

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES) REGULATIONS*

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Infectious and Notifiable Diseases) Regulations.* Citation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

Definitions.
Amended by
1961, No. 9.

“communicable disease” means one which is readily transmitted from person to person by direct contact or through the agency of a vector;

“contact” means a person who, in the opinion of a Medical Officer of Health—

(a) has been or may have been a source of infection to a person suffering from an infectious disease or a notifiable disease; or

(b) has been or may have been exposed to infection by reason of proximity to a source of an infectious disease or a notifiable disease;

“disinfection” means the destruction or removal of pathogenic organisms, especially by means of chemical substance;

“house” includes any place of public worship, hospital, school, factory, work-room, hotel, hostel, public house, guest house, residential, boarding house, shop, dairy premises, barn, lodging house, shearing shed, wool-shed, machine shed, bond-store, garage, office, surgery, chambers, theatre, studio, bullion room, tent, van, caravan, lean-to, wurley and any other building or structure (whether temporary or permanent) or part thereof in which persons dwell, congregate or are employed, and any ship, vessel or aircraft in port;

“infectious disease” means—

(a) amoebiasis;

(b) ancylostomiasis;

(c) anthrax;

(d) bilharziasis;

(e) cholera;

(f) diarrhoea (infantile) of more than 48 hours' duration in an infant under the age of 2 years;

(g) diphtheria;

* The Public Health (Infectious and Notifiable Diseases) Regulations, in force under the *Public Health Ordinance 1952-1962*, comprise the following Regulations:—

Year and Number	Date on which made	Date notified in <i>Northern Territory Government Gazette</i>	Date of Commencement
1960, No. 12 ..	5th December, 1960 ..	14th December, 1960 ..	31st December, 1960
1961, No. 9 ..	11th July, 1961 ..	2nd August, 1961 ..	2nd August, 1961

- (h) dysentery, bacillary;
- (ha) infective hepatitis;
- (i) leprosy;
- (j) leptospirosis;
- (k) malaria;
- (l) meningococcal infection;
- (m) ornithosis;
- (n) paratyphoid;
- (o) plague;
- (p) poliomyelitis;
- (q) puerperal fever;
- (r) salmonella infection;
- (s) scarlet fever;
- (t) smallpox;
- (u) trachoma;
- (v) typhoid fever;
- (w) typhus (louse borne); or
- (x) yellow fever;

“medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner registered to practise in the Territory;

“notifiable disease” means—

- (a) acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever);
- (b) breast abscess occurring within six weeks of childbirth;
- (c) brucellosis;
- (d) chorea (St. Vitus' dance);
- (e) dengue;
- (f) encephalitis;
- (g) erythema nodosum;
- (h) filariasis;
- (i) homologous serum jaundice;
- (j) hydatid;
- (k) infective hepatitis;
- (l) lead poisoning;
- (m) leukaemia;
- (n) mastitis occurring within six weeks of childbirth;
- (o) ophthalmia;
- (p) pleural effusion;
- (q) rubella;
- (r) tetanus;
- (s) trichinosis;
- (t) typhus (flea borne);
- (u) typhus (mite borne); or
- (v) typhus (tick borne),

and includes the condition in which the organism presumed to cause any of those diseases is found to be present in any person, and any disease or infective condition to which these Regulations for the time being apply in accordance with any notification which the Chief Medical Officer from time to time publishes in the *Gazette*;

“occupier” means the person having the charge, management or control of a house, and in the case of a house which is let out in separate tenements, or in the case of a lodging-house which is let to lodgers, the person receiving the rent payable by the tenants, or lodgers, either on his own account or as the agent of another person, and includes any person in occupation of the surface of any land belonging to the Commonwealth, notwithstanding any want or defect of title to occupy the land;

“owner” means the owner whether jointly or severally of any house, or the authorized agent, manager or superintendent of the owner, and, in the case of mortgaged premises, both the mortgagor and the mortgagee and includes a lessee;

“premises” means any house, building, structure, yard and any mine, timber area, farm, paddock, field, road or place;

“school” includes any pre-school, primary, secondary, technical, private or Sunday school.

