
Rules of
Department of Health
Division 20—Division of Environmental
Health and Epidemiology
Chapter 20—Communicable Diseases

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**Title 19—DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH**

**Division 20—Division of
Environmental
Health and Epidemiology**

Chapter 20—Communicable Diseases

**19 CSR 20-20.010 Definitions Relating to
Communicable, Environmental and
Occupational Diseases**

PURPOSE: This rule defines terminology used throughout this chapter and defines terms related to infectious waste.

- (1) Administrator is the person in charge of an institution, such as the chief executive officer, chairperson of the board, administrator, clinician in charge, or any equivalent position.
- (2) Board is the State Board of Health.
- (3) Carbon monoxide poisoning is defined as a carboxyhemoglobin level greater than fifteen percent (> 15%)
- (4) Carrier is a person who harbors a specific infectious agent in the absence of discernible clinical disease and serves as a potential source or reservoir of infection for man.
- (5) Case, as distinct from a carrier, is a person in whose tissues the etiological agent of a communicable disease is lodged and which usually produces signs or symptoms of disease. Evidence of the presence of a communicable disease also may be revealed by routine laboratory findings.
- (6) Communicable disease is an illness due to an infectious agent or its toxic products and transmitted, directly or indirectly, to a susceptible host from an infected person, animal or arthropod, or through the agency of an intermediate host or a vector, or through the inanimate environment.
- (7) Contact is a person or animal that has been in association with an infected person or animal and through that association has had the opportunity of acquiring the infection.
- (8) Designated representative is any person or group of persons appointed by the director of the Department of Health to act on behalf of the director or the State Board of Health.
- (9) Director is the state Department of Health director.
- (10) Disinfection is the killing of pathogenic agents outside the body by chemical or physical means, directly applied.
- (A) Concurrent disinfection is disinfection immediately after the discharge of infectious material from the body of an infected person or after the soiling of articles with the infectious discharges.
- (B) Terminal disinfection is the process of rendering the personal clothing and immediate physical environment of a patient free from the possibility of conveying the infection to others after the patient has left the premises or after the patient has ceased to be a source of infection or after isolation practices have been discontinued.
- (11) Environmental and occupational diseases are illnesses or adverse human health effects resulting from exposure to a chemical, radiological or physical agent.
- (12) Exposure is defined as the absorption, ingestion or inhalation of chemical, radiological or physical agents by a human that results in biochemical, physiological or histological changes.
- (13) Food is any raw, cooked or processed edible substance, ice, beverage or ingredient used or intended for use in whole or in part for human consumption.
- (14) Health department is a legally constituted body provided by a city, county or group of counties to protect the public health of the city, county or group of counties.
- (15) Heat exhaustion means a reaction to excessive heat marked by prostration, weakness and collapse resulting from dehydration.
- (16) Heat stroke means a severe illness caused by exposure to excessively high temperatures and characterized by severe headache; high fever with a dry, hot skin; tachycardia; and in serious cases, collapse, coma or death.
- (17) Hyperthermia means a physician-diagnosed case of heat exhaustion or heat stroke.
- (18) Hypothermia means a physician-diagnosed case of cold injury associated with a fall of body temperature to less than ninety-four and one-tenth degrees Fahrenheit (94.1°F) and resulting from unintentional exposure to a cold environment.
- (19) Immunization is a treatment which renders an individual less susceptible to the pathologic effects of a disease or provides a measure of protection against the disease.
- (20) Infectious waste is waste capable of producing an infectious disease. For a waste to be infectious, it must contain pathogens with sufficient virulence and quantity so that exposure to the waste by a susceptible host could result in an infectious disease. Infectious waste generated by small quantity generators shall include the following categories:
- (A) Sharps—all discarded sharps including hypodermic needles, syringes and scalpel blades. Broken glass or other sharp items that have come in contact with material defined as infectious are included;
- (B) Cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals—included in this category are all cultures and stocks of infectious organisms as well as culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures; and
- (C) Other wastes—those wastes designated by the medical authority responsible (physician, podiatrist, dentist, veterinarian) for the care of the patient which may be capable of producing an infectious disease.
- (21) Institution is any public or private hospital, nursing home, clinic, mental health facility, home health agency, or medical or professional corporation composed of health care workers.
- (22) Isolation is the separation for the period of communicability of infected individuals and animals from other individuals and animals, in places and under conditions as will prevent the direct or indirect transmission of the infectious agent from infected individuals or animals to other individuals or animals who are susceptible or who may spread the agent to others.
- (23) Lead exposure means the laboratory determination of a human whole blood lead level greater than or equal to ten micrograms per deciliter ($\geq 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$) in persons under age eighteen (<18) greater than or equal to twenty-five micrograms per deciliter ($\geq 25 \mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$) in persons age eighteen (18) or older.
- (24) Local health authority is the city or county health officer, director of an organized health department or of a local board of health within a given jurisdiction. In those counties where a local health authority does not exist, the health officer or administrator of the Department of Health district in which the county is located shall serve as a local health authority.
- (25) Outbreak or epidemic is the occurrence in a community or region of an illness(es) similar in nature, clearly in excess of normal

expectancy and derived from a common or a propagated source.

(26) Period of communicability is the period of time during which an etiologic agent may be transferred, directly or indirectly, from an infected person to another person or from an infected animal to a person.

(27) Person is any individual, partnership, corporation, association, institution, city, county, other political subdivision authority, state agency or institution or federal agency or institution.

(28) Pesticide poisoning means human disturbance of function, damage to structure or illness which results from the inhalation, absorption or ingestion of any pesticide.

(29) Poisoning means injury, illness or death caused by chemical means.

(30) Quarantine is a period of detention for persons or animals that may have been exposed to a reportable disease. The period of time will not be longer than the longest period of communicability of the disease. The purpose of quarantine is to prevent effective contact with the general population.

