

Quick Guide for Reporting Outbreaks of Communicable Diseases in the K-12 and Early Childcare and Education Programs Setting

Individuals who attend or work in a K-12 School or Early Childcare Education (ECE) program are exposed to many germs. To prevent illness and mitigate transmission of germs, K-12 and ECE programs need to have clear health policies, stay up-to-date on information, and be transparent in communication with staff, families, and children.

The purpose of this packet is to provide education and resources for Butler County K-12 Schools and ECE Programs to prevent illness and outbreaks.

What is an outbreak?

Institutional outbreaks are two or more cases of a similar illness with a common exposure at an institution (e.g. child care program, daycare center, school, etc.), do not share a household, and are not considered a food-borne or waterborne disease outbreak. **K-12 and ECE programs are required to report outbreaks.**

Common outbreaks that can occur in the K-12 and ECE settings are:

- Hand, Foot, and Mouth
- Respiratory illnesses such as COVID-19, Influenza, & RSV
- Lice
- Conjunctivitis
- Pertussis
- Diarrheal illnesses

Outbreaks need to be reported to the local health department by the end of the next business day.

Why should the facility alert public health of outbreaks?

The mission of public health is to prevent disease and injury, promote health and wellness, protect the environment, and achieve health equity. The main goal in reporting outbreaks and reportable diseases is to keep students and staff healthy. Often times the facility has an information and time advantage over public health that allows the facility to institute public health interventions immediately, or to notify public health for additional measures.

Additionally, the Ohio Revised Code states that any individual having knowledge of a person suffering from a disease suspected of being communicable should report the disease to the local health department.

How do I notify the local health department of a reportable disease or outbreak?

There are three health departments in Butler County. To find which health department your facility should report to, please go to <https://odh.ohio.gov/find-local-health-districts> or type in "ODH Find my LHD" into a web browser.

Butler County General Health District main line: 513-863-1770
City of Hamilton Health Department main line: 513-785-7080
City of Middletown Health Department main line: 513-425-1818



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The Butler County General Health District is happy to offer public health and communicable disease presentations throughout the county tailored to specific age groups.

Example of presentations (not an extensive list and not applicable for all age groups):

- Handwashing
- Personal hygiene
- Food safety
- Importance of physical activity
- Importance of sleep
- Mental health
- Common respiratory viruses and prevention
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Dangers of vaping

If your school, classroom, or childcare program would be interested in a presentation by one of our Infection Control Nurses, please email McNabbJA@butlercountyohio.org for more information.

Know Your ABCs: A Quick Guide to Reportable Infectious Diseases in Ohio

From the Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701-3; Effective August 1, 2019

Class A:

Diseases of major public health concern because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread – report immediately via telephone upon recognition that a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result exists.

- Anthrax
- Botulism, foodborne
- Cholera
- Diphtheria
- Influenza A – novel virus infection
- Measles
- Meningococcal disease
- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)
- Plague
- Rabies, human
- Rubella (not congenital)
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
- Smallpox
- Tularemia
- Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF), including Ebola virus disease, Lassa fever, Marburg hemorrhagic fever, and Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever

Any unexpected pattern of cases, suspected cases, deaths or increased incidence of any other disease of major public health concern, because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread, which may indicate a newly recognized infectious agent, outbreak, epidemic, related public health hazard or act of bioterrorism.

Class B:

Disease of public health concern needing timely response because of potential for epidemic spread – report by the end of the next business day after the existence of a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result is known.