3.—(1.) Whenever, in a house, a person is found to be suffering from an infectious or notifiable disease, or from any sickness the symptoms of which raise a reasonable suspicion that it may be an infectious or notifiable disease, any medical practitioner who examines the person shall, upon the day on which he becomes aware or suspects that the person is suffering from an infectious or notifiable disease, give notice thereof to the occupier and also to the nearest available Medical Officer of Health who shall forthwith notify the Chief Medical Officer and, in the event of the death of any such person, the medical practitioner shall forthwith notify the Chief Medical Officer of the death.

Notification of infectious and notifiable diseases.

(2.) There is payable to a medical practitioner for each notification furnished under the last preceding sub-regulation a fee of Two shillings and sixpence.

(3.) The notice of the existence of an infectious or notifiable disease required by sub-regulation (1.) of this regulation to be given by a medical practitioner to the nearest available Medical Officer of Health or by a Medical Officer of Health to the Chief Medical Officer shall be in writing and in accordance with Form A in the First Schedule to these Regulations.

(4.) The notice of death from an infectious or notifiable disease required by sub-regulation (1.) of this regulation to be given by a medical practitioner to the Chief Medical Officer shall be in writing and in accordance with Form B in the First Schedule to these Regulations.

(5.) A medical practitioner shall not incur any liability by reason of any mis-statement made in good faith in a notification of every infectious or notifiable disease, provided that, where he makes a change in his diagnosis, he promptly notifies that change to the Chief Medical Officer.

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(6.) When the head teacher of any school becomes aware or suspects that any child enrolled at the school, or any member of the staff of the school, is suffering from an infectious or notifiable disease, and is attending the school, he shall forthwith notify the nearest available Medical Officer of Health who shall forthwith notify the Chief Medical Officer.

(7.) The head teacher of a school at which any child suffering from an infectious or notifiable disease is attending or has recently attended shall, if required by the Chief Medical Officer, furnish to him within the time specified by him a complete list of the names and addresses of all children in or attending the school.

(8.) The owner or person in charge of any railway conveyance or public conveyance of any kind having conveyed any person suffering from an infectious or notifiable disease shall forthwith after he becomes aware of the fact give notice to a Medical Officer of Health.

Authority to enter houses.

4. A Medical Officer of Health or any medical practitioner authorised in that behalf by the Chief Medical Officer, whenever he has reasonable cause to suspect that any person who is an inmate of a house is suffering from any infectious disease, may at all reasonable times enter the house and examine any inmate or any person found in the house at the time of the visit, and ask questions of any inmate or person, for the purpose of ascertaining whether that inmate or person is suffering from an infectious disease, and the inmate or person shall submit to such examination and shall answer truthfully any question put to him for that purpose by the Medical Officer of Health or medical practitioner.

Compliance with orders.

5.—(1.) A person suffering from or suspected of suffering from an infectious disease and the parent or guardian or a person having the care of a person suffering from or suspected of suffering from an infectious disease, shall comply with any orders relating to health, given in writing, by a Medical Officer of Health or by a medical practitioner in attendance.

(2.) Where an order given by a medical practitioner in attendance is inconsistent with an order given by a Medical Officer of Health, the order of the latter shall prevail and it shall not be an offence for any person to fail to comply with that order of the medical practitioner.

Removal of person suffering from infectious disease.

6. A Medical Officer of Health, or any person authorised in that behalf by a Medical Officer of Health, may cause to be removed to a suitable hospital, or place of isolation, any person suffering from an infectious disease, and there detain him until a Medical Officer of Health or any medical practitioner certifies in writing that that person is free from infection or can be discharged without danger to the public health.

Directions to a contact.