(A) Complete quarantine is a limitation of freedom of movement of persons or animals exposed to a reportable disease, for a period of time not longer than the longest period of communicability of the disease, in order to prevent effective contact with the general population.

(B) Modified quarantine is a selective, partial limitation of freedom of movement of persons or domestic animals determined on the basis of differences in susceptibility or danger of disease transmission. Modified quarantine is designed to meet particular situations and includes, but is not limited to, the exclusion of children from school, the closure of schools and places of public or private assembly and the prohibition or restriction of those exposed to a communicable disease from engaging in a particular occupation.

(31) Reportable disease is any disease or condition for which an official report is required. Any unusual group expression of illness which may be of public health concern is reportable and shall be reported to the local health department, local health authority or the Department of Health by the quickest means.

(32) Small quantity generator of infectious waste is any person generating one hundred kilograms (100 kg) or less of infectious waste per month and as regulated in 10 CSR 80.

(33) Toxic substance is any substance, including any raw materials, intermediate products, catalysts, final products or by-products of any manufacturing operation conducted in a commercial establishment that has the capacity through its physical, chemical or biological properties to pose a substantial risk of death or impairment, either immediately or later, to the normal functions of humans, aquatic organisms or any other animal.

(34) This rule will expire on June 30, 2005.

AUTHORITY: sections 192.006.1., 192.020 and 260.203, RSMo (1994). This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 50-101.010. Original rule filed July 15, 1948, effective Sept. 13, 1948. Rescinded and readopted: Filed Dec. 11, 1981, effective May 13, 1982. Amended: Filed Aug. 16, 1988, effective Dec. 29, 1988. Amended: Filed Aug. 14, 1992, effective April 8, 1993. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1995, effective April 30, 1996.*

**Original authority: 192.006.1., RSMo (1993), amended 1995; 192.020, RSMo (1939), amended 1945, 1951; and 260.203, RSMo (1986), amended 1988, 1992, 1993.*

19 CSR 20-20.020 Reporting Communicable, Environmental and Occupational Diseases

PURPOSE: This rule designates the diseases, disabilities, conditions and findings that must be reported to the local health authority or the Department of Health. It also establishes when they must be reported.

Editor's Note: The following material is incorporated into this rule by reference:

1) 56 Federal Register 52166—52175, October 17, 1991 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991).

In accordance with section 536.031(4), RSMo, the full text of material incorporated by reference will be made available to any interested person at the Office of the Secretary of State and the headquarters of the adopting state agency.

- (1) Category I diseases or findings shall be reported to the local health authority or to the Department of Health within twenty-four (24) hours of first knowledge or suspicion by telephone, facsimile or other rapid communication. Category I diseases or findings are—
 - Acute chemical poisoning as defined in 56 FR 52166—52175
 - Anthrax

- Botulism
- Brucellosis
- Cholera
- Diphtheria
- Group A Streptococcal disease, invasive
- Haemophilus influenzae disease, invasive, including meningitis
- Hantavirus
- Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome, post-diarrheal
- Hepatitis A
- Hyperthermia
- Hypothermia
- Measles
- Meningococcal disease, invasive, including meningitis
- Methemoglobinemia
- Outbreaks or epidemics of any illness, disease or condition that may be of public health concern
- Pesticide poisoning
- Plague
- Poliomyelitis
- Psittacosis
- Rabies
- Rubella
- Syphilis
- Tuberculosis disease
- Typhoid fever

(2) Category II diseases or findings shall be reported to the local health authority or the Department of Health within three (3) days of first knowledge or suspicion. Category II diseases or findings are—

- Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
- Arsenic poisoning
- Cadmium poisoning
- Campylobacter infections
- Carbon monoxide poisoning
- Chancroid
- Chlamydia trachomatis infections
- Cryptosporidiosis
- E. coli O157:H7
- Ehrlichiosis
- Encephalitis, arthropod-borne
- Giardiasis
- Gonorrhea
- Hepatitis B (acute)
- Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (prenatal HBsAg) positive screening of pregnant women
- Hepatitis non-A, non-B
- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, confirmed
- Influenza
- Kawasaki disease
- Lead exposure greater than or equal to ten micrograms per deciliter ($\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dl}$) in persons under age eighteen (< 18) or greater than or equal to twenty-five

micrograms per deciliter ($\geq 25 \mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$) in persons age eighteen or greater (≥ 18)

Legionellosis
Leptospirosis
Listeria monocytogenes
Lyme disease
Malaria
Meningitis, aseptic
Mercury poisoning
Mumps
Mycobacterial disease other than tuberculosis (MOTT)
Nosocomial outbreaks
Occupational lung diseases including silicosis, asbestosis, byssinosis, farmer's lung and toxic organic dust syndrome
Pertussis
Respiratory diseases triggered by environmental factors including environmentally or occupationally induced asthma and bronchitis
Reye syndrome
Rocky Mountain spotted fever
Salmonella infections
Shigella infections
Tetanus
T-Helper (CD4+) lymphocyte count on any person with HIV infection
Toxic shock syndrome
Trichinosis
Tuberculosis infection
Tularemia
Yersinia enterocolitica

(3) The occurrence of any outbreak or epidemic of any illness or disease which may be of public health concern, including any illness in a food handler that is potentially transmissible through food, shall be reported to the local health authority or the Department of Health by telephone, facsimile, or other rapid communication within twenty-four (24) hours of first knowledge or suspicion.

(4) A physician, physician's assistant, nurse, hospital, clinic, or other private or public institution providing care to any person who is suffering from any disease, condition or finding listed in sections (1)–(3) of this rule, or who is suspected of having any of those diseases, conditions or findings, shall make a case report to the local health authority or the Department of Health or cause a case report to be made by their designee within the specified time.