- Amebiasis
- Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease:
 - Chikungunya virus infection
 - Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease
 - LaCrosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease)
 - Powassan virus disease
 - St. Louis encephalitis virus disease
 - West Nile virus infection
 - Western equine encephalitis virus disease
 - Yellow fever
 - Zika virus infection
 - Other arthropod-borne diseases
- Babesiosis
- Botulism
 - infant
 - wound
- Brucellosis
- Campylobacteriosis
- *Candida auris*
- Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CP-CRE)
 - CP-CRE *Enterobacter* spp.
 - CP-CRE *Escherichia coli*
 - CP-CRE *Klebsiella* spp.
 - CP-CRE other
- Chancroid
- *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections
- Coccidioidomycosis
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis
- Dengue
- *E. coli* O157:H7 and Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)
- Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis
- Giardiasis
- Gonorrhea (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*)
- *Haemophilus influenzae* (invasive disease)
- Hantavirus
- Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B (non-perinatal)
- Hepatitis B (perinatal)
- Hepatitis C (non-perinatal)
- Hepatitis C (perinatal)
- Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis)
- Hepatitis E
- Influenza-associated hospitalization
- Influenza-associated pediatric mortality
- Legionnaires' disease
- Leprosy (Hansen disease)
- Leptospirosis
- Listeriosis
- Lyme disease
- Malaria
- Meningitis:
 - Aseptic (viral)
 - Bacterial
- Mumps
- Pertussis
- Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases)
- Psittacosis
- Q fever
- Rubella (congenital)
- *Salmonella* Paratyphi infection
- *Salmonella* Typhi infection (typhoid fever)
- Salmonellosis
- Shigellosis
- Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)
- *Staphylococcus aureus*, with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA)
- Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS)
- Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn
- Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS)
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease (ISP)
- Syphilis
- Tetanus
- Toxic shock syndrome (TSS)
- Trichinellosis
- Tuberculosis (TB), including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)
- Varicella
- Vibriosis
- Yersiniosis

Class C:

Report an outbreak, unusual incident or epidemic of other diseases (e.g. histoplasmosis, pediculosis, scabies, staphylococcal infections) by the end of the next business day.

Outbreaks:

- Community
- Foodborne
- Healthcare-associated
- Institutional
- Waterborne
- Zoonotic

NOTE:

Cases of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), AIDS-related conditions, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, perinatal exposure to HIV, all CD4 T-lymphocyte counts and all tests used to diagnose HIV must be reported on forms and in a manner prescribed by the Director.



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Know Your ABCs (Alphabetical Order)

Effective August 1, 2019

Name	Class
Amebiasis	B
Anthrax	A
Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease	B
Babesiosis	B
Botulism, foodborne	A
Botulism, infant	B
Botulism, wound	B
Brucellosis	B
Campylobacteriosis	B
<i>Candida auris</i>	B
Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CP-CRE)	B
Chancroid	B
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections	B
Chikungunya	B
Cholera	A
Coccidioidomycosis	B
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)	B
Cryptosporidiosis	B
Cyclosporiasis	B
Dengue	B
Diphtheria	A
<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 and Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC)	B
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease	B
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	B
Giardiasis	B
Gonorrhea (<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>)	B
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (invasive disease)	B
Hantavirus	B
Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)	B
Hepatitis A	B
Hepatitis B (non-perinatal)	B
Hepatitis B (perinatal)	B
Hepatitis C (non-perinatal)	B
Hepatitis C (perinatal)	B
Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis)	B
Hepatitis E	B
Influenza A – novel virus	A
Influenza-associated hospitalization	B
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality	B
LaCrosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease)	B
Legionnaires' disease	B
Leprosy (Hansen disease)	B
Leptospirosis	B
Listeriosis	B
Lyme disease	B
Malaria	B

Name	Class
Measles	A
Meningitis, aseptic (viral)	B
Meningitis, bacterial	B
Meningococcal disease	A
MERS	A
Mumps	B
Other arthropod-borne diseases	B
Outbreaks: community, foodborne, healthcare-associated, institutional, waterborne, zoonotic	C
Pertussis	B
Plague	A
Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases)	B
Powassan virus disease	B
Psittacosis	B
Q fever	B
Rabies, human	A
Rubella (congenital)	B
Rubella (not congenital)	A
<i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi infection	B
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhi infection (typhoid fever)	B
Salmonellosis	B
Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	A
Shigellosis	B
Smallpox	A
Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)	B
St. Louis encephalitis virus disease	B
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA)	B
Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS)	B
Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn	B
Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS)	B
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive disease (ISP)	B
Syphilis	B
Tetanus	B
Toxic shock syndrome	B
Trichinellosis	B
Tuberculosis (TB), including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)	B
Tularemia	A
Varicella	B
Vibriosis	B
Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF)	A
West Nile virus infection	B
Western equine encephalitis virus disease	B
Yellow fever	B
Yersiniosis	B
Zika virus infection	B



