

**Federal Law
No (27) Of 1981
Concerning the
Prevention of Communicable Diseases**

We, Sh Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahyyan, President of the United Arab Emirates. After having perused the provisions of the Constitution. And the provisions of the law No. (1) of 1972 concerning the competence of ministries and the powers of the ministers, and its amendments and in accordance with the proposal submitted by the minister of health and the resolution taken by cabinet and the federal national council and the ratification of the supreme council of the federation.

It is hereby enacted:

**Chapter One
General Provisions**

Article: 1

The protective and Health measures shall be taken in the country in the expectance or on the appearance of cases of a communicable disease. Such measures shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article: 2

In implementation of the provisions of this law the following phrases and words shall bear the meaning given opposite each, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. Minister means Minister of Heath.
2. Health Administration means the Central Authority in the Ministry of Health, which is empowered by the Minister to supervise the implementation of this law.
3. The Competent Health Department means the local Health department in the different Medical Districts, which is entrusted by the Minister of Health to implement the provisions of this law.
4. Communicable Disease or Contagious disease or infectious disease means each disease transferable to others by human beings or by animals, insects, foodstuffs, places or other things and substances contaminated by the microbes and toxins of the Communicable Disease.
5. Contamination means the contamination of a body or a device or a substance by infectious agents (microbes) of the communicable disease.

6. Disinfection means the destruction of the infectious disease agents by chemical or physical or other means.
7. Eradication means chemical or physical or any other procedure used to eradicate the animal or insects transferring the infectious disease agents.
8. The infected person means the person suffering from one of the communicable diseases enumerated in this law.
9. The suspected person means the person whose medical history or symptoms shown on him, indicate that he harbours microbes of a communicable disease.
10. Permanent contact means any person living in a house or working in a place where a case of a communicable disease has been identified.
11. Incidental contact means any persons who mixed with the infected person other than those living in the house or working in the place where a case of a communicable disease has been identified.
12. Microbe's carrier means a person carrying in his body the microbes of a communicable disease without showing the symptoms of such a disease.
13. Isolation means the isolation of an infected person from other healthy persons for the period the disease is communicable, in special places and under special circumstances, to guard against the transfer of the disease from one persons to another and it is not permissible for anybody to mix with the infected person but for those treating and serving him by permission of the physician in charge.
14. Quarantine means detention of those persons who have been exposed to the disease for a period equal to the longest average incubation period to prevent others from mixing with such person. Health officials in charge shall be exempted of such detention provided that they are eligible for the conditions that prevent the dissemination and transmission of the infection.

Quarantine may be complete or modified or in the form of surveillance of the person, without being restricted in movement.

15. Residence Quarantine means:
 - a) The prohibition of any person from entering the residence where there is a case of a communicable disease and the prohibition of any persons from leaving that residence in compliance with the orders of the competent Health authority. Persons responsible for treating, nursing or serving the patient are exempted, provided that the

necessary precautions to prevent the dissemination and transmission of the infection are taken.

- b) The prohibition of the transfer of things from the place where a communicable disease has occurred, whether such things have been in contact with the patient or contaminated with his excreta so that infection shall not be transmitted to others, unless such others are disinfected by the health authority.
- c) To put a plate on a conspicuous place of the entrance of the quarantined residence. It shall be written on the plate a warning to the effect that there is a communicable disease in the residence and that persons may not be allowed in.

16. Notification of a communicable disease means to notify the official authorities of the name, address, and the type of disease of the persons infected or suspected to be infected by a communicable disease. Such notification shall be made by persons other than doctors under a duty to notify. Doctors shall inform the competent health authority on the special form specified for the notification of communicable diseases provided by the Ministry of Health.

17. Establishment means the institute, place, factory, laboratory, Company or other places where the number of persons, workers or employee exceeds five.

18. Health Institution means, the hospitals or the clinics administered by the state or individual, private or joint organizations.

