



Communicable Disease Chart

Infectious Disease Epidemiology Program

Connect with us:

<https://www.ldh.la.gov/bureau-of-infectious-diseases/infectious-disease-epidemiology>

(800) 256-2748 (24 hours/ 7 days)

oph.idepi@la.gov

| Disease | Causative Organism | Early Signs and Symptoms | Incubation Period | Mode of Transmission | Period of Communicability | Exclusion Criteria | Preventive Measures | Report to LDH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| Chickenpox (Varicella) | Varicella-Zoster Virus | Typically presents as a rash that turns into itchy, fluid-filled blisters which then turn into scabs. Scab formation typically takes 4-7 days. Other symptoms can include fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, and headache. | 14-16 days (10-21 day range) | Airborne or direct contact with lesions | 1-2 days before onset of rash until all lesions have crusted over | Exclude and isolate at home until all lesions have crusted over. If mild infection with no crusts, exclude until no new bumps for at least 24 hours. If 2 or more cases, unimmunized and improperly immunized close contacts should be excluded 21 days or until vaccination given. | Immunization available for ages 12 months and older. Notify potentially exposed family members, staff, and parents of unvaccinated children to watch for symptoms. Pregnant or immunocompromised individuals should follow up with their physician. | Yes |
| Cytomegalovirus (CMV) | Cytomegalovirus, also called human betaherpesvirus 5 | Asymptomatic infections are the most common. If symptoms occur they are typically mild and include fever, sore throat, fatigue, and swollen glands. May cause severe symptoms in people with weakened immune systems, infants infected <i>in utero</i> and very low birth weight and premature infants. | Unknown. The incubation for person-to-person transmission is highly variable | Direct contact with saliva, blood, tears, urine, genital secretions, or breastmilk from infected individuals. Transmission also possible through transplanted organs, blood transfusions, and from mother to infant before, during, or after birth. | Unknown. Spread of CMV in households and child care centers is well documented. | Exclusion not required - reservoirs of infection are mostly asymptomatic shedders of virus | Handwashing and proper sanitation/disinfection | Outbreaks only |
| Respiratory Viral Illness | SARS-CoV-2, influenza, RSV, rhinovirus, adenovirus, human metapneumovirus, human parainfluenza viruses, and seasonal human coronaviruses | Symptoms vary by causative agent and can include fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, and diarrhea. | Varies by causative agent: Influenza 1-4 days (1-7 day range) RSV 2-8 days COVID-19 and other respiratory viruses 2-14 days | Airborne, droplet, direct and indirect contact | Viral shedding is variable, but most people are infectious starting 1 to 2 days before symptom onset. The highest risk for transmission typically occurs early during infection. Factors such as treatment initiation and illness severity can impact the length of transmissibility. | Exclude until symptoms are improving AND fever-free for 24 hours without fever reducing medicine. | Exclusion of infected individuals. Immunization is available for influenza, COVID-19, and RSV for specific populations. A preventative RSV monoclonal antibody is also available for infants and some young children. Handwashing, respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette, proper disposal of used facial tissues, and proper sanitation/disinfection. | Outbreaks only |
| Diarrheal Disease | Caused by a variety of bacteria and viruses including Salmonella, Shigella, E. coli, Campylobacter, Cryptosporidium, Rotavirus, Norovirus | Varies according to causative agent, symptoms may include diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps, headache, general malaise, blood and/or mucus in stool, and fever. | Varies by causative agent: Salmonella 12-26 hrs (6-72 hr range) Shigella 1-3 days (1-10 day range) E. coli 3-5 days (1-8 day range) Campylobacter 2-5 days (can be longer) Cryptosporidiosis 7 days (1-12 day range) Rotavirus 48 hrs (24-72 hr range) Norovirus 12-48 hrs | Fecal-oral, foodborne, direct and indirect contact | Varies by causative agent, but highest risk of transmission is typically while child is symptomatic | Exclude until diarrhea has been resolved for 24 hours. Exclude if there is blood or mucus in stool or if stool is black. Exclude if child is showing signs of dehydration (dry mouth, no tears, low or no urine output in 8 hours). | Ensure proper cooking and storage of food. Exclusion of infected staff members who handle food. Education and prevention of fecal-oral transmission and strict handwashing and proper sanitation/disinfection. | Yes, except rotavirus and norovirus (for those two agents, report outbreaks only); Norovirus/rotavirus outbreak is the occurrence of 2 or more similar illnesses resulting from a common exposure that is either suspected or laboratory-confirmed to be caused by norovirus/rotavirus |
