

CHAPTER 377

(House Bill 119)

AN ACT concerning

Health – Laboratory Examination Reports – Invasive Diseases

FOR the purpose of adding certain invasive diseases to the list of invasive diseases that a medical laboratory director must report to a certain county health officer; requiring the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to provide a certain report to certain committees of the General Assembly on or before a certain date; providing for the termination of this Act; and generally relating to reportable invasive diseases by laboratories.

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,
Article – Health – General
Section 18–205(a) and (b)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2005 Replacement Volume and 2006 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
Article – Health – General
Section 18–205(c)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2005 Replacement Volume and 2006 Supplement)

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

Article – Health – General

18–205.

(a) In this section, “invasive disease” means a disease in which an organism is detected in a specimen taken from a normally sterile body site.

(b) (1) The director of a medical laboratory located in this State shall submit a report to the health officer for the county where the laboratory is located within 48 hours after an examination of a human specimen shows evidence of any disease or condition listed in subsection (c) of this section.

(2) The director of a medical laboratory located outside of this State that performs a medical laboratory test on a human specimen acquired from a person in this State shall submit a report to the Secretary within 48 hours after an examination of that specimen shows evidence of any disease or condition listed in subsection (c) of this section.

(c) The diseases or conditions reportable by a medical laboratory director under this section are:

- (1) Amoebiasis.
- (2) ANAPLASMOSIS.**
- ~~[(2)]~~ **(3)** Anthrax.
- ~~[(3)]~~ **(4)** Arbovirus infection (all types).
- (5) BABESIOSIS.**
- ~~[(4)]~~ **(6)** Bacteremia in newborns.
- ~~(7)~~ ~~**BARTONELLOSIS.**~~
- ~~[(5)]~~ ~~(8)~~ **(7)** Botulism.
- ~~[(6)]~~ ~~(9)~~ **(8)** Brucellosis.
- ~~[(7)]~~ ~~(10)~~ **(9)** Campylobacter infection.
- ~~[(8)]~~ ~~(11)~~ **(10)** CD 4+ count, if less than 200/MM3.
- ~~[(9)]~~ ~~(12)~~ **(11)** Chlamydia infection.
- ~~[(10)]~~ ~~(13)~~ **(12)** Cholera.
- ~~[(11)]~~ ~~(14)~~ **(13)** Coccidioidomycosis.
- ~~[(12)]~~ ~~(15)~~ **(14)** Creutzfeldt–Jakob Disease.
- ~~[(13)]~~ ~~(16)~~ **(15)** Cryptosporidiosis.

- [(14)] ~~(17)~~ (16) Cyclosporiasis.
- [(15)] ~~(18)~~ (17) Dengue fever.
- [(16)] ~~(19)~~ (18) Diphtheria.
- [(17)] ~~(20)~~ (19) Ehrlichiosis.
- [(18)] ~~(21)~~ (20) Encephalitis, infectious.
- [(19)] ~~(22)~~ (21) E. Coli 0157:H7 infection.
- [(20)] ~~(23)~~ (22) Giardiasis.
- [(21)] ~~(24)~~ (23) Gonorrhoea.
- [(22)] ~~(25)~~ (24) Haemophilus influenzae, invasive disease.
- [(23)] ~~(26)~~ (25) Hansen disease (leprosy).
- [(24)] ~~(27)~~ (26) Hantavirus infection.
- [(25)] ~~(28)~~ (27) Hepatitis, viral, types A, B, C, and other types.
- [(26)] ~~(29)~~ (28) Human immunodeficiency virus infection.
- [(27)] ~~(30)~~ (29) Isosporiasis.
- [(28)] ~~(31)~~ (30) Legionellosis.
- [(29)] ~~(32)~~ (31) Leptospirosis.
- [(30)] ~~(33)~~ (32) Listeriosis.
- [(31)] ~~(34)~~ (33) Lyme disease.
- [(32)] ~~(35)~~ (34) Malaria.
- [(33)] ~~(36)~~ (35) Measles.

- [(34)] ~~(37)~~ (36) Meningococcal invasive disease.
- [(35)] ~~(38)~~ (37) Meningitis, infectious.
- [(36)] ~~(39)~~ (38) Microsporidiosis.
- [(37)] ~~(40)~~ (39) Mumps.
- [(38)] ~~(41)~~ (40) Pertussis.
- [(39)] ~~(42)~~ (41) Pesticide related illness.
- [(40)] ~~(43)~~ (42) Plague.
- [(41)] ~~(44)~~ (43) Poliomyelitis.
- [(42)] ~~(45)~~ (44) Psittacosis.
- [(43)] ~~(46)~~ (45) Q fever.
- [(44)] ~~(47)~~ (46) Rabies.
- [(45)] ~~(48)~~ (47) Ricin toxin.
- [(46)] ~~(49)~~ (48) Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
- [(47)] ~~(50)~~ (49) Rubella and congenital rubella syndrome.
- [(48)] ~~(51)~~ (50) Salmonellosis (nontyphoid fever types).
- [(49)] ~~(52)~~ (51) Severe acute respiratory syndrome.
- [(50)] ~~(53)~~ (52) Shiga-like toxin production.
- [(51)] ~~(54)~~ (53) Shigellosis.
- [(52)] ~~(55)~~ (54) Smallpox and other orthopox viruses.
- ~~(56) SOUTHERN TICK ASSOCIATED RASH ILLNESS.~~

- [(53)] ~~(57)~~ (55) Staphylococcal enterotoxin.
- [(54)] ~~(58)~~ (56) Streptococcal invasive disease, group A.
- [(55)] ~~(59)~~ (57) Streptococcal invasive disease, group B.
- [(56)] ~~(60)~~ (58) Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive disease.
- [(57)] ~~(61)~~ (59) Syphilis.
- [(58)] ~~(62)~~ (60) Trichinosis.
- [(59)] ~~(63)~~ (61) Tuberculosis.
- [(60)] ~~(64)~~ (62) Tularemia.
- [(61)] ~~(65)~~ (63) Typhoid fever.
- [(62)] ~~(66)~~ (64) Varicella (chickenpox), fatal cases only.
- [(63)] ~~(67)~~ (65) Vibriosis, noncholera.
- [(64)] ~~(68)~~ (66) Viral hemorrhagic fevers (all types).
- [(65)] ~~(69)~~ (67) Yellow fever.
- [(66)] ~~(70)~~ (68) Yersiniosis.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That:

(a) the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene shall pursue epidemiologic follow-up and laboratory confirmation of anaplasmosis and babesiosis; and

(b) on or before January 1, 2010, the Department shall report to the House Health and Government Operations Committee and the Senate Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs Committee, in accordance with § 2-1246 of the State Government Article, on the continued need to monitor and require the reporting of anaplasmosis and babesiosis.

SECTION ~~2~~ 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 2007. It shall remain effective for a period of 3 years and, at the end of September 30, 2010, with no further action required by the General Assembly, this Act shall be abrogated and of no further force and effect.

Approved by the Governor, May 8, 2007.