Rare Disease of Public Health Significance

1. DISEASE REPORTING

A. Purpose of Reporting and Surveillance
   1. To understand the epidemiology of emerging and uncommon diseases in Washington State residents and to inform public health and healthcare organizations about conditions that have been diagnosed in residents.
   2. To assist in the diagnosis and treatment of cases.
   3. If applicable, to identify potentially exposed close contacts, healthcare workers, and laboratory personnel and to provide counseling.
   4. To identify sources of transmission and to prevent further transmission.
   5. To raise the index of suspicion of a possible bioterrorism event if no natural exposure source is identified.

B. Legal Reporting Requirements
   The requirements below relate to rare conditions without separate guidelines.
   1. Healthcare providers: emerging conditions with outbreak potential, monkeypox, or smallpox immediately notifiable to local health jurisdiction; varicella-associated death notifiable in 3 days; other rare diseases notifiable in 24 hours.
   2. Healthcare facilities: emerging condition with outbreak potential, monkeypox, or smallpox virus immediately notifiable to local health jurisdiction; varicella-associated death notifiable in 3 days; other rare diseases notifiable in 24 hours.
   3. Laboratories: smallpox immediately notifiable to the local health jurisdiction; other rare disease agents notifiable in 24 hours.
   5. Local health jurisdictions: emerging condition with outbreak potential or smallpox immediately notifiable to the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) Communicable Disease Epidemiology (CDE) at 206-418-5500 or 877-539-4344.

C. Local Health Jurisdiction Investigation Responsibilities
   1. Responsibilities are dependent on the disease under investigation. Report any immediately notifiable condition to Communicable Disease Epidemiology.
   2. Report any case to CDE through the Washington Disease Reporting System (WDRS) as a Rare Disease of Public Health Significance, including entering the ‘Rare disease of public health significance’ in the Clinical and Laboratory tab.

2. THE DISEASES AND THEIR EPIDEMIOLOGY

Rare diseases with separate guidelines and separate WDRS data entry screens or forms include: anthrax, arboviral diseases (e.g., dengue, western equine encephalitis), burkholderia infection, brucellosis, carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae documented
to be carbapenemase-positive, cholera, coccidioidomycosis, cryptococciosis (C. gattii only), hantavirus infection, influenza-associated death, MERS-CoV, human infection with novel influenza, plague, polio, prion disease, Q fever, human rabies, vancomycin-resistant S. aureus and other highly resistant organisms, viral hemorrhagic fever, West Nile virus, yellow fever, and cases for the category Unexplained Critical Illness or Death.

This guideline covers additional conditions that are rare in Washington State; exposures may be within or outside of Washington. According to the 2011 revision of Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 246-101, the conditions may be explicitly included in the WAC case definition for rare disease of public health significance; may be specified as notifiable in the WAC’s individual tables for healthcare providers, healthcare facilities, laboratories or veterinarians; or may be communicable diseases that would be of general public concern if detected in Washington. With the exceptions noted above, the conditions are generally sufficiently rare that a separate guideline has not been developed. Conditions that should be reported to Communicable Disease Epidemiology (CDE) as Rare Diseases of Public Health Significance include:

- African sleeping sickness
- Amebic meningitis (Acanthamoeba, Balamuthia, Naegleria)
- Chagas disease
- Emerging condition with outbreak potential
- Histoplasmosis
- Monkeypox
- Paragonimiasis
- Ricin poisoning
- Smallpox
- Typhus

^ Condition not known to be endemic to the state recently identified in a WA resident

Additional rare conditions being investigated can be included in this category for the convenience of local health jurisdictions to document their work load and may be reported to Communicable Disease Epidemiology through WDRS if desired. The Washington State Annual Communicable Disease Report has a summary of cases: [https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/DiseasesandChronicConditions/CommunicableDiseaseSurveillanceData/AnnualCDSurveillanceReports.aspx](https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/DiseasesandChronicConditions/CommunicableDiseaseSurveillanceData/AnnualCDSurveillanceReports.aspx)

3. CASE DEFINITIONS

There are national cases definitions for some rare conditions including: SARS, smallpox, histoplasmosis, and varicella-associated death. Definitions can be found at: [https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nndss/](https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nndss/)

4. DIAGNOSIS AND LABORATORY SERVICES

Appropriate diagnostic testing depends on the suspected agent. Commercial laboratory tests may be unreliable for many of these rare diseases so confirmation by a reference laboratory may be appropriate. See Section 6 for brief reviews of diagnostic testing for selected conditions. Consult with Communicable Disease Epidemiology (CDE) for assistance with diagnosis and testing (206-418-5500).
Note that Washington State Public Health Laboratories (PHL) require all clinical specimens have two patient identifiers, a name and a second identifier (e.g., date of birth) both on the specimen label and on the submission form. Due to laboratory accreditation standards, specimens will be rejected for testing if not properly identified. Also include specimen source and collection date.