| Pinworm (Enterobiasis) | Small, thin, white roundworm (nematode) called a pinworm or "threadworm" | Itching around the anus which can lead to difficulty sleeping and restlessness. Symptoms are usually mild and some infected people have no symptoms. | 1-2 months (from ingestion until migration to perianal region) | Fecal-oral, direct and indirect contact | A person remains infectious as long as female nematodes are discharging eggs on perianal skin. Eggs remain infectious in indoor environment usually for 2 to 3 weeks. | No exclusion necessary | Education and prevention of fecal-oral transmission and strict handwashing and proper sanitation/disinfection. Keep the child's fingernails short. | Outbreaks only |
| Giardia | <i>Giardia duodenalis</i> , formerly referred to as <i>Giardia intestinalis</i> or <i>Giardia lamblia</i> | Diarrhea, gas, foul-smelling and greasy stools that tend to float, stomach cramps or pain, upset stomach or nausea, vomiting, and dehydration. Some infected people have no symptoms. | 1-3 weeks (2-25 day range) | Fecal-oral, foodborne, contaminated water | Highly variable - as long as the infected person excretes cysts - may be for months | Exclude until diarrhea has been resolved for 24 hours. Exclude if there is blood or mucus in stool or if stool is black. Exclude if child is showing signs of dehydration (dry mouth, no tears, low or no urine output in 8 hours). | Education and prevention of fecal-oral transmission and strict handwashing and proper sanitation/disinfection | Yes |
| Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) | Haemophilus influenzae type b | Invasive disease includes clinical syndromes of pneumonia, meningitis, and bacteremia or sepsis. Symptoms may include fever, cough, shortness of breath, headache, stiff neck, tiredness, nausea, and confusion. | Unknown. It is thought to be as short as a few days. | Droplet | As long as the bacteria are present in the nose or throat. Non-communicable within 24-48 hours after starting an effective antimicrobial treatment. | Exclude during acute illness and until 24 hours after starting an effective antimicrobial treatment | Immunization available for ages 2 months and older. Chemoprophylaxis recommended for all household contacts if there are unimmunized or immunocompromised children under 4 years. Chemoprophylaxis recommended for all preschool and child care contacts if there are 2 or more cases within 60 days of each other | Yes |
| Hepatitis A | Hepatitis A virus (HAV) | Many infected persons, especially children, are asymptomatic or have mild symptoms without jaundice. Onset is usually abrupt with fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine, diarrhea, clay-colored stool, joint pain, and jaundice. | 25-30 days (15-50 day range) | Fecal-oral | From two weeks before symptom onset. Risk of transmission is minimal 1 week after onset of jaundice. HAV can live outside the body for months, depending on the environmental conditions. | Exclude cases for no longer than 7 days after onset of jaundice, or as decided by the physician | Immunization available for ages 12 months and older. Education and prevention of fecal-oral transmission and strict handwashing and proper sanitation/disinfection. Immunization not indicated for contacts in a usual school situation. In daycare centers, when HAV infection is identified in an employee or child, previously unimmunized employees in contact with the index case and unimmunized children in the same room as index case should receive HAV vaccine. | Yes |
| Hepatitis B | Hepatitis B virus (HBV) | Fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine, clay-colored stool, joint pain, and jaundice. Most children <5 years old do not have symptoms. Symptoms are present in 30-50% of people 5 years and older. | If symptoms occur, they begin an average of 90 days after exposure, and can occur anywhere from 60-150 days after exposure | Blood and body fluids, sexual transmission - vaginal and anal sex. Sharing needles, syringes, or other drug injection equipment. Vertical transmission from mother to child. | Blood can be infectious many weeks before the onset of symptoms and throughout the acute clinical phase of the illness. In case of chronic carriage, persons with chronic hepatitis B surface antigen are infectious lifelong | Exclude during acute illness. Exclude if child with known HBV has weeping sores that cannot be covered or has a bleeding problem. Exclude if child has biting or scratching behavior that may produce bleeding. Exclude if child has generalized dermatitis that may produce weepy wounds | Immunization available starting at birth. Blood/body fluid precautions by school personnel when attending injuries and/or blood spills. Education of children and school personnel on HBV. Immunization of contacts. Universal immunization of all infants required for all day care children | Yes |