(A) A physician, physician's assistant, or nurse providing care to any patient, with any disease, condition or finding listed in sections (1)–(3) of this rule, in an institution may authorize, in writing, the administrator or

designee of the institution to submit case reports on patients attended by the physician, physician's assistant, or nurse at the institution. But under no other circumstances shall the physician, physician's assistant, or nurse be relieved of this reporting responsibility.

(B) Duplicate reporting of the same case by health care providers in the same institution is not required.

(5) A case report as required in section (4) of this rule shall include the patient's name, address, age, sex, race, phone number, name of disease, condition or finding diagnosed or suspected, the date of onset of the illness, name and address of the treating facility (if any) and the attending physician, any appropriate laboratory results, name and address of the reporter, and the date of report.

(A) A report of an outbreak or epidemic as required in section (3) of this rule shall include the diagnosis or principal symptoms, the approximate number of cases, the local health authority jurisdiction within which the cases occurred, the identity of any cases known to the reporter, and the name and address of the reporter.

(6) Any person in charge of a public or private school, summer camp or day care facility shall report to the local health authority or the Department of Health the presence or suspected presence of any diseases or findings listed in sections (1)–(3) of this rule according to the specified time frames.

(7) All local health authorities shall forward to the Department of Health reports of all diseases or findings listed in sections (1)–(3) of this rule. All reports shall be forwarded within twenty-four (24) hours after being received, according to procedures established by the Department of Health director. The local health authority shall retain from the original report any information necessary to carry out the required duties in 19 CSR 20-20.040(2) and (3).

(8) Information from patient medical records received by the Department of Health is to be considered confidential records and not public records.

(9) Reporters specified in section (4) of this rule will not be held liable for reports made in good faith in compliance with this rule.

(10) This rule will expire on June 30, 2000.

*AUTHORITY: sections 192.006.1., 192.020, 201.040 and 210.050, RSMo (1994). * This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 50-101.020. Original rule*

filed July 15, 1948, effective Sept. 13, 1948. Amended: Filed Sept. 1, 1981, effective Dec. 11, 1981. Rescinded and readopted: Filed Nov. 23, 1982, effective March 11, 1983. Emergency amendment filed June 10, 1983, effective June 20, 1983, expired Sept. 10, 1983. Amended: Filed June 10, 1983, effective Sept. 11, 1983. Amended: Filed Nov. 4, 1985, effective March 24, 1986. Amended: Filed Aug. 4, 1986, effective Oct. 11, 1986. Amended: Filed June 3, 1987, effective Oct. 25, 1987. Emergency amendment filed June 16, 1989, effective June 26, 1989, expired Oct. 23, 1989. Amended: Filed July 18, 1989, effective Sept. 28, 1989. Amended: Filed Nov. 2, 1990, effective March 14, 1991. Emergency amendment filed Oct. 2, 1991, effective Oct. 12, 1991, expired Feb. 8, 1992. Amended: Filed Oct. 2, 1991, effective Feb. 6, 1992. Amended: Filed Jan. 31, 1992, effective June 25, 1992. Amended: Filed Aug. 14, 1992, effective April 8, 1993. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1994, effective March 30, 1995. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1995, effective April 30, 1996.

**Original authority: 192.006.1., RSMo (1993), amended 1995; 192.020, RSMo (1939), amended 1945, 1951; 210.040, RSMo (1941), amended 1993; and 210.050, RSMo (1941), amended 1993.*

19 CSR 20-20.030 Exclusion From School and Readmission

PURPOSE: This rule requires the exclusion of persons from school who have a reportable disease or who are liable to transmit a reportable disease. The methods of readmission to school are also established.

Editor's Note: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of this rule in its entirety would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. The entire text of the material referenced has been filed with the secretary of state. This material may be found at the Office of the Secretary of State or at the headquarters of the agency and is available to any interested person at a cost established by state law.

(1) Persons suffering from a reportable disease or who are liable to transmit a reportable disease listed in 19 CSR 20-20.020(1)–(3) shall be barred from attending school.

(2) Any person excluded from school under section (1) of this rule may be readmitted to school by one (1) of the following methods:

(A) Certification in writing by an attending physician attesting to the person's noninfectiousness;

(B) After a period of time equal to the longest period of communicability of the disease as established in the 1990 fifteenth edition of the *Control of Communicable Diseases in Man* published by the American Public Health Association; the 1991 twenty-second edition of the *Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases* published by the American Academy of Pediatrics; or the following recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee published by the Centers for Disease Control in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: General Recommendations on Immunization*, April 7, 1989; *Update on Adult Immunization*, November 15, 1991; *New Recommended Schedule for Active Immunization of Normal Infants and Children*, September 19, 1986; *Pertussis Vaccination: Acellular Pertussis Vaccine for Reinforcing and Booster Use—Supplementary ACIP Statement*, February 7, 1992; *Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis: Recommendations for Vaccine Use and Other Preventive Measures*, August 8, 1991; *Haemophilus b Conjugate Vaccines for Prevention of Haemophilus influenzae Type b Disease Among Infants and Children Two Months of Age and Older*, January 11, 1991; *Immunization of Children Infected With Human Immunodeficiency Virus—Supplementary ACIP Statement*, April 1, 1988; *Immunization of Children Infected with Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type III/Lymphadenopathy-Associated Virus*, September 26, 1986; *Prevention and Control of Influenza*, May 15, 1992; *Measles Prevention: Recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP)*, December 29, 1989; *Meningococcal Vaccines*, May 10, 1985; *Mumps Prevention*, June 9, 1989; *Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine*, February 10, 1989; *Poliomyelitis Prevention: Enhanced-Potency Inactivated Poliomyelitis Vaccine Supplementary—Statement*, December 11, 1987; *Poliomyelitis Prevention*, January 29, 1982; *Rabies Prevention*, March 22, 1991; *Rubella Prevention*, November 23, 1990; *Varicella-Zoster Immune Globulin for the Prevention of Chickenpox*, February 24, 1984; *Hepatitis B Virus: A Comprehensive Strategy for Eliminating Transmission in the United States Through Universal Childhood Vaccination*, November 22, 1991; *Plague Vaccine*, June 11, 1982; *Typhoid Immunization*, July 13,

1990; *Typhus Vaccine*, June 2, 1978; and *Yellow Fever Vaccine*, May 4, 1990; or

(C) When the local health authority declares that the designated health emergency is ended, after consultation and concurrence of the director of the Department of Health or his/her designated representative.