Chapter two Communicable diseases

A. Specifications of communicable diseases and the necessity to notify about them.

Article 3

- 1. The diseases provided for in parts (a), (b) and (c) of schedule I annexed to this law shall be treated as communicable diseases.
- 2. All the competent health department of the medical districts shall immediately notify the health administration on the discovery of any diseases provided for in part (a) of schedule I attached to this law.
- 3. The minister may issue an order to be published in the official gazette in which he may add or delete any communicable disease to part (a) of schedule I attached to the law.
- 4. In the event of the spread of any of the diseases provided for in parts (b) and (c) of schedule I .The Minister, on the recommendation of the Health Administration and by an order to be published in the official gazette, shall oblige the public to notify the competent Health Departments, within the Health Districts, about such a disease.

B. The duties of the competent Health Departments on the occurrence of a case or a suspected case of a communicable disease.

ARTICLE 4

In the event that a case or a suspected case of communicable disease provided for in schedule I comes to the notice of the Competent Health Department, it shall be the duty of the Department to act immediately, or through an agent, to do the following:

1. To move immediately to the place where the case occurred and to examine the case.
2. To investigate the case with a view of confirming the disease and the source of infection and to examine the contacts and to search for cases unmodified.
3. To inform the Health Administration about the results of the investigation and in the event of identifying a case of any of the diseases provided for in part (a) schedule 1, to take prompt and vigorous measures to isolate the patient completely, and to take the preventive and curative health measures to restrict the spread of the disease.
4. To collect and send specimens from the infected person for laboratory testing with a view of confirming the diagnosis and the source of infection. Such information about the disease and about the epidemiological investigations that may help in the required laboratory tests shall be sent together with the specimens.
5. The person in charge of the place where the case occurred shall be directed about the methods of preventive measures and to provide him with health instructions with a view to restricting the disease and shall be trained about the use of the appropriate drugs and disinfectants and to be trained about how to take care of the infected person and any other health measures that may reduce the seriousness of the disease and its spread.

B. Compulsory notification

Article 5

1. Any person enumerated in Para (2) of this article shall notify the Health Administration when he is aware of or when it comes to his notice or when he suspects that a person is infected or died as a result of any of the communicable diseases provided in part (a) of schedule I.

2. Person who shall notify are:

- a) The administration of any health institution or the doctor who supervises the patient or any of his assistants in that institution.
- b) Adult relatives of the patient, both male and females, who reside with him in the same house or who contacted him during his illness, and the order or priorities of such relatives in respect of responsibility to notify shall be in accordance with degree of relationship.
- c) The person who resides with the patient irrespective of his relationship with that patient.
- d) The person who is directly in charge at the place of work of the patient.
- e) The director or the deputy director of the University, Institute or School to which the patient belongs.
- f) Captain of a ship, an airplane or driver of a means of public transport if the patient is traveling on any one of them.
- g) Prison warden or hotel manager or camp superintendent orphanage principle or head of a gathering place.

3. If the specialists decide or it is proved by means of criminal investigation or otherwise that the deceased was suffering form a communicable disease, they shall notify the nearest Health Administration as if the diagnosis was reached before death.

D. Notification about Communicable Diseases, which are transmittable from animal to Human beings or vice versa.

ARTICLE 6.

- 1. Every person who knows or sees or suspects in any animal owned or under control or responsibility or belongs to other persons. That such animal's infected or suspected of being infected by any of the communicable disease which are transmittable to human beings and which is provided for in schedule 3, shall notify immediately the competent health department or the competent veterinary department about the animal's disease and it shall be the duty of the department so notified to investigate the Case On Its Own Or With The assistance of the veterinary specialists and if it is proved that the animal is infected by communicable disease transmittable to and endangers human beings , the competent department shall destroy animal and take all necessary measures to prevent the spread of the disease to human beings.

The minister may add to or delete from schedule 3 other diseases by an order to be published in the official gazette.