Consult with CDE regarding appropriate shipping temperature. Use the applicable PHL form. Also see:
https://www.doh.wa.gov/ForPublicHealthandHealthcareProviders/PublicHealthLaboratories/MicrobiologyLabTestMenu

Microbiology and Parasitology form:

Serology/Virology form:
https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/5230/302-017-SerVirHIV.pdf

Bioterrorism form:

Biothreat Environmental Chain of Custody form:

5. ROUTINE CASE INVESTIGATION

The case investigation depends on the suspected agent, its mode of transmission, and its communicability. In general, evaluate the diagnosis for a reported case including obtaining copies of laboratory reports. Call Communicable Disease Epidemiology (CDE) to arrange confirmatory testing (206-418-5500). Determine if others are at risk, either by sharing the case’s exposure or by being exposed to a case. See Section 6 for brief descriptions of investigations for selected conditions. Consult with CDE for assistance with performing a public health investigation for other agents. The reporting form for Rare Disease of Public Health Significance is available at:
https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/5100/210-067-ReportForm-Rare.pdf

Infection control measures depend on the suspected agent (see Section 6). Healthcare settings should institute airborne precautions for suspected SARS, smallpox, vaccinia, and varicella. Consult with CDE if needed.

6. MANAGING SPECIFIC DISEASES

Below are brief descriptions of select rare conditions endemic to this country or of public health concern that should be reported in Washington. Conditions with a national case definition will give year of last revision: https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nndss/ . Testing availability at Department of Health (DOH) or CDC is indicated. Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae documented to be carbapenemase-positive, C. gattii, coccidioidomycosis, prion disease and viral hemorrhagic fever have separate guidelines (see Section 2) but are reported as Rare Diseases through WDRS.
A. Primary Amebic Meningoencephalitis, Dermatitis, Pneumonitis (Naegleria, Balamuthia, Acanthamoeba)

1. Disease and its epidemiology:
   - Agent: *Naegleria fowleri* – primary amebic meningoencephalitis; *Acanthamoeba* – dermatitis, pneumonitis, corneal lesions; *Balamuthia* – dermatitis, pneumonitis, rarely granulomatous encephalitis
   - Illness: meningoencephalitis – acute onset of severe headache, fever, vomiting followed by stiff neck, confusion, seizures, hallucinations that is usually fatal within 3-7 days; granulomatous disease – progressive lesions, rhinitis, pneumonitis
   - Incubation period: 1-14 days
   - Differential diagnosis: other amoebic causes, cryptococcosis, cysticercosis, bacterial meningitis, viral meningitis, intracranial hemorrhage, connective tissue disease, malignancy, rabies, taeniasis, toxoplasmosis, tuberculosis
   - Reservoir: warm fresh water and soil; rarely contaminated tap water or poorly maintained swimming pool. In the United States mainly but not entirely southern tier states, with recent expansion in the Midwest described.
   - Transmission is contaminated water entering the nose by swimming, diving, facial submersion, sinus irrigation (e.g., neti pot) with passage via olfactory nerve to the brain and meninges; break in the skin or corneal; inhalation of aerosols or dust
   - Communicability: none; Balamuthia has been transmitted by organ transplant
   - Treatment of severe infections with antiparasitic agents; poor success. Provider can consult CDC 24/7 (404-718-4745 or 770-488-7100) about diagnosis and treatment including miltefosine; keratitis may respond to propamidine isethionate, dibormopropamadine, ketoconazole, or corneal transplant.

