

Topic: Reportable Diseases for Laboratories

CODE OF MASSACHUSETTS REGULATIONS TITLE 105: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH CHAPTER 300.000: REPORTABLE DISEASES AND ISOLATION AND QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS [105 CMR 300.000]

300.170: Laboratory Findings Indicative of Infectious Disease Reportable Directly to the Department by Laboratories

In addition to the requirements of 105 CMR 300.100, 300.171, 300.180(A) and 300.180(C) all laboratories, including those outside of Massachusetts, performing examinations on any specimens derived from Massachusetts residents that yield evidence of infection due to the organisms listed below shall report such evidence of infection directly to the Department by telephone, in writing, by facsimile or other electronic means, as deemed acceptable by the Department within 24 hours. Laboratory assays that demonstrate immunity only shall not be reported. A laboratory contact must be included with each report in addition to the test results, date of specimen collection, case's full name, date of birth, sex, address, and name of principal health care provider, when available. Selected isolates, according to guidelines published by the Department, shall be submitted concurrently to the State Laboratory Institute for further examination. Upon receipt of a laboratory report, the Department shall notify the local board of health in the town in which the case resides within one day by telephone, in writing, by facsimile or other electronic means, as deemed acceptable by the Department. If the case's address is not available, the local board of health in the town where the diagnosis is made shall be notified.

Arboviruses, including but not limited to, Eastern equine encephalitis virus, dengue fever virus, West Nile virus and yellow fever virus

Babesia sp.

Bacillus anthracis

Bordetella pertussis

Borrelia burgdorferi

Brucella sp.

Caliciviruses including but not limited to Norwalk virus and Norwalk like virus

Calymatobacterium (Donovania) granulomatis

Campylobacter sp.

Chlamydia psittaci

Chlamydia trachomatis (ophthalmic, genital and neonatal infections, lymphogranuloma venereum)

Clostridium tetani

Corynebacterium diphtheriae

Coxiella burnetii

Cryptococcus neoformans

Cryptosporidium parvum

Cyclospora cayetanensis

Ehrlichia sp.

Entamoeba histolytica

Enteroviruses

Escherichia coli O157:H7

Francisella tularensis

Giardia lamblia

Group A streptococcus, from a usually sterile site

Group B streptococcus, from a usually sterile site

Haemophilus ducreyi

Haemophilus influenzae, from a usually sterile site

Hantavirus
Hepatitis A virus
Hepatitis B virus
Hepatitis C virus
Herpes simplex virus, neonatal infection (in child < 30 days old)
Human papilloma virus
Evidence of human prion disease
Influenza A and B viruses
Legionella sp.
Leptospira sp.
Listeria sp.
Measles virus
Monkeypox virus and evidence of infection with any other orthopox virus in humans
Mumps virus
Mycobacterium leprae
Mycobacterium tuberculosis, M. africanum, M. bovis
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Neisseria meningitidis, from a usually sterile site
Plasmodium falciparum, P. malariae, P. ovale. P. vivax
Poliovirus
Rickettsia akari
Rickettsia rickettsii
Rubella virus
Salmonella sp.
SARS associated coronavirus
Shiga toxin producing organisms
Shigella sp.
Streptococcus pneumoniae, from a usually sterile site
Toxoplasma gondii, Toxoplasma sp.
Treponema pallidum
Trichinella spiralis
Varicella virus
Vibrio sp.
Yersinia pestis
Yersinia sp.