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Adopted Permanent Rules Relating to Communicable Disease Reporting

4605.7000 DEFINITIONS.

Subpart 1. **Case.** "Case" means a person or deceased person infected with a particular infectious agent or having a particular disease diagnosed by a health care practitioner.

[For text of subps 2 to 4, see M.R.]

Subp. 4a. **Community health board.** "Community health board" means authorized administrators, officers, agents, or employees of the county, multicounty, or city organized under Minnesota Statutes, sections 145A.03 to 145A.11.

[For text of subps 5 and 6, see M.R.]

Subp. 6a. **Health care practitioner.** "Health care practitioner" means a Minnesota-licensed doctor of medicine, a Minnesota-licensed physician assistant acting within the scope of authorized practice, or a Minnesota-licensed advanced practice registered nurse or a certified nurse midwife who has the primary responsibility for the care and treatment of a person diagnosed with a disease that is reportable under this chapter.

Subp. 7. **Infection control practitioner_preventionist.** "Infection control practitioner preventionist" means a person designated by a hospital, nursing home, medical clinic, or other health care facility as having responsibility for prevention, detection, reporting, and control of infections within the facility.

[For text of subp 8, see M.R.]

Subp. 9. [See repealer.]

Subp. 10. **Medical laboratory.** "Medical laboratory" means a facility that receives, forwards, or analyzes specimens of original material from the human body, or referred cultures of specimens obtained from the human body, and reports the results to a health care practitioner who uses the data for purposes of patient care.

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2.1	Subp. 11. [See repealer.]			
2.2	[For text o	of subps 12 and 13, see	e M.R.]	
2.3	Subp. 14. Veterinarian. "Vete	erinarian" means a per	rson who is licensed	d by the

[For text of subp 15, see M.R.]

4605.7030 PERSONS REQUIRED TO REPORT DISEASE.

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Minnesota Board of Veterinary Medicine to practice veterinary medicine.

Subpart 1. **Health care practitioner.** When attending a case, suspected case, carrier, or death from any of the diseases in part 4605.7040 or a pregnancy under part 4605.7044, a health care practitioner shall report to the commissioner according to part 4605.7040 or 4605.7044, unless previously reported, the information specified in part 4605.7090.

Subp. 2. **Health care facilities.** Hospitals, nursing homes, medical clinics, or other health care facilities shall designate that all individual health care practitioners report as specified in subpart 1; or the health care facility shall designate an infection eontrol practitioner preventionist or other person as responsible to report to the commissioner, according to part 4605.7040 or 4605.7044, knowledge of a case, suspected case, carrier, or death from any of the diseases and syndromes in part 4605.7040 or a pregnancy under part 4605.7044, and the information specified in part 4605.7090.

Subp. 3. Medical laboratories.

[For text of items A and B, see M.R.]

C. All laboratories must report to the Minnesota Department of Health the results of all CD4+ lymphocyte counts and percents and the results of all HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C viral detection laboratory tests.

[For text of item D, see M.R.]

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Subp. 4. Comprehensive reports. An institution, facility, or clinic, staffed by health care practitioners and having medical laboratories that are required to report, as in subparts 1, 2, and 3, except subpart 3, item C, may upon written notification to the commissioner designate a single person or group of persons to report cases, suspected cases, carriers, deaths, or results of medical laboratory cultures, examinations, and assays for any of the diseases listed in part 4605.7040 or a pregnancy under part 4605.7044 to the commissioner. [For text of subps 5 to 7, see M.R.] 4605.7040 DISEASE AND REPORTS; CLINICAL MATERIALS SUBMISSIONS. Cases, suspected cases, carriers, and deaths due to the following diseases and infectious agents shall be reported. When submission of clinical materials is required under this part, submissions shall be made to the Minnesota Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory. A. Diseases reportable immediately by telephone to the commissioner: anthrax (Bacillus anthracis). Submit clinical materials; (1) botulism (*Clostridium botulinum*); brucellosis (*Brucella* spp.). Submit clinical materials; cholera (Vibrio cholerae). Submit clinical materials; diphtheria (Corynebacterium diphtheriae). Submit clinical materials; (6) free-living amebic infection (including at least: Acanthamoeba spp.,

Submit clinical materials;

measles (rubeola). Submit clinical materials;

hemolytic uremic syndrome. Submit clinical materials;

(9) meningococcal disease (*Neisseria meningitidis*) (all invasive disease).