| Disease | Causative Organism | Early Signs and Symptoms | Incubation Period | Mode of Transmission | Period of Communicability | Exclusion Criteria | Preventive Measures | Report to LDH |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|----------------|
| Hepatitis C | Hepatitis C virus (HAV) | Fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine, clay-colored stool, joint pain, and jaundice. Only 25% of people with HCV will become symptomatic. | If symptoms occur, they begin an average of 2-12 weeks after exposure, and can occur anywhere from 2-26 weeks after exposure | Blood and body fluids, sexual transmission - vaginal and anal sex. Sharing needles, syringes, or other drug injection equipment. Vertical transmission from mother to child. | Blood can be infectious before the onset of symptoms and while a person has active HCV infection | Exclude during acute illness. Exclude if child with known HCV has weeping sores that cannot be covered or has a bleeding problem. Exclude if child has biting or scratching behavior that may produce bleeding. Exclude if child has generalized dermatitis that may produce weepy wounds | Blood/body fluid precautions by school personnel when attending injuries and/or blood spills. Education of children and school personnel on HCV. Effective curative treatment with direct acting antivirals (DAAs) available | Yes |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus | Initially - a self-limited, flu-like illness. Some people may not feel sick right away or at all. Later - depends on opportunistic infection - swollen lymph nodes, chronic diarrhea, weight loss, fever, chills, muscle aches, and fatigue. | Variable, 2 months to 10 years or longer | Blood and body fluids, sexual transmission - vaginal and anal sex. Sharing needles, syringes, or other drug injection equipment. Vertical transmission from mother to child. | Begins early after onset of HIV infection and extends throughout life | Blood and body fluid precautions. The child has weeping skin lesions that cannot be covered. The child has bleeding problems. Child should be regularly evaluated by physician and child care provider for appropriate placement | Use of standard precautions in school setting. Education of children and school personnel on HIV. If engaging in sexual activity, use a condom. Use new, clean syringes and injection equipment every time you inject. Develop policies for handling blood spills/injuries. Extra attention may be given to children with HIV as they can be at an increased risk of severe complications from certain types of infections | Yes |
| Measles (Rubeola) | Measles virus, also called measles morbillivirus | High fever (up to 105F), cough, runny nose, and red, watery eyes precede onset of rash (prodromal period). Tiny white spots (Koplik spots) may also appear in the mouth at this time. Following the prodromal period, a maculopapular rash appears at hairline spreading downward over the body. | 7-14 days prodromal symptoms, rash appears 3-5 days after first symptoms (7-21 day range) | Droplet and airborne | 4 days before onset of rash through 4 days after onset of rash | Exclude and isolate at home until at least 4 days following the onset of rash. Exposed persons without evidence of immunity should be excluded for 21 days after last exposure, but may return if MMR given within 3 days of exposure. | Immunization available for ages 12 months and older. MMR vaccine may be given as post-exposure prophylaxis within 3 days following exposure in immunocompetent individuals > 6 months of age. Immunglobulin (IG) is recommended within 6 days following exposure and for those who cannot be vaccinated (immunocompromised individuals, pregnant individuals, and children < 6 months of age). All exposed individuals should be notified of the exposure. | Yes |
| Meningitis, Meningococcal meningitis | <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> | Fever, sore throat, headache, nausea and vomiting, and stiff neck. In meningococcemia cases onset often is abrupt with fever, chills, malaise, prostration and a rash that initially may be macular, maculopapular or petechial. In fulminant cases (Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome), purpura, disseminated intravascular coagulation, shock, coma, and death can ensue within several hours despite appropriate therapy. | Usually < 4 days (1-10 day range) | Droplet (requires close or lengthy contact) | As long as the bacteria are present in the nose or throat. Non-communicable after at least 24 hours on an effective antimicrobial treatment. | Exclude during acute illness and until 24 hours after starting an effective antimicrobial treatment | Immunization available, with routine vaccination typically beginning at age 11. Regardless of immunization status, household, daycare, and other close contacts should be given chemoprophylaxis as early as possible. School contacts and health care workers without direct exposure to oral secretions are not at high risk and do not need chemoprophylaxis. | Yes |
| Meningitis, Pneumococcal meningitis | <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> | Clinical syndromes include pneumonia, meningitis, bacteremia or sepsis, or otitis media (ear infections). Early symptoms may include fever, cough, chest pain, headache, stiff neck, confusion, shortness of breath, or ear pain. | Varies by type of infection. Can be as short as 1-3 days. | Droplet | Unknown, but may be as long as bacteria present in upper respiratory tract secretions. Assumed non-communicable following 24 hours on an effective antimicrobial treatment. | Exclude during acute illness and until 24 hours after starting an effective antimicrobial treatment | Immunization available for ages 2 months and older. Chemoprophylaxis is not recommended for contacts of children with invasive pneumococcal disease, regardless of their immunization status | Yes |
| Meningitis, Viral (aseptic meningitis) | Can be caused by non-polio enteroviruses, mumps virus, herpesviruses, measles viruses, influenza virus, arboviruses, and lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus | Fever, headache, stiff neck, nausea, vomiting, lethargy, sensitivity to light | Varies by virus. Generally, within a week of exposure. | It is unlikely that others infected with the causative agent will also develop meningitis. Some viruses spread through close contact with an infected individual. Not all of the viruses can be spread person-to-person. | Varies by virus. Shedding of the virus in feces can continue for several weeks. Shedding from the respiratory tract usually lasts a week or less. | Exclude until child is cleared to return by a physician | Handwashing and proper sanitation/disinfection, stay up-to-date on all vaccinations, and avoid bites from mosquitoes or other insects and animals that can carry disease | Yes |
| Mumps (Epidemic parotitis) | Mumps virus, also called mumps orthorubulavirus | Swollen salivary glands under the ears on one or both sides (parotitis). Prodrome may include fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, and loss of appetite. | 16-18 days (12-25 day range) | Droplet and direct contact | 1-2 days before to 5 days after the onset of parotid swelling | Exclude for 5 days from onset of parotid gland swelling. Exclusion of unimmunized contacts for 26 days following the last onset may be warranted in high risk or outbreak settings. Excluded individuals may return following vaccination | Immunization available for ages 12 months and older. All exposed individuals should be notified of the exposure | Yes |
| Head Lice (Pediculosis) | A parasitic insect called a head louse, or <i>Pediculus humanus capitis</i> | Irritation and itching of the scalp (many children are asymptomatic). Lice are light grey insects which lay egg ("nits") on the hair, especially at the nape of neck and at the ears. | Nits hatch after 6-9 days, then mature into adults capable of laying eggs after about 1 week. | Most commonly spread by head-to-head direct contact. Less common by direct contact with personal objects (hats, combs, clothing, etc.). | Until live lice are no longer present | Exclusion is not necessary after initial treatment, even though nits may be present | Notify possibly exposed family members, staff, and parents of children to examine hair and treat if infested | Outbreaks only |
| Pertussis (Whooping Cough) | <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> | In the first 1-2 weeks: runny nose, low-grade fever, mild cough, apnea (in babies). Following this, coughing fits (paroxysms) with "whooping" sound upon inhalation, vomiting, and exhaustion during or after paroxysms. Cough can last up to 10 weeks. | 7-10 days (5-21 day range) | Droplet (requires close or lengthy contact) | Up to 3 weeks following the onset of cough or until 5 days of an effective antimicrobial treatment have been completed | Exclude for 3 weeks following the onset of cough or until 5 days of an effective antimicrobial treatment have been completed | Immunization available. DtaP available for ages 2 months to 6 years. Tdap available for ages 7 and older. Booster doses of Tdap recommended for teens and adults every 10 years. Household, daycare, and other close contacts should be given post-exposure prophylaxis. In school settings, parents should be notified of the possible exposure and told to watch for symptoms for 21 days following the last exposure | Yes |

