

64D-3.003 Notification by Laboratories.

(1) Each laboratory director or designee in charge of a laboratory shall report, or cause to be reported evidence suggestive of or diagnostic of diseases or conditions listed in subsection 64D-3.002(1), F.A.C., from any specimen derived from a human body, or from an animal in the case of rabies or plague testing, to the county health department director or administrator or the State Health Officer or to either of their designated representatives. Such reports shall be made within 72 hours of recognition by telephone, or other electronic means, or in writing, except for certain specified diseases as indicated by a (T), which shall be reported immediately by telephone and followed by a written report. Exceptions to laboratory reporting as defined by this rule are provided for sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS, as indicated in Rule 64D-3.017, F.A.C.

(4) To allow follow-up of laboratory findings by the local county health department director/administrator or their designee, all specimens submitted for laboratory tests or examinations related to a disease or condition listed in subsection 64D-3.002(1), F.A.C., shall be accompanied by certain identifying information. In addition to the name and date of birth of the person from whom the specimen was obtained; the name, address and telephone number of the processing clinical laboratory; and the diagnostic test(s) performed, specimen type and result, the following information shall be provided: (a) Address, telephone number, race, sex, and ethnicity of the person from whom the specimen was obtained or, if this is not available, (b) Name, address and telephone number of the submitting physician, health care provider or other authorized person who submitted the specimen.

The following list of reportable lab findings is up-to-date as of June 1, 2003. It cannot be entirely complete or static, as the technology of laboratory diagnosis continues to evolve. Thus, any finding that is highly suggestive of one of the reportable diseases, but does not appear on this list, should generate a report. Some of the findings on this list are from procedures carried out in only very specialized laboratories, such as reference labs, while others are the results of widely performed tests. Questions regarding Florida reportable conditions should be directed to the Bureau of Epidemiology at 850-245-4401.

DISEASE	POSITIVE FINDING(S)
Anthrax	Isolation of <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> from a clinical specimen, demonstration of the organism in a clinical specimen by immunofluorescence (IF), or anthrax electrophoretic immunotransblot (EITB) reaction in one or more serum samples
Botulism	Detection of botulinum toxin in serum, stool or food, or isolation of <i>Clostridium botulinum</i> from a clinical specimen
Brucellosis	Isolation of <i>Brucella</i> sp. from a clinical specimen or detection by IF, or detection of specific serum IgG or IgM antibody
Campylobacteriosis	Isolation of <i>Campylobacter</i> from any clinical specimen
Cholera (see also <i>Vibrio</i> infections)	Isolation of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1 or O139 from a clinical specimen, or detection of specific serum antibody
Ciguatera Poisoning	Detection of ciguatoxin in food
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)	Confirmed protease-resistant PrP by standard neuropathological techniques, immunocytochemically or Western blot. Presence of scrapie-associated fibrils conducted on brain tissue or 14-3-3 proteins in CSF (test not specific for CJD)
Cryptosporidiosis	Identification of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> in stool, intestinal fluid or small bowel biopsy specimens, or detection of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> antigen in stool by an immunodiagnostic test, such as enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
Cyclosporiasis	Identification of <i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i> in stool, or detection of <i>Cyclospora</i> antigen by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in clinical specimens
Dengue Fever	Isolation of dengue virus from serum or tissue, detection of specific serum IgG or IgM antibody, or detection of dengue virus antigen in tissue or serum by immunofluorescence (IF) or by hybridization probe
Diphtheria	Isolation of <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i> from a clinical specimen
Ehrlichiosis	Detection of specific serum IgG or IgM antibody by IFA or EIA, detection of specific antigen in serum or CSF by PCR, or demonstration of intracytoplasmic morulae in clinical specimens
Encephalitis, arboviral	Detection of serum or cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) IgG or IgM antibody to Eastern Equine, St. Louis, or other mosquito-borne encephalitis agents by serologic assay such as HAI, CF, IF, SN, or EIA
Encephalitis, post-infectious	Detection of measles, mumps, chicken pox, herpes, or influenza specific antibody in CSF
Epsilon Toxin of <i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> isolation from clinical specimen or detection of the epsilon toxin by ELISA from same isolation