Naegleria fowleri, Balamuthia spp., Sappinia spp). Submit clinical materials;

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4.1	(10)	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS). Submit clinical materials;
4.2	(11)	orthopox virus. Submit clinical materials;
4.3	(12)	plague (Yersinia pestis). Submit clinical materials;
1.4	(13)	poliomyelitis. Submit clinical materials;
4.5	(14)	Q fever (Coxiella burnetii). Submit clinical materials;
4.6	(15)	rabies (animal and human cases and suspected cases);
4.7	(16)	rubella and congenital rubella syndrome. Submit clinical materials;
4.8	(17)	severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Submit clinical materials;
4.9	(18)	smallpox (variola). Submit clinical materials;
4.10	(19)	tularemia (Francisella tularensis). Submit clinical materials; and
4.11	(20)	viral hemorrhagic fever (including but not limited to Ebola virus
4.12	disease and Lassa	fever). Submit clinical materials.
4.13	B. Disea	ases reportable within one working day:
4.14	(1)	amebiasis (Entamoeba histolytica/dispar);
4.15	(2)	anaplasmosis (Anaplasma phagocytophilum);
4.16	(3)	arboviral disease, including, but not limited to, LaCrosse encephalitis,
4.17	eastern equine enc	ephalitis, western equine encephalitis, St. Louis encephalitis, West Nile
4.18	virus disease, Pow	rassan virus disease, and Jamestown Canyon virus disease;
4.19	(4)	babesiosis (Babesia spp.);
4.20	(5)	blastomycosis (Blastomyces dermatitidis);
4.21	(6)	campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter spp.). Submit clinical materials;
4.22	(7)	carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE). Submit clinical
4.23	materials;	

