Pathogens of Special Interest

OPTN *Policy 15.4.A: Host OPO Requirement for Reporting Post-Procurement Donor Results and Discovery of Potential Disease Transmissions* requires reporting of post-procurement test results indicating a pathogen on this list of Pathogens of Special both to the transplant hospital safety contact and to the OPTN Improving Patient Safety Portal within 24 hours of receipt. This list is solely intended for OPO use for the purposes of this policy. All other OPO and transplant hospital reporting requirements for post-procurement results and discovery of recipient disease can be found within OPTN *Policy 15: Identification of Transmissible Diseases.*

Bacteria

- Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)
- Brucellosis (*Brucella* species)
- Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE)[1]
- Leptospirosis (*Leptospira interrogans*, Leptospira Fever)
- Listeriosis (*Listeria monocytogenes*)
- Mollicutes (*Mycoplasma hominis* and *Ureaplasma* species)
- Plague (*Yersinia pestis*)
- Q fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)
- Tick-borne illnesses, including but not limited to:
    - Anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma phagocytopilum*)
    - Babesiosis (*Babesia microti*)
    - Ehrlichiosis (*Ehrlichia* species)
    - Lyme disease (*Borrelia* species)
    - Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (*Rickettsia rickettsia*)
    - Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*)
- Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, or TB)
    - Only if identified through a culture, DNA probe, or with other evidence suggesting active TB

Fungi (including yeast)

- Blastomycosis (*Blastomyces dermatitidis*)
    - Exclude reporting if only identified by donor serologic results
- Coccidioidomycosis (*Coccidioides* species) /Valley Fever
    - Exclude reporting if only identified by donor serologic results
- Histoplasmosis (*Histoplasma capsulatum*)
    - Exclude reporting if only identified by donor serologic results
- *Candida auris*
    - Exclude reporting for other *Candida* species
- Fungi/Mold growing from sterile site, such as blood cultures
    - Exclude reporting if only identified by donor respiratory cultures
- Microsporidiosis, including but not limited to:
    - *Encephalitizoon* species
    - *Microsporidium* species

Parasites (including amoebas)

- Amoebic infections, including but not limited to:
    - *Acanthamoeba* species
    - *Balamuthia* species
    - *Naegleria* species
- Chagas (*Trypanosoma cruzi, T. cruzi*)
- Malaria (*Plasmodium* species)
- Strongyloidiasis (*Strongyloides* species)

Viruses

- Acute Flaccid Myelitis (AFM), including but not limited to:
    - Enterovirus D68, A71, CVB3
- Arboviral Infections, including but not limited to:
    - California Serogroup Viruses (*Orthobunyavirus)*
    - Chikungunya Virus Disease
    - Dengue (DENV)
    - Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEV)
    - La Crosse Encephalitis (LACV)
    - Oropouche Virus
    - Powassan (POWV)
    - St. Louis Encephalitis (SLEV)

Changes Effective 10/24/2024

[1] CRE are defined as Enterobacterales (*E. coli, Enterobacter* species., *K. oxytoca, K. pneumoniae,* and *K. aerogenes*) isolates resistant to ≥1 of the following carbapenems: imipenem, meropenem, doripenem, ertapenem and/or isolates with documented carbapenemase production. Resistance to ≥1 carbapenem other than imipenem is required for bacteria that are intrinsically less susceptible to imipenem (e.g., *Proteus, Morganella* species, *Providencia* species). Additional technical information on carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales classification can be found here:

https://arpsp.cdc.gov/resources/AR_PhenotypeDefinitions_2020.pdf

https://www.idsociety.org/practice-guideline/amr-guidance

    - West Nile (WNV)
    - Western Equine Encephalitis (WEEV)
    - Yellow Fever (YF)
    - Zika (ZIKV)
- Community-acquired respiratory viruses, excluding all non-pandemic strains, including but not limited to:
    - COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)
    - Influenza
    - Middle East Respiratory Virus (MERS)
    - Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- Hantavirus (*Orthohantavirus* species)
- Hepatitis A (HAV)
- Hepatitis B (HBV)
    - Exclude reporting if only identified by surface antibody results (HBVsAb)
- Hepatitis C (HCV)
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV)
- Measles (*Measles morbillivirus*, MeV, Rubeola)
- Mumps (*Mumps Orthorubulavirus)*
- Poliovirus infection (Poliomyelitis)
- Poxviruses, including but not limited to:
    - Chickenpox (*Varicella-Zoster Virus*, VZV)
    - Mpox (*Callithrix jacchus orthopoxvirus*)
    - Smallpox (*Variola virus*, VARV)
- Rabies (*Lyssavirus* species)
- Rubella (RUBV, German Measles)
- Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers, including but not limited to:
    - Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (*Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever orthonairovirus*, CCHFV)
    - Ebola (EVD)
    - Guanarito virus (GTOV, Venezuelan hemorrhagic fever)
    - Lassa (LFV)
    - Machupo (Bolivian hemorrhagic fever (BHF), MACV)
    - Marburg (MVD)
    - Sabia Virus (Brazilian mammarenavirus, Brazilian hemorrhagic fever, SABV)