

- [(42)] (44) Ricin toxin.
- [(43)] (45) Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
- [(44)] (46) Rubella and congenital rubella syndrome.
- [(45)] (47) Salmonellosis (nontyphoid fever types).
- (48) SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME.
- [(46)] (49) Shiga-like toxin production.
- [(47)] (50) Shigellosis.
- [(48)] (51) Smallpox and other orthopox viruses.
- [(49)] (52) Staphylococcal enterotoxin.
- [(50)] (53) Streptococcal invasive disease, group A.
- [(51)] (54) Streptococcal invasive disease, group B.
- [(52)] (55) Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive disease.
- [(53)] (56) Syphilis.
- [(54)] (57) Trichinosis.
- [(55)] (58) Tuberculosis.
- [(56)] (59) Tularemia.
- [(57)] (60) Typhoid fever.
- [(58)] (61) Varicella (chickenpox), fatal cases only.
- [(59)] (62) Vibriosis, noncholera.
- [(60)] (63) Viral hemorrhagic fevers (all types).
- [(61)] (64) Yellow fever.
- [(62)] (65) Yersiniosis.

[(c)] (D) (1) When more than 1 specimen is taken from a patient during 1 disease episode, the director of the medical laboratory need not report every test result of a specimen that shows evidence of the same disease in that patient if:

- (i) At least 1 positive test result is reported; and
- (ii) The health officer has approved the reporting of less than all test results.

(2) The director of the medical laboratory need not report vibriosis, noncholera, under subsection [(b)(59)] (C)(62) of this section if the disease is found in a specimen obtained from the patient's teeth, gingival tissues, or oral mucosa.