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clinical materials; (13) (14) cryptosporidiosis (<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.). Submit clinical materials; (14) (15) cyclosporiasis (<i>Cyclospora</i> spp.). Submit clinical materials; (15) (16) dengue virus infection; (16) (17) <i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i> infection; (17) (18) ehrlichiosis (<i>Ehrlichia</i> spp.); (18) (19) encephalitis (caused by viral agents); (19) (20) enteric <i>Escherichia coli</i> infection (<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7, other toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) <i>E. coli</i> , enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i> , enteroiny <i>E. coli</i> , enteroaggregative <i>E. coli</i> , enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> , or other pathogenic <i>E. Submit clinical materials</i> ;	5.1	(8) cat scratch disease (infection caused by <i>Bartonella</i> species);
(11) Chlamydia trachomatis infections; (12) coccidioidomycosis; (13) Cronobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Substance clinical materials; (13) (14) cryptosporidiosis (Cryptosporidium spp.). Submit clinical materials; (14) (15) cyclosporiasis (Cyclospora spp.). Submit clinical materials; (15) (16) dengue virus infection; (16) (17) Diphyllobothrium latum infection; (17) (18) ehrlichiosis (Ehrlichia spp.); (18) (19) (20) enteric Escherichia coli infection (E. coli O157:H7, othe toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) E. coli, enteropathogenic E. coli, enteroiny E. coli, enteroaggregative E. coli, enterotoxigenic E. coli, or other pathogenic E. Submit clinical materials; (20) Enterobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Subclinical materials; (21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.2	(9) chancroid (Haemophilus ducreyi);
(12) coccidioidomycosis; (13) Cronobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Substitute clinical materials; (13) (14) cryptosporidiosis (Cryptosporidium spp.). Submit clinical materials; (14) (15) cyclosporiasis (Cyclospora spp.). Submit clinical materials; (15) (16) dengue virus infection; (16) (17) Diphyllobothrium latum infection; (17) (18) ehrlichiosis (Ehrlichia spp.); (19) (20) enteric Escherichia coli infection (E. coli O157:H7, othe toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) E. coli, enteropathogenic E. coli, enteroiny E. coli, enteroaggregative E. coli, enterotoxigenic E. coli, or other pathogenic E. Submit clinical materials; (20) Enterobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Substitute clinical materials; (21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.3	(10) Chikungunya virus disease;
clinical materials; (13) Cronobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Subsidial materials; (14) (14) cryptosporidiosis (Cryptosporidium spp.). Submit clinical materials; (14) (15) cyclosporiasis (Cyclospora spp.). Submit clinical materials; (15) (16) dengue virus infection; (16) (17) Diphyllobothrium latum infection; (17) (18) ehrlichiosis (Ehrlichia spp.); (18) (19) encephalitis (caused by viral agents); (19) (20) enteric Escherichia coli infection (E. coli O157:H7, other toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) E. coli, enteropathogenic E. coli, enteroinv E. coli, enteroaggregative E. coli, enterotoxigenic E. coli, or other pathogenic E. Submit clinical materials; (20) Enterobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Subsiderimaterials; (21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.4	(11) Chlamydia trachomatis infections;
clinical materials; (13) (14) cryptosporidiosis (<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.). Submit clinical materials; (14) (15) cyclosporiasis (<i>Cyclospora</i> spp.). Submit clinical materials; (15) (16) dengue virus infection; (16) (17) <i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i> infection; (17) (18) ehrlichiosis (<i>Ehrlichia</i> spp.); (18) (19) encephalitis (caused by viral agents); (19) (20) enteric <i>Escherichia coli</i> infection (<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7, other toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) <i>E. coli</i> , enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i> , enteroing <i>E. coli</i> , enteroaggregative <i>E. coli</i> , enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> , or other pathogenic <i>E. submit clinical materials</i> ; (20) <i>Enterobacter sakazakii</i> in infants under one year of age. Subelinical materials; (21) giardiasis (<i>Giardia intestinalis</i>);	5.5	(12) coccidioidomycosis;
(13) (14) cryptosporidiosis (<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.). Submit clinical materials; (14) (15) cyclosporiasis (<i>Cyclospora</i> spp.). Submit clinical materials; (15) (16) dengue virus infection; (16) (17) <i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i> infection; (17) (18) ehrlichiosis (<i>Ehrlichia</i> spp.); (18) (19) encephalitis (caused by viral agents); (19) (20) enteric <i>Escherichia coli</i> infection (<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7, other toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) <i>E. coli</i> , enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i> , enteroinversional <i>E. coli</i> , enteroaggregative <i>E. coli</i> , enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> , or other pathogenic <i>E. coli</i> Submit clinical materials; (20) <i>Enterobacter sakazakii</i> in infants under one year of age. Subceptical materials; (21) giardiasis (<i>Giardia intestinalis</i>);	5.6	(13) Cronobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Submit
materials; (14) (15) cyclosporiasis (<i>Cyclospora</i> spp.). Submit clinical materials; (15) (16) dengue virus infection; (16) (17) <i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i> infection; (17) (18) ehrlichiosis (<i>Ehrlichia</i> spp.); (18) (19) encephalitis (caused by viral agents); (19) (20) enteric <i>Escherichia coli</i> infection (<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7, other toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) <i>E. coli</i> , enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i> , enterointy <i>E. coli</i> , enteroaggregative <i>E. coli</i> , enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> , or other pathogenic <i>E. submit clinical materials</i> ; (20) <i>Enterobacter sakazakii</i> in infants under one year of age. Subception of the pathogenic of the p	5.7	clinical materials;
(14) (15) cyclosporiasis (<i>Cyclospora</i> spp.). Submit clinical materials (15) (16) dengue virus infection; (15) (16) dengue virus infection; (16) (17) <i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i> infection; (17) (18) ehrlichiosis (<i>Ehrlichia</i> spp.); (18) (19) encephalitis (caused by viral agents); (19) (20) enteric <i>Escherichia coli</i> infection (<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7, other toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) <i>E. coli</i> , enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i> , enteroinv <i>E. coli</i> , enteroaggregative <i>E. coli</i> , enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> , or other pathogenic <i>E. submit clinical materials</i> ; (20) <i>Enterobacter sakazakii</i> in infants under one year of age. Subelinical materials; (21) giardiasis (<i>Giardia intestinalis</i>);	5.8	(13) (14) cryptosporidiosis (<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.). Submit clinical
(15) (16) dengue virus infection; (16) (17) Diphyllobothrium latum infection; (17) (18) ehrlichiosis (Ehrlichia spp.); (18) (19) encephalitis (caused by viral agents); (19) (20) enteric Escherichia coli infection (E. coli O157:H7, other toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) E. coli, enteropathogenic E. coli, enteroinv E. coli, enteroaggregative E. coli, enterotoxigenic E. coli, or other pathogenic E. Submit clinical materials; (20) Enterobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Sub elinical materials; (21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.9	materials;
(16) (17) Diphyllobothrium latum infection; (17) (18) ehrlichiosis (Ehrlichia spp.); (18) (19) encephalitis (caused by viral agents); (19) (20) enteric Escherichia coli infection (E. coli O157:H7, other toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) E. coli, enteropathogenic E. coli, enteroinversity E. coli, enteroaggregative E. coli, enterotoxigenic E. coli, or other pathogenic E. submit clinical materials; (20) Enterobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Sub elinical materials; (21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.10	(14) (15) cyclosporiasis (<i>Cyclospora</i> spp.). Submit clinical materials;
(17) (18) ehrlichiosis (Ehrlichia spp.); (18) (19) encephalitis (caused by viral agents); (19) (20) enteric Escherichia coli infection (E. coli O157:H7, other toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) E. coli, enteropathogenic E. coli, enteroinv E. coli, enteroaggregative E. coli, enterotoxigenic E. coli, or other pathogenic E. submit clinical materials; (20) Enterobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Sub elinical materials; (21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.11	(15) (16) dengue virus infection;
(18) (19) encephalitis (caused by viral agents); (19) (20) enteric Escherichia coli infection (E. coli O157:H7, other toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) E. coli, enteropathogenic E. coli, enteroinv E. coli, enteroaggregative E. coli, enterotoxigenic E. coli, or other pathogenic E. Submit clinical materials; (20) Enterobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Sub elinical materials; (21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.12	(16) (17) Diphyllobothrium latum infection;
(19) (20) enteric Escherichia coli infection (E. coli O157:H7, other toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) E. coli, enteropathogenic E. coli, enteroinvi E. coli, enteroaggregative E. coli, enterotoxigenic E. coli, or other pathogenic E. Submit clinical materials; (20) Enterobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Subside elinical materials; (21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.13	(17) (18) ehrlichiosis (Ehrlichia spp.);
toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) <i>E. coli</i> , enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i> , enteroiny <i>E. coli</i> , enteroaggregative <i>E. coli</i> , enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> , or other pathogenic <i>E.</i> Submit clinical materials; (20) <i>Enterobacter sakazakii</i> in infants under one year of age. Sub elinical materials; (21) giardiasis (<i>Giardia intestinalis</i>);	5.14	(18) (19) encephalitis (caused by viral agents);
E. coli, enteroaggregative E. coli, enterotoxigenic E. coli, or other pathogenic E. Submit clinical materials; (20) Enterobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Sub elinical materials; (21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.15	(19) (20) enteric Escherichia coli infection (E. coli O157:H7, other Shiga
Submit clinical materials; (20) Enterobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Sub clinical materials; (21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.16	toxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) E. coli, enteropathogenic E. coli, enteroinvasive
(20) Enterobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Sub elinical materials; (21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.17	E. coli, enteroaggregative E. coli, enterotoxigenic E. coli, or other pathogenic E. coli).
clinical materials; (21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.18	Submit clinical materials;
(21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);	5.19	(20) Enterobacter sakazakii in infants under one year of age. Submit
	5.20	elinical materials;
(22) gonorrhea (<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> infections);	5.21	(21) giardiasis (Giardia intestinalis);
	5.22	(22) gonorrhea (Neisseria gonorrhoeae infections);

