



## **10A NCAC 41A .0101 REPORTABLE DISEASES AND CONDITIONS**

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

1. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) - 24 hours
2. Acute flaccid myelitis – 7 days
3. Anaplasmosis – 7 days
4. Anthrax - immediately
5. Arboviral infection, neuroinvasive – 7 days
6. Babesiosis – 7 days
7. Botulism - immediately
8. Brucellosis - 7 days
9. Campylobacter infection - 24 hours
10. Candida auris - 24 hours
11. Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) – 24 hours
12. Chancroid - 24 hours
13. Chikungunya virus infection - 24 hours
14. Chlamydial infection (laboratory confirmed) - 7 days
15. Cholera - 24 hours
16. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease – 7 days
17. Cryptosporidiosis – 24 hours
18. Cyclosporiasis – 24 hours
19. Dengue - 7 days
20. Diphtheria - 24 hours
21. Escherichia coli, shiga toxin-producing infection - 24 hours
22. Ehrlichiosis – 7 days
23. Foodborne disease, including clostridium perfringens, staphylococcal, bacillus cereus, and other and unknown causes - 24 hours
24. Gonorrhea - 24 hours
25. Granuloma inguinale - 24 hours
26. Haemophilus influenzae, invasive disease - 24 hours
27. Hantavirus infection – 7 days
28. Hemolytic-uremic syndrome – 24 hours
29. Hemorrhagic fever virus infection – immediately
30. Hepatitis A - 24 hours
31. Hepatitis B - 24 hours

32. Hepatitis B carriage - 7 days
33. Hepatitis C, acute – 7 days
34. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection confirmed\* - 24 hours
35. Influenza virus infection causing death – 24 hours
36. Legionellosis - 7 days
37. Leprosy – 7 days
38. Leptospirosis - 7 days
39. Listeriosis – 24 hours
40. Lyme disease - 7 days
41. Lymphogranuloma venereum - 7 days
42. Malaria - 7 days
43. Measles (Rubeola) - immediately
44. Meningitis, pneumococcal - 7 days
45. Meningococcal disease - 24 hours
46. Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) - 24 hours
47. Monkeypox – 24 hours
48. Mumps - 7 days
49. Nongonococcal urethritis - 7 days
50. Novel coronavirus infection causing death – 24 hours
51. Novel coronavirus infection – immediately
52. Novel influenza virus infection – immediately
53. Plague - immediately
54. Paralytic poliomyelitis - 24 hours
55. Pelvic inflammatory disease – 7 days
56. Psittacosis - 7 days
57. Q fever - 7 days
58. Rabies, human - 24 hours
59. Rubella - 24 hours
60. Rubella congenital syndrome - 7 days
61. Salmonellosis - 24 hours
62. Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) – 24 hours
63. Shigellosis - 24 hours
64. Smallpox - immediately
65. Spotted fever rickettsiosis – 7 days
66. Staphylococcus aureus with reduced susceptibility to Vancomycin – 24 hours
67. Streptococcal infection, Group A, invasive disease - 7 days
68. Syphilis - 24 hours
69. Tetanus - 7 days
70. Toxic shock syndrome - 7 days
71. Trichinosis - 7 days
72. Tuberculosis - 24 hours
73. Tularemia – immediately
74. Typhoid - 24 hours
75. Typhoid carriage (Salmonella typhi) - 7 days
76. Typhus, epidemic (louse-borne) - 7 days



77. Vaccinia – 24 hours
78. Varicella – 24 hours
79. Vibrio infection (other than Cholera) – 24 hours
80. Whooping cough – 24 hours
81. Yellow fever – 7 days
82. Zika virus – 24 hour

*\*For purposes of reporting, "Confirmed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection" is defined as a positive virus culture, repeatedly reactive EIA antibody test confirmed by western blot or indirect immunofluorescent antibody test, positive nucleic acid detection (NAT) test, or other confirmed testing method approved by the Director of the State Public Health Laboratory conducted on or after February 1, 1990.*



## Laboratories shall report the following:

- **Isolation or other specific identification of the following organisms or their products from human clinical specimens:**

