Rules of
Department of Health
and Senior Services
Division 20—Division of Community and Public Health
Chapter 20—Communicable Diseases

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Title 19—DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
Division 20—Division of Community
and Public Health
Chapter 20—Communicable Diseases

19 CSR 20-20.010 Definitions Relating to
Communicable, Environmental and Oc-
cupational 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 offi-
cer, chairperson of the board, administrator,
clinician in charge, or any equivalent posi-
tion.

(2) Adult respiratory distress syndrome
(ARDS) is a syndrome with the following
simultaneous characteristics:
   (A) Hypoxemia due to intrapulmonary
       shunting of blood;
   (B) Increased lung stiffness; and
   (C) Chest x ray evidencing diffuse infiltr-
       ation.

(3) Board is the State Board of Health.

(4) Carrier is a person who harbors a specif-
ic infectious agent in the absence of dis-
cernible clinical disease and serves as a
potential source or reservoir of infection for
man.

(5) Case, as distinct from a carrier, is a per-
son in whose tissues the etiologic agent of a
communicable disease is present and which
usually produces signs or symptoms of dis-
ease. Evidence of the presence of a commu-
nicable disease also may be revealed by rou-
tine laboratory findings.

(6) Cluster is a group of individuals who
manifest the same or similar signs and symp-
toms of disease.

(7) Communicable disease is an illness due to
an infectious agent or its toxic products and
transmitted, directly or indirectly, to a sus-
cceptible host from an infected person, animal
or arthropod, or through the agency of an
intermediate host or a vector, or through the
inanimate environment.

(8) 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 to acquire the infection.

(9) Designated representative is any person
or group of persons appointed by the director of
the Department of Health and Senior Ser-
dices to act on behalf of the director or the
State Board of Health.

(10) Director is the state Department of
Health and Senior Services director.

(11) Disinfection is the killing of pathogenic
agents outside the body by chemical or phys-
ical 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 infec-
       tious discharges.
   (B) Terminal disinfection is the process of
       rendering the personal clothing and immedi-
       ate physical environment of a patient free
       from the possibility of conveying the infec-
       tion to others after the patient has left the
       premises or after the patient has ceased to be
       a source of infection or after isolation prac-
       tices have been discontinued.

(12) Environmental and occupational dis-
    eases are illnesses or adverse human health
    effects resulting from exposure to a chemical,
    radiological or physical agent.

(13) Exposure is defined as contact with,
    absorption, ingestion or inhalation of chemi-
    cal, biologic, radiologic, or other physical
    agents by a human that results in biochemi-
    cal, physiological or histological changes.

(14) 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.

(15) Heat exhaustion means a reaction to
    excessive heat marked by prostration, weak-
    ness and collapse resulting from dehydration.

(16) Heat stroke means a severe illness
    caused by exposure to excessively high tem-
    peratures 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-diag-
    nosed case of heat exhaustion or heat stroke.

(18) Hypothermia means a physician-diag-
    nosed 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 exposure to a
cold environment.

(19) Immediately reportable diseases are
    those diseases or findings listed in 19 CSR
    20-20.020(1)(A)–(C) and shall be reported at
    once, without delay and with a sense of
    urgency by means of rapid communication to
    the Missouri Department of Health and
    Senior Services or to the local public health
    agency, regardless of the day or hour.

(20) Immunization is a treatment which ren-
    ders an individual less susceptible to the
    pathologic effects of a disease or provides a
    measure of protection against the disease.

(21) Infectious waste is waste capable of pro-
    ducing 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. Infe-
    ctious waste generated by small quantity gen-
    erators 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 infec-
tious 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 (physi-
       cian, podiatrist, dentist, veterinarian) for
       the care of the patient which may be capable of
       producing an infectious disease.

(22) Institution is any public or private hospi-
    tal, nursing home, clinic, mental health facil-
    ity, home health agency, or medical or pro-
    fessional corporation composed of health
    care workers.

