Seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Health.

\*Evidence of infection includes results from culture methods, specific antigen or genomic tests, histology, other microscopy, and clinically-relevant serologic tests. Infection in Massachusetts’ residents, detected out-of-state, should also be reported.

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# IN ACCORDANCE WITH M.G.L.c. 111D, s. 6.,

# EVIDENCE OF INFECTION\* DUE TO THE FOLLOWING

# INFECTIOUS AGENTS IS REPORTABLE BY ALL

# CLINICAL LABORATORIES

# TO THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| REPORT IMMEDIATELY BY PHONE!This includes both suspected and confirmed infections.Telephone: (617) 983-6800 and ask for the Epidemiologist On-Call  * **REPORT WITHIN 24 HOURS ELECTRONICALLY or** Telephone: (617) 983-6801 Confidential Fax: (617) 983-6813 | |
| * Anaplasma sp. * Babesia sp. * Bacillus anthracis  * *Bordetella pertussis, B. bronchiseptica, B. holmseii* and *B. parapertussis* * Borrelia burgdorferi * Borrelia miyamotoi * Brucella sp.  * Burkholderia mallei and B. pseudomallei  * *Campylobacter* sp.  * Chikungunya virus * Chlamydia trachomatis * Chlamydophila psittaci   ******  Isolates should be submitted to the  State Public Health  Laboratory   * Clostridium botulinum  * Clostridium difficile * Clostridium perfringens * Clostridium tetani * Corynebacterium diphtheriae * Coxiella burnetii * *Cryptosporidium* sp. * *Cyclospora cayetanensis* * Dengue virus * Eastern equine encephalitis virus  * *Ehrlichia* sp. * *Entamoeba histolytica* * *Enterobacteriaceae,* carbapenemase-producing and/or carbapenem– resistant (including *Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Klebsiella oxytoca, Enterobacter aerogenes, Enterobacter cloacae*)  * Enteroviruses (from CSF) * *Francisella tularensis*  * *Giardia* sp. * Group A streptococcus, invasive * Group B streptococcus (from blood, CSF or other normally sterile body fluid in patients <1 year old) * *Haemophilus ducreyi* * Haemophilus influenzae (from blood, CSF or other normally sterile body fluid)  * Hantavirus * Hemorrhagic fever viruses (including Ebola, Marburg and other filoviruses, arenaviruses, bunyaviruses and flaviviruses) * Hepatitis A virus * Hepatitis B virus * Hepatitis C virus * Hepatitis D virus * Hepatitis E virus * Herpes simplex virus, neonatal infection (onset within 60 days after birth) * Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) * Acute human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) * Human prion disease (evidence of) | * Influenza virus ( if antiviral resistant) * Influenza A virus, novel  * Jamestown Canyon virus * *Legionella* sp.  * *Listeria* sp.  * Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus * Measles virus * Mumps virus * *Mycobacterium africanum*, *M. bovis* * *Mycobacterium leprae* * *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*  * *Neisseria* *gonorrhoeae*  * *Neisseria* *gonorrhoeae,* ceftriaxone resistant * Neisseria meningitidis (from blood, CSF or other normally sterile body fluid)  * Noroviruses * Novel coronaviruses causing severe disease  * Plasmodium sp. including P. falciparum, P. malariae, P. ovale, and P. vivax * Poliovirus * Powassan virus * Pox viruses, including variola, vaccinia, and other orthopox and parapox viruses * Rabies virus * *Rickettsia akari* * *Rickettsia prowazekii* * *Rickettsia rickettsii* * Rubella virus * Salmonella sp. (non typhi)  * Salmonella typhi  * Shiga-toxin producing organisms, including Escherichia coli O157:H7  * *Shigella* sp.  * Staphylococcus aureus, enterotoxin producing organisms * Staphylococcus aureus, methicillin-resistant (MRSA), invasive * *Staphylococcus aureus*, vancomycin-intermediate (VISA) and vancomycin-resistant (VRSA)  * *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (from blood, CSF or other normally sterile body fluid in patients <18 years old)  * *Streptococcus pneumoniae,* invasive, penicillin-resistant * *Treponema pallidum* * *Trichinella* sp. * Laboratory evidence of tuberculosis infection (IGRA) * Varicella-zoster virus * *Vibrio* sp.  * West Nile virus    MDPH, its authorized agents, and local boards of health have the authority to collect pertinent information as part of  epidemiological investigations.  M.G.L. c. 111, s. 7.).     * Yellow fever virus * Yersinia pestis  * Yersinia sp.  * Zika virus |