



From the Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701-3; Effective October 1, 2025

### Class A:

Diseases of major public health concern because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread – report immediately via telephone upon recognition that a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result exists.

- Anthrax.
- Botulism.
- Diphtheria.
- Free-living amoeba infection.
- Influenza A - novel virus infection.
- Measles.
- Meningococcal disease.
- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS).
- Plague.
- Rabies, human.
- Rubella (not congenital).
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).
- Smallpox.
- Tularemia, inhalation.
- Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF), including Ebola virus disease, Lassa fever, Marburg hemorrhagic fever, and Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever.

Any unexpected pattern of cases, suspected cases, deaths, or increased incidence of any other disease of major public health concern, because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread, which may indicate a newly recognized infectious agent, outbreak, epidemic, related public health hazard, or act of bioterrorism.

### Class B:

Diseases of public health concern needing timely response because of potential for epidemic spread – report by the end of the next business day after the existence of a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result is known.

- Acute flaccid myelitis (AFM).
- Anaplasmosis.
- Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease:
  - o Chikungunya virus infection.
  - o Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease.
  - o La Crosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease).
  - o Powassan virus disease.
  - o St. Louis encephalitis virus disease.
  - o West Nile virus infection.
  - o Western equine encephalitis virus disease.
  - o Yellow fever.
  - o Zika virus disease.
  - o Other arthropod-borne diseases.
- Babesiosis.
- Brucellosis.
- Campylobacteriosis.
- *Candida auris*.
- Carbapenemase-producing organisms (CPO).
- Chancroid.
- *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections.
- Cholera.
- Coccidioidomycosis.
- COVID-19-associated hospitalization.
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD).
- *Cronobacter*, invasive infection in infants less than 12 months of age.
- Cryptosporidiosis.
- Cyclosporiasis.
- Dengue.
- *E. coli* O157:H7 and Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC).
- Ehrlichiosis.
- Giardiasis.
- Gonorrhea (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*).
- *Haemophilus influenzae* (invasive disease).
- Hantavirus.
- Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS).
- Hepatitis A.
- Hepatitis B (non-perinatal).
- Hepatitis B (perinatal).
- Hepatitis C (non-perinatal).
- Hepatitis C (perinatal).
- Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis).
- Hepatitis E.
- Influenza-associated hospitalization.
- Influenza-associated pediatric mortality.
- Legionnaires' disease.
- Leprosy (Hansen disease).
- Leptospirosis.
- Listeriosis.
- Lyme disease.
- Malaria.
- Melioidosis.
- Meningitis, bacterial.
- Mpox.
- Mumps.
- Pertussis.
- Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases).
- Psittacosis.
- Q fever.
- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)-associated hospitalization.
- Rubella (congenital).
- *Salmonella* Paratyphi infection.
- *Salmonella* Typhi infection (typhoid fever).
- Salmonellosis.
- Shigellosis.
- Spotted fever rickettsiosis, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF).
- *Staphylococcus aureus*, with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA).
- Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS).
- Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn.
- Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS).
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease (ISP).
- Syphilis.
- Tetanus.
- Toxic shock syndrome (TSS).
- Trichinellosis.
- Tuberculosis (TB):
  - o Active disease.
  - o Latent infection in a child 2 years of age or younger.
- Tularemia, non-inhalation.
- Varicella.
- Vibriosis.
- Yersiniosis.

### Class C:

Report an outbreak, unusual incident, or epidemic of other diseases (e.g. histoplasmosis, pediculosis, scabies, staphylococcal infections) by the end of the next business day.

#### Outbreaks

- Community.
- Foodborne.
- Healthcare-associated.
- Institutional.
- Waterborne.
- Zoonotic.

**NOTE:** Cases of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), AIDS-related conditions, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, perinatal exposure to HIV, all CD4 T-lymphocyte counts, and all tests used to diagnose HIV must be reported on forms and in a manner prescribed by the Director.

# Know Your ABCs: Alphabetical Order

Effective October 1, 2025

Name	Class
Acute flaccid myelitis (AFM)	B
Anaplasmosis	B
Anthrax	A
Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease	B
Babesiosis	B
Botulism, foodborne	A
Botulism, infant	A
Botulism, wound	A
Brucellosis	B
Campylobacteriosis	B
<i>Candida auris</i>	B
Carbapenemase-producing organisms (CPOs)	B
Chancroid	B
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections	B
Chikungunya virus infection	B
Cholera	B
Coccidioidomycosis	B
COVID-19-associated hospitalization	B
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)	B
<i>Cronobacter</i> , invasive infection in infants less than 12 months of age	B
Cryptosporidiosis	B
Cyclosporiasis	B
Dengue	B
Diphtheria	A
<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 and Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC)	B
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease	B
Ehrlichiosis	B
Free-living amoeba infection	A
Giardiasis	B
Gonorrhea ( <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> )	B
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (invasive disease)	B
Hantavirus	B
Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)	B
Hepatitis A	B
Hepatitis B (non-perinatal)	B
Hepatitis B (perinatal)	B
Hepatitis C (non-perinatal)	B
Hepatitis C (perinatal)	B
Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis)	B
Hepatitis E	B
Influenza A – novel virus infection	A
Influenza-associated hospitalization	B
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality	B
La Crosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease)	B
Legionnaires' disease	B
Leprosy (Hansen disease)	B
Leptospirosis	B
Listeriosis	B
Lyme disease	B
Malaria	B

Name	Class
Melioidosis	B
Measles	A
Meningitis, bacterial	B
Meningococcal disease	A
Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)	A
Mpox	B
Mumps	B
Other arthropod-borne diseases	B
Outbreaks: community, foodborne, healthcare-associated, institutional, waterborne, zoonotic	C
Pertussis	B
Plague	A
Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases)	B
Powassan virus disease	B
Psittacosis	B
Q fever	B
Rabies, human	A
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)-associated hospitalization	B
Rubella (congenital)	B
Rubella (not congenital)	A
<i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi infection	B
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhi infection (typhoid fever)	B
Salmonellosis	B
Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	A
Shigellosis	B
Smallpox	A
Spotted fever rickettsiosis, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)	B
St. Louis encephalitis virus disease	B
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA)	B
Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS)	B
Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn	B
Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS)	B
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive disease (ISP)	B
Syphilis	B
Tetanus	B
Toxic shock syndrome	B
Trichinellosis	B
Tuberculosis, active disease	B
Tuberculosis, latent infection in a child 2 years of age or younger	B
Tularemia, inhalation	A
Tularemia, non-inhalation	B
Varicella	B
Vibriosis	B
Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF)	A
West Nile virus infection	B
Western equine encephalitis virus disease	B
Yellow fever	B
Yersiniosis	B
Zika virus disease	B