*AUTHORITY: sections 192.005.2. and 192.020, RSMo (1994). * This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 50-101.041. Original rule filed Dec. 11, 1981, effective May 13, 1982. Amended: Filed Sept. 16, 1982, effective Jan. 14, 1983. Amended: Filed Aug. 4, 1986, effective Oct. 11, 1986. Amended: Filed April 4, 1988, effective June 27, 1988. Emergency amendment filed Jan. 13, 1989, effective Jan. 23, 1989, expired May 22, 1989. Amended: Filed Jan. 13, 1989, effective May 11, 1989. Amended: Filed Oct. 3, 1989, effective Feb. 25, 1990. Amended: Filed Nov. 2, 1990, effective March 14, 1991. Amended: Filed July 12, 1991, effective Oct. 31, 1991. Amended: Filed Aug. 14, 1992, effective Feb. 26, 1993.*

**Original authority: 192.005.2., RSMo (1985), amended 1993 and 192.020, RSMo (1939), amended 1945, 1951.*

19 CSR 20-20.040 Measures for the Control of Communicable, Environmental and Occupational Diseases

PURPOSE: This rule defines investigative and control measures for reportable diseases and establishes who is responsible for them.

Editor's Note: The following material is incorporated into this rule by reference:

1) Mortality and Mortality Weekly Report (Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control).

In accordance with section 536.031(4), RSMo, the full text of material incorporated by reference will be made available to any interested person at the Office of the Secretary of State and the headquarters of the adopting state agency.

(1) In controlling the diseases and findings listed in 19 CSR 20-20.020, the director shall comply with the methods of control section of one (1) of the two (2) books listed in 19 CSR 20-20.030(2)(B) or the recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP) published by the Centers for Disease Control in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* listed in 19 CSR 20-20.030(2)(B). The director shall use the legal

means necessary to control, investigate, or both, any disease or condition listed in 19 CSR 20-20.020 which is a threat to the public health.

(2) It shall be the duty of the local health authority, the director of the Department of Health or the director's designated representative on receiving a report of a communicable, environmental or occupational disease to—

(A) Inspect any premises that they have reasonable grounds to believe are in a condition conducive to the spread of any communicable disease;

(B) Confer with the physician, laboratory or person making the report;

(C) Collect for laboratory analysis any samples or specimens that may be necessary to confirm the diagnosis or presence of the disease or biological, chemical or physical agents and to determine the source of the infection, epidemic or exposure. Health program representatives and other personnel employed by the Department of Health, after training and certification to perform venipuncture, and after specific authorization from a physician, are authorized to perform venipuncture utilizing procedures within the scope of the training they have been given. The content and scope of this training shall be established by the Department of Health. Training shall be provided by a physician or his/her designee and the certificate shall be signed by the physician. Nothing in this rule shall limit the authority of local public health departments to establish their own training policies, with or without certification, or to limit their voluntary participation in the certification program developed by the Department of Health, nor shall it apply to venipuncture for other purposes;

(D) Make a complete epidemiological, environmental or occupational industrial hygiene investigation and record of the findings on a communicable disease or exposure report form;

(E) Establish and maintain quarantine, isolation or other measures as required;

(F) Provide the opportunity to be immunized to all contacts of persons suffering from those diseases for which there is a reliable and approved means of immunization;

(G) Establish appropriate control measures which may include isolation, quarantine, disinfection, immunization, closure of establishment and other measures considered appropriate by medical experts for the protection of public health;

(H) Establish, as the local health authority, whenever a case of unrecognized illness is reported or otherwise brought to the attention

of the local health authority or the Department of Health and investigation presents symptoms of a communicable disease, but sufficient time has not elapsed to render a positive diagnosis, after consultation with the director or his/her designated representative, the control measures applicable in actual cases of the suspected communicable disease, until a positive diagnosis can be established. If a disease proves to be noncommunicable, the temporary control measures shall be terminated at once;

(I) Assume direct responsibility as director of health to make necessary investigation and immediately institute appropriate control measures necessary for the protection of the public health in occurrence of outbreaks or unusual clusters of illness involving more than one (1) county or a general regional area; and

(J) Investigate, as the local health authority, the disease within the local jurisdiction with assistance from the director of the Department of Health or his/her designated representative when any outbreak or unusual occurrence of a reportable disease is identified through reports required by 19 CSR 20-20.020. If, in the judgment of the director, the disease outbreak or unusual occurrence constitutes a medical emergency, the director may assume direct responsibility for the investigation.

(3) It shall be the duty of the local health authority, upon identification of a case of a reportable disease or upon receipt of a report of that disease, to take actions and measures as may be necessary according to any policies which have been or may be established by the director of the Department of Health, within the provisions of section (2) and subsections (2)(A)—(J) of this rule.

(A) When the local health authority is notified of a reportable disease or has reason to suspect the existence of a reportable disease within the local jurisdiction, the local health authority, either in person or through a designated representative, shall make an investigation as is necessary and immediately institute appropriate control measures as set forth in section (2) and subsections (2)(A)—(J) of this rule.

(B) The local health authority shall use every reasonable means to determine the presence of a communicable disease or the source of any disease listed in 19 CSR 20-20.020 or of any epidemic disease of unknown cause. In the performance of this duty, the local health authority shall examine or cause to be examined any person reasonably suspected of being infected or of being a source or contact of infection and any person

who refuses examination shall be quarantined or isolated.

