

NC EDSS Timeframes

NC EDSS uses timeframes to determine whether an event is a new event or a duplicate/potential duplicate of an existing event in the system.

- Depending on ELR import rules for the specific disease, an incoming ELR will attach to an existing Event if the difference between the new ELR's specimen collection date and the existing Event's Create Date is within the disease timeframe. ELR's may also attach to closed events within this timeframe depending on the rules for the disease.
- When a user creates an event manually from a disease report or a lab report, the system will flag that event as a potential duplicate if there was already an event of exactly the same disease created in NC EDSS within the disease timeframe. The system will flag the newly-created event regardless of the NC County of Residence for the previous event.
- In either situation, you may create a new event if you determine through your investigation that the new information received signifies a separate event.

Disease	Timeframe
AIDS	70 Years
Botulism - foodborne/wound (10)	180 Days
Botulism - infant (110)	180 Days
Chlamydia	30 Days
CJD	70 Years
Encephalitis, arboviral, WNV (95)	180 Days
Encephalitis EEE	180 Days
Encephalitis LAC	180 Days
Encephalitis other	180 Days
Exposure	0 Days
Gonorrhea	30 Days
Hansen's Disease	70 Years
HEP A	70 Years
HEP B - Acute	365 Days
HEP B - Chronic	70 Years
HEP B - Perinatal	365 Days
Hepatitis B - Unknown (16)	70 Years
HEP C	70 Years
HIV	70 Years
Influenza - Adult Death (18+ years)	70 Years

Disease	Timeframe
Influenza - Pediatric Death	70 Years
LTBI	70 Years
Lyme	180 Days
Monkey Pox	70 Years
Non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU)	30 Days
Q Fever	70 Years
Rabies	70 Years
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	70 Years
SARS	70 Years
Small Pox	70 Years
Syphilis	70 Years
Syphilis - Unknown Syphilis (700)	365 Days
TB	70 Years
Tularemia	70 Years
Typhoid - Acute	120 Days
Typhoid - Carriage	70 Years
Vaccinia	70 Years
Yellow Fever	70 Years
Note: Unknown Diseases	90 Days