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6.1	(23)	Haemophilus influenzae disease (all invasive disease). Submit clinical
6.2	materials;	
6.3	(24)	hantavirus infection;
6.4	(25)	hepatitis (all primary viral types including A, B, C, D, and E);
6.5	(26)	histoplasmosis (Histoplasma capsulatum);
6.6	(27)	human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, including acquired
6.7	immunodeficiency	syndrome (AIDS);
6.8	(28)	influenza (unusual case incidence, critical illness, or laboratory
6.9	confirmed cases).	Submit clinical materials;
6.10	(29)	Kawasaki disease;
6.11	(30)	Kingella spp. (invasive only). Submit clinical materials;
6.12	(31)	legionellosis (Legionella spp.). Submit clinical materials;
6.13	(32)	leprosy (Hansen's disease) (Mycobacterium leprae);
6.14	(33)	leptospirosis (Leptospira interrogans);
6.15	(34)	listeriosis (Listeria monocytogenes). Submit clinical materials;
6.16	(35)	Lyme disease (Borrelia burgdorferi and other Borrelia spp.);
6.17	(36)	malaria (Plasmodium spp.);
6.18	(37)	meningitis (caused by viral agents);
6.19	(38)	mumps. Submit clinical materials;
6.20	(39)	neonatal sepsis (bacteria isolated from a sterile site, excluding
6.21	coagulase-negative	Staphylococcus) less than seven days after birth. Submit clinical
6.22	materials;	
6.23	(40)	pertussis (Bordetella pertussis). Submit clinical materials;

