

## Disease Reporting

The criteria for making diseases and conditions reportable have historically been based on the link between case reports and the possibility of public health action. Consequently, the list of conditions for which routine reporting is required has undergone periodic changes. These revisions have been made when it was determined that no practical control measure was possible, when the disease no longer posed a public health threat, or when new diseases were identified.

- Physician reporting is required (KRS 214.010)
  - Disease reporting responsibility to hospitals and clinical laboratories is given through administrative regulation (902 KAR 2:020), under the authority of KRS 211.180
  - Generally, it's best to notify the local health department first
- Good communication between child care providers, parents and health departments plays a major role in preventing the spread of communicable diseases. The sooner everyone is notified, the faster the spread of disease can be controlled. It's important that:
  1. **Parents let child care providers know** when their child is diagnosed with a contagious disease
  2. **Providers check with the Health Department** for any special control measures
  3. **Child care providers let parents know** whenever contagious diseases are found in children attending their programs, so parents know what types of symptoms to look for or if they need to get shots or medicines for their children
- Fact sheets in this manual provide information on most communicable diseases you would expect to see in child care settings
  - When one of these diseases occurs in your facility, it's recommended to
    1. Post the appropriate fact sheet
    2. Send a copy home to each parent/guardian
  - Accurate information from the Health Department reassures parents the situation is being followed closely, and efforts are being made to prevent further spread in the child care setting or to other family members
- Parents can also help stop the spread of communicable diseases by telling the child care provider whenever their child is diagnosed with a contagious disease
  - Providers can watch other children for symptoms
  - Providers should notify all the parents
  - Providers can check with the Health Department to see if anything else needs to be done
- This manual includes fact sheets on many diseases, i.e head lice, that are not reportable by rule, but still need to be controlled. Notify parents whenever cases of these diseases occur



# Reportable Disease in Kentucky

*Please note:* Kentucky is updating its reportable disease requirements. For the latest list, please visit <http://www.nkyhealth.org/Services/Infectious-Disease-Manual.aspx>

902 KAR 2:020 requires health professionals to report the following diseases to the local health departments serving the jurisdiction in which the patient resides or to the Kentucky Department for Public Health in Frankfort (Copies of 902 KAR 2:020 available upon request).

**REPORT IMMEDIATELY by telephone to the Northern Kentucky Health Department. During business hours call 859.363.2070. If calling outside of normal business hours, call 859.391.5357.**

- Unexpected pattern of cases, suspected cases or deaths which may indicate a newly recognized infectious disease agent
- An outbreak, epidemic, related public health hazard or act of bioterrorism
  - An outbreak is defined as an increase in the number of cases of an illness above what you would normally expect to see, even if the illness is not on the reportable disease list.

When you call to report a disease, please have the following information:

- Name of disease
- Person’s name, birth date, address and telephone number
- Date of onset of symptoms
- Physician’s name and telephone number

**REPORT WITHIN 24 HOURS**

Anthrax	Encephalitis, St. Louis	Pertussis	Syphilis
Botulism	Encephalitis, Western	Plague	Tetanus
Brucellosis	Encephalitis, Venezuelan	Poliomyelitis	Tularemia
Campylobacteriosis	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> invasive disease	Psittacosis	Typhoid fever
Cholera	Hansen’s disease	Q fever	Vibrio parahaemolyticus
Cryptosporidiosis	Hantavirus infection	Rabies, human	Vibrio vulnificus
Diphtheria	Hepatitis A	Rubella	West Nile viruses



**REPORT WITHIN 24 HOURS (CONTINUED)**

E.coli	Listeriosis	Rubella syndrome, congenital	Yellow fever
Encephalitis, California group	Measles	Salmonellosis	
Encephalitis, Eastern equine	Meningococcal infection	Shigellosis	

**REPORT WITHIN ONE BUSINESS DAY**

Foodborne outbreaks	Hepatitis B, acute	Streptococcal disease, invasive, Group A	Tuberculosis
Hepatitis B, in a pregnant woman or child born in or after 1992	Mumps	Toxic shock syndrome	Waterborne outbreaks

**REPORT WITHIN FIVE BUSINESS DAYS**

AIDS	Gonorrhea	HIV infection	Lymphogranuloma venereum	Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive
Chancroid	Granuloma inguinale	Lead poisoning	Malaria	Toxoplasmosis
Chlamydia trachomatis infection	Hepatitis C, acute	Legionellosis	Rabies post-exposure prophylaxis	
Ehrlichiosis	Histoplasmosis	Lyme disease	Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	



## Exposure Control and Outbreak Management

State and local health departments are required by law to control certain contagious diseases. In child care settings, early recognition, reporting and intervention will reduce the spread of infection. Outbreaks of communicable diseases in child care settings can result in spread to the general community.

When an infectious disease of public health importance or an outbreak of illness in a child care setting is reported to the local or state health department, the health department will investigate the situation. Specific prevention and control measures will be recommended to reduce spread to others. These measures will require the cooperation of the parents, caregivers, children, health care providers and health consultants. In these situations, recommendations will be made by the Health Department regarding:

- Notifying parents, caregivers, and health care providers of the problem
- Appropriate preventive measures
- Policies for exclusion or isolation of infected children and/or staff
- Collection of specimens, if necessary
- Necessary antibiotics, vaccine or immune globulin

Child care providers should be aware of the fact that these situations can be very stressful for everyone concerned. Cooperation and good communication help to relieve some of this stress.

**Notifying the Health Department as soon as an outbreak is suspected can reduce the length of the outbreak and the amount of activity required to bring it under control.**

**Known and suspected cases of infectious diseases should be reported directly to the Northern Kentucky Health Department at 859.363.2070. After normal business hours call 859.391.5357.**