days;
- 22 (53) salmonellosis - 24 hours;
- 23 (54) severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) – 24 hours;
- 24 (55) shigellosis - 24 hours;
- 25 (56) smallpox –immediately;
- 26 (57) Staphylococcus aureus with reduced susceptibility to vancomycin – 24 hours;
- 27 (58) streptococcal infection, Group A, invasive disease - 7 days;
- 28 (59) syphilis - 24 hours;
- 29 (60) tetanus - 7 days;
- 30 (61) toxic shock syndrome - 7 days;
- 31 (62) trichinosis - 7 days;
- 32 (63) tuberculosis - 24 hours;
- 33 (64) tularemia - immediately;
- 34 (65) typhoid - 24 hours;
- 35 (66) typhoid carriage (Salmonella typhi) - 7 days;
- 36 (67) typhus, epidemic (louse-borne) - 7 days;
- 37 (68) vaccinia – 24 hours;

1 (69) vibrio infection (other than cholera) - 24 hours;

2 (70) whooping cough - 24 hours;

3 (71) yellow fever - 7 days.

4 (b) For purposes of reporting confirmed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection is defined as a positive virus
5 culture, repeatedly reactive EIA antibody test confirmed by western blot or indirect immunofluorescent antibody test,
6 positive nucleic acid detection (NAT) test, or other confirmed testing method approved by the Director of the State
7 Public Health Laboratory conducted on or after February 1, 1990. In selecting additional tests for approval, the Director
8 of the State Public Health Laboratory shall consider whether such tests have been approved by the federal Food and Drug
9 Administration, recommended by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and endorsed by the
10 Association of Public Health Laboratories.

11 (c) In addition to the laboratory reports for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, and syphilis specified in
12 G.S. 130A-139, laboratories shall report:

13 (1) Isolation or other specific identification of the following organisms or their products from human
14 clinical specimens:

15 (A) Any hantavirus or hemorrhagic fever virus.

16 (B) Arthropod-borne virus (any type).

17 (C) *Bacillus anthracis*, the cause of anthrax.

18 (D) *Bordetella pertussis*, the cause of whooping cough (pertussis).

19 (E) *Borrelia burgdorferi*, the cause of Lyme disease (confirmed tests).

20 (F) *Brucella* spp., the causes of brucellosis.

21 (G) *Campylobacter* spp., the causes of campylobacteriosis.

22 (H) *Chlamydia trachomatis*, the cause of genital chlamydial infection, conjunctivitis (adult and
23 newborn) and pneumonia of newborns.

24 (I) *Clostridium botulinum*, a cause of botulism.

25 (J) *Clostridium tetani*, the cause of tetanus.

26 (K) *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, the cause of diphtheria.

27 (L) *Coxiella burnetii*, the cause of Q fever.

28 (M) *Cryptosporidium parvum*, the cause of human cryptosporidiosis.

29 (N) *Cyclospora cayetanensis*, the cause of cyclosporiasis.

30 (O) *Ehrlichia* spp., the causes of ehrlichiosis.

31 (P) Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli*, a cause of hemorrhagic colitis, hemolytic uremic
32 syndrome, and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura.

33 (Q) *Francisella tularensis*, the cause of tularemia.

34 (R) Hepatitis B virus or any component thereof, such as hepatitis B surface antigen.

35 (S) Human Immunodeficiency Virus, the cause of AIDS.

36 (T) *Legionella* spp., the causes of legionellosis.

37 (U) *Leptospira* spp., the causes of leptospirosis.

- 1 (V) *Listeria monocytogenes*, the cause of listeriosis.
- 2 (W) Monkeypox.
- 3 (X) *Mycobacterium leprae*, the cause of leprosy.
- 4 (Y) *Plasmodium falciparum*, *P. malariae*, *P. ovale*, and *P. vivax*, the causes of malaria in humans.
- 5 (Z) Poliovirus (any), the cause of poliomyelitis.
- 6 (AA) Rabies virus.
- 7 (BB) *Rickettsia rickettsii*, the cause of Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
- 8 (CC) Rubella virus.
- 9 (DD) *Salmonella* spp., the causes of salmonellosis.
- 10 (EE) *Shigella* spp., the causes of shigellosis.
- 11 (FF) Smallpox virus, the cause of smallpox.
- 12 (GG) *Staphylococcus aureus* with reduced susceptibility to vanomycin.
- 13 (HH) *Trichinella spiralis*, the cause of trichinosis.
- 14 (II) Vaccinia virus.
- 15 (JJ) *Vibrio* spp., the causes of cholera and other vibrioses.
- 16 (KK) Yellow fever virus.
- 17 (LL) *Yersinia pestis*, the cause of plague.
- 18 (2) Isolation or other specific identification of the following organisms from normally sterile human body
- 19 sites:
- 20 (A) Group A *Streptococcus pyogenes* (group A streptococci).
- 21 (B) *Haemophilus influenzae*, serotype b.
- 22 (C) *Neisseria meningitidis*, the cause of meningococcal disease.
- 23 (3) Positive serologic test results, as specified, for the following infections:
- 24 (A) Fourfold or greater changes or equivalent changes in serum antibody titers to:
- 25 (i) Any arthropod-borne viruses associated with meningitis or encephalitis in a human.
- 26 (ii) Any hantavirus or hemorrhagic fever virus.
- 27 (iii) *Chlamydia psittaci*, the cause of psittacosis.
- 28 (iv) *Coxiella burnetii*, the cause of Q fever.
- 29 (v) Dengue virus.
- 30 (vi) *Ehrlichia* spp., the causes of ehrlichiosis.
- 31 (vii) Measles (rubeola) virus.
- 32 (viii) Mumps virus.
- 33 (ix) *Rickettsia rickettsii*, the cause of Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
- 34 (x) Rubella virus.
- 35 (xi) Yellow fever virus.
- 36 (B) The presence of IgM serum antibodies to:
- 37 (i) *Chlamydia psittaci*

- 1 (ii) Hepatitis A virus.
- 2 (iii) Hepatitis B virus core antigen.
- 3 (iv) Rubella virus.
- 4 (v) Rubeola (measles) virus.
- 5 (vi) Yellow fever virus.
- 6 (4) Laboratory results from tests to determine the absolute and relative counts for the T-helper (CD4)
- 7 subset of lymphocytes ~~that have a level below that specified by the Centers for Disease Control and~~
- 8 ~~Prevention as the criteria used to define an AIDS diagnosis~~ and all results from tests to determine HIV
- 9 viral load.

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11 *History Note: Authority G.S. 130A-134; 130A-135; 130A-139; 130A-141*