2. Case definition *Naegleria* (2012):
   - *Confirmed*: Presentation of meningoencephalitis or encephalitis with laboratory confirmation (detection of antigen, nucleic acid, or organism from a clinical specimen (direct fluorescent antibody, PCR, microscopy)

3. Diagnosis and laboratory services: CDE can arrange testing at CDC

4. Routine case investigation: identify recent fresh water activities, use of undertreated pools or use of nasal irrigation systems

5. Controlling further spread: address water source

6. Routine prevention: consider nasal clips during swimming; use sterile water in nasal irrigation systems and for cleaning contact lenses

7. Resources: https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/naegleria/
   https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/acanthamoeba/
   https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/balamuthia/audience-hcp.html
   https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/health_professionals.html
B. Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis)

1. Disease and its epidemiology:
   - Agent is protozoan parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi*
   - Illness acute phase may be asymptomatic or involve weeks to months of fever, rash, headache, body aches, eyelid swelling, loss of appetite, diarrhea, and vomiting; chronic phase usually asymptomatic but may involve enlarged heart, esophagus, or colon, causing conduction abnormalities, aneurysm, dysphagia, regurgitation, prolonged constipation, and other cardiac and gastrointestinal manifestations. Positive serology at blood donation typically reflects prior asymptomatic infection. Illness is more severe in persons with AIDS (may be cerebral chagoma) or in younger children.
   - Incubation period: 5-14 days for bug bite, 30-40 days for transfusion
   - Differential diagnosis varies with presentation: acute (leishmaniasis, malaria, meningitis), cardiac (angina/infarct, arrhythmias, dilated cardiomyopathy), intestinal (acute or chronic megacolon, esophageal abnormality, obstruction)
   - Reservoir is humans, dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, swine, rodents, and other animals, primarily in Mexico, Central America, and South America, rarely in United States though reservoirs and vectors occur in some southern and southwestern states. In 2013 and 2015 chronic cases with exposure in South America were reported in Washington.
   - Transmission mainly by bites from triatomine bugs (reduviid or “kissing” bugs) or bug feces contaminating a wound or mucous membrane (eye), less commonly by food containing insect feces, congenital infection, blood transfusion, or organ transplant
   - Communicability only congenitally or through blood transfusion
   - Treatment for acute infection, congenital infection, reactivated infections if immunosuppressed, and pediatric chronic infections is with antiparasitic medications (nifurtimox and benznidazole available from CDC) combined with appropriate medical management of chronic complications

2. Case definition
   - **Confirmed:** Acute: parasites seen (thick or thin smears) or PCR; Chronic: clinical assessment and at least two modalities of serological tests (e.g., ELISA and IFA)

3. Diagnosis and laboratory services: If no risks, retest commercially. If risk factors, CDE can arrange testing at CDC ([https://www.cdc.gov/laboratory/specimen-submission/](https://www.cdc.gov/laboratory/specimen-submission/)). PCR assay is sometimes diagnostic and can be used to monitor after accidental or iatrogenic exposure.

4. Routine case investigation: Refer chronic case for examination and EKG. Identify travel exposures, bug bites, and exposure to bug habitats with emphasis on possible U.S.-acquired infection. Identify and test all blood donors or recipients associated with a case.

5. Controlling further spread: No isolation or restrictions apply. Defer donating blood if ever diagnosed with Chagas. Educate those sharing case’s exposure about Chagas.
6. Routine prevention: in risk area use bed nets, protective clothing, and insect repellents

https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/chagas/health_professionals/index.html
Chagas Biovigilance Network – https://www.aabb.org/research/hemovigilance/Pages/chagas.aspx

C. Histoplasmosis

1. Disease and its epidemiology:
   - Agent is *Histoplasma capsulatum*, an environmental fungus
   - May be asymptomatic, or illness may range from self-limited respiratory disease to disseminated infection. Symptoms of acute pulmonary histoplasmosis generally include fever, malaise, cough, chest pain, and myalgias.
   - Incubation is generally 3-14 days (up to 18 days documented)
   - Differential diagnosis includes other fungal pneumonias, bacterial pneumonia, *Legionella, Mycoplasma* infections, pneumococcal infections, tuberculosis, cancer, viral pneumonia
   - Transmission is generally through inhalation of spores found in soil contaminated with bird or bat droppings. Endemic areas include central and eastern United States, parts of Central and South America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. Cases have been reported in Washington in the absence of a travel history.
   - Communicability: none
   - Treatment with antifungals is indicated for moderate to severe acute pulmonary, chronic pulmonary, disseminated, and CNS histoplasmosis

2. Case definition: (2016)

Clinical presentation includes at least two of the following: fever, chest pain, cough, myalgia, shortness of breath, headache, or erythema nodosum/erythema multiforme rash OR at least one of the following: abnormal chest imaging; gastrointestinal ulcerations or masses, skin or mucosal lesions; peripheral lymphadenopathy; pancytopenia; enlargement of the liver, spleen, or abdominal lymph nodes; meningitis, encephalitis, or focal brain lesion

**Confirmed:** A clinically compatible case with evidence of *H. capsulatum* by culture, histopathology, ≥4-fold rise in CF titers taken at least 2 weeks apart, detection of H band by immunodiffusion, documented seroconversion by detection of M band by immunodiffusion, or nucleic acid detection.