(23) Invasive disease is caused by a pathogen
    that invades the bloodstream and/or normally
    sterile bodily fluids and has the potential to
    cause severe morbidity and/or mortality.
    Culturing organisms from blood, cere-
brosinal fluid, joint fluid, or pleural fluid
    identifies invasive diseases. Examples of
    conditions caused by invasive organisms
    include:
   (A) Haemophilus influenzae—meningitis,
       occult febrile bacteremia, epiglottitis, septic
       arthritis, pericarditis, abscesses, empyema,
       and osteomyelitis;
   (B) Streptococcus pneumoniae—bac-
       teremia, and meningitis;
(C) Neisseria meningitidis—meningitis with or without meningococcemia, septicaemia (purpura fulminans), bacteraemia, pericarditis, myocarditis, arthritis, and epidiymitis;

(D) Streptococcus pyogenes (group A)—bacteraemia associated with cutaneous infection, deep soft tissue infection (necrotizing fasciitis), meningitis, peritonitis, osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, postpartum sepsis, neonatal sepsis, and non-focal bacteraemia.

(24) 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.

(25) Laboratory means a facility for the biological, microbiological, serological, chemical, immuno-hematological, biophysical, cytological, pathological, or other examination of materials derived from the human body for the purpose of providing information for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any disease or impairment of, or the assessment of the health of a human. These examinations also include procedures to determine, measure, or otherwise describe the presence or absence of various substances or organisms in the body. Facilities only collecting or preparing specimens (or both) or only serving as a mailing service and not performing testing are not considered laboratories. Laboratory includes hand-held testing equipment. All testing laboratories must be certified under the Clinical Laboratories Improvement Amendment of 1988 (CLIA—42 CFR part 493).

(26) 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 and Senior Services district in which the county is located shall serve as a local health authority.

(27) Local public health agency 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.

(28) Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), and nosocomial infection are:

(A) MRSA shall be defined as S. aureus strains that are resistant to oxacillin, nafcillin and methicillin; historically termed MRSA. These organisms are resistant to all β-lactam agents, including cephalosporins and carbapenems. (NOTE: MRSA isolates are often resistant to other multiple, commonly used classes of antimicrobial agents, including erythromycin, clindamycin, and tetracycline.)

(B) VRE shall be defined as enterococci that possess intrinsic or acquired resistance to vancomycin. Several genes, including vanA, vanB, vanC, vanD, and vanE, contribute to resistance to vancomycin in enterococci.

(C) Nosocomial infection shall be defined by the national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and applied to infections within hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, and other facilities.

(29) 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.

(30) 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.

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

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

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

(34) 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 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.

(35) Reportable disease is any disease or condition for which an official report is required. Any unusual expression of illness in a group of individuals 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 and Senior Services by the quickest means.

(36) 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.

(37) Terrorist event is the unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group or individual against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. Terrorist attacks are classified as chemical, biological, or radiological.

(A) Chemical means any weapon that is designed or intended to cause widespread death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or precursors of toxic or poisonous chemicals.

(B) Biological means any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of any such microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product.

(C) Radiological means any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

(38) 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.
(39) Unusual diseases—Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:
   (A) Diseases uncommon to a geographic area, age group, or anatomic site;
   (B) Cases of violent illness resulting in respiratory failure;
   (C) Absence of a competent natural vector for a disease; or
   (D) Occurrence of hemorrhagic illness.

(40) Unusual manifestation of illness—Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:
   (A) Multiple persons presenting with a similar clinical syndrome at a steady or increasing rate;
   (B) Large numbers of rapidly fatal cases, with or without recognizable signs and symptoms;
   (C) Two (2) or more persons, without a previous medical history, presenting with convulsions;
   (D) Persons presenting with grayish colored tissue damage; or
   (E) Adults under the age of fifty (50) years, without previous medical history, presenting with adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).

(41) Varicella (Chickenpox) severity of illness shall include the following categories:
   (A) Mild—less than fifty (50) lesions (able to count lesions within thirty (30) seconds);
   (B) Moderate—fifty to five hundred (50–500) lesions (anything in between mild and severe); and
   (C) Severe—more than five hundred (500) lesions (difficult to see the skin) or lesions with complications.

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 and Senior Services. It also establishes when they must be reported.

PUBLISHER’S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference in this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. This material as incorporated by reference in this rule shall be maintained by the agency at its headquarters and shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying at no more than the actual cost of reproduction. This note applies only to the reference material. The entire text of the rule is printed here.

