

Notifiable Communicable Diseases

Under the *Communicable Diseases Regulation*, notifiable communicable diseases are reportable within 48 hours or by **fastest means possible**. Unless otherwise indicated, notifiable communicable diseases are reportable within 48 hours to the Medical Officer of Health (MOH). Where a communicable disease is designated as requiring notification by the **fastest means possible**, the MOH shall immediately be notified by direct voice communication.

Pursuant to Section 27 of the *Public Health Act*, where the MOH receives notification of a communicable disease that is designated as **fastest means possible**, the MOH shall immediately notify the Chief Medical Officer of Health (CMOH) by direct voice communication.

Notifiable **sexually transmitted communicable diseases** are notifiable to the CMOH within 48 hours.

Refer to the Alberta Public Health Notifiable Disease Management Guidelines posted at www.health.alberta.ca/professionals/notifiable-diseases-guide.html for information on the report form and submission timelines required.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	Meningitis (all causes)
Amoebiasis	Meningococcal Disease, Invasive
Anthrax	Muco-Purulent Cervicitis
Argentine Haemorrhagic Fever	Mumps
Botulism	Neonatal Herpes Simplex Infection
Brucellosis	Non-Gonococcal Urethritis
Campylobacteriosis	Novel Coronavirus – including Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
Chancroid	Ophthalmia Neonatorum – <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>
Chlamydia trachomatis Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum – <i>Neisseria gonorrhoea</i>
Cholera (O1, O139)	Paratyphoid Fever
Congenital Cytomegalovirus	Pertussis
Congenital Rubella Infection	Plague
Congenital Rubella Syndrome	Poliomyelitis
Congenital Syphilis	Powassan Encephalitis
Congenital Toxoplasmosis	Psittacosis
Congenital Varicella	Q Fever
Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever	Rabies
Dengue Fever	Relapsing Fever, Louseborne
Diphtheria	Reye Syndrome
Eastern Equine Encephalitis	Rickettsial Infection - including Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
Ebola Haemorrhagic Fever	Rubella
Encephalitis - Specified & Unspecified	Salmonellosis
<i>Escherichia coli</i> Verotoxigenic Infection - including O157:H7	Shigellosis
Giardiasis	Smallpox
Gonococcal Infection	St. Louis Encephalitis
Haemolytic Uremic Syndrome	Syphilis
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> - non-serotype b, Invasive	Tetanus
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> - serotype b, Invasive	Toxic Shock Syndrome (<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>)
Hepatitis A	Trichinosis
Hepatitis B, Acute Case & Chronic Carrier	Tuberculosis
Hepatitis C, Acute Case & Chronic Case	Tularemia
Hospital Acquired Infections	Typhoid Fever
Human Immunodeficiency Virus	Typhus, Louseborne
Influenza A/B	Typhus, Murine
Kawasaki Disease	Typhus, Scrub
Lassa Fever	Varicella (Chickenpox)
Legionellosis	Varicella Zoster (Shingles)
Leprosy	West Nile Virus, Asymptomatic Infection
Leptospirosis	West Nile Virus, Neurological Syndrome
Listeriosis	West Nile Virus, Non-Neurological Syndrome
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	Western Equine Encephalitis
Malaria	Yellow Fever
Marburg Haemorrhagic Fever	Yersiniosis
Measles	

Diseases Under Surveillance

Pursuant to Section 15 of the *Public Health Act*, the CMOH has identified those diseases which are not prescribed as a notifiable disease under the regulations but which the CMOH considers advisable to keep the disease under surveillance to assess the impact of the disease and the need for further intervention.

Diseases under surveillance are notifiable to the CMOH by the MOH, physician or director of a laboratory.

Acute Flaccid Paralysis	Japanese Encephalitis
Carbapenemase Producing Organisms	Lyme Disease
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> – Associated Infection	Pneumococcal Disease, Invasive
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Classic	Rift Valley Viral Haemorrhagic Fever
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Variant	Severe Respiratory Illness (SRI)
Cryptococcosis (<i>gattii</i>)	Shellfish Poisoning - including Paralytic and Amnesic
Cryptosporidiosis	Snowshoe Hare Virus
Cyclosporiasis	Streptococcal Disease - Group A, Invasive
Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome	Streptococcal Disease – Group B, Newborn
Hepatitis D	Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis
Hepatitis E	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> Infection (non-O1, non-O139)
Histoplasmosis	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> Infection
Jamestown Canyon Virus	

Reporting of Epidemics / Diseases in Unusual Form / Rare or Emerging Diseases

Pursuant to Section 26 of the *Public Health Act*, a health practitioner, teacher or person in charge of an institution “who knows of or has reason to suspect the existence of a communicable disease in epidemic form, another illness or health condition occurring at an unusually high rate or a communicable disease or another illness or health condition that is caused by a nuisance or other threat to the public health”, must notify the MOH by the **fastest means possible**.