(C) Control measures implemented by the local health authority shall be at least as stringent as those established by the director of the Department of Health and shall be subject to review and alteration by the director. If the local health authority fails to carry out appropriate control measures, the director or his/her designated representative shall take steps necessary to protect the public health.

(4) It shall be the duty of the attending physician, immediately upon diagnosing a case of a reportable communicable disease, to give detailed instructions to the patient, members of the household and attendants regarding proper control measures. When a person dies while infected with a communicable disease, it shall be the duty of the attending physician to learn immediately who is to prepare the body for burial or cremation and then notify the funeral director, embalmer or other responsible person regarding the communicable disease the deceased had at the time of death. A tag shall also be affixed to the body providing the name of the communicable disease likely to have been present at the time of death.

(5) Every practitioner of the healing arts and every person in charge of any medical care facility shall permit the director of the Department of Health or the director's designated representative to examine and review any medical records which are in the practitioner's or person's possession or to which the practitioner or person has access, upon request of the director or the director's designated representative in the course of investigation of reportable diseases in 19 CSR 20-20.020.

(6) This rule will expire on June 30, 2002.

*AUTHORITY: sections 192.006.1. and 192.020, RSMo (1994). * This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 50-101.050. Original rule filed July 15, 1948, effective Sept. 13, 1948. Rescinded and readopted: Filed Dec. 11, 1981, effective May 13, 1982. Amended: Filed Sept. 16, 1982, effective Jan. 14, 1983. Amended: Filed March 21, 1984, effective July 15, 1984. Amended: Filed June 2, 1988, effective Aug. 25, 1988. Amended: Filed Nov. 15, 1989, effective Feb. 11, 1990. Amended: Filed Aug. 14, 1992, effective April 8, 1993. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1995, effective April 30, 1996.*

**Original authority: 192.006.1., RSMo (1993),*

amended 1995 and 192.020, RSMo (1939), amended 1945, 1951.

19 CSR 20-20.050 Quarantine or Isolation Practices and Closing of Schools and Places of Public and Private Assembly

PURPOSE: This rule provides for the isolation or quarantine of persons and animals with a communicable disease and their contacts; it also authorizes the closing of schools and places of public and private assembly.

(1) The local health authority, the director of the Department of Health or the director's designated representative shall require isolation of a patient or animal with a communicable disease, quarantine of contacts, concurrent and terminal disinfection, or modified forms of these procedures necessary for the protection of the public health. The isolation of a patient, animal or contact shall be carried out according to the methods of control in 19 CSR 20-20.040(1).

(2) No person or animal infected with or suspected of having a communicable disease listed in 19 CSR 20-20.020(1)—(3) or any contact of a disease subject to quarantine or isolation shall move or be moved from one (1) health jurisdiction to another, unless necessary for medical care, without notice to and consent from the local health authority, the director of the Department of Health or the director's designated representative. If a person is moved for the reason of medical care, the health authority who ordered the isolation or quarantine shall be notified within seventy-two (72) hours.

(3) The local health authority, the director of the Department of Health or the director's designated representative is empowered to close any public or private school or other place of public or private assembly when, in the opinion of the local health authority, the director of the Department of Health or the director's designated representative, the closing is necessary to protect the public health. Any school or other place of public or private assembly that is ordered closed shall not reopen until permitted by whomever ordered the closure.

*AUTHORITY: section 192.020, RSMo (1994). * This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 50-101.061. Original rule filed Dec. 11, 1981, effective May 13, 1982.*

**Original authority 1939, amended 1945, 1951.*

19 CSR 20-20.060 Control Measures for Food Handlers

PURPOSE: This rule establishes control measures for persons working with food products who are suspected of having a communicable disease.

(1) For the purpose of this rule, a communicable disease is defined as a disease transmitted through handling food.

(2) No person infected with a communicable disease, whether actively infected or a chronic carrier, and no person with any one (1) of the signs and symptoms listed in this section, shall engage in the production, preparation, manufacture, packaging, storage, sale, distribution or transportation of food. The following signs and symptoms indicate infection with a foodborne pathogen: diarrhea, vomiting, open skin sores, boils, fever, dark urine or jaundice, unless determined not to be caused by a pathogen able to be transmitted by food. The local health authority, the director of the Department of Health or the director's designated representative may order examinations necessary to determine the presence of a foodborne infection.

(3) Notice shall be sent immediately to the local health authority, to the director of the Department of Health or to the director's designated representative by any person responsible for the production, preparation, manufacture, packaging, storage, sale, distribution or transportation of food if any infection or disease known to be transmissible through food occurs on the premises or among the employees.

(4) When the possibility of transmission of infection is suspected in any person engaged in the production, preparation, manufacture, packaging, storage, sale, distribution or transportation of food; the local health authority, the director of the Department of Health or the director's designated representative is authorized to require any of the following measures:

(A) The immediate exclusion of that person from the production, preparation, manufacture, packaging, storage, sale, distribution or transportation of food;

(B) The immediate exclusion of the food supply concerned from distribution and use; and

(C) Adequate medical examination of that person and his/her associates, including necessary laboratory testing of blood, feces, sputum, throat cultures and other bodily secretions or excreta.

AUTHORITY: sections 192.005.2., 192.020, 196.045 and 196.225, RSMo (1994). This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 50-101.071. Original rule filed Dec. 11, 1981, effective May 13, 1982. Amended: Filed Nov. 4, 1992, effective May 6, 1993.*

**Original authority: 192.005.2., RSMo (1985), amended 1993; 192.020, RSMo (1939), amended 1945, 1951; 196.045, RSMo (1943), amended 1993; and 196.225, RSMo (1939), amended 1977.*

19 CSR 20-20.070 Duties of Local Health Departments

PURPOSE: This rule establishes procedures for reporting communicable diseases to the Missouri Department of Health by local health departments.