**Probable:** A clinically compatible case with identification of *H. capsulatum* by cytopathology, a CF titer 1:32 or greater, detection of M band without a previously negative test, or antigen detection, OR a case that meets confirmatory laboratory criteria, but no clinical information is available, OR a clinically-compatible case that does not meet laboratory criteria but is epi-linked to a confirmed case (e.g. common environmental exposure).
3. Diagnosis and laboratory services: CDE can arrange testing. Submit serum or CSF samples or fungal isolates with appropriate serology and/or microbiology forms.

4. Routine case investigation: ask about travel to endemic areas, potential exposure to soil, bird feces or bat feces. If endemic exposure is possible, ask detailed location information.

5. Controlling further spread: Educate those sharing a case’s exposure about signs and symptoms of histoplasmosis.

6. Routine prevention: Large amounts of bird or bat droppings should be cleaned up by professional companies that specialize in the removal of hazardous waste.

7. Resources: [https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/diseases/histoplasmosis/](https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/diseases/histoplasmosis/)

### D. Leishmaniasis

1. Disease and its epidemiology
   - Agents are *Leishmania* protozoans, obligate intracellular parasites
   - Illness: cutaneous, mucosal, and visceral forms
     - Cutaneous: indolent ulcers lasting up to a year, may recur
     - Mucosal (espundia): follows cutaneous lesions, progressive nasopharyngeal destruction
     - Visceral (kala-azar): fever, hepatosplenomegaly, anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, weight loss, may be dermal lesions
   - Incubation period: week to months
   - Differential diagnosis: fungal, cutaneous diphtheria, mycobacterioses, orf, pyogenic granuloma, plaque psoriasis, traumatic ulcers, granulomatosis, lymphoma, carcinoma, brucellosis, leukemia, HIV infection, malnutrition, African trypanosomiasis, impetigo, leprosy, malaria, pinta, sarcoidosis, lupus, syphilis, tularemia, yaws, others
   - Reservoirs vary locally, including humans, wild rodents, sloths, and marsupials for cutaneous/mucosal and humans, wild canids, and dogs for visceral
   - Transmission: bite of infected sandflies
   - Communicability: very rare transmission by transfusion or needle sharing with concurrent HIV infection
   - Treatment: antimonials, liposomal amphotericin B

2. Case definition: consistent symptoms with laboratory confirmation

3. Diagnosis and laboratory services: CDE can arrange testing at CDC

4. Routine case investigation: identify travel-associated exposures

5. Controlling further spread: no blood donation, no needle sharing. Educate those sharing exposure about signs and symptoms.

6. Routine prevention: no vaccine; avoid sandfly bites

E. Monkeypox

1. Disease and its epidemiology:
   - Agent is monkeypox virus in the genus *Orthopoxvirus*
   - Illness is typically fever, headache, myalgia, backache, and lymphadenopathy followed by vesicular-pustular rash like smallpox; cases in Africa up to 10% fatal
   - Incubation period: about 12 days
   - Differential diagnosis: smallpox, chickenpox, shingles, measles, coxsackievirus (hand foot mouth disease), scabies, drug allergy, insect bites, rubella, syphilis, molluscum contagiosum, mononucleosis, impetigo, scarlet fever, erythema toxicum
   - Reservoir is presumed to be primates and squirrels in central and western Africa
   - Transmission is from an infected animal by bites or contact with body or rash fluids
   - Communicability: person-to-person spread can occur through respiratory droplets or body fluids
   - Treatment is supportive

2. Case definition (for 2003 outbreak)
   - *Suspect*: case with exposure (to wild animal or exotic pet) AND fever or unexplained rash AND two or more consistent signs or symptoms within 21 days of last exposure
   - *Probable*: case with exposure (wild animal or exotic pet) AND fever AND either vesicular-pustular rash within 21 days of last exposure or no rash but IgM elevated
   - *Confirmed*: case with viral isolation, PCR, electron microscopy, or immunohistochemistry confirmation

3. Laboratory and diagnostic services: CDE can arrange serology, microscopy, and confirmation of culture. Submit serum, tissues slides, or culture (consult with CDE first) with virology/serology form (Section 4).