Laboratory Reporting

Pursuant to Section 23 of the *Public Health Act*, where an examination of a specimen derived from a human body reveals evidence of a communicable disease, the director of the laboratory conducting the examination shall notify the MOH in the case of a disease referred to in Section 20(1) or notify the CMOH in the case of a disease referred to in Section 20(2).

Pursuant to Section 15 of the *Public Health Act*, the CMOH has identified those diseases which are not prescribed as a notifiable disease under the regulations but which the CMOH considers advisable to keep the disease under surveillance to assess the impact of the disease and the need for further intervention. Diseases under surveillance are notifiable to the CMOH by the MOH, physician or director of a laboratory.

The following communicable diseases are reportable by the director of the laboratory conducting the examination to the MOH in the case of a disease referred to in Section 20(1) of the *Public Health Act*.

Notifiable Disease under *Communicable Diseases Regulation*
Diseases Under Surveillance under *Public Health Act*

Copy to MOH and Attending Physician
*Copy to the CMOH, MOH and Attending Physician
**Copy to the CMOH and Attending Physician

Amoebiasis	Malaria
Anthrax	Marburg Haemorrhagic Fever
Argentine Haemorrhagic Fever	Measles
* <i>Bacillus cereus</i>	*Meningitis (all causes)
Botulism	Meningococcal Disease, Invasive
Brucellosis	* <i>Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus</i>
Campylobacteriosis	Mumps
*Carbapenemase Producing Organisms	Neonatal Herpes Simplex Infection
*Cerebrospinal Fluid Isolates	* <i>Norovirus</i>
Chancroid	Novel Coronavirus – including Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum – <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>
Cholera (O1, O139)	Ophthalmia Neonatorum – <i>Neisseria gonorrhoea</i>
** <i>Clostridium difficile</i> – Associated Infection	Paratyphoid Fever
* <i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	* <i>Parvovirus B19</i>
Congenital Cytomegalovirus	Pertussis
Congenital Rubella Infection/Syndrome	Plague
Congenital Syphilis	<i>Pneumococcal Disease, Invasive</i>
Congenital Toxoplasmosis	Poliomyelitis
** <i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>	Powassan Encephalitis
** <i>Corynebacterium ulcerans</i>	Psittacosis
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Classic	Q Fever
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Variant	Rabies
Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever	Relapsing Fever, Louseborne
<i>Cryptococcosis (gattii)</i>	Rickettsial Infection - including Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
Cryptosporidiosis	<i>Rift Valley Viral Haemorrhagic Fever</i>
Cyclosporiasis	* <i>Rotavirus</i>
Dengue Fever	Rubella
Diphtheria	Salmonellosis
Eastern Equine Encephalitis	<i>Shellfish Poisoning - including Paralytic and Amnesic</i>
Ebola Haemorrhagic Fever	Shigellosis
* <i>Enterovirus-includes Coxsackie A/B and Echovirus</i>	Smallpox
*Encephalitis - Specified	<i>Snowshoe Hare Virus</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> Verotoxigenic Infection - including O157:H7	St. Louis Encephalitis
Giardiasis	* <i>Staphylococcal intoxication</i>
Gonococcal Infection	<i>Streptococcal Disease - Group A, Invasive</i>
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> - non-serotype b, Invasive	** <i>Streptococcal Disease – Group B, Newborn</i>
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> - serotype b, Invasive	Syphilis
<i>Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome</i>	Tetanus
Hepatitis A	Toxic Shock Syndrome (<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>)
Hepatitis B	Trichinosis
Hepatitis C	Tuberculosis
Hepatitis D	Tularemia
Hepatitis E	Typhoid Fever
Histoplasmosis	Typhus, Louseborne
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	Typhus, Murine
* <i>Influenza A/B</i>	Typhus, Scrub
Jamestown Canyon Virus	Varicella
Japanese Encephalitis	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> (non-O1, non-O139)
Lassa Fever	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
Legionellosis	West Nile Virus
Leprosy	Western Equine Encephalitis
Leptospirosis	Yellow Fever
Listeriosis	Yersiniosis
<i>Lyme Disease</i>	
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	