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COVID-19

COVID-19 is a Class B reportable disease in Ohio. Confirmed and probable cases of COVID-19 should be reported to the local health district in which the person resides by the end of the next business day.

What is it?

COVID-19 is a virus that can cause respiratory symptoms and can easily be spread. Most people who contact the virus have mild symptoms, but some people can become severely ill.

How does it spread?

COVID-19 primarily spreads person-to-person by respiratory droplets. The virus can be spread even when someone is not having symptoms.

How long until symptoms appear?

2-14 days after exposure.

What are possible symptoms?

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Fatigue
- Sore throat
- Nausea or vomiting

What are emergency warning signs for COVID-19?

- Trouble breathing
- Shortness of breath
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion

If you or a child experience any of these symptoms, please dial 911 or go to the nearest emergency room.

I tested positive for COVID-19. How long do I need to stay home for?

An individual should isolate at home for at least 5 days from symptom onset, or if no symptoms, from positive test date. If the individual is fever free for more than 24 hours (without the use of fever reducing medicines) and other symptoms are improving, they can return to normal activities on day 6 as long as they agree to wear a mask, consistently and correctly, through day 10.

The CDC has an Isolation and Exposure Calculator, please visit [Isolation and Precautions for People with COVID-19 | CDC](#) for more information.

I was exposed to COVID-19. What should I do?

If you were exposed to COVID-19, regardless of vaccination status, you should start wearing a well-fitting mask as soon as you find out you were exposed. Day 0 is the last day you were exposed to the individual. For 10 days after last known exposure, you should watch for symptoms, and take extra precautions around people who are more likely to get very sick from COVID-19. On day 6 after last exposure, it is recommended you take a COVID-19 test. If it is positive, you should isolate. If it is negative, you should continue to monitor for symptoms and wear a mask through day 10.

Please visit the CDC's website for more information: [What to Do If You Were Exposed to COVID-19 | CDC](#)

How do we limit its spread?

- Stay up-to-date with COVID-19 vaccines.
- Stay home if you are sick.
- Avoid contact with people who have suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
- Wear a mask if you were exposed, and test on or after day 6 of last exposure.

For more prevention actions, please visit: [How to Protect Yourself and Others | CDC](#)

When should I make a report to the health department?

COVID-19 is a Class B reportable disease.

Confirmed and probable cases of COVID-19 should be reported by the end of the next business day to the local health district in which the person resides (or the local health district wherein the person is being medically evaluated if the person's residence is unknown or not in Ohio).

Reports shall be by:

- The physician or other healthcare provider in attendance of a known or suspected case;
- A person in charge of a hospital, clinic, or other institution providing care, treatment, or having knowledge of a reportable confirmed or probable case pursuant to Ohio Adm. Code 3701-3-03;
- Any individual having knowledge of a person suffering from COVID-19.

An outbreak of COVID-19 in the K-12 or ECE setting is generally defined as two or more cases of COVID-19 who are epidemiologically linked, do not share a household, and are not close contacts of each other in another setting. Outbreaks of COVID-19 are to be reported by the end of the next business day to the local health department.

There are three health departments in Butler County. To find which health department your facility should report to, please go to <https://odh.ohio.gov/find-local-health-districts> or type in "ODH Find my LHD" into a web browser.

Butler County has a COVID-19 Self-Report Survey. To report a positive COVID-19 test, scan the QR Code:





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Shigellosis

What is it?

