Section 5199, Appendix A – Aerosol Transmissible Diseases/Pathogens (Mandatory)

This appendix contains a list of diseases and pathogens which are to be considered aerosol transmissible pathogens or diseases for the purpose of Section 5199. Employers are required to provide the protections required by Section 5199 according to whether the disease or pathogen requires airborne infection isolation or droplet precautions as indicated by the two lists below.

Diseases/Pathogens Requiring Airborne Infection Isolation

- Aerosolizable spore-containing powder or other substance that is capable of causing serious human disease, e.g. Anthrax/Bacillus anthracis
- Avian influenza/Avian influenza A viruses (strains capable of causing serious disease in humans)
- Varicella disease (chickenpox, shingles)/Varicella zoster and Herpes zoster viruses, disseminated disease in any patient. Localized disease in immunocompromised patient until disseminated infection ruled out
- Measles (rubeola)/Measles virus
- Monkeypox/Monkeypox virus
- Novel or unknown pathogens
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
- Smallpox (variola)/Variola virus
- Tuberculosis (TB)/Mycobacterium tuberculosis -- Extrapulmonary, draining lesion; Pulmonary or laryngeal disease, confirmed; Pulmonary or laryngeal disease, suspected
- Any other disease for which public health guidelines recommend airborne infection isolation

Diseases/Pathogens Requiring Droplet Precautions

- Diphtheria pharyngeal
- Epiglottitis, due to Haemophilus influenzae type b
- Haemophilus influenzae Serotype b (Hib) disease/Haemophilus influenzae serotype b -- Infants and children
- Influenza, human (typical seasonal variations)/influenza viruses
- Meningitis
  - Haemophilus influenzae, type b known or suspected
  - Neisseria meningitidis (meningococcal) known or suspected
- Meningococcal disease sepsis, pneumonia (see also meningitis)
- Mumps (infectious parotitis)/Mumps virus
- Mycoplasmal pneumonia
- Parovirus B19 infection (erythema infectiosum)
- Pertussis (whooping cough)
- Pharyngitis in infants and young children/Adenovirus, Orthomyxoviridae, Epstein-Barr virus, Herpes simplex virus,
- Pneumonia
  - Adenovirus
  - Haemophilus influenzae Serotype b, infants and children
  - Meningococcal
  - Mycoplasma, primary atypical
  - Streptococcus Group A
- Pneumonic plague/Yersinia pestis
- Rubella virus infection (German measles)/Rubella virus
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
- Streptococcal disease (group A streptococcus)
  - Skin, wound or burn, Major
  - Pharyngitis in infants and young children
  - Pneumonia
  - Scarlet fever in infants and young children
- Viral hemorrhagic fevers due to Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Crimean-Congo fever viruses (airborne infection isolation and respirator use may be required for aerosol-generating procedures)
- Any other disease for which public health guidelines recommend droplet precautions