

NEBRASKA – REPORTABLE DISEASES, POISONINGS, ORGANISMS & EVENTS

| Report Immediately: | Report Within Seven Days: | |
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| Anthrax (<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>)* | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) | Lyme disease (<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>) |
| Botulism (<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>)* | Amebiasis (<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>) | Malaria (<i>Plasmodium species</i>) |
| Brucellosis (<i>Brucella species</i>)* | Babesiosis (<i>Babesia species</i>) | Meningitis, viral or caused by <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> |
| Cholera (<i>Vibrio Cholerae</i>) | Campylobacteriosis (<i>Campylobacter species</i>) | Methemoglobinemia/nitrate poisoning (methemoglobin greater than 5% of total hemoglobin) |
| Diphtheria (<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>) | <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections (nonspecific urethritis, cervicitis, salpingitis, neonatal conjunctivitis, pneumonia) | Mumps |
| Clusters, Outbreaks or Unusual Events, Including Possible Bioterroristic Attacks * (Clusters, outbreaks or epidemics of any health problem, infectious or other, including food poisoning, influenza or possible bioterroristic attack; increased disease incidence beyond expectations; unexplained deaths possibly due to unidentified infectious causes; any unusual disease or manifestations of illness.) | Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (subacute spongiform encephalopathy) | Poisoning or illness due to exposure to agricultural chemicals (herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers) |
| Glanders <i>Burkholderia</i> | Cryptosporidiosis (<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>) | Psittacosis (<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>) |
| <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> infection (invasive disease only) | Dengue virus infection | Retrovirus infections (other than HIV) |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome (post-diarrheal illness) | Ehrlichiosis, human monocytic (<i>Ehrlichia chaffeensis</i>) | Rheumatic fever, acute (cases meeting the Jones criteria only) |
| Hepatitis A (IgM antibody-positive or clinically diagnosed during an outbreak) | Ehrlichiosis, human granulocytic (<i>Ehrlichia phagocytophila</i>) | Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (<i>Rickettsia rickettsii</i>) |
| Maarburg virus* | Encephalitis (caused by viral agents) | Salmonellosis, including typhoid (<i>Salmonella species</i>) |
| Measles (Rubeola) | <i>Escherichia coli</i> gastroenteritis (<i>E.coli</i> O157-H7 and other pathogenic <i>E. coli</i> from gastrointestinal infection) | Shigellosis (<i>Shigella species</i>) |
| Melioidosis [<i>Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) pseudomallei</i>]* | Giardiasis (<i>Giardia lamblia</i>) | Streptococcal disease (all invasive disease caused by Groups A and B streptococcal and <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>) |
| Meningitis (<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> or <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>) | Gonorrhea (<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>): venereal infection and ophthalmia neonatorum | Syphilis (<i>Treponema pallidum</i>) |
| Meningococemia (<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>) | Hantavirus infection | Syphilis, congenital |
| Pertussis/whooping cough (<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>) | Hepatitis B [surface antigen or IgM core antibody positive; for laboratories doing confirmatory tests (e.g., blood banks), results of confirmatory tests for surface antigen or core antibody supersede results of screening tests] | Tetanus (<i>Clostridium tetani</i>) |
| Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>)* | Hepatitis C (requires a positive serologic test; when a confirmatory test is done, the results of the confirmatory test supersede results of the screening test) | Toxic Shock Syndrome |
| Poliomyelitis | Hepatitis D and E | Trichinosis (<i>Trichinella spiralis</i>) |
| Q fever (<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>)* | Herpes simplex, primary genital infection and neonatal, less than 30 days of age | Tuberculosis (<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> and human cases of <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>) |
| Rabies, (human and animal cases and suspects) | Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection | Yersiniosis (<i>Yersinia species</i>) |
| Rubella and congenital rubella syndrome | Immunosuppression as described in 1-004.02C1, e | |
| Smallpox* | Influenza (DFA positive or culture confirmed) | |
| Staphylococcal enterotoxin B intoxication* | Kawasaki disease (mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome) | * Indicates possible agents of bioterrorism |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , vancomycin-intermediate/resistant (MIC>4 µg/mL) | Lead poisoning (all analytical values for blood lead analysis shall be reported) | |
| Tularemia (<i>Francisella tularensis</i>)* | Legionellosis (<i>Legionella species</i>) | |
| Typhus Fever, louse-borne (<i>Rickettsia prowazekii</i>) and flea-borne/ endemic murine (<i>Rickettsia typhi</i>) | Leprosy (<i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>) | |
| Venezuelan equine encephalitis* | Leptospirosis (<i>Leptospira interrogans</i>) | |
| Yellow Fever | Listeriosis (<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>) | |