



Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3701-3-01 Definitions.

Effective: September 16, 2016

As used in Chapter 3701-3 of the Administrative Code:

(A) "Antimicrobial" means an agent that kills microorganisms or suppresses microorganism multiplication or growth.

(B) "Arthropod" means an organism of the phylum Arthropoda, such as an insect, spider, mite or tick.

(C) "Board of health" means the board of health of the city or general health district established by section 3709.01 of the Revised Code, or the authority having the duties of a board of health in any city as authorized by section 3709.05 of the Revised Code.

(D) "Bioterrorism" means the intentional use of any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of a microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product, to cause death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, animal, plant, or other living organism as a means of influencing the conduct of government or intimidating or coercing a population.

(E) "Child care center" means any private home, institution, or public or private facility in which child care is provided for one or more infants, toddlers, pre-school children, and school children outside of school hours, during any part of the twenty-four hour day, by persons other than the parents or legal guardians of the children in care.

(F) "Department" means the Ohio department of health.

(G) "Diarrhea" means three or more loose stools in a twenty-four hour period.



(H) "Director" means the director of health or his or her designee.

(I) "Endemic" means the constant presence of a disease or infectious agent within a given geographic area.

(J) "Epidemic" or "outbreak" means the occurrence of cases of disease in numbers greater than expected in a particular population or for a particular period of time.

(K) "Exclude" means to bar from participation.

(L) "Event" means an important happening or occurrence that results from an actual or suspected act of bioterrorism, epidemic or pandemic disease, established or novel infectious agents, or biological or chemical toxins.

(M) "Food handler" means a person who prepares or serves food intended for human consumption.

(N) "Health care provider" means any person or government entity that provides health care services to individuals. "Health care provider" includes, but is not limited to, hospitals, medical clinics and offices, special care facilities, medical laboratories, physicians, dentists, physician assistants, registered and licensed practical nurses, emergency medical service organization personnel, and ambulance service personnel.

(O) "Health district" means a city or general health district as created by Chapter 3709. of the Revised Code.

(P) "Incidence" means the number of new cases of a disease occurring during a specified interval of time in a defined population.

(Q) "Infected individual" means a person whose body harbors a specific microorganism capable of producing disease, whether or not the person is experiencing signs or symptoms of the disease.

(R) "Isolation" means the separation of an infected individual from others during the period of disease communicability in such a way that prevents, as far as possible, the direct or indirect



conveyance of an infectious agent to those who are susceptible to infection or who may spread the agent to others.

(S) "Pandemic" means an epidemic disease that is occurring throughout a very wide area, usually several countries or continents, and usually affecting a large proportion of the population.

(T) "Poison prevention and treatment center" or "center" means an entity designated as a poison prevention and treatment center by the director of health under section 3701.20 of the Revised Code.

(U) "Period of communicability" means the interval during which an infected individual or animal is shedding the specific microorganism of a communicable disease in such a manner that those who are susceptible could acquire the infection.

(V) Mammal means a warm blooded animal, other than a human being, usually with hair, that gives birth to live young, which are fed with milk secreted by the female mammary gland.

(W) "Quarantine" means the restriction of the movements or activities of a well individual or animal who has been exposed to a communicable disease during the period of communicability of that disease and in such a manner that transmission of the disease may have occurred. The duration of the quarantine ordered shall be equivalent to the usual incubation period of the disease to which the susceptible person or animal was exposed.

(X) "Sensitive occupation" means direct food handling, direct patient care, the handling of food or provision of direct care to children in a child care center, or any other occupation which provides significant opportunity for an infected individual to transmit infectious disease agents.

(Y) "Sexually-transmitted disease" or "venereal disease" is an infectious disease commonly contracted through sexual contact such as chancroid, chlamydia, gonococcal infection, granuloma inguinale, human immunodeficiency virus infection, lymphogranuloma venereum, or syphilis.

(Z) "Surveillance" means, in the public health service, the systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination, of health data on an on-going basis, to gain knowledge of the pattern of disease occurrence and potential in a community in order to control and prevent disease in



the community.

(AA) "Susceptible person" means a person that, when exposed to an infectious microorganism, may not possess sufficient resistance to prevent contracting the infection or disease.