(1) The diseases within the immediately reportable disease category pose a risk to national security because they: can be easily disseminated or transmitted from person to person; result in high mortality rates and have the potential for major public health impact; might cause public panic and social disruption; and require special action for public health preparedness. Immediately reportable diseases or findings shall be reported to the local health authority or to the Department of Health and Senior Services immediately upon knowledge or suspicion by telephone (1 (800) 392-0272), facsimile or other rapid communication. Immediately reportable diseases or findings are—
   (A) Selected high priority diseases, findings or agents that occur naturally, from accidental exposure, or as a result of a bioterrorism event:
      - Anthrax
      - Botulism
      - Plague
      - Rabies (Human)
      - Ricin toxin
      - Severe Acute Respiratory syndrome-associated Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) Disease
      - Smallpox
      - Tularemia (pneumonic)
      - Viral hemorrhagic fevers (filoviruses (e.g., Ebola, Marburg) and arenaviruses (e.g., Lassa, Machupo))
   (B) Instances, clusters, or outbreaks of unusual diseases or manifestations of illness and clusters or instances of unexplained deaths which appear to be a result of a terrorist act or the intentional or deliberate release of biological, chemical, radiological, or physical agents, including exposures through food, water, or air.
   (C) Instances, clusters, or outbreaks of unusual, novel, and/or emerging diseases or findings not otherwise named in this rule, appearing to be naturally occurring, but posing a substantial risk to public health and/or social and economic stability due to their ease of dissemination or transmittal, associated mortality rates, or the need for special public health actions to control.

(2) Reportable within one (1) day diseases or findings shall be reported to the local health authority or to the Department of Health and Senior Services within one (1) calendar day of first knowledge or suspicion by telephone, facsimile or other rapid communication. Reportable within one (1) day diseases or findings are—
   (A) Diseases, findings or agents that occur naturally, or from accidental exposure, or as a result of an undetected bioterrorism event:
      - Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) in patients under fifty (50) years of age
      - Animal (mammal) bite, wound, humans
      - Brucellosis
      - Cholera
      - Dengue fever
      - Diphtheria
      - Glanders
      - Haemophilus influenzae, invasive disease
      - Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome
      - Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), post-diarrheal
      - Hepatitis A
      - Influenza—associated public and/or private school closures
      - Lead (blood) level greater than or equal to forty-five micrograms per deciliter (≥45 μg/dl) in any person equal to or less than seventy-two (≤72) months of age
      - Measles (rubeola)
      - Meningococcal disease, invasive
      - Outbreaks (including nosocomial) or epidemics of any illness, disease or condition that may be of public health concern, including any illness in a food handler that is potentially transmissible through food
      - Pertussis
      - Poliomyelitis
      - Q fever
      - Rabies (animal)
      - Rubella, including congenital syndrome
      - Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)
      - Shiga toxin positive, unknown organism
      - Shigellosis
      - Staphylococcal enterotoxin B


Streptococcus pneumoniae, drug resistant invasive disease
Syphilis, including congenital syphilis
T-2 mycotoxin
Tetanus
Tuberculosis disease
Tularemia (non-pneumonic)
Typhoid fever (Salmonella typhi)
Vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus aureus (VISA), and Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (VRSA)
Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus neuroinvasive disease
Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus non-neuroinvasive disease
Yellow fever

(B) Diseases, findings or adverse reactions that occur as a result of inoculation to prevent smallpox, including but not limited to the following:
Accidental administration
Contact transmission (i.e., vaccinia virus infection in a contact of a smallpox vaccinee)
Eczema vaccinatum
Erythema multiforme (roseola vaccinia, toxic urticaria)
Fetal vaccinia (congenital vaccinia)
Generalized vaccinia
Inadvertent autoinoculation (accidental implantation)
Myocarditis, pericarditis, or myocarditis
Ocular vaccinia (can include keratitis, conjunctivitis, or blepharitis)
Post-vaccinal encephalitis or encephalomyelitis
Progressive vaccinia (vaccinia necrosum, vaccinia gangrenosa, disseminated vaccinia)
Pyogenic infection of the vaccination site Stevens-Johnson Syndrome

