

About KDHE Case Report Data

Updated January 2019

The KDHE Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics is tasked with the surveillance of notifiable infectious diseases. This webpage contains cumulative case reports of notifiable diseases. Case reports for sexually transmitted infections and tuberculosis can be obtained from the [KDHE Bureau of Disease Control and Prevention](#).

KDHE reports nationally notifiable diseases data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) every week. These data include case reports that are considered to be “probable” as per [published national condition-specific surveillance case definitions](#), in addition to those that are “confirmed.” A full list of which diseases include confirmed cases only, versus which include both confirmed and probable cases, can be found below.

Provisional data are published each week in the CDC’s *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* to disseminate the most current national information, but are subject to change based on the outcome of further case investigation. As provisional counts are updated, the cumulative (year-to-date) count of cases can increase or decrease.

Provisional case counts are published in the [MMWR weekly tables](#).

Case report data are considered provisional and subject to change each week until the data are reconciled and verified.

Case report counts include those that meet the confirmed case definition only:

- Acute flaccid myelitis
- Botulism (foodborne, infant, wound, and other)
- Carbapenem-resistant organism infection (resistant to imipenem, meropenem, doripenem, or ertapenem OR documentation that the isolate possesses a carbapenemase)
- Cholera
- Coccidioidomycosis
- Diphtheria
- Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS)
- Hepatitis A, acute
- Hepatitis B (acute, chronic, and perinatal)
- Hepatitis C (acute, chronic, and perinatal)
- Hepatitis D
- Hepatitis E
- Influenza-associated pediatric mortality
- Legionellosis
- Leprosy
- Listeriosis
- Malaria
- Measles
- Meningitis, bacterial other
- Novel influenza A virus infection

- Poliomyelitis (paralytic and nonparalytic)
- Rabies (animal and human)
- Rubella, including congenital rubella syndrome
- Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE) or prion disease
- Trichinosis
- Vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus aureus (VISA)
- Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (VRSA)
- Viral hemorrhagic fevers (including Ebola virus, Marburg virus, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus, Lassa virus, Lujo virus, and New World arenaviruses, including Guanarito virus, Machupo virus, Junin virus, and Sabia virus)

Case report counts include those that meet the confirmed and probable case definitions:

- Anaplasmosis
- Anthrax
- Arboviral disease, neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive (including California serogroup virus disease, chikungunya virus, dengue virus infections, including dengue fever, dengue hemorrhagic fever, and dengue shock syndrome, eastern equine encephalitis virus disease (EEE), Powassan virus disease, St. Louis encephalitis virus disease (SLE), West Nile virus disease (WNV), western equine encephalitis virus disease (WEE), and Zika virus)
- Babesiosis
- Brucellosis
- Campylobacteriosis
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis
- Ehrlichiosis
- Giardiasis
- *Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive disease (including Hib)
- Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome, post-diarrheal (HUS)
- Histoplasmosis
- Invasive pneumococcal disease
- Leptospirosis
- Lyme disease
- Meningococcal Disease
- Mumps
- Pertussis
- Plague
- Psittacosis
- Q fever (acute and chronic)
- Salmonellosis
- *Salmonella* Paratyphi infection
- *Salmonella* Typhi infection
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC)
- Shigellosis
- Smallpox
- Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis (including Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever)
- Tetanus
- Toxic shock syndrome (Streptococcal or other)
- Tularemia
- Varicella
- Vibriosis
- Yellow fever