Report the following diseases/conditions, including suspected cases, to Epidemiology using the specified method and time frame.

- IMMEDIATELY by telephone.
- Within ONE (1) WORKING DAY of identification by phone, fax, mail, or CalREDIE Provider Portal.
- Within SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS of identification by phone, fax, mail or CalREDIE Provider Portal.
- IMMEDIATELY when two (2) or more cases or suspected cases of foodborne illness from separate households are suspected to have the same source of illness.

NOTE: Cases of reportable diseases that are suspected on clinical grounds should be reported prior to laboratory confirmation. Examples: tuberculosis, pertussis, measles.

- Anaplasmosis
- Anthrax, human or animal
- Babesiosis
- Botulism (infant, foodborne, wound, other)
- Brucellosis, human (all) or animal (except B. canis)
- Campylobacteriosis
- Candida Auris
- Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae – CRE
- Chancroid
- Chickenpox (varicella) (outbreaks, hospitalizations and deaths)
- Chikungunya virus infection
- Chlamydia trachomatis infections, including lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) [Laboratories only]
- Cholera
- Ciguatera fish poisoning
- Coccidioidomycosis
- Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) and other transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE)
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis
- Cysticercosis or taeniasis
- Dengue virus infection
- Diphtheria
- Domoic acid poisoning (amnesic shellfish poisoning)
- Ehrlichiosis
- Encephalitis–specify etiology (viral, bacterial, fungal, parasitic)
- Escherichia coli: shiga toxin producing (STEC) including E. coli O157
- Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase – ESBL
- Flavivirus infection of undetermined species
- Foodborne disease
- Giardiasis
- Gonococcal infections
- Haemophilus influenzae, invasive disease all serotypes (persons under 5 years of age)
- Hantavirus infections
- Hemolytic uremic syndrome
- Hepatitis A, acute infection
- Hepatitis B (specify acute case, chronic, or perinatal)
- Hepatitis C (specify acute case, chronic, or perinatal)
- Hepatitis D (Delta) (specify acute case or chronic)
- Hepatitis E, acute infection
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, any stage
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, progression to stage 3 (AIDS)
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) acute infection
- Influenza deaths (persons under 65 years of age)
- Influenza due to novel strains (human)
- Legionellosis
- Leprosy (Hansen’s disease)
- Leptospirosis
- Listeriosis
- Lyme disease
- Malaria
- Measles (Rubeola)
- Meningitis–specify etiology (viral, bacterial, fungal, parasitic)
- Meningococcal infections
- Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus – MRSA
- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)
- Mumps
- Outbreaks of any disease, including those not on this list
- Novel virus infection with pandemic potential
- Paralytic shellfish poisoning
- Paratyphoid Fever
- Pertussis (whooping cough)
- Plague, human or animal
- Pneumococcal disease, invasive, 0-18 years old (at the request of the local health officer)
- Poliovirus infection
- Psittacosis
- Q Fever
- Rabies, human or animal
- Relapsing fever
- Respiratory syncytial virus-associated (RSV) deaths in laboratory-confirmed cases less than 5 years of age
- Rickettsial diseases (non-Rocky Mountain spotted fever), including typhus and typhus-like illnesses
- Rocky Mountain spotted fever
- Rubella (German measles)
- Rubella syndrome, congenital
- Salmonellosis (other than typhoid fever)
- Scombroid fish poisoning
- Shiga toxin (detected in feces)
- Shigelllosis
- Smallpox (variola)
- Syphilis (all stages, including congenital)
- Tetanus
- Trichinosis
- Tuberculosis, including Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (including suspected cases)
- Tularemia, human or animal
- Typhoid fever, cases and carriers
- Unusual diseases
- Viral infections
- Viral hemorrhagic fevers, human or animal (e.g., Crimean-Congo, Ebola, Lassa, and Marburg viruses)
- West Nile virus infection
- Yellow fever
- Yersiniosis
- Zika virus infection