DISEASE	POSITIVE FINDING(S)
<i>E. coli</i> , pathogenic	Isolation of any of the enteropathogenic (EPEC), enterotoxigenic (ETEC), enterohemorrhagic (EHEC), enteroinvasive (EIEC), enteroaggregative (EaggEC) <i>E. coli</i> species; or detection of Shiga-like toxin from a clinical specimen
Giardiasis	Identification of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> trophozoites or cysts in stool, duodenal fluid or small bowel biopsy, or detection of <i>G. lamblia</i> antigen in stool by specific immunodiagnostic tests
Glanders	Isolation of <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> from blood, sputum, urine, or skin lesions
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> invasive disease	Isolation of <i>H. influenzae</i> from blood, CSF or other sterile site (not including sputum), or detection of antigen in CSF
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	Demonstration of acid fast bacilli in biopsy specimens from lepromatous lesions
Hantavirus Infection	Detection of hantavirus-specific serum antibody, or detection of antigen in clinical specimens by IF or hybridization probe
Hemorrhagic Fever	Isolation of Junin, Machupo, Hantaan, Seoul, or Puumala viruses from blood, or detection of specific serum IgG or IgM antibody
Hepatitis A	Detection of IgM antibody to hepatitis A virus (anti-HAV)
Hepatitis B	Detection of any hepatitis B marker
Hepatitis C	Detection of any hepatitis C marker
Hepatitis, Other	Detection of any hepatitis D or E marker
Lead Poisoning	Demonstration of a blood lead value of ≥ 10 ug/dL with venous or capillary specimen type specified
Legionellosis	Isolation of <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> from any normally sterile site, detection of <i>L. pneumophila</i> serogroup 1 specific serum IgG or IgM antibody by IFA, detection of <i>L. pneumophila</i> serogroup 1 in respiratory secretions, lung tissue or pleural fluid by direct fluorescent antibody (DFA), or detection of <i>L. pneumophila</i> serogroup 1 antigen in urine by RIA or ELISA
Leptospirosis	Isolation of <i>Leptospira</i> from a clinical specimen, demonstration of a four-fold or greater rise in <i>Leptospira</i> serum antibody, or detection of <i>Leptospira</i> in a clinical specimen by IFA
Listeriosis	Isolation of <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> from any normally sterile site
Lyme Disease	Isolation of <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> from a clinical specimen, or detection of IgG or IgM antibody in serum or CSF by EIA, IFA or Western Blot (WB)
Malaria	Identification of malaria parasites in clinical specimens
Measles	Detection of measles IgG or IgM serum antibody or isolation of measles virus from a clinical specimen
Melioidosis	Isolation of <i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i> from blood, urine, sputum, or skin lesions
Meningitis, Other Bacterial and Fungal (see also <i>H. influenzae</i> , <i>S. pneumo</i> , meningococcal disease)	Isolation of any bacterial or mycotic organism from CSF
Meningococcal Disease	Isolation of <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> from CSF, blood or other normally sterile site, or detection of antigen in CSF
Mercury Poisoning	Demonstration of mercury blood value of ≥ 20 ug/dL in urine, blood or hair
Mumps	Isolation of mumps virus from a clinical specimen or detection of serum IgG or IgM antibody
Neurotoxic Shellfish Poisoning	Detection of neurotoxin from stool or from food samples
Pertussis	Isolation of <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> , detection of <i>B. pertussis</i> by PCR, or detection by direct fluorescent antibody (DFA) from clinical specimens
Pesticide-Related Illness & Injury	Detection of specific pesticide or its metabolic product in a clinical or biological specimen, or demonstration of abnormal cholinesterase levels in red blood cells or plasma
Plague	Detection of serum IgG or IgM antibody titer(s) to <i>Yersinia pestis</i> fraction 1 (F1) antigen, detection of F1 antigen in a clinical specimen by fluorescent assay or isolation of <i>Y. pestis</i> from a clinical specimen

DISEASE	POSITIVE FINDING(S)
Poliomyelitis	Isolation of wild poliovirus from throat or stool specimens or detection of specific serum IgG or IgM antibody
Psittacosis	Isolation of <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> from a clinical specimen or detection of MIF IgG or IgM serum antibody
Q Fever	Isolation of <i>C. burnetii</i> from a clinical specimen by culture; demonstration of <i>C burnetii</i> in a clinical specimen by detection of antigen or nucleic acid; detection of IgG or IgM antibody in serum by IFA, CF, ELISA, IHA, or other procedure
Rabies, Animal	Isolation of rabies virus or detection of antigen by IF in central nervous system tissue
Rabies, Human	Isolation of rabies virus from saliva, CSF, or central nervous system tissue, detection of antibody by DFA in clinical specimens, or demonstration of rabies-neutralizing serum antibody
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	Isolation of <i>Rickettsia rickettsii</i> or demonstration of antigen by IF from a clinical specimen, detection of specific serum IgG or IgM antibody by IFA, CF, LA, MA, or IHA test, or a positive PCR assay
Rubella	Isolation of Rubella virus, detection of serum IgM antibody, or demonstration of 4-fold or greater rise in serum IgG antibody
Salmonellosis	Isolation of <i>Salmonella</i> sp. from a clinical specimen
Saxitoxin Poisoning	Toxin detection in urine or epidemiology linked food specimen
Shigellosis	Isolation of <i>Shigella</i> sp. from a clinical specimen
Smallpox	Isolation of <i>Variola</i> virus from clinical specimens, or detection of a rise in serum antibody
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , Glycopeptide Non-Susceptible	Isolation of <i>S. aureus</i> with an MIC of $\geq 8\mu\text{g/mL}$ to vancomycin from a clinical specimen
Streptococcal Disease, Group A Invasive	Isolation of group A <i>Streptococcus</i> (<i>S. pyogenes</i>) from a normally sterile site (does not include throat specimens)
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , Invasive	Isolation of <i>S. pneumoniae</i> from a normally sterile site (e.g., blood or cerebrospinal fluid, or joint, pleural or pericardial fluid) or detection of CSF antigen
Toxoplasmosis	Identification of <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> in a clinical specimen, or detection of specific serum IgG or IgM antibody
Trichinosis	Identification of <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> larvae in tissue or a positive serologic test
Tularemia	Isolation of <i>Francisella tularensis</i> from a clinical specimen, demonstration of <i>F. tularensis</i> by IF, or detection of specific serum IgG or IgM antibody
Typhoid Fever	Isolation of <i>Salmonella typhi</i> from a clinical specimen
Typhus Fever	Demonstration of Rickettsiae species in tissues or body fluids, or detection of specific serum IgG or IgM antibody
Vibrio Infections	Isolation of <i>Vibrio</i> species from a clinical specimen
Yellow Fever	Demonstration of yellow fever virus, antigen or genome in a clinical specimen, or detection of specific serum IgG or IgM antibody

Glossary:

CF=complement fixation
EIA=enzyme immunoassay
HAI=hemagglutination inhibition
IFA=immunofluorescent antibody
IgG=immunoglobulin G
IgM=immunoglobulin M
IHA=indirect hemagglutination

LA=latex agglutination
MA=microagglutination
MIC=minimum inhibitory concentration
PCR=polymerase chain reaction
RIA=radioimmunoassay
RIBA=recombinant immunoassay
SN=serum neutralization