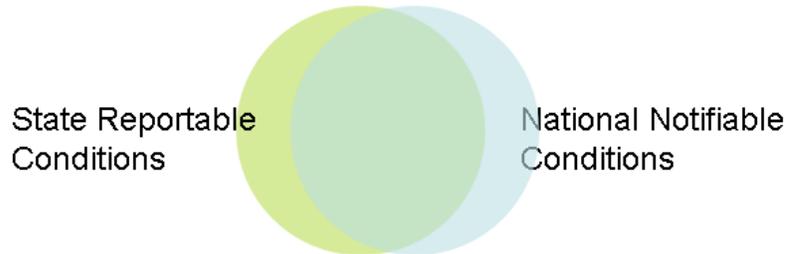


Reportable versus Notifiable

State Reportable Conditions. Within the United States, each state has the authority to define conditions of public health importance, also known as State Reportable Conditions. Potential (suspect) cases of disease are reported from hospitals, laboratories, and healthcare providers to local, regional, or state public health authorities in a process known as Reporting. This might be based on a positive laboratory test, clinical symptoms, or epidemiologic criteria (called Reporting Criteria). A public health investigation is sometimes conducted to determine and implement appropriate public health interventions. Each state has its own list of State Reportable Conditions detailing disease and events necessary to report.



National Notifiable Conditions. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) designate certain conditions as nationally notifiable (also called National Notifiable Conditions or NNCs). CDC requests that states notify them when an instance of a disease or condition occurs that meets the national case definition. When a suspect case is determined to meet the national case definition, de-identified data are sent to CDC in a process called Notification. This can include information reported to public health by laboratories and healthcare providers, along with other information collected during public health investigations. A condition might be on the national list but not be reportable in Tennessee. In addition, conditions may be on Tennessee's list of State Reportable Conditions that are not on the national list. Each state carries the authority to determine which conditions reporting entities (laboratories, hospitals, healthcare providers, etc.) are required to report.