4. Routine case investigation: notify CDE immediately for suspected or confirmed case; obtain appropriate specimens as soon as possible for testing

5. Controlling further spread: contact and droplet precautions, post-exposure smallpox vaccine for those providing direct patient care; notify Environmental Health Program for animal containment issues

6. Routine prevention: animal importation regulations

7. Resources: [https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/](https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/)

F. Ricin poisoning

1. Disease and its epidemiology
   - Agent is ricin toxin which is temperature stable; occurs as powder or liquid
   - Illness from inhalation is fever, cough, dyspnea, sweating, nausea, and joint pains progressing to pulmonary edema, respiratory distress, hypoxia and cyanosis; illness
from ingestion is severe abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, hallucinations, seizures, and vascular collapse; high mortality with either form can occur by 36 hours

- Incubation period: 4-8 hours from inhalation to onset, pulmonary edema by 36 hours
- Differential diagnosis: cholera, other toxins (paraquat, arsenic, mercury, thallium, phosgene), radiation, chemotherapeutic drugs, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, sepsis, Q fever, tularemia
- Reservoir is extraction from castor beans, which occur worldwide
- Transmission is through deliberate release or food contamination
- Communicability – none
- Treatment is supportive; there is no antidote

2. Case definition: consistent symptoms with laboratory confirmed exposure

3. Diagnosis and laboratory services: CDE can arrange testing; supportive laboratory results include metabolic acidosis, impaired liver and renal function, hematuria, and leukocytosis

4. Routine case investigation: notify CDE immediately for suspected or confirmed case; evaluate the diagnosis. Recommend appropriate healthcare personal protective equipment to first responders or law enforcement collecting specimens: plant material, beans, swabs, wipes, powder, liquids, soil, food. Submit with Biothreat environmental chain-of-custody form.

5. Controlling further spread: environmental decontamination

6. Routine prevention: no vaccine

7. Resources: [https://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/ricin/clinicians/index.asp](https://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/ricin/clinicians/index.asp)

**F. Smallpox (2004)**

1. Disease and its epidemiology:
   - Agent is variola virus, considered extinct in nature; potential agent of bioterrorism
   - Illness begins as febrile flu-like illness followed by rash progressing through stages of macules, papules, vesicles, pustules, and scabs; no naturally-occurring cases worldwide since 1977
   - Incubation period: 7-19 days
   - Differential diagnosis: chickenpox/shingles, vaccinia (smallpox vaccine), measles, coxsackievirus, scabies, drug allergy, impetigo, insect bites, monkeypox, rubella, syphilis, molluscum contagiosum, mononucleosis, scarlet fever, erythema toxicum
   - Reservoir was humans, now only laboratory specimens exist
   - Transmission is through respiratory droplets and fomites or through deliberate release of weaponized material; scabs contain virus and are infectious even when dried
   - Communicability is high through respiratory secretions while lesions are present
   - Treatment is supportive; antivirals may be considered
   
   **Suspect:** case with fever followed in 1-4 days by generalized, acute vesicular or pustular rash
   
   **Probable:** case with acute onset of fever ≥101º F (≥38.3º C) followed by a rash characterized by firm, deep seated vesicles or pustules in the same stage of development without other apparent cause OR clinically consistent case with epi link to a confirmed case
   
   **Confirmed:** laboratory confirmed case (PCR or virus isolation) OR case with acute onset of fever ≥101º F (≥38.3º C) followed by a rash characterized by firm, deep seated vesicles or pustules in the same stage of development without other apparent cause with epi link to a laboratory-confirmed case

3. Diagnosis and laboratory services: CDE can arrange testing; submit vesicle, scab, skin, and serum specimens (consult CDE first) with virology/serology form (Section 4).

4. Routine case investigation: notify CDE immediately for suspected or confirmed case; evaluate the diagnosis particularly if lesions are deep-seated firm well-circumscribed vesicles or pustules at same stage of development. Recommend appropriate healthcare personal protective equipment. Submit with the bioterrorism form (Section 4): 10 ml serum; three lesions (skin top layer, glass slide touched to scraping of lesion base, EM grid or swab touched to base of open lesion); scabs; full thickness skin punch-biopsies.

