

Health protection legislation in England has been updated to give public authorities **new** powers and duties to prevent and control risks to human health from infection or contamination, including by chemicals and radiation. The revised measures are contained within the amended *Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984* and accompanying Regulations. The Regulations for clinical notifications came into force on 6 April 2010, and those relating to laboratory notifications started on 1 October 2010. This legislation adopts an all hazards approach, and, in addition to the specified list of infectious diseases, there is a requirement to notify cases of other infections or contamination which could present a significant risk to human health. Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs) are expected to provide information that is a requirement of legislation needed to protect public health as part of their professional duties.

Diseases notifiable (to Local Authority Proper Officers) under the Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010:

- Acute encephalitis
- Acute infectious hepatitis
- Acute meningitis
- Acute poliomyelitis
- Anthrax
- Botulism
- Brucellosis
- Cholera
- **COVID19**
- Diphtheria
- Enteric fever (typhoid or paratyphoid fever)
- Food poisoning
- Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS)
- Infectious bloody diarrhoea
- Invasive group A streptococcal disease
- Legionnaires' Disease
- Leprosy
- Malaria
- Measles
- Meningococcal septicaemia
- Mumps
- Plague

- Rabies
- Rubella
- SARS
- Scarlet fever
- Smallpox
- Tetanus
- Tuberculosis
- Typhus
- Viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF)
- Whooping cough
- Yellow fever

Since April 2010, it has no longer been a requirement to notify the following diseases: Dysentery, Leptospirosis, Ophthalmia neonatorum, Relapsing fever and Viral hepatitis. These and other diseases that may present significant risk to human health may be reported under other significant disease category.

List of notifiable organisms (causative agents)

Causative agents notifiable to PHE under the Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010:

- *Bacillus anthracis*
- *Bacillus cereus* (only if associated with food poisoning)
- *Bordetella pertussis*
- *Borrelia* spp
- *Brucella* spp
- *Burkholderia mallei*
- *Burkholderia pseudomallei*
- *Campylobacter* spp
- Chikungunya virus

- Chlamydophila psittaci
- Clostridium botulinum
- Clostridium perfringens (only if associated with food poisoning)
- Clostridium tetani
- Corynebacterium diphtheria
- Corynebacterium ulcerans
- Coxiella burnetii
- Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus
- Cryptosporidium spp
- Dengue virus
- Ebola virus
- Entamoeba histolytica
- Francisella tularensis
- Giardia lamblia
- Guanarito virus
- Haemophilus influenzae (invasive)
- Hanta virus
- Hepatitis A, B, C, delta, and E viruses
- Influenza virus
- Junin virus
- Kyasanur Forest disease virus

- Lassa virus
- Legionella spp
- Leptospira interrogans
- Listeria monocytogenes
- Machupo virus
- Marburg virus
- Measles virus
- Mumps virus
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex
- Neisseria meningitidis
- Omsk haemorrhagic fever virus
- Plasmodium falciparum, vivax, ovale, malariae, knowlesi
- Polio virus (wild or vaccine types)
- Rabies virus (classical rabies and rabies-related lyssaviruses)
- Rickettsia spp
- Rift Valley fever virus
- Rubella virus
- Sabia virus
- Salmonella spp
- SARS-COV-2
- Shigella spp

- Streptococcus pneumoniae (invasive)
- Streptococcus pyogenes (invasive)
- Varicella zoster virus
- Variola virus
- Verocytotoxigenic Escherichia coli (including E.coli O157)
- Vibrio cholerae
- West Nile Virus
- Yellow fever virus
- Yersinia pestis