

Table number 1

Updated List of Communicable Diseases that should be reported

<p>Group A Immediately Reported Disease</p>	<p>Group B Weekly Reported Disease</p>
AFP (Acute Flaccid Paralysis)	Ameobiasis
Anthrax	Brucellosis
Botulism	Chickenpox (Varicella)
Cholera	Conjunctivitis
Diphtheria	Encephalitis
Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia Coli	Giardiasis
Food Poisoning	Influenza
Haemophilus Influenza Invasive Disease	Mumps
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/AIDS	Relapsing Fever
Influenza, Avian	Scabies
Legionellosis	Scarlet Fever
Leprosy (Hansen Disease)	Sexual Transmitted Infections: Chlamydia Gonorrhoea Syphilis Chancroid Genital Warts

	Herpes Simplex Trichomoniasis
Malaria	Streptococcal Disease, Invasive, Group A or B
Measles	Streptococcus Pneumonia Invasive Disease (other than meningitis)
Meningitis	Typhoid and Parathyphoid
Pertussis	Viral Hepatitis (B,C,D)
Plague	Other Zoonotic Disease not elsewhere classified
Poliomyelitis	Other unspecified infectious diseases
Rabies	
Rubella (including congenital)	
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	
Smallpox	
Tetanus (including Neonatal)	
Tuberculosis (pulmonary & Extra pulmonary)	
Typhus	
Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers	
Viral Hepatitis (A,E)	
Yellow Fever	
Middle East Respiratory Syndrome	

(MERS)	
Swine Flu	
Novel Corona Covid_19 (SARS COV-2)	
Any unusual/emerging disease specified by the concerned department in the Ministry	

Table number 2

Term of Isolation for the Infected and Quarantine or Isolation for the Contacts

Disease	Isolation term for the Infected	Term of surveillance, quarantine or Isolation of the Contacts
Plague	<p>A. Bubonic plague: (in case of absence of cough and if x-ray on chest is negative) The precautions for drainage and secretions shall be taken into account for 48 hours after commencement of effective treatment.</p> <p>B. Pneumonic plague: Strict Isolation together with precautions for preventing transmission of infection through air, until the lapse of 48 hours after the end of the appropriate treatment accompanied with good clinical response.</p>	<p>- The Contacts in home as well as other close Contacts of the patient infected with pneumonic plague shall be placed under surveillance for a period of 7 days along with giving them the protective medication.</p> <p>- In case of refusing the protective medication, strict Isolation shall be placed together with thorough surveillance for a period of 7 days.</p>
Cholera	- Isolation in the hospital for severe cases together with taking abdominal precautions until the symptoms	To monitor the Contacts sharing food and drink with the patient for 5 days from the last exposure

	<p>disappear.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No need for strict Isolation. 	<p>together with confirming that the stool bacterial lab test is negative.</p>
Yellow fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first six days of the disease in a room free from mosquitoes. - Blood and body fluids precautions shall be taken. 	
Typhoid fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No need for Isolation after proper disinfection of clothes and residences of patients and Contacts from lice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To monitor the Contacts for 2 weeks. - To place quarantine, if possible, on the Contacts having lice for a period of 15 days after utilization of the proper insecticide.
Diphtheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two weeks after recovery and the period shall be reduced if the nose and throat secretions culture appeared to be negative in the laboratory test for two times in at least 24-hour interval (provided that the first time shall be at least 24 hours after the end of antiretroviral therapy. - Isolation may be ended 14 days after the use of antibiotics in case of unavailability of the laboratory test 	<p>The adult Contacts handling food (especially milk) as well as the patient's Contacts who are contacting, at the same time, with children unvaccinated against the disease shall be isolated until the bacteriological tests prove that they do not carry the Pathogenic Agent.</p>

