

# Pathogens of Special Interest

## \*Changes effective December 1, 2016

- Amebic encephalitis
  - e.g. Balamuthia, Naegleria, Acanthamoeba
- Anaplasma or Ehrlichiosis
- Anthrax
- Arboviral Infections
  - e.g. West Nile, La Crosse, St Louis Encephalitis, Powassan, Eastern / Western Equine Encephalitis
- Babesiosis / *Babesia microti*
- Brucellosis / *Brucella* species
- California Serogroup Virus Diseases
- Chagas / *Trypanosoma cruzi* (*T. cruzi*)
- Chikungunya Virus Disease
- Coccidioidomycosis (*Coccidioides* species) / Valley Fever
  - e.g. Identified by autopsy, biopsy, or cultures. Excludes serology
- Enterovirus D68
- Fungi/Mold (if growing from sterile site e.g. blood culture excluding *Candida* species) \*
- Hantavirus
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B (active only) \*<sup>2</sup>
- Hepatitis C (acute, past or present)<sup>2</sup>
- Histoplasmosis (*Histoplasma capsulatum*) identified by autopsy, biopsy, or cultures
- HIV Infection
- Influenza-associated pediatric mortality
- Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV)
- Leptospirosis / *Leptospira*
- Listeriosis / *Listeria monocytogenes*
- Lyme disease / *Borrelia* species
- Malaria / *Plasmodium* species
- Measles/Rubeola
- Microsporidia
  - e.g. Encephalitozoon species
- Middle East Respiratory Virus (MERS)
- Mumps
- New World Arenavirus
  - e.g. Guanarito virus, Junin, Machupo, Sabia virus
- Pandemic Influenza strains
- Plague / *Yersinia pestis*
- Poliomyelitis, paralytic
- Poliovirus infection, nonparalytic
- Q fever / *Coxiella burnetii*
- Rabies, animal or human
- Rubella/ German Measles
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)-Associated Coronavirus Disease
- Smallpox/Variola
- Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis (including but not limited to Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever)
- Strongyloides
- Tuberculosis (TB)
  - e.g. Identified through a culture or DNA probe in the organ donor or other evidence suggesting active TB
- Tularemia / *Francisella tularensis*
- Varicella / Chickenpox
- Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers
  - e.g. Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Dengue, Yellow Fever, Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
- West Nile Virus Disease
- Zika virus

## NOTES:

1. Previously resolved infectious diseases from this list without potential reactivation do not need reporting.
2. Expected transmissions where the recipient center is aware of the donor disease prior to transplant (e.g. hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HIV/HOPE Act) do NOT need to be reported. HCV transmission from a donor who is HCV antibody positive/NAT negative is considered an unexpected transmission and is required to be reported.\*
3. OPTN Policy requires reporting of Pathogens of Special Interest to both the OPTN/UNOS Improving Patient Safety Portal Potential Disease Transmission Event and the transplant hospital safety contact within 24 hours of receipt.\*
4. DTAC can request disease reporting of other rare CDC Nationally Notifiable Diseases.