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
- 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.