Shigella are bacteria that can easily spread from person-to-person, and it only takes a small amount of the bacteria to make someone sick.

How long until symptoms appear?

Usually 12 hours to 4 days after exposure.

What are the symptoms?

- Diarrhea
- Fever
- Stomach pains
- Sometimes vomiting and nausea

How does it spread?

- Person-to-person, especially if someone does not wash their hands well after using the restroom.
- Eating contaminated foods that are raw or not cooked properly.
- Swimming in contaminated water, such as lakes and pools.

How long does the child need to stay home?

A child can return to the ECE program after diarrhea has ceased and after two consecutive follow-up stool specimens are negative for Shigella. The health department can help with testing if needed.

How do we limit its spread?

- Wash hands often, especially after changing a diaper, after going to the bathroom, and before preparing and eating food.
- Avoid swallowing water from ponds, lakes and swimming pools.

When should I make a report to the health department?

Notify the health department by the end of the **next business day**.

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E. Coli

What is it?

E. coli are bacteria and there are many different types. Most do not cause sickness and are actually important for healthy digestion; however, some E. coli can cause illness.

How long until symptoms appear?

Usually 3 - 4 days after exposure, but can be 2 - 10 days after exposure.

What are the symptoms?

- Diarrhea
- Stomach pains
- Vomiting and nausea

Symptoms can vary depending on the specific type of E. coli.

How does it spread?

- Eating contaminated foods that are not cooked properly, especially ground beef.
- Person-to-person if someone does not wash their hands well after using the restroom.
- Not washing hands after touching or petting animals.

How long does the child need to stay home?

This will depend on the specific type of E. coli.

E. coli, Shiga Toxin-Producing: A child can return to the ECE program after diarrhea has ceased and after two consecutive follow-up stool specimens are negative for E. coli, Shiga Toxin-Producing. The health department can help with testing if needed.

Most other E. coli's: A child can return to the ECE program after their diarrhea has stopped.

How do we limit its spread?

- Wash hands often, especially after going to the bathroom, changing a diaper, and before preparing and eating food.
- Cook meats thoroughly.
- Wash fruits and vegetables well under clean water.

When should I make a report to the health department?

E. coli, Shiga Toxin-producing is a reportable disease. Other types of E. coli are not. However, if there are two or more cases associated with the facility, notify the health department by the end of the **next business day**.

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Norovirus

What is it?

A very contagious virus that causes diarrhea and vomiting. It is commonly referred to as, the 'Winter Vomiting Bug'.

How long until symptoms appear?

12-48 hours after exposure.

What are the symptoms?

- Diarrhea
- Nausea and/or vomiting
- Stomach Pain
- Fever
- Headache and/or body aches

The most common complication of Norovirus is dehydration.

How does it spread?

Norovirus can spread person-to-person, or by eating contaminated food.

- Poor hand hygiene, such as not washing hands before making, eating, or serving food.
- Touching contaminated objects.
- Sharing food or eating utensils.
- Eating contaminated food with the virus.

How long does the child need to stay home?

The CDC recommends children stay home until 48 hours after their symptoms have stopped.

How do we limit its spread?

- Wash hands often, especially after going to the bathroom, changing a diaper, before preparing and eating food.
- Clean frequently touched items, such as toys, doorknobs, and tables.

When should I make a report to the health department?

If more than one child has symptoms at the same time, notify the health department by the end of the **next business day**.

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Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD)

What is it?

A common infection in young children caused by a virus. Although there is no treatment for HFMD, children can take symptom-relieving medicine.

How long until symptoms appear?

3 to 6 days after exposure.

What are the symptoms?

- A skin rash, usually on the palms, soles, and around the mouth. Most of the time, it is not itchy, and later becomes blisters, then scabs.
- Flu-like symptoms, like fever and sore throat.
- Little sores in the mouth.



How does it spread?

- Sneezing, coughing, or talking.
- Touching contaminated objects.
- Not washing hands before making or serving food.

How long does the child need to stay home?