(1) All local health authorities shall forward reports of all diseases and conditions mentioned in 19 CSR 20-20.020 to the Missouri Department of Health. These reports shall be forwarded within twenty-four (24) hours after they are received, according to procedures established by the Department of Health director. Local health authorities shall transcribe from the original reports information necessary to the conduct of their duties in 19 CSR 20-20.040(2), (2)(A)—(J), (3) and (3)(A)—(C) before forwarding the reports. All reports received by either the local health authority or the Department of Health are to be considered confidential records and not public records.

AUTHORITY: section 192.020, RSMo (1994). This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 50-101.080. Original rule filed July 15, 1948, effective Sept. 13, 1948. Amended: Filed Dec. 11, 1981, effective May 13, 1982.*

**Original authority 1939, amended 1945, 1951.*

19 CSR 20-20.080 Duties of Laboratories

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the responsibility of laboratories to report to the Missouri Department of Health the results of all positive tests for specified diseases.

(1) The director or person in charge of any laboratory shall report to the local health authority or the Missouri Department of Health the result of any test that is positive for, or suggestive of, any disease listed in 19 CSR 20-20.020. These reports shall be made according to the time and manner specified

for each disease or condition following completion of the test and shall designate the test performed, the results of the test, the name and address of the attending physician, the name of the disease or condition diagnosed or suspected, the date the test results were obtained, the name of the patient and the patient's age, sex and race.

(2) In reporting findings for diseases listed in 19 CSR 20-20.020, laboratories shall report—

Blood or serum chemical/pesticide level greater than the Lowest Quantifiable Limit;

Blood lead level greater than or equal to ten micrograms per deciliter ($\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dl}$) in persons under age eighteen (< 18) or greater than or equal to twenty-five micrograms per deciliter ($\geq 25 \mu\text{g/dl}$) in persons age eighteen or greater (≥ 18);

Blood mercury level greater than or equal to three-tenths micrograms per deciliter ($\geq 0.3 \mu\text{g/dl}$);

Carboxyhemoglobin level greater than fifteen percent ($> 15\%$);

Urinary arsenic level greater than or equal to one hundred micrograms per liter ($\geq 100 \mu\text{g/l}$);

Urinary cadmium level greater than or equal to one microgram per liter ($\geq 1.0 \mu\text{g/l}$); and

Urinary mercury level greater than or equal to twenty micrograms per liter ($\geq 20 \mu\text{g/l}$).

(3) This rule will expire on June 30, 2000.

AUTHORITY: sections 192.006.1. and 192.020, RSMo (1994). This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 50-101.090. Original rule filed July 15, 1948, effective Sept. 13, 1948. Amended: Filed Aug. 4, 1986, effective Oct. 11, 1986. Amended: Filed Aug. 14, 1992, effective April 8, 1993. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1995, effective April 30, 1996.*

**Original authority: 192.006.1., RSMo (1993), amended 1995 and 192.020, RSMo (1939), amended 1945, 1951.*

19 CSR 20-20.090 Contact With Communicable Diseases by First Responders or Emergency Medical Person and Mortuary Personnel

PURPOSE: This rule defines the procedures for notification to a first responder or emergency medical person and mortuary personnel who are exposed to an individual who is human

immunodeficiency virus seropositive, hepatitis B infected or infected with any other reportable communicable disease as listed in 19 CSR 20-20.020(1)–(5).

(1) The following definitions shall be used in administering this rule:

(A) Authorized personnel—any individual who has the authority to hire or fire and demote or promote employees for a corporation, entity or organization;

(B) Emergency medical person—a licensed attendant who has been specially trained in emergency cardiac and noncardiac care, and who has successfully completed an emergency service training program certified by the Department of Health as meeting the requirements of sections 190.100–190.190, RSMo and any individual providing emergency medical services who is licensed under Chapters 334 and 335, RSMo;

(C) Employee—a wage earner or volunteer providing emergency care;

(D) Employer—one who provides gainful work for wage earners and volunteers in the emergency care area;

(E) Exposure—any contact with an individual who is human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) seropositive or infected with any other reportable communicable disease as listed in 19 CSR 20-20.020(1)–(5), when the contact is consistent with the known means of transmission and occurs within the period of communicability of the disease;

(F) Facility—a facility licensed under Chapter 197 or 198, RSMo.

(G) First responder—an individual with training in first aid or emergency medical care, who is associated with a police department, sheriff's department, fire service or ambulance service and who is routinely dispatched to the scene of an accident or unforeseen emergency medical incident prior to or with the arrival of a licensed, staffed and equipped ambulance;

(H) Mortuary personnel—those persons having direct contact with a corpse prior to completion of embalming, cremating or enclosing the corpse in a sealed casket; and

(I) To notify—within forty-eight (48) hours after confirming potential exposure, the facility shall report the potential exposure by phone or in person to the employer(s)/funeral director of the potentially exposed employee(s)/mortuary personnel.

(2) If a facility admits a patient who was in an emergency rescue operation, received medical treatment or was transported to the facility by a first responder or an emergency medical person and is subsequently diagnosed as HIV seropositive or infected with any other

reportable communicable disease as listed in 19 CSR 20-20.020(1)–(5), the facility, after confirming the presence of the disease, shall notify the employer(s) of the potentially exposed employee(s). The employer(s) shall be provided with the ambulance run number, police incident report or sufficient information to enable identification of the potentially exposed employee without reference to the patient's name. Notifications shall remain confidential and shall be released to authorized personnel only.

(3) If mortuary personnel remove a corpse from a facility or provide care to the corpse and the facility subsequently determines the presence at the time of death of HIV seropositivity or infection with any other reportable communicable disease as listed in 19 CSR 20-20.020(1)–(5), the facility shall notify the funeral director of the mortuary personnel's contact.