| Disease | Causative Organism | Early Signs and Symptoms | Incubation Period | Mode of Transmission | Period of Communicability | Exclusion Criteria | Preventive Measures | Report to LDH |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Ringworm (Tinea or Dermatophytosis) | Approximately 40 different species of fungi can cause ringworm; the scientific names for the types of fungi that cause ringworm are <i>Trichophyton</i> , <i>Microsporum</i> , and <i>Epidermophyton</i> | A fungal infection that may affect the body, feet, and scalp. On the scalp- circular scaly patches with raised edges and short, broken off hairs. Discrete areas of hair loss studded by stubs of broken hairs. On the feet (athlete's foot) - occurs as fine vesiculopustular or scaly lesions between toes, particularly in the third and fourth interdigital spaces. May occur anywhere on the body as well. Pruritus (itching) is common. | 4-21 days | Direct and indirect contact (especially with contaminated clothing or pets). More common in children 5-12 years of age. | As long as present on the person or on contaminated clothing | Anyone having ringworm should be placed under treatment by a health care provider. Return to school is dependent upon being under adequate treatment. No child should be readmitted to the classroom unless they have a note from a health care provider stating they are under medical care. Athletes with ringworm of the body in sports with person-to-person contact should not participate in sports for 72 hours after starting treatment unless area can be covered. | Proper treatment of cases to prevent spread to others. Family and close contacts should be monitored for symptoms and evaluated by a health care provider if symptoms develop | Outbreaks only |
| Rubella (German Measles) | Rubella virus | Usually mild with a generalized maculopapular rash typically starting on face then spreading to rest of body. The rash starts on the face and becomes generalized in 24 hours. | 16-18 days (12-23 day range) | Droplet and direct contact | 7 days before to 7 days after the onset of rash | Exclude children from school for 7 days after onset of rash. People without evidence of immunity should be excluded for 23 days following potential exposure to the last rash onset. They may return immediately upon receiving vaccination. | Immunization available for ages 12 months and older. Notify possibly exposed to watch for symptoms and exclude contacts without evidence of immunity. Pregnant individuals should follow up with their physician for a serologic screening | Yes |
| Scabies. | Scabies mite, also known as human itch mite or <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> | Appears as small, scattered, red spots which are most frequently found in the web of the fingers and areas of the thighs and arms where the skin is thin. Burrows sometimes seen. Intense itching, most severe at night. | 4-6 weeks in persons without previous exposure. People who previously were infested develop symptoms 1-4 days after repeated exposure to the mites. | Most commonly direct, prolonged skin-to-skin contact. May also be transmitted via indirect contact. | Until the mites and eggs are destroyed (usually after 1 or 2 days of proper treatment with scabicides) | Exclude infected children from school until the day after treatment is initiated | Good personal hygiene. Launder (hot water and hot drying cycle) bedding and clothing worn next to skin at least 4 days before start of treatment. Items that cannot be laundered should be kept in plastic bags for at least 4 days. Notify families to check for symptoms in exposed contacts. Prophylactic treatment of household contacts and those who have had skin-to-skin contact with infected person. | Outbreaks only |
| Staphylococcal infections (including MRSA) | Bacteria in the Genus Staphylococcus | Mild skin infections (furuncle) or severe skin infections, surgical wound infections, surgical wound infections, bloodstream infections, and pneumonia. High fever, swelling, heat and pain around a wound, headache, fatigue, and other symptoms. | Undetermined since disease often occurs in persons who have been colonized for months. | Direct or indirect contacts (especially via personal objects like towels, razors, and clothing). | Infectious from the skin infection site as long as there is a discharge. Most sources are colonized individuals. | Do not exclude if wound/skin is covered, draining pus is contained, and proper treatment is administered by a health care provider | Practicing good hygiene (e.g., keeping your hands clean by washing with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer and showering immediately after participating in exercise). Covering skin trauma such as abrasions or cuts with a clean dry bandage until healed. Avoiding share personal items (e.g., towels, razors, etc.) that come into contact with your bare skin; using a barrier (e.g., clothing or a towel) between your skin and shared equipment such as weight-training benches. Maintaining a clean environment by establishing cleaning procedures for frequently touched surfaces and surfaces that come into direct contact with people's skin | Outbreaks only |
| Streptococcal Sore Throat or Scarlet Fever | <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> , also called Group A Streptococci | Sore throat, swollen glands, headache, fever, and generalized "reddish" rash. In some cases, sore throat may be the only sign. Scarlet fever and strep throat are the same disease except for the rash with scarlet fever. | 1-5 days | Droplet, direct, and indirect contact | From the first signs of illness until after the start of effective antibiotic therapy. About 10-21 days if uncomplicated and untreated. | Exclude until 12 hours after starting antibiotic treatment | Antibiotic treatment of cases. Contacts with history of rheumatic fever or at high risk for severe disease may also need treatment and should follow up with their physician. Handwashing and proper sanitation/disinfection | Invasive disease and outbreaks (invasive disease includes <i>S. pyogenes</i> collected from a sterile site, including blood or cerebrospinal fluid) |
| 25-Feb | | | | | | | | |

