## Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Alabama

**Who:** Healthcare Providers (and other required reporters excluding laboratories)

When: Effective 4/14/2024

**How:** via the online REPORT Card <u>redcap.link/REPORT2AL</u> (if not a 4-hour condition) or via electronic clinical reports (eCR) directly from the electronic health record.

If 4-hour condition, contact: Infectious Diseases & Outbreaks Division 334-206-5971 or 1-800-338-8374 or Division of Immunization: 334-206-5023 or 1-800-469-4599 (Polio, paralytic)



## What information is to be reported?

- the name of the disease or health condition
- the name, date of birth, sex, ethnicity, race, address, and phone number(s) of the person having said disease or health condition
- · date of laboratory result and/or date of diagnosis of said disease or health condition
- · name, phone number, and the facility affiliated with the reporter

within 4 hours of clinical suspicion within 24 hours of presumptive diagnosis within 3 days of diagnosis within 30 days of diagnosis		
Cases of potential public	Hansen's disease (Leprosy)	Q Fever
<u> </u>	Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS),	Rabies, human and animal
Cases related to nuclear, biological, or chemical terroristic agents	post-diarrheal  Hepatitis A, including ALT	₩ Rubella
Outbreaks of any kind	Hepatitis B, C, and D (Acute only	☐ Salmonellosis
Acute flaccid myelitis	and with associated ALTs)	Severe Acute Respiratory
Anaplasmosis	HIV infection (including	Syndrome-associated Coronavirus
Animal bites	asymptomatic infection)	(SARS-CoV) disease
<b>L</b> Anthrax	Influenza A, novel virus infection (i.e., potential new strain)	Shigellosis
Arboviral disease	Influenza-associated pediatric deaths	<b>Smallpox</b>
Babesiosis	Lead, all point-of-care blood results	Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis
Birth defects	<b>S</b> Legionellosis	Staphylococcus aureus, Vancomycin-
Botulism	Listeriosis <sup>1</sup>	intermediate and (VISA) and Vancomycin-resistant (VRSA)
Brucellosis	Lyme disease	Streptococcus pneumoniae,
☐ Campylobacteriosis ☐ Chancroid	Malaria	invasive disease <sup>1</sup>
☐ Chlamydia trachomatis	Measles (rubeola)	Syphilis
Cholera	Meningococcal disease	Tetanus
Coccidioidomycosis	(Neisseria meningitidis)	Trichinellosis (Trichinosis)
COVID-19 infection in congregate living facilities	<u> Mumps</u>	Tuberculosis disease (active)
Cryptosporidiosis	Perinatal hepatitis B	Tuberculosis infection (latent)
Cyclosporiasis	Perinatal hepatitis C	L Tularemia
Dengue	Perinatal HIV Exposure (<18 months of age)	Typhoid fever
ignition Diphtheria	Pertussis	☐ Varicella
Ecoli	L Plague	□ Vibriosis
Ehrlichiosis		_
Gonorrhea	Polic parelytic	Viral hemorrhagic fever
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive disease¹	Polio, paralytic	Yellow fever
invasive disease <sup>1</sup>	Primary amebic meningoencephalitis	Zika virus

 $^1\!Detection of organism from a normally sterile body site (e.g., blood, cerebrospinal fluid, or, less commonly, joint, pleural, or pericardial fluid)$ 