The child does not need to be excluded from the ECE program unless; they have a fever, are not well enough to attend, or the ECE provider feels that he/she cannot take care of the child without compromising care for the other children in the class.

Exclusion from the ECE program will not reduce the spread of HFMD because individuals can spread the virus even if they have no symptoms and the virus may be present in the stool for weeks after the symptoms are gone.

How do we limit its spread?

- Have staff and children wash hands often.
- Clean frequently touched items, such as toys, doorknobs, and tables.

When should I make a report to the health department?

If more than one child is ill at the same time, notify the health department by the end of the **next business day**.

There are three health departments in Butler County. To find which health department your facility should report to, please go to <https://odh.ohio.gov/find-local-health-districts> or type in "ODH Find my LHD" into a web browser.



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Measles

What is it?

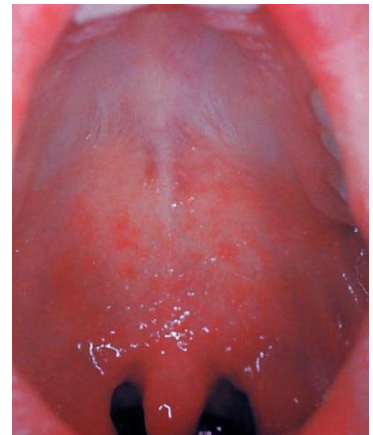
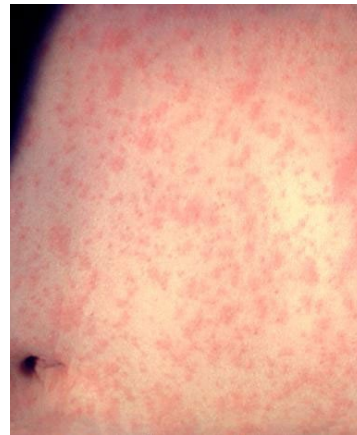
Measles is a very contagious and potentially deadly viral infection. While uncommon, measles has been making a comeback among unvaccinated children.

How long until symptoms appear?

Usually 14 days after exposure.

What are the symptoms?

- Red, blotchy rash all over the body.
- Very high fever (103-105°F).
- Runny nose, red eyes, and cough.
- Small red or white spots inside the mouth.



How does it spread?

- Through the air, such as sneezing, coughing, or talking.
- Touching contaminated objects.

Measles is very contagious.

How long does the child need to stay home?

Per Ohio Law, the child needs to isolate at home for four days after the rash appears. They can return to your ECE the following day if they have no other symptoms.

How do we limit its spread?

- Recommend vaccination to the parents/guardians of unvaccinated children.

When should I make a report to the health department?

Notify the health department **immediately by phone**. Measles is a Class A reportable disease. To notify us during normal business hours (8:00am – 4:00pm weekdays) please call (513)863-1770. If it is after hours and you have a Class A communicable disease or public health emergency to report, please call 877-774-4636.

There are three health departments in Butler County. To find which jurisdiction your facility is located in, please go to GetMyLHD (ohio.gov).