(4) The employer/funeral director shall investigate the potential exposure of the employee/mortuary personnel to determine if it was consistent with the known means of transmission and occurred within the period of communicability of the disease in question.

(A) If the exposure was consistent with the known means of transmission and occurred within the period of communicability, the employer/funeral director shall notify the employee/mortuary personnel within forty-eight (48) hours.

(B) The employer/funeral director shall instruct the employee/mortuary personnel to contact the facility for medical direction.

*AUTHORITY: sections 190.100–190.190 and 191.653, RSMo (1994).**
Original rule filed July 18, 1989, effective Nov. 11, 1989.

**Original authority: 190.100, RSMo (1973), amended 1987, 1989; 190.105–190.115, RSMo (1973); 190.120, RSMo (1973), amended 1980; 190.125–190.135, RSMo (1973); 190.140, RSMo (1973), amended 1987; 190.141, RSMo (1989); 190.145, RSMo (1973), amended 1975; 190.150–190.160, RSMo (1973); 190.165, RSMo (1973), amended 1978; 190.171, RSMo (1978); 190.175–190.180, RSMo (1973); 190.185, RSMo (1973), amended 1989, 1993; 190.190, RSMo (1973); and 191.653, RSMo (1988).*

19 CSR 20-20.100 Tuberculosis Testing for Residents and Workers in Long-Term Care Facilities and State Correctional Centers

PURPOSE: This rule establishes tuberculosis testing requirements for residents and workers in long-term care facilities and state correctional centers.

(1) General Requirements. Long-term care facilities and state correctional centers shall screen their residents and staff for tuberculosis using the Mantoux method purified protein derivative (PPD) five tuberculin unit (5 TU) test. Each facility shall be responsible for ensuring that all test results are completed and that documentation is maintained for all residents, employees, and volunteers.

(A) In interpreting this rule, long-term care facilities shall include employees, volunteers, and residents of residential care facilities I, residential care facilities II, intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities as defined in section 198.006, RSMo.

(B) In interpreting this rule, state correctional centers shall include all employees and volunteers of the Missouri Department of Corrections and the residents of all correctional institutions operated by the Missouri Department of Corrections.

(C) Whenever tuberculosis is suspected or confirmed, or tuberculosis infection is diagnosed among residents, employees or volunteers, the Department of Health or local health authority shall be notified as required in 19 CSR 20-20.020(2).

(2) Long-Term Care Residents. Within one (1) month prior to or one (1) week after admission, all residents new to long-term care are required to have the initial test of a Mantoux PPD two (2)-step tuberculin test. If the initial test is negative, zero to nine millimeters (0–9 mm), the second test, which can be given after admission, should be given one to three (1)–(3) weeks later. Documentation of chest X-ray evidence ruling out tuberculosis disease within one (1) month prior to admission, along with an evaluation to rule out signs and symptoms compatible with infectious tuberculosis, may be accepted by the facility on an interim basis until the Mantoux PPD two (2)-step test is completed.

(A) All skin test results are to be documented in millimeters (mm) of induration.

(B) Bacillus of Calmette and Guerin (BCG) vaccination shall not prevent residents from receiving a tuberculin test.

(C) A reaction of ten millimeters (10 mm) or more shall be considered as infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* for an individual with a history of BCG vaccination.

(D) Evidence of tuberculosis infection is considered to be a reaction of five millimeters (5 mm) or more for all contacts to infectious tuberculosis or for an individual who is immunosuppressed or has abnormal chest X-ray findings consistent with old healed tuberculosis disease, and ten millimeters (10 mm) or more for all others.

(E) Residents with a negative, zero to nine millimeters (0–9 mm), Mantoux PPD two (2)-step test need not be routinely retested unless exposed to infectious tuberculosis or they develop signs and symptoms which are compatible with tuberculosis disease.

(F) Residents with a documented history of tuberculosis infection or an adequate course of preventive treatment shall not be required to be retested. Residents with a documented history of tuberculosis disease and adequate chemotherapy shall not be required to be retested. In the absence of documentation, a repeat test shall be required.

(G) All skin test results of five millimeters (5 mm) or more for contacts to infectious tuberculosis or for an individual who is immunocompromised, or ten millimeters (10 mm) or more for all others, shall require a chest X ray within one (1) week, or a review of the results of a chest X ray taken within the month prior to admission along with an evaluation to rule out signs and symptoms compatible with tuberculosis disease to rule out active pulmonary disease.

(H) Individuals with a positive finding presenting evidence of a recent, within one (1) month of the date of admission, chest X ray need not be given a new X ray. However, the results of the X ray must be reviewed in the light of the additional information of the identification of tuberculosis infection as indicated by the Mantoux PPD skin test.

(I) An individual who is skin-test positive with a normal chest X ray should be considered for preventive medication. Those who complete a recommended course of preventive treatment and those for whom preventive treatment is not medically indicated need have no further testing for tuberculosis unless signs and symptoms which are compatible with tuberculosis disease are present.

(J) All residents of long-term care facilities who are exposed to a case of infectious tuberculosis or who develop signs and symptoms which are compatible with tuberculosis disease shall be medically evaluated. All long-term care facility residents shall have a documented annual evaluation to rule out signs and symptoms of tuberculosis disease.

(3) Long-Term Care Employees and Volunteers. All new long-term care facility employees and volunteers who work ten (10) or more hours per week are required to obtain a Mantoux PPD two (2)-step tuberculin test within one (1) month prior to starting employment in the facility. If the initial test is zero to nine millimeters (0–9 mm), the second test should be given as soon as possible within three (3) weeks after employment begins, unless documentation is provided

indicating a Mantoux PPD test in the past and at least one (1) subsequent annual test within the past two (2) years. It is the responsibility of each facility to maintain a documentation of each employee's and volunteer's tuberculin status.

(A) All skin test results are to be documented in millimeters (mm) of induration.