(3) Reportable within three (3) days diseases or findings shall be reported to the local health authority or the Department of Health and Senior Services within three (3) calendar days of first knowledge or suspicion. These diseases or findings are—
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
Arsenic poisoning
Blastomycosis
California serogroup virus neuroinvasive disease
California serogroup virus non-neuroinvasive disease
Campylobacteriosis
Carbon monoxide poisoning
CD4+ T cell count
Chancroid
Chemical poisoning, acute, as defined in the most current ATSDR CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances; if terrorism is suspected, refer to subsection (1)(B)
Chlamydia trachomatis, infections
Coccidioidomycosis
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
Cryptosporidiosis
Cyclosporiasis
Eastern equine encephalitis virus neuroinvasive disease
Eastern equine encephalitis virus non-neuroinvasive disease
Ehrlichiosis, human granulocytic, monocytic, or other/unspecified agent
Giardiasis
Gonorrhea
Hansen’s disease (Leprosy)
Heavy metal poisoning including, but not limited to, cadmium and mercury
Hepatitis B, acute
Hepatitis B, chronic
Hepatitis B surface antigen (prenatal HBsAg) in pregnant women
Hepatitis B Virus Infection, perinatal (HBsAg positivity in any infant aged equal to or less than twenty-four (≤24) months who was born to an HBsAg-positive mother)
Hepatitis C, acute
Hepatitis C, chronic
Hepatitis B, non-A, non-B, non-C
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-exposed newborn infant (i.e., newborn infant whose mother is infected with HIV)
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, as indicated by HIV antibody testing (reactive screening test followed by a positive confirmatory test), HIV antigen testing (reactive screening test followed by a positive confirmatory test), detection of HIV nucleic acid (RNA or DNA), HIV viral culture, or other testing that indicates HIV infection
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test results (including both positive and negative results) for children less than two (2) years of age whose mothers are infected with HIV
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) viral load measurement (including non-detectable results)
Hyperthermia
Hypothermia
Lead (blood) level less than forty-five micrograms per deciliter (<45 μg/dl) in any person equal to or less than seventy-two (≤72) months of age and any lead (blood) level in persons older than seventy-two (>72) months of age
Legionellosis
Leptospirosis
Listeriosis
Lyme disease
Malaria
Methemoglobinemia, environmentally-induced
Mumps
Mycobacterial disease other than tuberculosis (MOTT)
Occupational lung diseases including silicosis, asbestosis,byssinosis, farmer’s lung and toxic organic dust syndrome
Pesticide poisoning
Pwassan virus neuroinvasive disease
Pwassan virus non-neuroinvasive disease
Psittacosis
Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (Initiated)
Respiratory diseases triggered by environmental contaminants including environmentally or occupationally induced asthma and bronchitis
Rocky Mountain spotted fever
Saint Louis encephalitis/virus neuroinvasive disease
Saint Louis encephalitis virus non-neuroinvasive disease
Salmonellosis
Streptococcal disease, invasive, Group A Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive in children less than five (5) years
Toxic shock syndrome, staphylococcal or streptococcal
Trichinellosis
Tuberculosis infection
Varicella (Chickenpox)
Varicella deaths
West Nile virus neuroinvasive disease
West Nile virus non-neuroinvasive disease
Western equine encephalitis virus neuroinvasive disease
Western equine encephalitis virus non-neuroinvasive disease
Yersiniosis

(4) Reportable weekly diseases or findings shall be reported directly to the Department of Health and Senior Services weekly. These diseases or findings are:
Influenza, laboratory-confirmed

(5) Reportable quarterly diseases or findings shall be reported directly to the Department of Health and Senior Services quarterly. These diseases or findings are:
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), nosocomial
Vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), nosocomial

(6) A physician, physician’s assistant, nurse, hospital, clinic, or other private or public
institution providing diagnostic testing, screening or care to any person with any disease, condition or finding listed in sections (1)–(4) of this rule or who is suspected of having any of these diseases, conditions or findings, shall make a case report to the local health authority or the Department of Health and Senior Services, 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 in an institution to any patient with any disease, condition or finding listed in sections (1)–(4) of this rule 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.

(7) Except for influenza, laboratory-confirmed and Varicella (Chickenpox); a case report as required in section (6) of this rule shall include the patient’s name, home address with zip code, date of birth, age, sex, race, home 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, treatment information for sexually transmitted diseases, and the date of report.

(A) A report of an outbreak or epidemic as required in subsections (1)(B) and (1)(C) 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.

(B) Influenza, laboratory-confirmed reporting as required in section (4) of this rule shall include the patient’s age group (i.e., 0–4, 5–24, 25–64, and 65+ years) and serology/serotype (i.e., A, B, and unknown), the local health authority jurisdiction within which the cases occurred, and the date of report. Aggregate patient data shall be reported weekly.

(C) Varicella (Chickenpox) reporting as required in section (3) of this rule shall include the patient’s name, date of birth, vaccination history, and severity of illness; the local health authority jurisdiction within which the cases occurred, and the date of report.

