

Health Requirements and Services Communicable Diseases

Reports

The Principal shall report to the local health authority or to the Utah Department of Health those students attending school who are suspected of having a reportable disease or condition, as defined by state law and the Utah Department of Health.

[Utah Code § 26-6-6 \(2008\)](#)

[Utah Admin. Rules R386-702-4 \(December 15, 2014\)](#)

Exclusion

The Principal, at the direction of local health officers, an official of the State Department of Health, or the county attorney, shall exclude from attendance any student suffering from a reportable disease, as defined by the Utah Department of Health, until directed otherwise by the same officials.

[Utah Code § 26-6-4 \(2006\)](#)

[Utah Admin. Rules R386-702-4 \(December 15, 2014\)](#)

Re-Admittance

Students excluded for reason of communicable disease shall be readmitted as determined by the local or state health authority or county attorney.

[Utah Code § 26-6-4 \(2006\)](#)

[Utah Admin. Rules R386-702-4 \(December 15, 2014\)](#)

Communicable Disease Report

The following diseases are to be reported in writing to the Utah Department of Health or to the local health department. Those diseases followed by an asterisk (*) must be reported by telephone immediately upon discovery, as well as in writing. Each report should include the name of the student afflicted, age, sex, address, date of onset, and such other information as prescribed by the State Department of Health. If available, the report form supplied by the Department of Health should be used.

[Utah Admin. Rules R386-702-3 \(December 15, 2014\)](#)

Diseases to be reported:

- 1) Acinetobacter species with resistance or intermediate resistance to carbapenems (specifically, meropenem and imipenem) from any anatomical site
- 2) AIDS-Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- 3) Adverse event resulting after smallpox vaccination
- 4) Amebiasis (amebic dysentery)

- 5) Anaplasmosis
- 6) Arbovirus infection, including Saint Louis encephalitis and West Nile virus infection
- 7) Anthrax (*)
- 8) Babesiosis
- 9) Botulism (*)
- 10) Brucellosis (undulant fever)
- 11) Campylobacteriosis
- 12) Chickenpox
- 13) Chlamydia trachomatis infection
- 14) Cholera (*)
- 15) Coccidioidomycosis
- 16) Colorado tick fever
- 17) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and other transmissible human spongiform encephalopathies
- 18) Cryptosporidiosis
- 19) Cyclospora infection
- 20) Dengue fever
- 21) Diphtheria (*)
- 22) Echinococcosis
- 23) Ehrlichiosis, human granulocytic, human monocytic, or unspecified
- 24) Encephalitis (post-infectious, arthropod-borne and unspecified)
- 25) Escherichia coli with resistance or intermediate resistance to carbapenems (meropenem, ertapenem, and imipenem) from any site Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) infection
- 26) Giardiasis
- 27) Haemophilus influenzae, invasive disease (*)
- 28) Hansen Disease (Leprosy)
- 29) Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome
- 30) Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome, postdiarrheal
- 31) Hepatitis A (*)
- 32) Hepatitis B, acute, chronic, and perinatal

- 33) Hepatitis C, acute and chronic infection
- 34) Hepatitis, other viral
- 35) Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection. Reporting requirements are listed in R388-803.
- 36) Hydatidosis (echinococcosis)
- 37) Influenza-associated hospitalization
- 38) Influenza-associated death if the individual was less than 18 years of age
- 39) Klebsiella species with resistance or intermediate resistance to carbapenems (meropenem, ertapenem, and imipenem) from any site
- 40) Legionellosis
- 41) Leptospirosis (Weills disease and other leptospiral infections)
- 42) Listeriosis
- 43) Lyme Disease
- 44) Malaria
- 45) Measles (*)
- 46) Meningitis (aseptic, bacterial, fungal, parasitic, protozoan, and viral)
- 47) Meningococcal Disease (*)
- 48) Mumps
- 49) Mycobacteria other than tuberculosis
- 50) Norovirus, outbreaks only
- 51) Pertussis (*) (whooping cough)
- 52) Plague (*)
- 53) Poliomyelitis (*) (paralytic and nonparalytic)
- 54) Psittacosis (ornithosis)
- 55) Q Fever
- 56) Rabies (*) (human and animal)
- 57) Relapsing fever (*) (tick-borne and louse-borne)
- 58) Rubella (*), including congenital syndrome
- 59) Salmonellosis
- 60) Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) (*)
- 61) Shigellosis

- 62) Smallpox (*)
- 63) Spotted fever rickettsioses (including Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever)
- 64) Staphylococcus aureus with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin isolated from any site
- 65) Streptococcal disease, invasive, including Streptococcus pneumoniae and Groups A, B, C, and G streptococci isolated from a normally sterile site
- 66) Tetanus (*)
- 67) Toxic shock syndrome, staphylococcal or streptococcal
- 68) Trichinellosis
- 69) Tuberculosis (*) (special measures for the control of tuberculosis are listed in R388-804)
- 70) Tularemia (*)
- 71) Typhoid (*) (cases and carriers)
- 72) Venereal diseases:
 - a) Chancroid
 - b) Gonorrhea (sexually transmitted and ophthalmia neonatorum)
 - c) Syphilis (all stages and congenital)
- 73) Vibriosis
- 74) Viral hemorrhagic fever (*)
- 75) Yellow Fever (*)

Any outbreak or epidemic, including suspected or confirmed outbreaks of food-borne or water-borne disease. Any unusual occurrence of infectious or communicable disease or any unusual or increased occurrence of any illness that may indicate an outbreak, epidemic, bioterrorism event, or public health hazard, including any newly recognized, emergent or re-emergent disease or disease producing agent, including newly identified multi-drug resistant bacteria.

[Utah Code § 26-6-7 \(1996\)](#)

[Utah Admin. Rules R386-702-3 \(December 15, 2014\)](#)

All reports made by school personnel are confidential, but full assistance shall be given to attending physicians or public health workers.

[Utah Admin. Rules R386-702-4\(10\) \(December 15, 2014\)](#)