

## Chapter DHS 145

## APPENDIX A

## Communicable Diseases and Other Notifiable Conditions

## CATEGORY I:

The following diseases are of urgent public health importance and shall be reported by telephone to the patient's local health officer or to the local health officer's designee upon identification of a case or suspected case, pursuant to s. DHS 145.04 (3) (a). In addition to the immediate report, complete and fax, mail or electronically report an Acute and Communicable Diseases Case Report (DHS F-44151) to the address on the form, or enter the data into the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System, within 24 hours. Public health intervention is expected as indicated. See s. DHS 145.04 (3) (a).

Anthrax <sup>1,4,5</sup>	Rubella <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>
Botulism ( <i>Clostridium botulinum</i> ) (including food-borne, infant, wound, and other) <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>	Rubella (congenital syndrome) <sup>1,2,5</sup>
Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE) <sup>2</sup>	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-associated Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>
Cholera ( <i>Vibrio cholera</i> ) <sup>1,3,4</sup>	Smallpox <sup>4,5</sup>
Diphtheria ( <i>Corynebacterium diphtheria</i> ) <sup>1,3,4,5</sup>	Tuberculosis <sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> invasive disease, (including epiglottitis) <sup>1,2,3,5</sup>	Vancomycin-intermediate <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (VISA) and Vancomycin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (VRSA) infection <sup>1,4,5</sup>
Hantavirus infection <sup>1,2,4</sup>	Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (VHF) (including Crimean-Congo, Ebola, Lassa, Lujo, and Marburg viruses, and New World Arenaviruses) <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>
Hepatitis A <sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>	Yellow fever <sup>1,4</sup>
Measles (rubeola) <sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>	Outbreaks, confirmed or suspected: Foodborne or waterborne <sup>1,3,4,6</sup> Occupationally-related diseases <sup>6</sup> Other acute illnesses <sup>3,4,6</sup>
Meningococcal disease ( <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> ) <sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>	Any detection of or illness caused by an agent that is foreign, exotic or unusual to Wisconsin, and that has public health implications <sup>4</sup>
Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome-associated Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) <sup>2,3,4</sup>	
Pertussis (whooping cough, caused by any <i>Bordetella</i> infection) <sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>	
Plague ( <i>Yersinia pestis</i> ) <sup>1,4,5</sup>	
Poliovirus infection (paralytic or nonparalytic) <sup>1,4,5</sup>	
Primary Amebic Meningoencephalitis (PAM) ( <i>Naegleria fowleri</i> ) <sup>2,4,5,6</sup>	
Rabies (human, animal) <sup>1,4,5</sup>	
Ricin toxin <sup>4,5</sup>	

## CATEGORY II:

The following diseases shall be reported by fax, mail, or electronic reporting to the patient's local health officer or to the local health officer's designee on an Acute and Communicable Disease Case Report (DHS F-44151) or by other means or by entering the data into the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System within 72 hours of the identification of a case or suspected case. See s. DHS 145.04 (3) (b).

Anaplasmosis <sup>1,2,5</sup>	Brucellosis <sup>1,2,4</sup>
Arboviral disease (including, but not limited to, disease caused by California serogroup, Chikungunya, Dengue, Eastern Equine Encephalitis, Powassan, St. Louis Encephalitis, West Nile, Western Equine Encephalitis, and Zika viruses) <sup>1,2,4</sup>	Campylobacteriosis ( <i>Campylobacter</i> infection) <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>
Babesiosis <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>	Chancroid ( <i>Haemophilus ducreyi</i> ) <sup>1,2</sup>
Blastomycosis <sup>2</sup>	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infection <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>
Borreliosis (other than Lyme disease which is reportable as a distinct disease) <sup>2,4,6</sup>	Coccidioidomycosis (Valley Fever) <sup>1,2,4</sup>
	Cryptosporidiosis ( <i>Cryptosporidium</i> infection) <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>
	Cyclosporiasis ( <i>Cyclospora</i> infection) <sup>1,2</sup>
	Ehrlichiosis <sup>1,2,5</sup>
	Environmental and occupational lung diseases:

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Asbestosis <sup>6</sup>	Mumps <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>
Silicosis <sup>1,6</sup>	Mycobacterial disease (nontuberculous)
Chemical pneumonitis <sup>6</sup>	Pelvic inflammatory disease <sup>2</sup>
Occupational lung diseases caused by bio-dusts and bio-aerosols <sup>6</sup>	Psittacosis <sup>1,2,4</sup>
E. coli infection, (caused by Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)) <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>	Q Fever ( <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> ) <sup>1,2</sup>
E. coli infection (caused by enteropathogenic (EPEC), enteroinvasive (EIEC), or enterotoxigenic E. coli (ETEC)) <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Rheumatic fever (newly diagnosed and meeting the Jones criteria) <sup>5</sup>
Free-living amebae infection (including Acanthamoeba disease (including keratitis) and Balamuthia mandrillaris disease) <sup>2,4</sup>	Rickettsiosis (other than spotted fever rickettsiosis which is reportable as a distinct disease) <sup>2,4,6</sup>
Giardiasis <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>	Salmonellosis <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>
Gonorrhea ( <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> ) <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>	Shigellosis ( <i>Shigella</i> infection) <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>
Hemolytic uremic syndrome <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>	Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis (including Rocky Mountain spotted fever) <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>
Hepatitis B <sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>	Streptococcal disease (all invasive disease caused by Groups A and B Streptococci)
Hepatitis C <sup>1,2</sup>	Streptococcus pneumoniae invasive disease (invasive pneumococcal) <sup>1</sup>
Hepatitis D <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Syphilis ( <i>Treponema pallidum</i> ) <sup>1,2,4,5,6</sup>
Hepatitis E	Tetanus <sup>1,2,5</sup>
Histoplasmosis <sup>2</sup>	Toxic shock syndrome <sup>1,2</sup>
Influenza-associated hospitalization <sup>2</sup>	Toxic substance related diseases:
Influenza-associated pediatric death <sup>1,2,4</sup>	Blue-green algae (Cyanobacteria) and Cyanotoxin poisoning <sup>2,4,6</sup>
Influenza A virus infection, novel subtypes <sup>1,2</sup>	Carbon monoxide poisoning <sup>1,6</sup>
Kawasaki disease <sup>2</sup>	Infant methemoglobinemia <sup>6</sup>
Latent Tuberculosis infection (LTBI) <sup>2,5</sup>	Lead (Pb) intoxication (specify Pb levels) <sup>1,6</sup>
Legionellosis <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>	Metal poisonings other than lead (Pb) <sup>6</sup>
Leprosy (Hansen's Disease) <sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>	Pesticide poisonings <sup>1,6</sup>
Leptospirosis <sup>1,2,4</sup>	Toxoplasmosis
Listeriosis <sup>1,2,4</sup>	Transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE, human)
Lyme disease <sup>1,2</sup>	Trichinosis <sup>1,2,4</sup>
Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus (LCMV) infection <sup>4</sup>	Tularemia ( <i>Francisella tularensis</i> ) <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>
Malaria ( <i>Plasmodium</i> infection) <sup>1,2,4,5</sup>	Typhoid fever ( <i>Salmonella</i> Typhi) <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>
Meningitis, bacterial (other than <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , meningococcal or streptococcal, which are reportable as distinct diseases) <sup>2</sup>	Varicella (chickenpox) <sup>1,3,5</sup>
	Vibriosis (non-cholera <i>Vibrio</i> infection) <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>
	Yersiniosis <sup>2,3,4</sup>
	Zika virus infection <sup>1,2</sup>

**CATEGORY III:**

The following disease shall be reported to the state epidemiologist on a Wisconsin Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection Case Report Form (DHS F-44338) or by other means within 72 hours after identification of a known or suspected case. Additionally, the following laboratory results shall be reported on all persons newly or previously diagnosed with HIV infection each time the test is conducted: all CD4+ test results (CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts and percentages), both detectable and undetectable HIV viral load results, HIV genotypic results, and all components of the HIV laboratory diagnostic testing algorithm when the initial screening test is reactive. See s. 252.15 (7) (b), Stats., and s. DHS 145.04 (3) (b).

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection (AIDS has been reclassified as HIV Stage III)<sup>1,2,4</sup>

**Key:**

<sup>1</sup> Infectious disease or other condition designated as notifiable at the national level.

<sup>2</sup> Required Wisconsin or CDC follow-up form completed by public health agency.

<sup>3</sup> High-risk assessment by local health department is needed to determine if patient or member of patient's household is employed in food handling, day care or health care.

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<sup>4</sup> Source investigation by local or state health department is needed.

<sup>5</sup> Immediate treatment is recommended, i.e., antibiotic or biologic for the patient or contact or both.

<sup>6</sup> Coordination between local and state health departments is recommended for follow-up.