(B) BCG vaccination shall not prevent employees and volunteers from receiving a tuberculin test.

(C) For an individual with a history of BCG vaccination, a reaction of ten millimeters (10 mm) or more shall be considered as infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

(D) Evidence of tuberculosis infection is considered to be a reaction of five millimeters (5 mm) or more for all contacts to infectious tuberculosis or for an individual who is immunosuppressed or has abnormal chest X ray findings consistent with old healed tuberculosis disease, and ten millimeters (10 mm) or more for all others.

(E) Employees and volunteers with an initial zero to nine millimeters (0–9 mm) Mantoux PPD two (2)-step test shall be one (1)-step tuberculin tested annually and the results recorded in a permanent record.

(F) Employees and volunteers with a documented history of a positive Mantoux PPD test shall not be required to be retested. In the absence of documentation, a repeat test shall be required.

(G) All positive findings shall require a chest X ray to rule out active pulmonary disease.

(H) Individuals with a positive finding need not have repeat annual chest X rays. They shall have a documented annual evaluation to rule out signs and symptoms of tuberculosis disease.

(I) An individual who is skin-test positive with a normal chest X ray should be considered for preventive medication. Those who complete a recommended course of preventive medication need have no further testing for tuberculosis unless signs and symptoms which are compatible with tuberculosis disease are present.

(J) All employees and volunteers of long-term care facilities who are exposed to a case of infectious tuberculosis or who develop signs and symptoms which are compatible with tuberculosis disease shall be medically evaluated. All employees or volunteers of these facilities shall have a documented annual evaluation to rule out signs and symptoms of tuberculosis disease.

(4) State Correctional Centers Residents. All residents of state correctional centers are required to obtain a Mantoux PPD two (2)-

step tuberculin test upon admission to rule out tuberculosis. If the initial test is negative, zero to nine millimeters (0–9 mm), the second test should be given within ninety (90) days of entrance into the state correctional system.

(A) All skin test results are to be documented in millimeters (mm) of induration.

(B) BCG vaccination shall not prevent residents from receiving a tuberculin test.

(C) For an individual with a history of BCG vaccination, a reaction of ten millimeters (10 mm) or more shall be considered as infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

(D) A positive test is defined as having a reaction of five millimeters (5 mm) or more for all contacts to infectious tuberculosis or for an individual who is immunosuppressed or has abnormal chest X-ray findings consistent with old healed tuberculosis disease, and ten millimeters (10 mm) or more for all others.

(E) Individuals with an initial negative zero to nine millimeters (0–9 mm) Mantoux PPD two (2)-step test shall be one (1)-step tuberculin tested annually and the results recorded in a permanent record.

(F) Individuals with a documented history of a positive Mantoux PPD test shall not be required to be retested. In the absence of documentation, a repeat test shall be required.

(G) All positive findings shall require a chest X ray to rule out active pulmonary disease.

(H) Individuals with a positive finding need not have repeat annual chest X rays. They shall have a documented annual evaluation to rule out signs and symptoms of tuberculosis disease.

(I) An individual who is skin-test positive with a normal chest X ray should be considered for preventive medication. Those who complete a recommended course of preventive medication need have no further testing for tuberculosis unless signs and symptoms which are compatible with tuberculosis disease are present.

(J) All residents of state correctional centers who are exposed to a case of infectious tuberculosis or who develop signs and symptoms which are compatible with tuberculosis disease shall be medically evaluated. All residents shall have a documented annual evaluation to rule out signs and symptoms of tuberculosis disease.

(5) Missouri Department of Corrections New Employees and Volunteers. All new employees and volunteers who work ten (10) or more hours per week for the Missouri Department of Corrections are required to obtain a Mantoux PPD two (2)-step tuberculin test

within three (3) weeks of starting employment. If the initial test is negative, zero to nine millimeters (0–9 mm), the second test should be given one to three (1–3) weeks after the initial test. It is the responsibility of each state correctional center to maintain documentation of each employee's or volunteer's tuberculin status.

(A) All skin test results are to be documented in millimeters (mm) of induration.

(B) BCG vaccination shall not prevent new employees and volunteers from receiving a tuberculin test.

(C) For an individual with a history of BCG vaccination, a significant reaction of ten millimeters (10 mm) or more shall be considered as infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

(D) A positive test is defined as having a reaction of five millimeters (5 mm) or more for all contacts to infectious tuberculosis or for an individual who is immunosuppressed or has abnormal chest X-ray findings consistent with old healed tuberculosis disease, and ten millimeters (10 mm) or more for all others.

(E) Employees and volunteers with a negative zero to nine millimeters (0–9 mm) Mantoux PPD two (2)-step test shall be one (1)-step tuberculin tested annually and the results recorded in a permanent record.

(F) Employees and volunteers with a documented history of a positive Mantoux PPD test shall not be required to be retested. In the absence of documentation, a repeat test shall be required.

(G) All positive findings shall require a chest X ray to rule out active pulmonary disease.

(H) Individuals with a positive finding need not have repeat annual chest X rays. They shall have a documented annual evaluation to rule out signs and symptoms of tuberculosis disease.

(I) An individual who is skin test positive with a normal chest X ray should be considered for preventive medication. Those who complete a recommended course of preventive medication need have no further testing for tuberculosis unless signs and symptoms which are compatible with tuberculosis disease are present.

(J) All employees and volunteers of state correctional centers who are exposed to a case of infectious tuberculosis or who develop signs and symptoms which are compatible with tuberculosis disease shall be medically evaluated. All employees and volunteers shall have a documented annual evaluation to rule out signs and symptoms of tuberculosis disease.

(6) This rule will expire June 30, 2000.

*AUTHORITY: section 199.350, RSMo (1994). * Original rule filed April 17, 1995, effective Nov. 30, 1995.*

**Original authority 1992.*