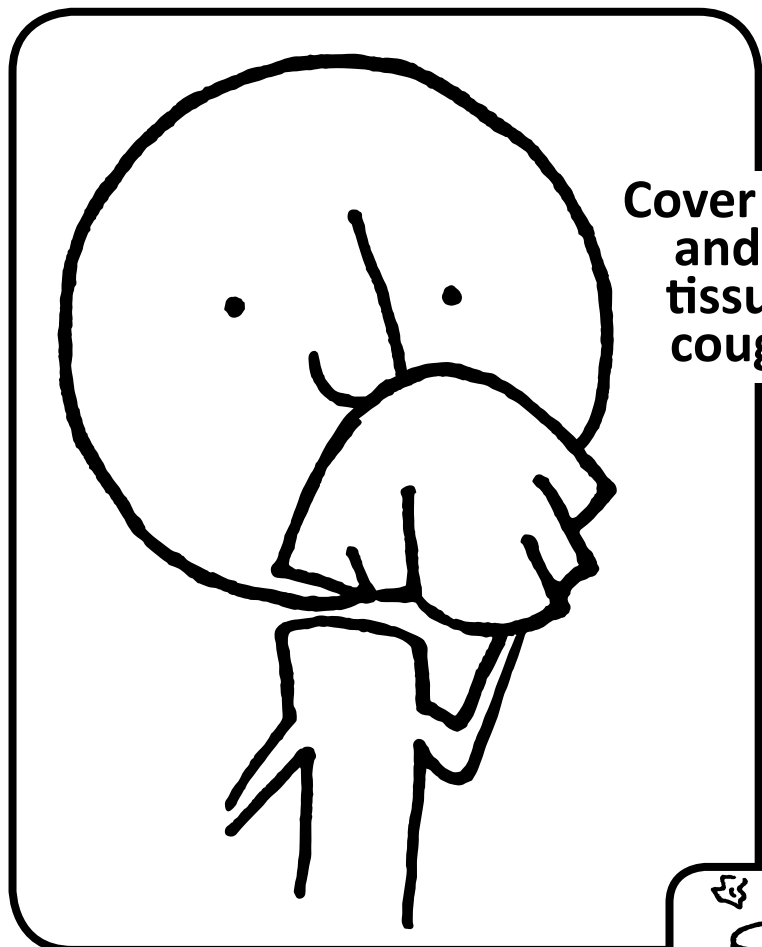
KNOW WHEN TO WASH YOUR HANDS AT SCHOOL



www.cdc.gov/handwashing

Stop the spread of germs that make you and others sick!

Cover your Cough

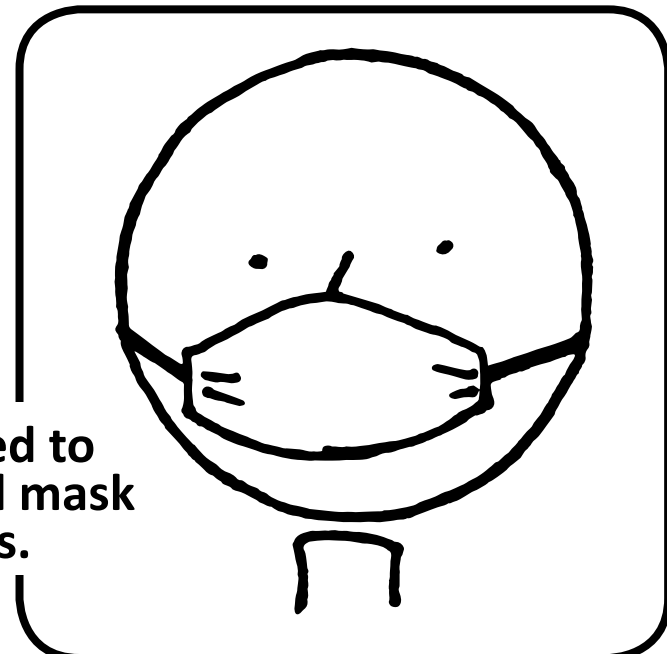
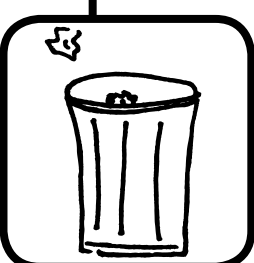


Cover your mouth
and nose with a
tissue when you
cough or sneeze

or
cough or sneeze into
your upper sleeve,
not your hands



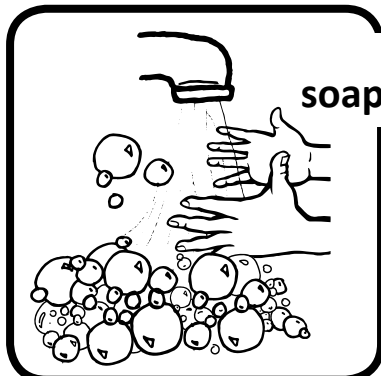
Put your used tissue in
the waste basket.



