

## Illinois Department of Public Health Reportable Infectious Diseases and Conditions in Illinois

The following diseases and conditions are declared to be contagious, infectious and dangerous to the public health and each suspected or diagnosed cases shall be reported to the local health authority, Tazewell County Health Department.

### **Class I(a) – Reportable by telephone immediately, within 3 hours by telephone**

- Any unusual case of a disease or condition caused by an infectious agent that is of urgent public health significance
- Anthrax
- Botulism, Foodborne
- Brucellosis (if suspected to be part of a bioterrorist event or part of an outbreak)
- Diphtheria
- Influenza A, Variant
- Plague
- Poliomyelitis
- Q-fever (if suspected to be a bioterrorist event or part of an outbreak)
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- Smallpox
- Tularemia (if suspected to be part of a bioterrorist event or part of an outbreak)
- Any suspected bioterrorism threat or event

### **Class I(b) – Reportable by telephone or facsimile as soon as possible during normal business hours, but within 24 hours**

- Botulism, infant, wound, and other
- Brucellosis (if not suspected to be a bioterrorist event or part of an outbreak)
- Chickenpox (Varicella)
- Cholera
- Escherichia coli infections (E. coli O157:H7 and other Shiga toxin-producing E. coli, enterotoxigenic E. coli, enteropathogenic E. coli and enteroinvasive E. coli)
- Foodborne or waterborne outbreaks
- Haemophilus influenzae, meningitis and other invasive disease
- Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome

- Hemolytic uremic syndrome, post-diarrheal
- Hepatitis A
- Influenza admissions into intensive care unit
- Measles
- Mumps
- Neisseria meningitidis, meningitis and invasive disease
- Outbreaks of public health significance (including, but not limited to, foodborne and waterborne outbreaks)
- Pertussis (whooping cough)
- Q-fever due to Coxiella burnetii (if not suspected to be a bioterrorist event or part of an outbreak)
- Rabies, human
- Rabies, potential human exposure and animal rabies
- Rubella
- Smallpox vaccination, complications of
- Staphylococcus aureus, Methicillin resistant (MRSA) clusters of 2 or more cases in a community setting
- Staphylococcus aureus, Methicillin resistant (MRSA), any occurrence in an infant under 61 days of age
- Staphylococcus aureus infections with intermediate or high level resistance to Vancomycin
- Streptococcal infections, Group A, invasive and sequelae to Group A streptococcal infections, including necrotizing fasciitis
- Tularemia unless bioterrorism suspected
- Typhoid fever
- Typhus

### **Class II – Reportable by mail, telephone, facsimile, or electronically, as soon as possible, within 7 days**

- Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
- Anaplasmosis

- Arboviral Infection (including, but not limited to, Chikungunya fever, California encephalitis, Dengue fever, St. Louis encephalitis, and West Nile virus)
- Campylobacter
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease
- Chancroid
- Chlamydia
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis
- Drug-resistant organism, extensively
- Gonorrhoea
- Hepatitis B, C, D
- Histoplasmosis
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection
- Influenza, Deaths in persons under 18 years old
- Legionellosis
- Leprosy
- Leptospirosis
- Listeriosis
- Malaria
- Ophthalmia neonatorum (gonococcal)
- Psittacosis
- Reye Syndrome
- Salmonellosis (other than typhoid fever)
- Shigellosis
- Toxic shock syndrome due to Staphylococcus aureus
- Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive disease in children less than 5 years
- Syphilis
- Tetanus
- Tickborne Disease, including Babesiosis, Ehrlichiosis, Anaplasmosis, Lyme disease, and Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis
- Trichinosis
- Tuberculosis
- Vibriosis (Other than Toxigenic Vibrio cholera O1 or O139)
- Yersiniosis