5. Controlling further spread: strict contact and airborne precautions in healthcare setting; consider quarantine for exposed persons.


G. Typhus

1. Diseases and their epidemiology:
   
   - Agents are *Rickettsia typhi* or *R. felis* (fleaborne – endemic or murine typhus) and *R. prowazekii* (louseborne – epidemic typhus).
   
   - Illness is febrile rash illness for louseborne with case fatality rate up to 40% if untreated; milder illness for fleaborne. Reservoirs for fleaborne are rats (reported from tropics and subtropics), reservoirs for louseborne are humans (Andes region of South America, Burundi, Ethiopia) and rarely flying squirrels in eastern United States. Washington’s last reported case was in 1992 following travel to Asia.
   
   - Incubation period 7 to 14 days.
   
   - Differential diagnosis: ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis, mononucleosis, leptospirosis, spotted fever rickettsiosis, syphilis, tularemia, typhoid
   
   - Transmission is by infected flea or louse feces entering a wound; fleas and lice typically defecate while feeding.
   
   - Communicability for louseborne is through the human lice.
   
   - Treatment is with doxycycline for both; for louseborne also use a pediculocide.
2. Case definition

   **Probable**: Clinically compatible illness with single IgM or IgG antibody titer.

   **Confirmed**: Clinically compatible illness with confirmatory laboratory including
   fourfold antibody rise, PCR positive, or positive immunohistochemical stain.

3. Diagnosis and laboratory services: CDE can arrange testing at CDC. Submit serum and
   tissue samples with appropriate serology or microbiology forms (Section 4).

4. Routine case investigation: notify CDE immediately for suspected or confirmed case;
   obtain appropriate specimens as soon as possible for testing.

5. Controlling further spread: delouse a louse-infested patient, educate those sharing a
   case’s exposure about signs and symptoms of typhus.


   to-travel/rickettsial-spotted-and-typhus-fevers-and-related-infections-including-
   anaplasmosis-and-ehrlichiosis](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2018/infectious-diseases-related-
   to-travel/rickettsial-spotted-and-typhus-fevers-and-related-infections-including-
   anaplasmosis-and-ehrlichiosis)

**H. Emerging condition with outbreak potential**

An emerging condition is one whose incidence in humans has recently increased or
threatens to increase in the near future. Of particular concern are conditions of high
severity with high potential for person-to-person spread. Public health seeks to rapidly
detect such conditions, control their spread, and identify risk factors for acquisition.

Newly emerging conditions have included SARS and 2009 H1N1. Until the condition is
identified it cannot be specified for notifiable conditions reporting. Similarly, the
transmission, laboratory testing, case definition, and control and prevention measures will
have to be determined after the condition is identified. Initial healthcare provider
judgment is necessary to recognize and report an unusual condition.

Report any newly identified condition with potential for person-to-person transmission.

**7. ROUTINE PREVENTION**

Routine prevention measures depend on the suspected agent. See Section 6 for comments
about selected conditions. Consult with Communicable Disease Epidemiology for any
other conditions (206-418-5500).

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This document is a revision of the Washington State Guidelines for Notifiable Condition Reporting and Surveillance
published in 2002 which were originally based on the Control of Communicable Diseases Manual (CCDM), 17th
Edition; James Chin, Ed. APHA 2000. We would like to acknowledge the Oregon Department of Human Services
for developing the format of this document.

**UPDATES**

September 2008: The definition of “rare diseases of public health significance” was made consistent with the
definition provided in WAC 246-101-010.

January 2011: Section for Specific Diseases including expanded descriptions of certain rare diseases is included.
Reporting requirements were revised to reflect the 2011 Notifiable Conditions Rule revision.

January 2014: Section 2 shortened, minor wording changes elsewhere.
December 2014: Viral hemorrhagic fever was removed from this guideline and a full guideline was created.

March 2015: Coccidioides was removed from this guideline and a full guideline for Coccidioidomycosis was created.

August 2015: Carbapenam Resistant Enterobacteriaceae removed from this guideline and a full guideline was created.

April 2016: Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* moved to a separate guideline and amebic meningitis added.

February 2017: 2016 CSTE case definition added for amebic meningitis; Histoplasmosis added

March 2018: Update for WDRS. Added leischmaniasis and ricin poisoning. Removed conditions that will have separate guidelines (burkholderia, ehrlichiosis and anaplasmosis, MERS/SARS, prion disease, tickborne diseases, viral hemorrhagic fever)