| Transmission Route | Description | Precautions |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Airborne | Droplet nuclei less than 5 micrometers in diameter originating from coughing, speaking, sneezing, singing, or evaporation from larger droplets. May remain suspended in air for long periods of time and cover large distances/move through ventilation systems. | Exclusion from facility as soon as possible. |
| Droplet | Droplet nuclei 5 micrometers or larger in diameter originating from coughing, speaking, sneezing, or singing. Generally fall within a 3 foot radius of the source and cannot remain suspended in air or cover large distances. | Education and/or demonstration of proper cough/sneeze etiquette into tissue or if no tissue is available the crux of the elbow. Follow precautions for Indirect and Direct Contact below. |
| Indirect Contact | Transferred indirectly from an infected/colonized person to another via an intermediary person or object. Likely objects include clothing, uniforms, pencils/pens, books, chairs, tables, sinks, door handles, and any other high-touch surfaces. | Avoid sharing any clothing, food, or schooling materials. Follow precautions for Direct Contact below. |
| Direct Contact | Transferred directly from an infected/colonized person to another person. Likely to occur in common areas like classrooms, restrooms, diaper-changing areas and cafeterias/dining rooms. | Education and/or demonstration of proper handwashing and disinfection/sanitation practices. |
| Foodborne | Transmitted via food and generally implicates sick food handlers, poor hand hygiene among food handlers, or improperly cooked/handled/stored food. | Education on safe food handling as well as proper temperatures to store food until serving. |
| Waterborne | Ingestion of contaminated water (from people, animals, or food) as well as drinking from an untreated source and playing or swimming in contaminated water. | Ensure water source is free of contaminants (human or animal feces). Education and/or demonstration of proper handwashing and disinfection/sanitation practices. |
| Fecal-Oral | Transmitted via ingestion of fecal matter from an infectious individual. Some diseases require ingestion of a very small amount (unable to see) to cause infection. | Education and/or demonstration of proper handwashing and disinfection/sanitation practices. |
| Blood and body fluid | Transmitted via any blood or bodily fluid (most commonly urine and saliva, but can include any bodily fluid besides breast milk); typically when it comes in contact with open wounds, mucus membranes, or through the use of injectable devices. | Education on proper wound treatment and bandaging. Sanitize and disinfect surfaces that come in contact with blood. Proper handwashing and disinfection/sanitation practices should prevent spread by urine or saliva. |