7.—(1.) A Medical Officer of Health may give to a contact such directions as he thinks fit, including, in the case of an infectious disease, a direction that the contact remove himself to a place of isolation specified in the direction for such period as the Medical Officer of Health thinks fit.

(2.) If a contact fails to comply with a direction for his removal given under the last preceding sub-regulation, a Medical Officer of Health or an authorized officer may remove the contact to the place of isolation specified in the direction and detain him there for such period as the Medical Officer of Health thinks fit.

(3.) Whenever in a house a person is suffering from an infectious disease or from a sickness the symptoms of which raise a reasonable suspicion that it may be an infectious disease, the Chief Medical Officer may take such steps as he deems necessary to prevent the spread of the disease and may prohibit a specified person from entering or leaving any house, premises or school.

8. For the purpose of exercising the power of removal conferred by the last two preceding regulations, a Medical Officer of Health or a person authorized by him in that behalf may, with assistants, enter any house at a reasonable time. Power to enter house.

9. The expenses or a portion of the expenses incurred by the Chief Medical Officer in the removal to and detention in a suitable hospital or place of isolation of a person suffering from an infectious disease or of a contact may be recovered in a Court of competent jurisdiction by the Chief Medical Officer from that person, or from his estate in the case of death, or in the case of an infant, from either parent or the guardian of such infant. Expenses of removal.

10.—(1.) The Chief Medical Officer may order the owner or occupier or licensee or manager of a house or premises to close the house or premises or any part of the house or premises for a specified period for the purposes of preserving the public health: Closing of a house or premises.

Provided that the Chief Medical Officer may from time to time by another order repeal vary or amend any order made by him under this regulation.

(2.) Any order given in writing by the Chief Medical Officer under this regulation relating to a house or premises shall forthwith be obeyed and carried into execution by the person or persons to whom the order is given.

(3.) The Chief Medical Officer may by notice published in the *Gazette* prohibit the holding of public gatherings within the area specified in the notice until such time as the Chief Medical Officer has notified in the *Gazette* that public gatherings may be held in that area without prejudice to the public health.

11.—(1.) Where a Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that the conditions permit of efficient isolation of a person suffering from an infectious disease, he may authorize the treatment of that person in his own home. Isolation in home.

(2.) A person who is in charge or a person having the care, management or ordering of the home shall observe every instruction given in writing by a Medical Officer of Health.

12. The owner of any bedding, clothing or other articles which have been exposed to infection shall, when required so to do by notice in writing by a Medical Officer of Health, deliver up such bedding, clothing or articles to the person named in the notice for the purpose of destruction or disinfection. Disinfection of articles, etc.

Cleansing,
purifying,
ventilating,
disinfecting,
etc.

13.—(1.) The owner, occupier, or a person having the care and management or ordering of any house, shall comply with all orders, instructions or directions notified to him, in writing, by a Medical Officer of Health regarding the cleansing, purifying, ventilating and disinfecting of the house, and of the drainage, and sanitary appliances used in connexion with the house.

(2.) If the owner, occupier or other person fails to comply with an order, instruction or direction within the time stated in the notice, a Medical Officer of Health or a person thereto authorized by him may, with such assistants as are necessary, enter the house and carry out the orders or directions, and the Chief Medical Officer may recover in a Court of competent jurisdiction the expenses of so doing from the party in default, without prejudice to any further or other liability of the owner, occupier or other person under these Regulations.

Public place.

14. A person knowing himself to be suffering from an infectious disease or to be a contact shall not go into any house or place or vehicle to which the public have resort, without taking such precautions against spreading infection as a Medical Officer of Health orders.

Person in charge.

15. A person who is in charge of another person, who is suffering from an infectious disease or is a contact, shall not take that other person to a house or place to which the public have resort or into any public vehicle without the approval of a Medical Officer of Health and without taking such precautions against the spreading of the infection as a Medical Officer of Health orders, or allow or wilfully suffer him to do anything contrary to the last preceding regulation.

