

It's the Law: Reporting Notifiable Diseases, Conditions, and Events

TABLE 1. Public Health Act Notifiable Conditions and Communicable Diseases Regulations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute flaccid paralysis Adverse events following immunization (AEFI) Amoebiasis Anaplasmosis Anthrax Arbovirus (e.g. West Nile Virus, Zika, Dengue, Yellow Fever) Babesiosis Botulism Brucellosis Campylobacteriosis Carbapenemase-producing <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> Chlamydia Cholera Clostridium difficile Congenital rubella syndrome COVID-19 Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, Classic and Variant Cyclosporiasis Cryptosporidiosis Diphtheria Diseases of known etiology occurring with more frequency or in a rare or unusual form, or clusters of cases presenting with unknown etiology Enteric Illness Outbreaks, including Norovirus Extensively drug-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> Giardiasis Gonorrhea Group B Streptococcal disease of the newborn Haemolytic-uremic syndrome Hantavirus Hepatitis A Hepatitis B Hepatitis C Herpes simplex, congenital Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) Influenza Invasive Group A Streptococcal disease Invasive <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> non-B (non-vaccine preventable) Invasive <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> serotype B Invasive meningococcal disease Invasive pneumococcal disease Latent Tuberculosis Infection Legionellosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leprosy Listeriosis (invasive) Lyme disease Lymphogranuloma venereum Malaria Measles Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (including colonizations) Mpox Mumps Neoplasms (benign or malignant) Novel organisms deemed as having pandemic potential by the WHO Occurrences of the following if the disease appears epidemic or the case shows unusual features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impetigo -Ringworm -Pediculosis -Scabies Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning Pertussis Plague Poliomyelitis Powassan virus disease Rabies Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) Rotavirus Rubella Salmonellosis Severe acute respiratory illness (SARI) Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) Severe acute respiratory disease of unknown etiology Shigellosis Smallpox Syphilis Tetanus Tuberculosis Tularaemia Typhoid Vancomycin-resistant enterococci (infections only) Varicella Verotoxic <i>Escherichia coli</i> <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> Viral hemorrhagic fever (e.g. Ebola, Marburg) Yersiniosis
--	--

TABLE 2. To be reported verbally as soon as observed.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Flaccid Paralysis Anthrax Botulism Congenital Rubella Syndrome Diphtheria Haemolytic-uremic syndrome Hepatitis A Invasive Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> Serotype B Invasive Meningococcal Disease Measles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Novel organisms deemed as having pandemic potential by the WHO Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning Plague Poliomyelitis Rabies Rubella Severe Acute Respiratory Illness (SARI) Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) Smallpox Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers
--	--

To be reported verbally not later than 24 hours after observation.

- Adverse events following immunization (AEFI)
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, Classic and Variant
- Enteric illness outbreaks, including norovirus
- Influenza-like illness, where there is or may be an outbreak in a health facility or institution
- Mumps
- Pertussis
- Tuberculosis
- Varicella

To be reported verbally not later than 24 hours after observation if the disease appears epidemic or the case shows unusual features.

- Diseases of known etiology occurring with more frequency or in a rare or unusual form, or clusters of cases presenting with unknown etiology
- Impetigo
- Pediculosis
- Ringworm
- Scabies

Report Notifiable Diseases to the Chief Public Health Office: 902-368-4996

After Hours: Chief Public Health Officer through locating

*** See Reverse**

October 3, 2025

It's the Law: Reporting Notifiable Diseases, Conditions, and Events

The new Notifiable Diseases and Conditions and Communicable Diseases Regulations

<https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/sites/default/files/legislation/p30-1-5.pdf> became effective on January 1st, 2017. The purpose of the updated regulations is to strengthen surveillance and response to the diseases and conditions noted in these regulations.

*Reporting of **suspected or confirmed cases** of diseases and conditions noted on Table 1 is mandatory under this legislation. Individuals noted in Sections 33-38 of the [PEI Public Health Act](#), including health care practitioners and facility administrators, have responsibility to report **suspected cases and illnesses** as they are observed. Please note the specific reporting timeline parameters on Table 2 of this document. The provincial laboratory has responsibility to report all cases which have been **confirmed** by the laboratory.