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7.1	(41) psittacosis (Chlamydophila psittaci);
7.2	(42) retrovirus infections;
7.3	(43) salmonellosis, including typhoid (Salmonella spp.). Submit clinical
7.4	materials;
7.5	(44) shigellosis (Shigella spp.). Submit clinical materials;
7.6	(45) Spotted fever rickettsiosis (<i>Rickettsia</i> spp. infections, including Rocky
7.7	Mountain spotted fever);
7.8	(46) Staphylococcus aureus (only vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus
7.9	aureus (VISA), vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (VRSA), and death or
7.10	critical illness due to community-associated Staphylococcus aureus in a previously healthy
7.11	individual). Submit clinical materials;
7.12	(47) streptococcal disease (all invasive disease caused by Groups A
7.13	and B streptococci and S. pneumoniae [including urine antigen laboratory-confirmed
7.14	pneumonia]). Except for urine, submit clinical materials;
7.15	(48) syphilis (Treponema pallidum);
7.16	(49) tetanus (Clostridium tetani);
7.17	(50) toxic shock syndrome. Submit clinical materials;
7.18	(51) toxoplasmosis (Toxoplasma gondii);
7.19	(52) transmissible spongiform encephalopathy;
7.20	(53) trichinosis (Trichinella spiralis);
7.21	(54) tuberculosis (Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex) (pulmonary
7.22	or extrapulmonary sites of disease, including clinically diagnosed disease). Latent
7.23	tuberculosis infection is not reportable. Submit clinical materials;
7.24	(55) typhus (<i>Rickettsia</i> spp.);

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8.1	(56)	varicella (chicker	pox). Submit clinic	al materials-;	
8.2	(57)	Vibrio spp. Submi	t clinical materials;		
8.3	(58)	yellow fever;			
8.4	(59)	yersiniosis, enteri	c (<i>Yersinia</i> spp.). Su	ıbmit clinical mater	ials;
8.5	(60)	zika virus disease	e; and		
8.6	(61)	zoster (shingles) ((all cases <18 years	old; other unusual c	ase incidence
8.7	or complications regardless of age). Submit clinical materials.				
8.8	4605.7050 UNUSUAL CASE INCIDENCE.				
8.9		[For tex	at of subp 1, see M.	R.]	
8.10	Subp. 2. Une	xplained death o	r critical illness. A	n unexplained deatl	1 or
8.11	unexplained critica	ıl illness in a previ	ously healthy indivi	dual that may be ca	used by
8.12	an infectious agent	shall be reported	by the attending hea	lth care practitioner	r, medical
8.13	examiner or coron	er, or by the persor	having knowledge	about the death or	illness to
8.14	the commissioner	within one day.			
8.15		[For tex	at of subp 3, see M.	R.]	
8.16 8.17	4605.7060 CASE DISEASE ACQU		CASES, CARRIER THE STATE.	S, AND DEATHS	DUE TO
8.18	A health care	practitioner shall re	eport to the commiss	sioner cases, suspec	eted cases,
8.19	carriers, and deaths	s due to any infecti	ous disease that a he	ealth care practition	er determines
8.20	has been acquired	outside the state ar	nd that is considered	: :	
8.21	A. rare o	or unusual in Minn	esota; or		
8.22	B. a pub	lic health problem	in the geographic ar	rea of presumed acq	uisition.