Children suffering from certain diseases not to attend school.

16.—(1.) A medical practitioner who has reason to believe that a child professionally attended by him in a house is, or may be, suffering from a disease specified in the first column of the Second Schedule to these Regulations shall, forthwith, give notice to the person in charge of the child or to the occupier of the house accordingly.

(2.) Where a notice is given under the last preceding sub-regulation, the person in charge of the child or the occupier of the house shall take all steps as are necessary to ensure that the child does not attend school during the period that commences on the day on which that notice is given and ends on the day specified in the second column of the Second Schedule to these Regulations opposite to the name of the disease from which the child is believed to be suffering.

(3.) Where a Medical Officer of Health or a person authorized by him notifies the person in charge of a child or the occupier of a house that a child in the house is, or has been, a contact with a disease specified in the first column of the Second Schedule to these Regulations, the person in charge of the contact or the occupier of the house shall take all steps as are necessary to ensure that the contact does not attend school during the period, if any, that commences on the day on which that notice is given and ends on the day specified in the third column of that Schedule opposite to the name of the disease with which the child is a contact.

17.—(1.) The head teacher or person in charge of a school on learning that a child enrolled at that school is infected with an infectious disease mentioned in the Second Schedule to these Regulations shall, in accordance with the requirements of that Schedule, prevent the child from attending school. Duty of head teacher.

(2.) The head teacher or person in charge of a school on learning that a child enrolled at that school is a contact, when such contact is with a disease mentioned in the Second Schedule to these Regulations shall, to the extent required by that Schedule, prevent the child from attending school.

18.—(1.) If in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officer it is desirable for the purpose of preserving the public health that a school should be closed, the Chief Medical Officer may, by notice in the *Gazette* and by notice served on the proprietor or principal teacher of the school, direct that the school shall be closed. Closing of Schools.

(2.) Where notice in pursuance of sub-regulation (1.) of this regulation is served upon the proprietor or principal teacher of the school, he shall cause the school to be closed, and to be kept closed until the Chief Medical Officer by notice in the *Gazette* directs that the school may be opened without prejudice to the public health.

19. The parent or other person in charge of a person who is suffering from an infectious disease, who under these Regulations is required to prevent the person attending school, and the parent or other person in charge of the child, of, or under school age, who is a contact with that person, shall not, during the period of exclusion from school, suffer or permit the person or contact to attend a cinematograph hall, or other place of amusement, church, or public gathering, whether admission is gained thereto by payment or otherwise. Duty of parent.

20. If a person is suffering from an infectious disease or any sickness the symptoms of which, in the opinion of a Medical Officer of Health raise a reasonable suspicion that it may be an infectious disease, in a house or part of a house used for the storage of milk, or for the storage, manufacture or sale of butter, cheese, bread, mineral waters or other articles of human food, a Medical Officer of Health may order the owner or occupier of the house to close the house until he has certified that the person has been removed from the house and that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent contamination of the food and a Medical Officer of Health may condemn any food which in his opinion may have become contaminated and the condemned food shall forthwith be destroyed or otherwise dealt with to the satisfaction of a Medical Officer of Health. Person suffering from infectious disease in place used for storage of food, etc.

21.—(1.) A person suffering from an infectious disease or from any disease which, in the opinion of a Medical Officer of Health, is a communicable disease, shall not engage in the manufacture, preparation, storage, packing, carriage or delivery for sale of food or drugs and shall not engage in the manufacture, preparation, tailoring, washing, packing or delivery of an article of clothing or bedding for human use. Handling of food, etc.

(2.) A person shall not employ a person suffering from an infectious disease, or from a disease which in the opinion of a Medical Officer of Health is a communicable disease, in the manufacture, preparation, storage, packing, carriage or delivery for sale of food or drugs, or in the manufacture, preparation, tailoring, washing, packing or delivery of any article of clothing or bedding for human use.

Bathing.

