Florida Department of Health, Practitioner Disease Report Form



Complete the following information to notify the Florida Department of Health of a reportable disease or condition, as required by Chapter 64D-3, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. This can be filled in electronically.

| Patient Information | | Medical Information | |
|--|---|--|---|
| SSN: | | MRN: | |
| | | Date onset: | Date diagnosis: |
| First name: | | Died: ○ Yes ○ No ○ | - <u> </u> |
| - | | Hospitalized: () Yes () No () | |
| | | | |
| Parent name: | D. C. Van | Hospital name: | |
| Gender: O Male O Female | Pregnant: O Yes O No | Date admitted: | Date discharged: |
| O Unk | O Unk | Insurance: | |
| Birth date: | Death date: | Treated: ○ Yes ○ No ○ | Unk |
| Race: American Indian/Alas Asian/Pacific Islander | ~ | Specify | |
| O Black | O Unk | treatment: | |
| Ethnicity: O Hispanic | | | |
| Non-Hispanic Unk | | Laboratory (Yes (No (| Unk Attach laboratory result(s) if available. |
| Address: | | testing: | • |
| ZIP: County: | | Provider Information | |
| | | | |
| City: | State: | Physician: | |
| Home phone: | | Address: | |
| Other phone: | | City: | State: ZIP: |
| Emer. phone: | | Phone: | |
| Email: | | Email: | |
| Reportable Diseases and Conc | litions in Florida | Notify upon suspicion 24/7 by phone | Notify upon diagnosis 24/7 by phone |
| | | | n people ≥13 years old or the Pediatric HIV/AIDS Confidentia |
| | | health department for these forms (visit http://floridahea orted to the Agency for Health Care Administration in its in | alth.gov/chdepicontact to obtain CHD contact information). Appatient discharge data report pursuant to Chapter 59E-7 |
| FAC. Cancer notification should be directly to the Florida | | Il other notifications should be to the CHD where the pati | |
| Amebic encephalitis | ☐ Glanders | Melioidosis | Staphylococcal enterotoxin B poisoning |
| ■ Anthrax | Gonorrhea | Meningitis, bacterial or mycotic | Streptococcus pneumoniae invasive |
| Arsenic poisoning | ☐ Granuloma inguinale ☐ Haemophilus influenzae invasive disease | Meningococcal diseaseMercury poisoning | disease in child <6 years old ☐ Syphilis |
| ☐ Arboviral disease not listed here☐ Botulism, infant | in child <5 years old | Mumps | Syphilis in pregnant woman or neonate |
| Botulism, foodborne | Hansen's disease (leprosy) | Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning | ☐ Tetanus |
| Botulism, wound or unspecified | Hantavirus infection | 🕿 🔲 Pertussis | ☐ Trichinellosis (trichinosis) |
| ■ Brucellosis | Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) Hepatitis A | Pesticide-related illness and injury, acu | |
| California serogroup virus disease | Hepatitis B, C, D, E, and G | ╿ □ Plague | ☐ Tularemia |
| Campylobacteriosis | Hepatitis B surface antigen in pregnant | Poliomyelitis | Typhoid fever (Salmonella serotype Typhi) |
| Carbon monoxide poisoning | woman or child <2 years old | Psittacosis (ornithosis) | Typhus fever, epidemic |
| ☐ Chancroid | Herpes B virus, possible exposure | Q Fever | ☐ Vaccinia disease |
| ☐ Chikungunya fever | ☐ Herpes simplex virus (HSV) in infant <60 |) 🆀 🔲 Rabies, animal | Varicella (chickenpox) |
| 🔼 🔲 Chikungunya fever, locally acquired | days old | 🕿 🔲 Rabies, human | Venezuelan equine encephalitis |
| ☐ Chlamydia | ☐ HSV, anogenital in child <12 years old | Rabies, possible exposure | ☐ Vibriosis (infections of Vibrio species and) |
| Cholera (Vibrio cholerae type O1) | Human papillomavirus (HPV), laryngeal | Ricin toxin poisoning | closely related organisms, excluding |
| ☐ Ciquatera fish poisoning | papillomas or recurrent respiratory | Rocky Mountain spotted fever or other | Vibrio cholerae type O1) |
| Conjunctivitis in neonate <14 days old | papillomatosis in child <6 years old | spotted fever rickettsiosis | virai nemorrnagic fevers |
| Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) | ☐ HPV, anogenital papillomas in child <12 | 2 Rubella | West Nile virus disease |
| _ | years old | St. Louis encephalitis | Yellow fever |
| Cryptosporidiosis | Influenza A, novel or pandemic strains | — Calmanallasia | Outbreaks of any disease, any case, |
| Cyclosporiasis | Influenza-associated pediatric mortality | Saxitoxin poisoning (paralytic shellfish | cluster of cases, or exposure to an |
| Dengue fever | in child <18 years old ☐ Lead poisoning | poisoning) | infectious or non-infectious disease, condition, or agent found in the general |
| Dengue fever, locally acquired | Legionellosis | Severe acute respiratory disease | community or any defined setting (e.g., |
| Diphtheria | _ - | syndrome associated with coronavirus | |
| Eastern equine encephalitis | Leptospirosis | infection | listed above that is of urgent public |
| Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis | Listeriosis | Shigellosis | health significance. Please specify: |
| Escherichia coli infection, Shiga toxin- | Lyme disease | | |
| producing | Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) | Staphylococcus aureus infection, | |
| Giardiasis, acute | Malaria | intermediate or full resistance to | |
| Comments | Measles (rubeola) | vancomycin (VISA, VRSA) | |
| | | | |