Reporting Requirements for Diseases and Conditions in Kentucky

This document provides a brief summary of Kentucky's reportable diseases, conditions, and abuse and provides guidance for IRB members and researchers.

Reporting Diseases and Conditions:

A detailed description of Kentucky reporting requirements and reportable diseases/conditions is available at <u>902</u> <u>KAR 2:020. Reportable disease surveillance</u> and <u>KRS 258.065</u>. Both are available at the following websites: Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) <u>https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/statutes/</u> and Kentucky Administrative Regulations (KAR) <u>https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/kar/titles/902/</u>.

Summary of the Regulation:

<u>902 KAR 2:020</u> requires <u>health professionals</u> to report any of the conditions/diseases listed below to the local health department in which the patient/subject resides <u>OR</u> to the Department for Public Health.

Some of the most common reportable diseases/conditions and time requirements are listed below:

Report Within 12 Hours:

All animal bites

Report Within 24 Hours:

- Anthrax
- Botulism
- Brucellosis (multiple cases, temporally or spatially clustered)
- Diphtheria
- Hepatitis A, acute
- Measles
- Meningococcal infections
- Middle East Respiratory Syndromeassociated Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) disease
- Multi-system Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C)
- Novel influenza A virus infections
- Orthopox virus infections (monkeypox, smallpox, vaccinia)
- Plague

Report Within One (1) Business Day:

- Arboviral diseases, neuroinvasive and nonneuroinvasive, including:
 - 1. California serogroup virus diseases, including diseases caused by:

 - Jamestown Canyon virus;
 - Keystone virus;
 - La Crosse virus;
 - o Snowshoe hare virus; and
 - Trivittatus viruses;
 - 2. Chikungunya virus disease;
 - Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease;
 - 4. Powassan virus disease;

- Poliomyelitis
- Rabies, animal or human
- Rubella
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndromeassociated Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) disease
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (the virus that causes COVID-19)
- Tularemia
- Viral hemorrhagic fevers (due to Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever virus, Ebola virus, Lassa virus, Lujo virus, Marburg virus, New World arenaviruses)
- Yellow fever
 - 5. St. Louis encephalitis virus disease;
 - 6. Venezuelan equine encephalitis disease;
 - 7. West Nile virus disease;
 - 8. Western equine encephalitis virus disease;
 - Zika virus disease or infection or the birth of a child to a mother who was Zika-positive or Zika-inconclusive during any stage of pregnancy or during the periconceptional period;
- Brucellosis (cases not temporally or spatially clustered)
- Campylobacteriosis
- Carbon monoxide poisoning

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- Cholera
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis
- Dengue virus infections
- Escherichia coli O157:H7
- Foodborne disease outbreak
- Giardiasis
- Haemophilus influenzae invasive disease
- Hansen's disease (leprosy)
- Hantavirus infection, non-Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome
- Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS)
- Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), postdiarrheal
- Hepatitis B, acute, infection in a pregnant woman; an infant or a child aged five (5) years or less, or newborns born to Hepatitis B positive mothers at the time of delivery
- Influenza-associated mortality
- Legionellosis
- Leptospirosis
- Listeriosis

Report Within Five (5) Business Days:

- Acute Flaccid Myelitis
- Anaplasmosis
- Babesiosis
- Coccidioidomycosis
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
- Ehrlichiosis
- Hepatitis C, acute, infection in a pregnant woman, infection in an infant or a child aged five (5) years or less, or newborns born to Hepatitis C positive mothers at the time of delivery

- Mumps
- Norovirus outbreak
- Pertussis
- Pesticide-related illness, acute
- Psittacosis
- Q fever
- Rubella, congenital syndrome
- Salmonellosis
- Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)
- Shigellosis
- Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome;
- Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive disease
- Tetanus
- Toxic-shock syndrome (other than Streptococcal)
- Tuberculosis
- Typhoid fever
- Varicella
- Vibriosis
- Waterborne disease outbreak
- Histoplasmosis
- Laboratory-confirmed influenza
- Lead poisoning
- Lyme Disease
- Malaria
- Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis (Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever)
- Toxoplasmosis
- Trichinellosis (Trichinosis)

Notifiable infectious conditions requiring routine notification by electronic laboratory reporting within five (5) business days:

Notification of the following diseases shall be considered routine and shall be electronically reported to the Kentucky Department for Public Health through the Kentucky Health Information Exchange within <u>five (5) business</u> <u>days</u>:

- Hepatitis B laboratory test results whether reported as positive or negative:
 - Include the serum bilirubin levels taken within ten (10) days of the test of a patient who has tested positive; or
 - Include the serum alanine aminotransferase levels taken within ten (10) days of the test of a patient who tested positive.
- Hepatitis C laboratory test results whether reported as positive or negative:
 - Include the serum bilirubin levels taken within ten (10) days of the test of a patient who has tested positive; or
 - Include the serum alanine aminotransferase levels taken within ten (10) days of the test of a patient who tested positive.

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- Varicella laboratory test results reported as positive for:
 - \circ \quad Isolation of varicella virus from a clinical specimen;
 - \circ \quad Varicella antigen detected by direct fluorescent antibody test; or
 - o Varicella-specific nucleic acid detected by polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

Guidance for Health Professional Researchers & IRB Members:

- If the research includes a test for any of the items listed above, the consent form must include the subject's full name, address, phone number and applicable disease/condition will be reported to state health authorities.
- If during the research project, the testing determines that a subject has any of the diseases/conditions listed above (except HIV, AIDS and animal bites), the researcher should complete the Kentucky Reportable Disease Form and submit the form to the address listed in the form. The Kentucky Reportable Disease Form is available from the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services (CHFS): https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/dehp/idb/Documents/EPID200.pdf
- 3. Researchers should contact <u>Kentucky's HIV/AIDS Branch</u> at 502-564-6539 to obtain an HIV/AIDS reporting forms (if applicable to study).
- 4. Researchers should report all animal bites to the local health department (if applicable to study).

Mandatory Reporting of child/adult abuse:

Kentucky law states that it is the duty of <u>everyone</u> who has reasonable cause to believe that a child or adult is being abused or neglected to report this information.

Reporting child/adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation:

- Contacts: https://prd.webapps.chfs.ky.gov/reportabuse/Home.aspx
- Guidebook: <u>https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dcbs/dpp/PublishingImages/Pages/default/Reporting%20Child%20Abuse%</u> <u>20and%20Neglect%20Booklet.doc</u>

If you suspect abuse of a vulnerable adult, you are legally required to report it. You can report abuse to the Child/Adult Abuse Hotline at 1-877-597-2331 or 1-800-752-6200. Calls can be made anonymously.

Guidance for Health Professional Researchers & IRB Members:

The Informed Consent Template contains language regarding the requirement to report child abuse.

Contacts for Additional Information:

If you have research questions, contact:

- Joe Brown at (859) 257-9084 or <u>irbrow3@email.uky.edu</u>
- Emily Matuszak at (859) 562-3562 or ematuszak@uky.edu

If you have any questions regarding Kentucky reporting requirements, contact: Kentucky's Public Health department in Frankfort at (502)-564-3418 or 1-888-9REPORT