Diseases subject to extreme surveillance

- Botulism
- Cholera
- Yellow fever
- Viral hemorrhagic fever* (e.g., Ebola, Marburg virus disease, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Lassa fever)
- Anthrax
- Plague
- Smallpox

Reportable diseases, infections and poisoning

Asbestosis
Amebiasis
Hemangiosarcoma of the liver
Asthma whose occupational origin has been confirmed by a special committee on occupational respiratory diseases
Acute bronchopulmonary disease of chemical origin (bronchiolitis, pneumonitis, alveolitis, bronchitis, bronchial irritation syndrome or pulmonary oedema)
Diseases of the cardiac, gastrointestinal, hematopoietic, renal, pulmonary or neurological systems where the physician has serious reason to believe that the disease is pursuant to chemical exposure of environmental or occupational origin by:

- Alcohols (e.g., isopropyl alcohol, methyl alcohol)
- Aldehydes (e.g., formaldehyde)
- Ketones (e.g., acetone, methyl ethyl ketone)
- Fungi (e.g., amanita, clitocybes)
- Corrosives (e.g., hydrofluoric acid, sodium hydroxide)
- Esters (e.g., ethoxylated fatty acid esters)
- Gases and asphyxiants (e.g., carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, acetylene)
- Glycols (e.g., ethylene glycol)
- Hydrocarbons and other volatile organic compounds (e.g., aliphatics, aromatics, halogen, polycyclics)
- Metals and metalloids (e.g., lead, mercury)
- Pesticides (e.g., organophosphoric insecticides and carbamates)
- Plants (e.g., datura, jimsonweed, foxglove)

Texas fever*
Berylliosis
Brucellosis*
Byssinosis
Lung cancer linked to asbestos and whose occupational origin has been confirmed by a special committee on occupational respiratory diseases
Chancroid
Whooping cough
Cryptosporidiosis
Cyclosporiasis
Diphtheria

Outbreaks of vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE)
Outbreaks of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
Viral encephalitis transmitted by arthropods* (e.g., WNV, St. Louis encephalitis virus)
Q fever*
Typhoid fever or paratyphoid fever
Epidemic gastroenteritis of undetermined origin
Gastroenteritis linked to Yersinia enterolitica
Giardiasis
Inguinal granuloma

Viral hepatitis* (e.g., VHA, VHB, VHC)
Campylobacter infection

Chlamydia trachomatis infection
Hantavirus infection
Plasmodium infection (malaria)*
Gonococcal infection
Invasive Escherichia coli infection
Invasive Haemophilus influenzae infection
Invasive meningococcal infection
Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (VRSA) infection
Invasive group A streptococcal infection
Invasive Streptococcus pneumoniae (pneumococcal) infection
HIV infection only if the infected individual gave or received blood, blood products, organs or tissues*
West Nile virus infection*
Poisonings with chemical substances of the following classes, when the obtained results of measures for biological indicators reveal an abnormally high value exceeding thresholds recognized in public health:

- Alcohols (e.g., isopropyl alcohol, methyl alcohol)
- Ketones (e.g., acetone, methyl ethyl ketone)
- Esters (e.g., ethoxylated fatty acid esters)
- Gases and asphyxiants (e.g., carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, acetylene)
- Glycols (e.g., ethylene glycol)
- Hydrocarbons and other volatile organic compounds (e.g., aliphatics, aromatics, halogen, polycyclics)
- Metals and metalloids (e.g., lead, mercury)
- Pesticides (e.g., organophosphoric insecticides and carbamates)

Legionellosis
Leprosy
Leptospirosis
Listeria

Lymphogranuloma Venerium
Chagas disease*
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and its variants*
Lyme disease*
Mesothelioma
Mumps
Acute flaccid paralysis
Poliomyelitis
Psittacosis
Rabies*
Measles
Rubella
Congenital rubella
Salmonellosis
Shigellosis
AIDS: only if the individual affected gave or received blood, blood products, organs or tissues*
Silicosis
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
Syphilis*
Tetanus
Food or waterborne poisoning
Trichinosis
Tuberculosis*
Tularemia

Typhus

* The physician must provide information on donations and infusions or transplants involving blood, blood products, tissues or organs.

* Diseases subject to obligatory treatment (MATO)