E. Notification of cases of food poisoning or acute diarrheas or fevers of unknown origin.

ARTICLE 7

In the event of a sudden outbreak of diarrhea in a town or village or any other place or cases of food poisoning resulting from food or drink suspected of being poisonous or contaminated or for any unknown reason or in the event of discovery of cases of undiagnosed fevers, it shall be the duty of the competent health authority to take initiative to be in the place where such cases occurred and to take the appropriate measures to prevent the spread of the disease and to treat the patient.

F. Quarantining the patient or his contacts.

ARTICLE 8

1. The Patient suffering from any of the communicable disease provided for in part (a) of Schedule I or any of the contacts of such patient shall be prohibited from traveling or moving to any place other than the hospital Or the health institution unless the consent of the competent health department has been obtained.
2. NO traveler infected or suspected to be infected by any of the communicable disease shall be allowed to disembark at his destination unless he notifies the competent health department and after he obtains the consent of such department to disembark at that place.

G. Isolation and transportation of infected persons or suspected of being infected.

ARTICLE 9.

The Competent Health Department may take the necessary measures to isolate or treat any infected person or suspected to be infected by a disease, which must be reported, and it may refer the patient to any hospital or a place prepared for the treatment of such patient.

ARTICLE 10.

1. The principle of the school or institute shall isolated the student away from the school or the institute, subject to the circumstances of each case; and the manager of an establishment shall isolate the worker or the employed person away from such establishment when the worker or the employed person is infected by a communicable disease provided for in parts (b) and (c) of schedule 1, and for the period specified in schedule 2 attached to this law, or for the period to be determined

by the competent health department: and it shall be the duty of the school and the school health authorities to quarantine or isolate the student who came in to contact with the infected person by a communicable disease, either by not allowing them to attend school or by any other means that may prevent them to come in contact with other students and for the period of quarantine or isolation specified for each communicable disease or for the period to be determined by the competent health department.

2. If the principal of a school or institute suspects a student to be infected or if the manager of an establishment suspects a worker or an employed person employed in the establishment to be infected by a communicable disease, in the event of the spread of a communicable disease, the principal or manager shall refer the suspected person infected by the said disease to a specialist for examination and to give him a report to explain his condition so that when it is confirmed that he is infected by a communicable disease, the competent health department is immediately notified accordingly.
3. The principal of a school or an institute or the manager of an establishment shall not accept the infected person by a communicable disease who has been isolated by virtue of Para I of this article, unless such person submits a genuine medical report issued by the Competent Health Department or approved of by the said department verifying that all conditions prescribed for the return of the student to the school or the worker or the employed person to the establishment, are satisfied.

H. Inspection

ARTICLE 11

The inspectors authorized by the Competent Health Department may enter any building or place or vehicle or ship or airplane if they believe or have reason to suspect that a person infected by an infectious disease hides or has been harboured in such a place.

1. Quarantine and disinfections

ARTICLE 12

1. The Competent Health Department may in consultation with the minister or his delegatee order the quarantine of land or sea transportation vehicle until such vehicle is disinfected in accordance with the international health regulations.
2. And the Competent Health Department may take the necessary measures to disinfect houses and buildings or the movable properties for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease.

J. Suspension from work

ARTICLE.13.

The competent health department may order the suspension of any person from practicing any profession for any period such department deems as necessary, if it is proved that such a person is infected or suspected of being infected by a communicable disease, or that he is harbouring the microbe, and if when such person, by continuing to do the said profession, may cause detriment to the health of other working persons.

K. Closure of educational institutions and establishments.

ARTICLE 14.

1. In the event that any of the communicable disease may probably spread, the minister may, in consultation with the competent minister, order the closure of any educational institution or to extent the period of its closure for the period deemed necessary.
2. And the minister may, in consultation with the minister of interior, order the closure of cinemas and stadia and entertaining places and other places for a period the minister may deem adequate to prevent the spread of any of the infectious diseases.

L. Destruction of temporary buildings and contaminated movables

ARTICLES 15.