(8) Any person in charge of a public or private school, summer camp or child or adult care facility shall report to the local health authority or the Department of Health and Senior Services the presence or suspected presence of any diseases or findings listed in sections (1)–(4) of this rule according to the specified time frames.

(9) All local health authorities shall forward to the Department of Health and Senior Services reports of all diseases or findings listed in sections (1)–(4) of this rule. All reports shall be forwarded according to procedures established by the Department of Health and Senior Services director as listed in sections (1)–(4). Reports will be forwarded immediately if a terrorist event is suspected or confirmed. 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).

(10) Information from patient medical records received by local public health agencies or the Department of Health and Senior Services in compliance with this rule is to be considered confidential records and not public records.

(II) Reporters specified in section (6) of this rule will not be held liable for reports made in good faith in compliance with this rule.

(12) The following material is incorporated into this rule by reference:


(13) Each hospital and ambulatory surgical center shall report on a quarterly basis antibiogram data for infection, not colonization, from all body sites monitored by that health care facility. Antibiogram data to be reported shall include nosocomial methicillin sensitive Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus), methicillin resistant S. aureus, nosocomial vancomycin sensitive enterococci, and nosocomial enterococci isolates. Data shall be reported directly to the Department of Health and Senior Services. Reporting shall include only a patient’s first diagnostic nosocomial isolate per admission of Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus) and enterococci and the isolates corresponding methicillin or vancomycin sensitivity, irrespective of location or other antimicrobial sensitivity(ies). Intermediate methicillin or vancomycin sensitivity shall be reported as resistant (i.e., methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) or vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), respectively).
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)(a)-(c) shall be barred from attending school.


(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.


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:


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 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.
(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 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.*


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.


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.


19 CSR 20-20.075 Confidentiality of Information Obtained for Reporting of Communicable, Environmental and Occupational Diseases and Conditions

**PURPOSE:** This rule requires local public health agencies to establish confidentiality policies and procedures which are as stringent as Missouri Department of Health (MDOH) policies and procedures for information obtained for reporting of communicable, environmental and occupational diseases. It also requires establishment of security policies and procedures for access to MDOH information systems.

(1) Local public health agencies shall adopt and abide by confidentiality policies and procedures which are as stringent as Missouri Department of Health (MDOH) policies and procedures for information obtained for the reporting of communicable, environmental and occupational diseases defined in 19 CSR 20-20.020.

(2) Such information may be used only for investigation to determine the source of exposure and/or potential for spread; follow-up screening to monitor disease, exposure status, or communicability; counseling and patient education regarding the disease or condition and its prevention; administration of immunizations and/or prophylactic medications to the case or contacts; isolation and/or restriction of the client’s or contact’s activities; environmental assessment and other activities.
undertaken to eliminate the source of exposure; or epidemiologic analysis to determine trends in incidence, prevalence, treatment, disease progression, and/or risk factors associated with diseases.

(3) Local public health agencies shall forward reports to MDOH in accordance with 19 CSR 20-20.020. Otherwise, such information shall be released only in a statistical aggregate form that precludes and prevents the identification of an individual, physician, or medical facility except when such release is specifically authorized by law.

(4) Local public health agencies that access MDOH information systems shall establish security policies and procedures which are as stringent as MDOH policies and procedures to protect information systems against unauthorized data disclosure, modification, or destruction and to protect the integrity of the information system. Local public health agencies and employees who use MDOH information systems to perform their duties shall abide by MDOH policies and procedures for access to and use of information systems.

(5) Local public health agencies shall provide comprehensive training to employees on confidentiality and security policies, laws, and the administrative, civil, and criminal penalties for violations. Local public health agencies shall monitor employees to assure compliance with confidentiality laws, rules, policies and procedures. Local public health agencies shall immediately report to MDOH any breaches of confidentiality and security as specified by MDOH policy.

(6) Contractors performing work for MDOH or local public health agencies that involves access to information obtained for the reporting of communicable, environmental and occupational diseases shall be required, through their contracts, to abide by sections (1)–(5) of this rule.

19 CSR 20-20.080 Duties of Laboratories

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the responsibility of laboratories to report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services specified results of tests and to submit isolates/specimens for certain diseases and conditions.

