## **Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida**

Practitioner List (Laboratory Requirements Differ)

Per Rule 64D-3.029, Florida Administrative Code, promulgated August 18, 2021

## Did you know that you are required\* to report certain diseases to your local county health department?

- Report immediately 24/7 by phone
- upon initial suspicion or laboratory test order
- Report immediately 24/7 by phone

Pesticide-related illness and injury,

Report next business day

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acute

Plague

**Poliomyelitis** 

+ Other reporting timeframe

	cluster of cases, or exposure to an
	infectious or non-infectious disease,
	condition, or agent found in the general community or any defined setting (e.g.,
	hospital, school, other institution) not
	listed that is of urgent public health
	significance
+	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
<u>8</u>	Amebic encephalitis
	Anthrax
•	Arsenic poisoning
	Arboviral diseases not otherwise listed
•	Babesiosis
	Botulism, foodborne, wound, and
	unspecified
•	Botulism, infant
	Brucellosis
•	California serogroup virus disease
•	Campylobacteriosis
÷.	Cancer, excluding non-melanoma
	skin cancer and including benign and borderline intracranial and CNS
	tumors
•	Carbon monoxide poisoning
-	Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)
	Chancroid
	Chikungunya fever
8	Chikungunya fever, locally acquired
•	Chlamydia
	•
•	Cholera (Vibrio cholerae type O1)
	Ciguatera fish poisoning
+	Congenital anomalies
•	Conjunctivitis in neonates <14 days old
	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)
	Cryptosporidiosis
•	Cyclosporiasis
	Dengue fever
	Diphtheria
•	Eastern equine encephalitis
•	Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis
•	Escherichia coli infection, Shiga toxin-
	producing
•	Giardiasis, acute
	Glanders
	Gonorrhea

Outbreaks of any disease, any case,

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- Granuloma inguinale Haemophilus influenzae invasive L disease in children <5 years old Hansen's disease (leprosy) Hantavirus infection Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) Hepatitis A Hepatitis B, C, D, E, and G Hepatitis B surface antigen in pregnant women and children <2 years old Herpes B virus, possible exposure Herpes simplex virus (HSV) in infants <60 days old with disseminated infection and liver involvement; encephalitis; and infections limited to skin, eyes, and mouth; anogenital HSV in children <12 years old Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection HIV-exposed infants <18 months old born to an HIV-infected woman Human papillomavirus (HPV)associated laryngeal papillomas or recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in children <6 years old; anogenital papillomas in children ≤12 years old Influenza A, novel or pandemic strains Influenza-associated pediatric mortality 23 in children <18 years old Lead poisoning (blood lead level ≥5 µg/dL) Legionellosis Leptospirosis Listeriosis Lyme disease Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) Malaria Measles (rubeola) Melioidosis Meningitis, bacterial or mycotic L Meningococcal disease Mercury poisoning Mumps Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) +Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning Paratyphoid fever (Salmonella
  - serotypes Paratyphi A, Paratyphi B, and Paratyphi C)
  - Pertussis

•	Psittacosis (ornithosis)
•	Q Fever
<b>B</b>	Rabies, animal or human
!	Rabies, possible exposure
!	Ricin toxin poisoning
•	Rocky Mountain spotted fever and other spotted fever rickettsioses
1	Rubella
•	St. Louis encephalitis
•	Salmonellosis
•	Saxitoxin poisoning (paralytic shellfish poisoning)
!	Severe acute respiratory disease syndrome associated with coronavirus infection
•	Shigellosis
!	Smallpox
<u>7</u>	Staphylococcal enterotoxin B poisoning
	Staphylococcus aureus infection, intermediate or full resistance to vancomycin (VISA, VRSA)
•	Streptococcus pneumoniae invasive disease in children <6 years old
•	Syphilis
<u> </u>	Syphilis in pregnant women and neonates
	Totanus

- Tetanus
  Trichinellosis (trichinosis)
- Tuberculosis (TB)
- Tularemia
- Typhoid fever (Salmonella serotype Typhi)
- 1 Typhus fever, epidemic
- Vaccinia disease
- Varicella (chickenpox)
- ! Venezuelan equine encephalitis
- Vibriosis (infections of Vibrio species and closely related organisms, excluding Vibrio cholerae type O1)
- Viral hemorrhagic fevers
- West Nile virus disease
- ! Yellow fever
- Zika fever

\*Subsection 381.0031(2), Florida Statutes, provides that "Any practitioner licensed in this state to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic medicine, naturopathy, or veterinary medicine; any hospital licensed under part I of chapter 395; or any laboratory licensed under chapter 483 that diagnoses or suspects the existence of a disease of public health significance shall immediately report the fact to the Department of Health." Florida's county health departments serve as the Department's representative in this reporting requirement. Furthermore, subsection 381.0031(4), Florida Statutes, provides that "The Department shall periodically issue a list of infectious or noninfectious diseases determined by it to be a threat to public health and therefore of significance to public health and shall furnish a copy of the list to the practitioners..."



## Florida Department of Health