1. The Competent Health Department may, after obtaining a judicial order, destroy or order the destruction of any temporary building or belongings or clothes or any article, if it proved to the department that such articles are contaminated or may be contaminated by any infecting agent if such article cannot be disinfected by any of the usual methods.
2. The competent court may order the payment of reasonable damages to the affected person; if the court is satisfied that he has no intentionally or by way of negligence caused the contamination of his assets.

M. Destruction of foodstuffs contaminated by infective Agents' for certain

communicable diseases and prohibition of selling such foodstuffs without being sterilised.

ARTICLE 16.

1. The competent health department shall destroy or direct the destruction of any foodstuff or drink, which it has reason to believe that it is contaminated with the infective agent of any of the communicable diseases specified in Para 2 of the article, and it shall do so in the manner it deem as reasonable.
2. For the purpose of Para 1. Of this article communicable diseases shall be: Diphtheria, staphylococcal throat infections, Scarlet fever, Baccillary Dysentery, Amoebic Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, Salmonellosis and other food poisoning microbes.
3. The competent health department may in the event of the occurrence of any case of the diseases enumerated in the above Para, in any workshops or farms or dairies, prohibit the sale of such products or their delivery to the consumers except after being sterilized and/or pasteurized, if possible, and further that they be contained in sterilized and sealed containers. Such containers must be stamped by the stamp of the place where it is produced and must bear the date when it is made in containers. The persons in charge of the administration of the said places shall not sell the above-enumerated products or their distribution or their delivery to the consumers unless the prescribed measures have been taken.

N. Special measures in respect of some communicable diseases.

ARTICLE 17

In the event of the occurrence of an epidemic of cholera or smallpox or plague or typhoid fever or Relapsing Fever or Typhus or Cerebro-spinal meningitis or any other serious diseases to be specified by an order to be issued by the council of Ministers, The Minister may take special measures in respect of such epidemics. The Minister shall also, in addition to what is provided for in this law, take the following measures:

1. Declare that any place or area as an infected place or area and shall regulate entry to and exist from such place or area.
2. Prohibit or restrict gatherings or holding public or private celebrations.
3. Limit the number of passengers in public transport and others means of transportation.
4. Take the reasonable health measures to organize markets and roads and other public places.
5. Take reasonable measures in respect of the infected person or those suspected

to be infected or their contacts for the purpose of restricting the spread of the disease.

6. Take the necessary sanitary measures to treat water and to prevent its sources from being contaminated with the disease microbe.
 7. Take any other measures that he deems as necessary to contain and eradicate the disease.
- 0. Conditions for transportation or burial corpse of a person died as a result of a communicable disease.**

ARTICLE 18.

1. No corpse of any person died as result of any of the communicable diseases specified in part 1d schedule 1 shall be transported or accepted for transportation by means of public transport, whether by land or air or sea, unless such corpse has been kept and disinfected by injecting its arteries and interior by a disinfecting agent and such agent be acceptable to the competent health department. In case the corpse is transported in accordance with these conditions, the competent health department shall issue to the relatives of the diseased a certificate to that effect with view of presenting such certificate to the concerned Health Department in the country or the place where the corpse is transported to.
2. It shall not be permissible to open a box containing corpse of a diseased person who died in a foreign country as a result of any of the diseases specified in part 1 of schedule 1.
3. The competent health department shall have the power to bury a diseased who died a result of any communicable disease specified in part 1 schedule 1, in a special cemetery and it shall also have the power to prohibit the removal of the corpse to another place to burial.

P. PENALTIES.

ARTICLE. 19.

1. Any person who contravenes et of the provision of article 5 of this law, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period which shall not be exceed one month and with fine which shall not exceed two thousand dhirams or with any of the two penalties.
2. With the exception of the penalty provided for in the preceding Para of this article any person who contravenes any provision of this chapter, or any orders promulgated thereunder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period that shall not exceed six months and shall be punished with fine that shall not exceed five

thousand dhirams or any of the two penalties.