	(culturing).	
Mumps	Respiratory Isolation for a period of 5 days from the swelling of the parotid gland or 7 days after the swelling disappears.	Isolation of school students and workplaces for a period of 5 days from the beginning of the inflammation in case of presence of vulnerable (unvaccinated) Contacts.
Measles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prevent the children from going to school for the period of 4 days as of appearance of the rash. - The hospitalized persons shall be placed under respiratory Isolation for a period up to 4 days as of appearance of the rash. 	If necessary, the persons in institutions, wings or dormitories of children shall be placed under quarantine for a maximum period of 18 days as of the last exposure to infection. Strict Isolation shall be applied with respect to infants in such institutions for the same period.
Whooping cough (Pertussis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To place the patients of confirmed diagnosis under respiratory Isolation until full recovery. - The suspected cases shall be isolated from contacting children and infants until the lapse of at least 5 days from the day those patients started to receive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With respect to the unvaccinated younger than 7 years of age, they shall be taken away (from school or other gatherings) for a period of 21 days as of the last exposure to infection or until the case or Contacts receive appropriate

	<p>appropriate treatment.</p> <p>- Suspected cases shall be isolated for 3 weeks if they did not receive treatment.</p>	<p>antibiotics for a period of at least 5 days of the shortest treatment period which is 7 days.</p> <p>- If the person is vaccinated he shall neither be placed under quarantine nor taken away from his school or any other gatherings.</p>
Chickenpox	<p>Patients shall be isolated from school and public places for a period of 5 days or until the vesicles dry and form a scab.</p>	
Meningitis	<p>Respiratory Isolation for a period of 24 hours after the beginning of the appropriate treatment.</p>	<p>To monitor the Contacts in home and other close Contacts in order to detect the early signs of the disease (especially fever) to start giving the appropriate treatment without delay, if necessary, for a maximum period of 10 days.</p>
Salmonellosis	<p>The patient shall be placed under Surveillance until his stool culture (and urine, if infected with schistosomiasis) appears to be negative in the bacteriological laboratory test by two consecutive cultures in 24-hour</p>	

	interval, provided that the first test shall be at least 48 hours after the end of treatment.	
Scabies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Infected shall be taken away from school or work until the day following treatment. - The patients in hospital shall be placed under Isolation for 24 hours after the beginning of effective treatment. - Hospitalized patients shall be placed under contact Isolation for 24 hours after the beginning of effective treatment. In case of crusted scabies, alternative Isolation shall be proposed upon disease spread in institutions for a period of 10 days for the index patient. 	To monitor Contacts and give prophylactic treatment to the persons who are exposed to skin contact with the Infected.
Influenza	Isolation for the first 5-7 days from the appearance of the disease.	
Rabies	Contact Isolation with respect to the salivary secretions of the rabies patient throughout the disease duration.	
Purulent conjunctivitis	Children shall be taken away from schools or other gatherings during the	

	acute phase of the disease.	
Other Communicable Diseases	In accordance with the decisions of the Concerned Department.	

Table number 3

Common Diseases Passed from Animals to Humans to be Reported (Zoonoses)

Disease	Pathogenic Agent
Anthrax	Bacillus anthracis
Brucellosis	Brucella abortus, brucella melitensi, brucella suis, brucella canis, brucella maris.
Leptospirosis	Leptospira
Bovine Tuberculosis	Mycobacterium bovis
Paratuberculosis	Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis
Tularemia	Francisella tularensis
Glanders	Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) mallei
Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever	The Bunyaviridae family of RNA viruses
Equine encephalomyelitis (western,	Western, eastern, Venezuelan equine

eastern, Venezuelan)	encephalitis virus
Foot and mouth disease	Aphovirus of family Picornaviridae
Japanese encephalitis	Japanese encephalitis virus belong the family Flaviviridae
Vesicular stomatitis	The family Rhabdpviridae
Rabies	Family Rhabdpviridae, genus Lyssavirus
Rift Valley fever	Family Bunyaviridae within the genus Phlebovirus
West Nile Fever	The family Flaviviridae
Avian influenza	Family Orthomyxoviridae and placed in the genus influonzavirus A
Bovine Babesiosis	Babesiabovis, Babesiadivergens
Q fever (Query fever)	CoxiellaBurnetii
New world screwworm	Cochliomyiahominivorax
Old world screwworm	Chrysomyabeziana
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	Prion