You may be asked to
put on a surgical mask
to protect others.

Clean your Hands

after coughing or sneezing.



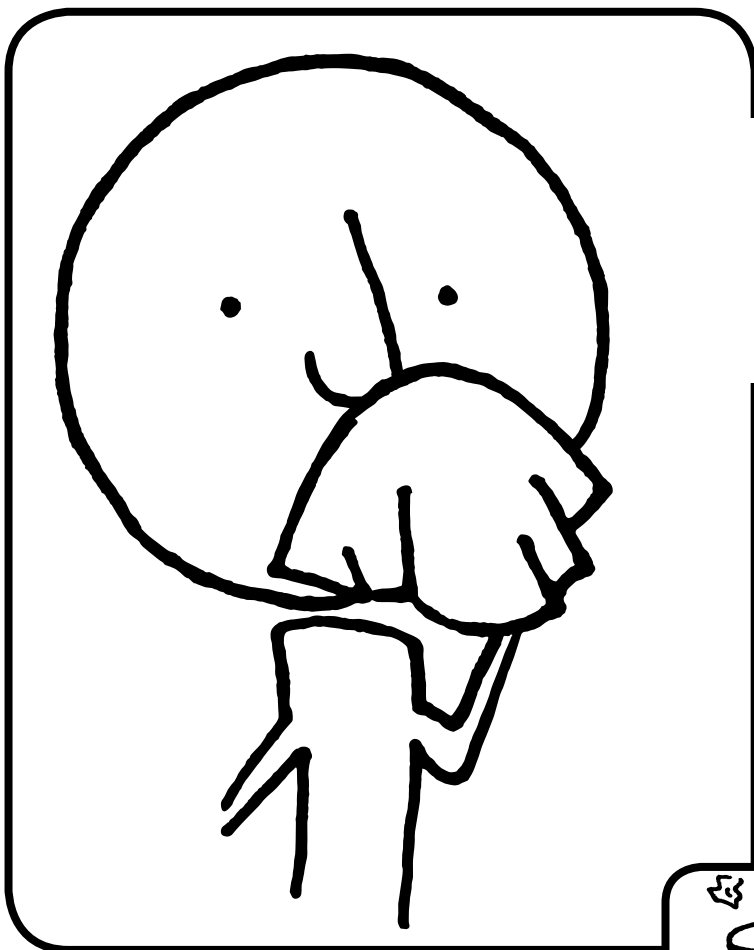
Wash with
soap and water

or
clean with
alcohol-based
hand sanitizer.



¡Pare la propagación de gérmenes que lo enferman a usted y a otras personas!

Cubra su tos



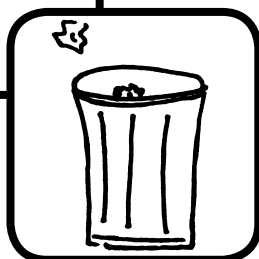
Cubra su boca y
nariz con un
kleenex cuando
tosa o estornude

o

tosa o estornude en la
manga de su camisa,
no en sus manos.



Deseche el kleenex
sucio en un basurero.

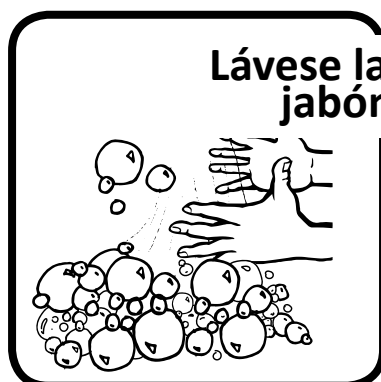


Quizás le pidan ponerse una
mascarilla quirúrgica para
proteger a otras personas.



Lávese las manos

después de toser o estornudar



Lávese las manos con
jabón y agua tibia

o
límpielas con un
limpiador de manos
a base de alcohol.

