

APPENDIX II of the State of Delaware Communicable Disease Regulations

Organisms and Samples to be sent to the Delaware Public Health Laboratory

1. All laboratories located in Delaware and those labs that have specimen collection sites in Delaware, including those laboratories with testing or processing facilities out of state, are required to submit suspected and confirmed isolates and clinical materials of proposed microorganisms from Delaware residents to the Delaware Public Health Laboratory.
2. All clinical or hospital laboratories, or other facilities, located in Delaware that presumptively identify or are unable to rule out biothreat agents shall notify immediately and send an isolate, clinical material, or specimen to the Delaware Public Health Laboratory (DPHL) for testing as soon as possible. Those laboratories located outside of the state should contact their nearest State Public Health Laboratory or Laboratory Response Network Laboratory for testing as soon as possible.
3. All other isolates and/or clinical specimens shall be sent to the Delaware Public Health Laboratory for testing as indicated below. List of Microorganisms/Disease to send:
 - a. Biothreat organisms (Call 24/7 and send as soon as possible (ASAP))
 - 1 *Bacillus anthracis/Bacillus cereus* biovar *anthracis*
 - 2 *Brucella* species
 - 3 *Burkholderia mallei* or *pseudomallei*
 - 4 *Clostridium botulinum*
 - 5 *Coxiella burnetii*
 - 6 *Francisella tularensis*
 - 7 Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)
 - 8 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
 - 9 SARS-Coronavirus (CoV)/SARS-CoV-2 Chimeric Viruses
 - 10 *Vaccinia* virus
 - 11 *Variola (Smallpox)* virus- high risk goes directly to CDC
 - 12 *Yersinia pestis*
 - b. Infectious organisms (Call 24/7 and send ASAP)
 - 1 *Ebola* and other viral hemorrhagic viruses.
 - 2 *Measles and Mumps* virus
 - 3 Mpox virus
 - 4 *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex
 - 5 *Haemophilus influenzae* and *Neisseria meningitidis* from sterile body sites
 - 6 Other organisms related to Public Health Importance by CDC or DPHL
 - c. Surveillance (Foodborne/Respiratory send within 3-5 days)
 - 1 *Campylobacter* species (two samples /month)
 - 2 *Covid 19*(at least two samples/month)
 - 3 *Influenza* (at least two samples/day peak season)
 - 4 *Listeria monocytogenes*
 - 5 Norovirus (two samples/month for surveillance)

- 6 *Salmonella* species
- 7 Shiga toxin producing *E. coli*
- 8 *Shigella* species
- 9 *Vibrio* species
- 10 *Yersinia enterocolitica*

d. Antimicrobial Resistance- (send within 3-5 days)

- 1 *Candida auris*
- 2 *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (Antimicrobial Resistant samples-possible treatment failure)
- 3 *Staphylococcus aureus*, Vancomycin resistant (VRSA)
- 4 Carbapenem Resistant Organisms (CRO): use criteria in appendix I chart at the bottom of this document that references specific MIC values.
 1. *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE)
 2. *Acinetobacter baumannii*, (CRAB)
 3. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (CRPA)

4. Any environmental sample deemed as credible threats for harboring a toxin or a biological agent of terrorism shall be sent to the Delaware Public Health Laboratory for testing immediately upon identification.

5. Clinical specimens from patients potentially exposed to a chemical agent of terrorism shall be sent to the Delaware Public Health Laboratory for testing immediately upon identification.

6. Timing can be critical in identifying outbreaks and mitigating the spread of Public Health infections. Call 302-802-5000, Ship samples/isolates to Delaware Public Health Laboratory 30 Sunnyside Road, Smyrna, Delaware 19977

Appendix I: Reporting and submission criteria for carbapenem resistant *Enterobacterales*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Bacterial Order, Family or Genus	Antibiotic Resistance Criteria
Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacterales</i> ¹ (excluding <i>Morganella</i> , <i>Proteus</i> , and <i>Providencia</i> spp.)	Resistant to ≥ 1 carbapenem: Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) ≥ 4 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for meropenem, imipenem, and doripenem, and ≥ 2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for ertapenem OR Kirby-Bauer zone of inhibition diameter (ZID) ≤ 19 mm for meropenem, imipenem, and doripenem, and ≤ 18 mm for ertapenem
Carbapenem-resistant <i>Morganella</i> , <i>Proteus</i> and <i>Providencia</i> spp.	Resistant to ≥ 1 carbapenem <u>excluding imipenem</u> : MIC ≥ 4 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for meropenem and doripenem, and ≥ 2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for ertapenem OR Kirby-Bauer ZID ≤ 19 mm for meropenem and doripenem, and ≤ 18 mm for ertapenem
Carbapenem-resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	Resistant to ≥ 1 carbapenem <u>excluding ertapenem</u> : MIC ≥ 8 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for meropenem, imipenem, and doripenem, OR Kirby-Bauer ZID ≤ 14 mm for doripenem and meropenem, and ≤ 18 mm for imipenem
Carbapenem-resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (non-mucoid)	Resistant to ≥ 1 carbapenem, <u>excluding ertapenem</u> : MIC ≥ 8 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for meropenem, imipenem, and doripenem, AND MIC ≥ 16 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for ceftazidime and cefepime OR Kirby-Bauer ZID ≤ 15 mm for meropenem, imipenem, and doripenem, AND Kirby Bauer ZID ≤ 17 mm for ceftazidime and cefepime

¹Refer to National Center for Biotechnology Information Taxonomy Browser for a list of bacterial families, genera and species in the taxonomic order, Enterobacterales (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=91347>).

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