22. A person suffering from any infectious disease or from any disease which, in the opinion of a Medical Officer of Health is a communicable disease, shall not bathe in any public baths or use a public dressing room.

Water supply.

23. If any water supply has, in the opinion of a Medical Officer of Health, become contaminated or is liable to become contaminated by an infectious disease, the Medical Officer of Health may forbid such water supply to be used until he is satisfied that danger of infection by the water no longer exists, and may take such steps as he considers necessary to disinfect the water or render it fit for human consumption, and no person shall use such water supply during the time it is so forbidden to be used.

**House
previously
occupied by
person suffering
from infectious
disease.**

24. A person who ceases to occupy a house or premises or part of a house or premises which has within the previous two months been used by a person suffering from an infectious disease shall—

- (a) thoroughly disinfect the house or part of the house, including dairies, yard and sanitary appliances, to the satisfaction of a Medical Officer of Health, together with all articles contained within the house or belonging thereto which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, require disinfection; and
- (b) give notice to the owner or incoming occupier of the house of the previous existence of the disease.

Letting house.

25.—(1.) A person shall not let or rent a house or part of a house which has to his knowledge been occupied within the past two months by a person suffering from an infectious disease until he has—

- (a) disinfected the house or part of the house together with all articles contained therein, which in the opinion of a Medical Officer of Health, require disinfection; and
- (b) informed the person proposing to rent the house of that fact unless a Medical Officer of Health has previously certified in writing that, in his opinion, there is no longer any risk of infection from the house or part of the house.

(2.) For the purposes of this regulation, the keeper of any lodging house or hotel shall be deemed to let part of a house to any person admitted as a guest.

**Failure to
comply with
lawful orders.**

26. If a person fails to comply with the lawful orders or directions of a Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations within the time limited by the notice, a Medical Officer of Health may cause the work to be done and suing in the name of the Chief Medical Officer in any court of competent jurisdiction may recover any expenses incurred from the person in default without prejudice to further or other liability of the owner or occupier or other person under these Regulations.

27. The person in charge of a vehicle, in which a person known or believed on reasonable grounds by him to be suffering from an infectious disease or to be a contact has been conveyed, shall, if required by a Medical Officer of Health, disinfect the vehicle to his satisfaction before its further use. Disinfection of vehicles.

28. The person in charge of the body of a person who has died of an infectious disease shall comply with the orders of a Medical Officer of Health in relation to the treatment and disposal of the body. Bodies.

29.—(1) The owner, keeper or person having the custody of a dog shall, when required by a Medical Officer of Health, apply or permit to be applied to the dog such treatment as a Medical Officer of Health deems necessary to prevent the dog being a carrier of hydatid disease (Echinococcus granulosis) and shall for that purpose, when so required by a Medical Officer of Health, produce the dog at any time or place appointed in writing by a Medical Officer of Health. Treatment of dogs.

(2.) In the absence of negligence, the Commonwealth shall not incur any liability by reason of the loss of or injury to a dog during or consequent upon the application of treatment in pursuance of these Regulations.

30. A person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence, and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty pounds, or, where the offence is constituted by a failure to comply with any notice, requisition, instruction, direction or order given under the Regulations, to a penalty not exceeding Two pounds for each day during which the offence continues, unless it is proved that all due diligence has been used to comply with the notice, requisition, instruction, direction or order. Penalty.

THE SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Reg. 3 (3.).

Form A.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Public Health Ordinance 1952-1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES) REGULATIONS.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS OR NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

I hereby certify that the person whose name and address appear hereunder is suspected by me to be suffering from

Full name of patient:

Address of patient:

Occupation:

Age:

Sex:

Attends school at:

Date of onset of illness:

Suspected origin of disease, disposal of case, and any other remarks:

Source of milk supply:

Number in household:

Signature:

Date:

Medical Practitioner.

To The Chief Medical Officer,
Darwin.

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Reg. 3 (4.).

Form B.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Public Health Ordinance 1952-1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES) REGULATIONS.