General Exclusion Criteria

Exclude if the child has •a severely ill appearance •a fever •diarrhea •vomiting 2 or more times in the previous 24 hours •abdominal pain that continues for more than 2 hours or intermittent abdominal pain associated with fever or other signs or symptoms •mouth sores with drooling that the child cannot control unless the child's health care provider states the child is noninfectious •rash with fever or behavioral changes, until a primary care provider has determined the illness is not a communicable disease •skin sores that are weeping fluid and are on an exposed body surface that cannot be covered with a waterproof dressing.

Outbreaks

An outbreak is a sudden rise in the number of cases of a disease. Outbreaks of a known condition or unusual symptoms of an undiagnosed illness among children or staff members should be reported to your regional epidemiologist.

ACIP Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/imz-schedules/child-adolescent-age.html>

Hand Hygiene in School and Early Care and Education

<https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing/handwashing-school.html>

Food Safety

<https://www.cdc.gov/foodsafety/>

All Louisiana Reportable Conditions

https://ldh.la.gov/assets/oph/Center-PHCH/Center-CH/infectious-epi/Surveillance/sanitarycode_06_21_Revision_final_1.pdf

Louisiana Infectious Disease Epidemiology Section

<https://www.ldh.la.gov/bureau-of-infectious-diseases/infectious-disease-epidemiology>