COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RULE REQUIREMENTS

This document provides an overview of the regulations and requirements specified in R386-702, The Utah Communicable Disease Rule. It is not intended to replace a thorough reading of R386-702, which can be accessed at [https://rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r386/r386-702.htm](https://rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r386/r386-702.htm).

Reportable Events

The Communicable Disease Rule identifies what events are reportable to public health. Laboratory testing results are often the first indication of a reportable event, and the Utah Department of Health has supplemental reporting specifications to help reporters identify specific laboratory tests that meet the criteria for being reportable through R386-702. Those documents can be accessed in the Information for Reporters section at [http://health.utah.gov/epi/reporting](http://health.utah.gov/epi/reporting).

Entities Required to Report

Anyone with knowledge of a reportable condition is required to report to public health, although most reporting comes from healthcare facilities and laboratories.

Health care entities may designate a single person or group of persons to oversee reporting on behalf of their health care providers or medical laboratories, as long as reporting complies with all requirements in The Communicable Disease Rule. Health care entities choosing to report via Electronic Laboratory Reporting (ELR) should be aware that several reportable conditions are typically identified through a clinical diagnosis, without accompanying laboratory testing. Entities must still identify and report these cases; therefore, solely reporting through ELR is not likely to fulfill all reporting requirements.

When more than one entity is involved in the processing of a clinical specimen (receiving, forwarding, or analyzing); or the diagnosis, treatment, or care of a case; all entities involved are required to report; even when diagnosis or testing is done outside of Utah. For example, if a clinician collects a sample and sends it to a reference laboratory, and that laboratory sends the test to another laboratory, the clinician and both laboratories have a responsibility to report to public health. Laboratories are expected to report all tests, whether they were performed in house or by a reference laboratory, that indicate a reportable event.

Reporting Timeframes

Electronic reporters must report laboratory results within 24 hours of finalization. Manual reporters must report immediately notifiable conditions within 24 hours of identification and standard notifiable conditions within three business days of identification.
Required Information

The following information is required to be sent with disease reports, if known:

- Patient information:
  - Full name;
  - Date of birth;
  - Address, including street address, city, state, and zip code;
  - Telephone number;
  - Gender;
  - Race and ethnicity;
  - Date of onset;
  - Hospitalization status; and
  - Pregnancy status and estimated due date.

- Diagnostic information:
  - Name of the diagnostic facility;
  - Address, including street address, city, state, and zip code, of the diagnostic facility;
  - Telephone number of the diagnostic facility;
  - Full name of the ordering or diagnosing health care provider;
  - Address, including street address, city, state, and zip code, of the ordering or diagnosing health care provider; and
  - Telephone number of the ordering or diagnosing health care provider.

- Reporter information:
  - Full name of the person reporting;
  - Name of the facility reporting; and
  - Telephone number of the person or facility reporting.

- Laboratory testing information:
  - Name of the laboratory performing the test;
  - The laboratory's name for, or description of, the test;
  - Specimen source;
  - Specimen collection date;
  - Testing results;
  - Test reference range; and
  - Test status (e.g. preliminary, final, amended and/or corrected).

Supplemental Information

In order to appropriately investigate a case, public health may require additional records. This includes, but is not limited to, medical records, additional laboratory testing results, treatment and vaccination history, clinical material, or contact information for cases, suspect cases, or persons potentially exposed. The Communicable Disease Rule requires entities to provide public health with all supplemental records that are requested.