NOTICE OF DEATH.

I hereby certify that the person named hereunder died from:

Name of deceased:

Place at which death occurred:

Age:

Sex:

Date of death:

Signature:

Medical Practitioner.

Date:

To The Chief Medical Officer,
Darwin.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Regs. 16 and 17.

EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.

First Column. Disease.	Second Column. End of the Period of Exclusion from School of the Child Suffering from a Disease.	Third Column. End of the Period of Exclusion from School of the Contact.
Cholera	The day on which a certificate is furnished by a Medical Officer of Health stating that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons	The day, if any, specified by a Medical Officer of Health, or a person authorized by him, in the notice under sub-regulation (3.) of regulation 16 of these Regulations as the end of the period during which, in his opinion, it is necessary to exclude the contact from school for the purposes of preventing the spread of infection
Dengue	The day which is seven days after the day on which the notice is given under sub-regulation (1.) of regulation 16 of these Regulations	
Diphtheria ..	The day which is six weeks after the day of onset of the disease or, if, before that first-mentioned day, a certificate is furnished by a medical practitioner stating— (a) that two consecutive swabbings of the nasopharynx, taken at an interval of not less than forty-eight hours, reveal only organisms which, after test by a pathologist, are found not to be virulent diphtheria bacilli or fail on examination to reveal the presence of diphtheria bacilli; and (b) that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons, the day on which the certificate is furnished	The day— (a) where the person suffering from the disease is treated at the house in which the contact resides— (i) on which the person suffering from the disease is permitted to return to school; or (ii) if that person does not attend school— which is seven days after the disinfection of the house after the day of recovery or death of the person so suffering;

SECOND SCHEDULE—continued.
EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL—continued.

First Column. Disease.	Second Column. End of the Period of Exclusion from School of the Child Suffering from a Disease.	Third Column. End of the Period of Exclusion from School of the Contact.
<i>Diphtheria—continued.</i>		<p>(b) where the person suffering from the disease and the contact reside at the same house and the person so suffering is removed to hospital or dies—which is seven days after the disinfection of the house after the day of the removal of that person or of his body; or</p> <p>(c) where the contact has been in a house in which he has been exposed to infection by the disease—on which the contact is free from sore throat or discharge from nose or ears and apparently well, being a day which is seven days after that exposure</p>
Encephalitis (virus)	The day on which a certificate is furnished by a medical practitioner stating that the person is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons	The day which is twenty-one days after the day of onset of the illness in the person suffering from the disease
Leprosy	The day on which a certificate is furnished by a Medical Officer of Health stating that the person is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons	The day on which a certificate is furnished by a Medical Officer of Health or a person authorized by him stating that the contact is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons
Leptospirosis ..	The day on which a certificate is furnished by a medical practitioner stating that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons	
Meningococcal Infection	The day on which a certificate is furnished by a medical practitioner stating that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons	The day which is fourteen days after the day of onset of the illness in the person suffering from the disease
Ornithosis ..	The day on which a certificate is furnished by a medical practitioner stating that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons	The day which is fourteen days after the day of onset of the illness in the person suffering from the disease
Paratyphoid ..	<p>The day on which a certificate is furnished by a medical practitioner stating—</p> <p>(a) that at least two consecutive specimens each of urine and faeces, taken at intervals of seven days, have been examined and found to be free from paratyphoid bacilli; and</p>	The day, if any, specified by a Medical Officer of Health or a person authorized by him in the notice under sub-regulation (3.) of regulation 16 of these Regulations as the end of the period during which, in his opinion, it is necessary to exclude the contact from school for the purposes of preventing the spread of infection

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SECOND SCHEDULE—continued.
EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL—continued.