1. Anaplasma spp, the causes of Anaplasmosis
2. Any Hantavirus or Hemorrhagic fever virus
3. Arthropod-borne virus (any type)
4. Babesia spp., the cause of Babesiosis
5. Bacillus anthracis, the cause of Anthrax
6. Bordetella pertussis, the cause of Whooping cough (pertussis)
7. Borrelia burgdorferi, the cause of Lyme disease (confirmed tests)
8. Brucella spp., the causes of Brucellosis
9. Campylobacter spp., the causes of Campylobacteriosis
10. Candida auris
11. Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)
12. Chlamydia trachomatis, the cause of genital Chlamydial infection, Conjunctivitis (adult and newborn) and Pneumonia of newborns
13. Clostridium botulinum, a cause of Botulism
14. Clostridium tetani, the cause of Tetanus
15. Coronavirus, novel human strain
16. Corynebacterium diphtheriae, the cause of Diphtheria
17. Coxiella burnetii, the cause of Q fever
18. Cryptosporidium spp., the cause of Human cryptosporidiosis
19. Cyclospora cayentensis, the cause of Cyclosporiasis
20. Dengue virus
21. Ehrlichia spp., the causes of Ehrlichiosis
22. Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli, a cause of Hemorrhagic colitis, Hemolytic uremic syndrome, and Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
23. Francisella tularensis, the cause of Tularemia
24. Hepatitis A virus
25. Hepatitis B virus or any component thereof, such as Hepatitis B surface antigen
26. Human Immunodeficiency Virus, the cause of AIDS
27. Legionella spp., the causes of Legionellosis
28. Leptospira spp., the causes of Leptospirosis
29. Listeria monocytogenes, the cause of Listeriosis
30. Measles virus
31. Middle East respiratory syndrome virus
32. Monkeypox
33. Mumps virus
34. Mycobacterium leprae, the cause of Leprosy
35. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
36. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
37. Plasmodium falciparum, P. malariae, P. ovale, and P. vivax, the causes of Malaria in humans
38. Poliovirus (any), the cause of Poliomyelitis
39. Rabies virus



40. Rickettsia spp., the cause of Spotted fever rickettsiosis
41. Rubella virus
42. Salmonella spp., the causes of Salmonellosis
43. Shigella spp., the causes of Shigellosis
44. Smallpox virus, the cause of Smallpox
45. Staphylococcus aureus with reduced susceptibility to Vanomycin
46. Syphilis
47. Trichinella spiralis, the cause of Trichinosis
48. Vaccinia virus
49. Varicella virus
50. Vibrio spp., the causes of Cholera and other vibrioses
51. Yellow fever virus
52. Yersinia pestis, the cause of Plague
53. Zika virus

• **Isolation or other specific identification of the following organisms from normally sterile human body sites:**

1. Group A Streptococcus pyogenes (group A streptococci)
2. Haemophilus influenzae, serotype b
3. Neisseria meningitidis, the cause of Meningococcal disease

• **Positive serologic test results, as specified, for the following infections:**

A. **Fourfold or greater changes or equivalent changes in serum antibody titers to:**

1. Any arthropod-borne virus associated with neuroinvasive disease
2. Anaplasma spp., the cause of anaplasmosis
3. Any hantavirus or hemorrhagic fever virus
4. Chlamydia psittaci, the cause of psittacosis
5. Chikungunya virus
6. Coxiella burnetii, the cause of Q fever
7. Dengue virus
8. Ehrlichia spp., the causes of ehrlichiosis
9. Measles (rubeola) virus
10. Mumps virus
11. Rickettsia rickettsii, the cause of Rocky Mountain spotted fever
12. Rubella virus
13. Varicella virus
14. Yellow fever virus

B. **The presence of IgM serum antibodies to:**

1. Any arthropod-borne virus associated with neuroinvasive disease
2. Chikungunya virus
3. Chlamydia psittaci
4. Dengue virus
5. Hepatitis A virus
6. Hepatitis B virus core antigen



7. Mumps virus
8. Rubella virus
9. Rubeola (measles) virus
10. Yellow fever virus

- **Laboratory results from tests to determine the absolute and relative counts for the T-helper (CD4) subset of lymphocytes and all results from tests to determine HIV viral load**
  
- **Identification of CRE\*\* from a clinical specimen associated with either infection or colonization, including all susceptibility results and all phenotypic or molecular test results**

**Laboratories utilizing electronic laboratory reporting (ELR) shall also report**

- **All positive laboratory results from tests used to diagnosis chronic Hepatitis C Infection, including the following:**
  1. Hepatitis C virus antibody tests (including the test specific signal to cut-off (s/c) ratio)
  2. Hepatitis C nucleic acid tests
  3. Hepatitis C antigen(s) tests
  4. Hepatitis C genotypic tests
  
- **All HIV genotypic test results, including when available:**
  1. The entire nucleotide sequence
  2. The pol region sequence (including all regions: protease (PR)/reverse transcriptase (RT) and integrase (IN) genes, if available).
  
- **All test results for Interferon Gamma Release Assays**

*\*\*For the purposes of reporting, Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) are defined as:*

1. *Enterobacter spp, E.coli or Klebsiella spp positive for a known carbapenemase resistance mechanism or positive on a phenotypic test for carbapenemase production*  
OR
2. *Enterobacter spp, E.coli or Klebsiella spp resistant to any carbapenem in the absence of carbapenemase resistance mechanism testing or phenotypic testing for carbapenemase production*

