Pennsylvania Department of Health List of Reportable Diseases  
(PA Code, Title 28, Chapter 27)

1. AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).
2. Amebiasis.
3. Animal bite.
4. Anthrax.
5. Botulism.
7. Campylobacteriosis.
10. Cholera.
11. Diphtheria.
12. Encephalitis.
13. Food poisoning.
15. Gonococcal infections.
17. Haemophilus influenzae type b disease.
18. Hepatitis non-A non-B
19. Hepatitis, viral, including Type A & B
20. Histoplasmosis.
22. Legionnaires’ disease.
23. Leptospirosis.
24. Lyme disease.
25. Lymphogranuloma venereum.
26. Malaria.
27. Measles.
28. Meningitis – all types.
29. Meningococcal disease.
30. Mumps.
31. Pertusis (whooping cough).
32. Plague.
33. Poliomyelitis.
34. Psittacosis (Ornithosis).
35. Rabies.
36. Reye’s syndrome.
37. Rickettsial diseases including Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.
38. Rubella (German Measles) & congenital rubella syndrome.
39. Salmonellosis
40. Shigellosis.
41. Syphilis – all stages.
42. Tetanus.
43. Toxic shock syndrome.
44. Toxoplasmosis.
45. Trichinosis.
46. Tuberculosis – all forms.
47. Tularemia.
48. Typhoid.
49. Yellow Fever.

Please note that the list of legally reportable diseases in Pennsylvania is subject to change (work is in progress to modify the regulation to match more recent public health policy and science). Also, please note that certain broad categories such as #13 (“Food Poisoning”), and #28 (“Meningitis - all types”) should be construed to mean all such illnesses, even if the etiology is either not otherwise listed here, or a specific etiology cannot be determined. Similarly, acute Hepatitis C infections should be reported under the authority of #18 (“Hepatitis non-A non-B”), and Ehrlichiosis should be reported under the authority of #37 (“Rickettsial diseases”). Finally, note that local jurisdictions may require reports of additional conditions not listed here within their jurisdictions.

In addition to the diseases listed above, CDC requests the voluntary reporting of either laboratory identification of, or illness caused by the following pathological agents: (1) E. coli O157:H7 and other verotoxin-producing (enterohemorrhagic) E. coli, (2) Cryptosporidium, (3) Cyclospora, (4) Hantavirus, (5) Hemolytic uremic syndrome (a likely marker of infection with verotoxin-producing E. coli), (6) Invasive disease due to Group A Streptococcus (such as necrotizing fasciitis, but not pharyngitis) and (7) Listeria monocytogenes.