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4605,7075	TUBERCUL	OSIS:	SPECIAL	REPORTING
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A health care practitioner or other person required to report under part 4605.7030 or Minnesota Statutes, section 144.4804, shall within one working day report to the commissioner of health the name, address, and essential facts of the case if the health care practitioner or other person required to report under part 4605.7030 or Minnesota Statutes, section 144.4804, has reason to believe that a person with active pulmonary tuberculosis:

- A. refuses treatment for active tuberculosis; or
- B. has not complied with prescribed therapy for active tuberculosis.

4605.7090 DISEASE REPORT INFORMATION.

Reports that are required under this chapter shall contain as much of the following information as is known:

- A. disease (whether a case, suspected case, carrier, or death);
- 9.13 B. date of first symptoms;
- 9.14 C. primary signs and symptoms;
- 9.15 D. patient:

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- 9.16 (1) name;
- 9.17 (2) birthdate;
- 9.18 (3) gender;
- 9.19 (4) ethnic and racial origin;
- 9.20 (5) residence address, city, county, and zip code;
- 9.21 (6) telephone number; and
- 9.22 (7) place of work, school, or child care;
- 9.23 E. date of report;

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F. health care practitioner name, address, and telephone number;

G. name of hospital (if any);

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- 10.3 H. name of person reporting (if not health care practitioner);
 - I. diagnostic laboratory findings and dates of tests;
- J. name and locating information of contacts (if any);
 - K. vaccination history for the disease reported;
 - L. pregnancy status and expected date of delivery, if the infection can be transmitted during pregnancy or delivery; and
 - M. other information pertinent to the case.

4605.7400 PREVENTION OF DISEASE SPREAD.

- Subpart 1. **Isolation.** The health care practitioner attending a case, suspected case, or carrier (or in the absence of a health care practitioner, the commissioner) shall make certain that isolation precautions are taken to prevent spread of disease to others.
- Subp. 2. **Report of noncompliance.** A health care practitioner shall report immediately to the commissioner the name, address, and other pertinent information for all cases, suspected cases, and carriers who refuse to comply with prescribed isolation precautions. The commissioner shall then seek injunctive relief under Minnesota Statutes, section 145.075, if the person represents a public health hazard.

4605.7700 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE; SPECIAL REPORTS.

The following special reports in items A to D shall be given by health care practitioners to the commissioner.

A. Notwithstanding any previous report, a health care practitioner who has reason to believe that a person having chlamydial infection, syphilis, gonorrhea, or

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chancroid has not completed therapy shall notify the commissioner immediately of that person's name, address, and other pertinent information.

- B. Notwithstanding any previous report, a health care practitioner who treats persons infected with chlamydial infection, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid shall ensure that contacts are treated or provide the names and addresses of contacts who may also be infected to the commissioner. If known, persons named as contacts to a person with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), shall be reported to the commissioner.
- C. Notwithstanding any previous report, a health care practitioner shall immediately report to the commissioner the name, address, and essential facts of the case for any person known to have or suspected of having chlamydial infection, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chancroid who refuses treatment.

[For text of item D, see M.R.]

4605.7900 OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

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[For text of subps 1 and 2, see M.R.]

Subp. 3. **Treatment.** A licensed health professional who is not a licensed health care practitioner but who is in charge of the care of a newborn infant shall immediately bring to the attention of a licensed health care practitioner every case in which symptoms of inflammation develop in one or both eyes of an infant in his or her care.

[For text of subp 4, see M.R.]

11.21 **REPEALER.** Minnesota Rules, parts 4605.7000, subparts 9 and 11; and 4605.7042, are repealed.