

HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Reporting to DC Department of Health

September 2019



What and When to Report

District of Columbia Municipal Regulations Chapter 22-B200

- HIV and AIDS
 - Pregnancy among women with HIV
- Syphilis
- Gonorrhea
- Chlamydia
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Active Tuberculosis (incl. suspect)

Suspected or confirmed cases should be reported within 48 hours.

Priority Cases for DC Department of Health

Tuberculosis
Active TB (suspected)
Active TB (confirmed)
Syphilis
Primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis
Congenital syphilis (suspected or confirmed)
Neurological, otic, ophthalmic syphilis
Women with syphilis (incl. pregnant)

HIV
New HIV diagnosis
Pregnancy in a person with HIV
Viremic or out-of-care HIV+ with STD
Previous HIV diagnosis in another state or country
Gonorrhea
Rectal gonorrhea
Pregnant women with gonorrhea
Disseminated gonorrhea infection
Pelvic inflammatory disease

What information should be reported?

Locating Information

- Patient's name, date of birth, address, phone, race/ethnicity, gender
- Provider's name, address, phone

Case Information

- Disease name
- Diagnostic test results & dates
- Signs & symptoms
- Treatment medications & dates

- Pregnancy status

• Risk factors

- Gender of sex partner
- Drug use

• Preventive measures taken

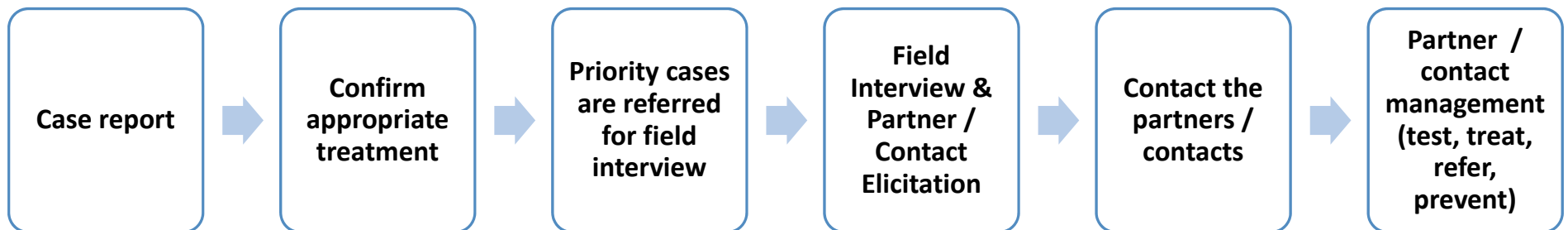
- Expedited partner therapy (EPT)
- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

How to Report Cases

- Phone – incl. all TB cases!
- Mail or Fax (not preferred)
- Secure, HIPAA-compliant, online portal (created in REDCap):
<https://dchealth.dc.gov/publication/hahsta-notifiable-disease-report-form>

Health Department Actions after an HIV, STD, or TB Case is Reported

Strategic Information Division – Mission
Collect, monitor, evaluate, disseminate and act to promote and protect public health



DC Law 20-97, The Expedited Partner Therapy Act of 2014

A health care practitioner who diagnoses a chlamydia, gonorrhea or trichomoniasis infection in a patient may prescribe and dispense antimicrobial drugs to the patient's sexual partner for treatment of that STI without an examination of the sexual partner.

Patient delivered partner therapy can prevent re-infection of index case and has been associated with a higher likelihood of partner notification.

HIV and STD Field Services

Guiding Principles

- Ethical practice of public health
- Security and confidentiality of data
- Cultural sensitivity

Methods

- Phone interview
- In-person interview

Goals

- Ensure the patient has received appropriate care and treatment
- Counsel the patient on recognizing signs & symptoms, preventing future infections
- Partner elicitation & notification

Outcomes

- Linkage to care
- Referral to PrEP or PEP
- Locate, test, and treat partners

What happens after a TB case is reported?

Active TB (Confirmed & Suspected)

- Confirmation of diagnosis
- Directly observed therapy (DOT)
- Management of side effects of TB meds
- Clinical follow-up throughout treatment course at DC TB Chest Clinic (77 P St. NE)

TB Contact Investigation

- Identify persons exposed in the home, school, or workplace
- Test exposed persons
- Treat LTBI

Annual Epidemiology and Surveillance Report



Contact Information

HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD and TB Administration

Name	Role	Phone	Email
Brittani Saafir-Callaway, PhD, MPH	Core Surveillance Supervisor	(202) 671-4914	Brittani.Saafir@dc.gov
Toni Flemming, MS	Field Operations Manager	(202) 442-4768	Toni.Flemming@dc.gov
TB Clinic		(202) 741-7692 (202) 698-4040	Fax: (202) 724-2363
Garret Lum, MPH	Deputy Chief & Data Management Supervisor	(202) 671-4916	Garret.Lum@dc.gov
Rupali K. Doshi, MD, MS	Chief, Strategic Information Division	(202) 671-4921	Rupali.Doshi@dc.gov
Adam Visconti, MD, MPH	Chief Medical Officer & TB Controller	(202) 727-8958	Adam.Visconti@dc.gov