

IDEPD Condition Investigation Prioritization Levels



Infectious Disease
Epidemiology &
Prevention Division

This document provides categorized condition groupings for the local health departments based on prioritization levels of conducting investigations and response for those conditions. Priority levels are intended to guide local health department response timelines, workload allocation, and investigation/intervention urgency.

Priority Level 1 – Highest Priority

- Anthrax
- Botulism
- Cholera (*Vibrio cholerae* O1, O139, or toxigenic)
- Diphtheria
- Influenza A, Novel
- Measles (Rubeola)
- Melioidosis (*Burkholderia pseudomallei*)
- Meningococcal disease, invasive
- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV)
- New World screwworm myiasis
- Outbreaks (All)
- Plague
- Poliomyelitis
- Primary amebic meningoencephalitis (*Naegleria fowleri*)
- Rabies, human
- Rubella (German Measles)
- Rubella Congenital Syndrome
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV)
- Smallpox (Variola infection)
- Tuberculosis disease, reportable upon suspicion
- Tularemia
- Viral hemorrhagic fever, filoviruses
 - Ebola virus
 - Marburg virus
- Viral hemorrhagic fever, other
 - Chapare virus
 - Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever virus
 - Guanarito virus
 - Junin virus
 - Lassa virus
 - Lujo virus
 - Machupo virus



Rift Valley fever virus
Sabia virus

Priority Level 2

Acute Flaccid Myelitis (AFM)
Animal bite or exposure (High Risk)*
Arboviral disease or infection, domestic
 Eastern equine encephalitis virus
*Candida auris**
Carbapenemase-Producing Organisms (CPO)*
Cronobacter infection, invasive, infants (younger than 1 year of age)
Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), post-diarrheal*
Listeriosis*
Pandrug-resistant Organisms*
Pertussis (whooping cough)*
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever, cases and carriers*

Priority Level 3

Arboviral disease or infection, domestic
 California serogroup viruses
 Heartland virus
 Jamestown Canyon virus
 La Crosse virus
 Powassan virus
 St. Louis encephalitis virus
 West Nile virus
 Western equine encephalitis virus
Babesiosis
Brucellosis
Escherichia coli (*E. coli*) infection (Shiga toxic-producing *E. coli* (STEC) including, but not limited to, *E. coli* O157 and other serogroups)*
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive disease, (including antimicrobial susceptibility testing)*
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome and non-pulmonary syndrome
Hepatitis, viral, A
Legionellosis
Leptospirosis
Mumps
Salmonellosis, non-typhoidal*
Varicella (chickenpox)
Vibriosis (non-cholera *Vibrio* infection)



Priority Level 4

Anaplasmosis

Arboviral disease or infection, imported

Chikungunya virus

Dengue virus

Japanese encephalitis

Oropouche virus

Yellow fever virus

Zika virus

Campylobacteriosis

Cryptosporidiosis

Cyclosporidiosis

Ehrlichiosis

Giardiasis

Hepatitis, viral, E

Malaria

Psittacosis

Shigellosis

Toxic-shock syndrome (streptococcal or staphylococcal)

Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (VRSA) and Vancomycin-intermediate

Staphylococcus aureus (VISA)

Yersinia spp., non-*pestis*

Priority Level 5 – Lowest Priority

Animal bite or exposure (Low Risk)*

Coccidioidomycosis

COVID-19-associated deaths (all ages)*

Hansen's disease (leprosy)

Histoplasmosis

Influenza-associated deaths (all ages)*

Latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI)

Lyme disease

Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in adults (MIS-A)*

Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C)*

Q Fever

Spotted Fever rickettsiosis, including Rocky Mountain Spotted fever

Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive disease (including antimicrobial susceptibility testing)*

Streptococcus, Group A, invasive disease

Tetanus

***Indicates IDOH staff assist or lead in these investigations routinely, including INSEIT program**