(1) The director, person in charge of any laboratory, or designee of the director or person in charge of any laboratory shall report to the local health authority or the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services the result of any test that is positive for, or suggestive of, any disease or condition 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, all results of the test, including numeric results, if applicable, units of measure of the results, and reference ranges for normal and abnormal results, 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 and home address (with zip code) of the patient and the patient’s age, date of birth, sex, race, and ethnicity.

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

Arsenic—results of all biological specimens including time frame of urine specimen collection, if applicable;

Cadmium—results of all biological specimens including time frame of urine specimen collection, if applicable;

Carboxyhemoglobin proportion—all results;

Chemical/pesticide (blood or serum)—all results, including if none detected;

Lead level—results of all biological specimens;

Mercury—results of all biological specimens including time frame of urine specimen collection, if applicable; and

Methemoglobin proportion—all results.

(3) Isolates or specimens positive for the following reportable diseases or conditions must be submitted to the State Public Health Laboratory for epidemiological or confirmation purposes:

Anthrax (Bacillus anthracis) and Campylobacter species
Cholera (Vibrio cholerae) and Diphtheria (Corynebacterium diphtheriae)
Escherichia coli O157:H7 and Haemophilus influenzae, invasive disease

Influenza Virus-associated pediatric mortality
Malaria (Plasmodium species)
Measles (rubeola)
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Neisseria meningitidis, invasive disease
Orthopoxvirus (smallpox/cowpox-vaccine/monkeypox)
Other Shiga Toxin positive organisms
Pertussis (Bordetella pertussis)
Plague (Yersinia pestis)
Salmonella species
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-associated Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) disease
Shigella species
Tularemia, pneumonic
Vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus aureus (VISA)
Vancomycin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus

(4) Every laboratory performing culture and sensitivity testing on human specimens in Missouri for health care facilities shall annually report these results to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MDHSS) for each facility provided this service. The data submitted should be in the format of antibiograms as defined by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI), M39-A2, Analysis and Presentation of Cumulative Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test Data. Only data from the first unique isolate from each patient should be included. Duplicate cultures must be excluded when compiling these antibiograms. The antibiograms for the preceding year are to be sent to MDHSS by July 1 of the following year (ex: 2006 data, January 1, 2006–December 31, 2006, will be due on July 1, 2007).


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 cardiaic 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.


19 CSR 20-20.091 Testing for Contagious or Infectious Disease

PURPOSE: This rule determines the contagious or infectious diseases for which testing is reasonable and appropriate and which may be administered pursuant to section 191.631, RSMo.

(1) Tests for the following contagious or infectious diseases may be administered pursuant to sections 191.630 to 191.631, RSMo:

(A) Hepatitis B;

(B) Hepatitis C;

(C) Syphilis; and/or

(D) Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus (HTLV) I/II.


19 CSR 20-20.092 Blood-Borne Pathogen Standard Required for Occupational Exposure of Public Employees to Blood and Other Infectious Materials

PURPOSE: This rule establishes standards for protection of public employees from occupational exposure to blood-borne pathogens in the workplace.

PUBLISHER’S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the material which is so incorporated is on file with the agency who filed this rule, and with the Office of the Secretary of State. Any interested person may view this material at either agency’s headquarters or the same will be made available at the Office of the Secretary of State at a cost not to exceed actual cost of copy reproduction. The entire text of the rule is printed here. This note refers only to the incorporated by reference material.

(1) The blood-borne pathogen standard governing public employers in the state of Missouri having employees with occupational...
exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials shall be the standard of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration as codified in 29 CFR 1910.1030. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration standard as codified in 29 CFR 1910.1030 is incorporated herein by reference.

(2) As part of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration blood-borne pathogen standard codified in 29 CFR 1910.1030, each public employer having employees with occupational exposure is required to establish a written Exposure Control Plan. Such plan shall include a requirement that the most effective available needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protection be included as engineering and work practice controls. However, such engineering controls shall not be required if:

(A) None are available in the marketplace; or

(B) An evaluation committee, as described in section 191.640.5, RSMo determines by means of objective product evaluation criteria that use of such devices will jeopardize patient or employee safety with regard to a specific medical procedure.


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 others.

(3) Long-Term Care Employees and Volunteers. The Department of Corrections and the residents of all correctional facilities operated by the Missouri Department of Corrections and the residents of all correctional facilities shall include all employees and volunteers.

(G) Residents with a documented history of BCG vaccination, a reaction of ten millimeters (10 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 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 reaction of five millimeters (5 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.

AUTHORITY: section 199.350, RSMo 1994.*