First Column. Disease.	Second Column. End of the Period of Exclusion from School of the Child Suffering from a Disease.	Third Column. End of the Period of Exclusion from School of the Contact.
Paratyphoid— <i>continued.</i>	(b) that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons	
Plague	The day on which a certificate is furnished by a Medical Officer of Health stating that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons	The day on which the house is declared by a Medical Officer of Health to be free from infection and is released from quarantine
Poliomyelitis (acute anterior)	The day on which a certificate is furnished by a medical practitioner stating that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons	The day which is fourteen days after the day of onset of the illness in the person suffering from the disease
Scarlet Fever ..	<p>The day—</p> <p>(a) on which a certificate is furnished by a medical practitioner stating that he has examined the child after a period of ten days after the day of onset of the disease and that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons; or</p> <p>(b) where a medical certificate is not so furnished—on which the child is free from all traces of peeling of the skin and of discharge from the eyes, nose or ears, being a day which is six weeks after the day of onset of the disease</p>	<p>The day—</p> <p>(a) where the person suffering from the disease is treated at the house in which the contact resides—</p> <p>(i) on which the person suffering from the disease is permitted to return to school; or</p> <p>(ii) if that person does not attend school—which is seven days after the disinfection of the house after the day of recovery or death of the person so suffering;</p> <p>(b) where the person suffering from the disease and the contact reside at the same house and the person so suffering is removed to hospital or dies—which is seven days after the disinfection of the house after the day of the removal of that person or of his body; or</p> <p>(c) where the contact has been in a house in which he has been exposed to infection by the disease—on which the contact is free from sore throat or discharge from nose or ears and apparently well, being a day which is seven days after that exposure</p>

SECOND SCHEDULE—continued.
EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL—continued.

First Column. Disease.	Second Column. End of the Period of Exclusion from School of the Child Suffering from a Disease.	Third Column. End of the Period of Exclusion from School of the Contact.
Smallpox ..	The day on which a certificate is furnished by a Medical Officer of Health stating that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons	<p>The day—</p> <p>(a) where the person suffering from the disease is treated at the house in which the contact resides—on which a certificate is furnished by a Medical Officer of Health stating that the house has been disinfected to his satisfaction and that the person suffering from the disease and the contact are not liable to transmit the disease to other persons;</p> <p>(b) where the person suffering from the disease and the contact reside in the same house and the person so suffering is removed to hospital or dies—which is twenty-one days after the disinfection of the house after the day of the removal of that person or of his body; or</p> <p>(c) where the contact has been in a house in which he has been exposed to infection by the disease—which is twenty-one days after the day of that exposure</p>
Typhoid Fever ..	<p>The day on which a certificate is furnished by a medical practitioner stating—</p> <p>(a) that at least two consecutive specimens each of urine and faeces, taken at intervals of seven days, have been examined and found to be free from typhoid bacilli; and</p> <p>(b) that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons</p>	The day, if any, specified by a Medical Officer of Health or a person authorized by him in the notice under sub-regulation (3.) of regulation 16 of these Regulations as the end of the period during which, in his opinion, it is necessary to exclude the contact from school for the purposes of preventing the spread of infection

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SECOND SCHEDULE—continued.
EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL—continued.

First Column. Disease.	Second Column. End of the Period of Exclusion from School of the Child Suffering from a Disease.	Third Column. End of the Period of Exclusion from School of the Contact.
Typhus	The day on which a certificate is furnished by a Medical Officer of Health stating that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons	The day, if any, specified by a Medical Officer of Health or a person authorized by him in the notice under sub-regulation (3.) of regulation 16 of these Regulations as the end of the period during which, in his opinion, it is necessary to exclude the contact from school for the purposes of preventing the spread of infection
Yellow Fever ..	The day on which a certificate is furnished by a Medical Officer of Health stating that the child is not liable to transmit the disease to other persons	The day, if any, specified by a Medical Officer of Health or a person authorized by him in the notice under sub-regulation (3.) of regulation 16 of these Regulations as the end of the period during which, in his opinion, it is necessary to exclude the contact from school for the purposes of preventing the spread of infection