CHAPTER THREE

VACCINATION.

ARTICLE 20.

1. New born shall be vaccinated and immunized during the first year after birth against any of the following diseases (Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Measles).
2. The Health Administration shall issue the regulations and orders and schedules, which shall regulate immunization and vaccination against the diseases enumerated in Para 1. Of this article.
3. The Health Administration shall issue orders and regulations for vaccination of children in the different stages of life.
4. The Health Administration may add or delete any of the diseases enumerated in Para 1 of this

ARTICLE 21.

1. Any one of the parents of the child or his guardian or anyone who support him shall be responsible for taking him to immunization and vaccination centers.
2. School health doctors and schools principals shall take the children who are under their supervision of vaccination and re-vaccination in accordance with the provisions of Para 2 and 3 of Article 20.

ARTICLE 22.

1. In areas where Smallpox or Cholera or Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis or Measles or Tuberculosis or Typhoid Fever or any epidemic disease that may be contained by vaccination or immunization, appeared or may probably appear, the Minister may issue a proclamation to be published in the official gazette and in any other means of information media and he shall specify in the proclamation the infected area and oblige by such proclamation any person in this area to be compulsorily immunized to protect against any of the said diseases.
2. Any [person whose state of health does not permit him to be vaccinated shall be exempted from the provisions of Para 1, of this article or any order issued there under.

Article 23.

Any person who contravenes any provision of this chapter shall be punished with imprisonment for a period, which shall not exceed three months, and by a fine, which shall not exceed three dhirams, or with any of the two penalties.

CHAPTER 4 FOUR.

Endemic diseases

ARTICLE 24

1. For the purpose of this law the diseases enumerated in Para 2 of this Article shall be treated as endemic diseases and the Ministry shall make the necessary plans for the control of this disease.
2. Endemic diseases are (malaria, Trachoma, Tuberculosis, Venereal diseases and intestinal parasites)
3. The Health administration may add any other diseases that are proved, by means of field studies, to be endemic.

Competent Department for endemic diseases

ARTICLE. 25.

1. The minister may establish section in the ministry and such sections shall be competent in the fields of one disease or more than one of the diseases enumerated in para2 of article 24 and the ministry may determine the headquarters of any section and may appoint its head and a number of qualified personnel in the different health professions and shall provide the necessary equipment and machinery for the section.
2. Subject to the provisions of other laws that regulate the employment of officials, the Minister may seek the help of qualified experts from foreign organization to work in any of the sections specified in Para 1 of this article.

Duties of endemic diseases sections.

ARTICLE 26.

1. Any section of endemic diseases shall:
 - a) Make a nation-wide comprehensive survey to determine the place where the particular disease is endemic and the degree of its spread and shall state the objectives and determine the means for the control of the said disease.
 - b) Form the subsidiary technical and administrative units, which shall work for the implementation of the preventive and curative plans in the medical districts.
 - c) Train the technical and administrative units that work to implement the preventive and curative plans.
 - d) Seek the help of official's bodies and international institution to conduct studies and set a work Schedule for eradication of the disease.

- e) Work to allocate the necessary financial resources to eradicate or control endemic diseases and the said allocation shall be implemented after the approval of the Minister.

Chapter five
HEALTH SUPERVISION IMPORTED DISEASES

ARTICLE 27

1. For the purpose of this law the diseases enumerated in Para 2 of this article shall be treated as diseases which shall endanger public health and which shall be supervised.
2. Diseases, which have been referred to in Para 1 of this Article, shall be: (Malaria, Bilharzia, Leprosy, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Eye diseases, Intestinal and Urinary Parasites).
3. The Minister may add or delete any of the diseases enumerated in Para2 of this Article by an order to be published in the official gazette.

ARTICLE. 28

1. Medical Committees shall have jurisdiction to conduct medical examination on migrant person to determine their clearance of all or any of the diseases enumerated in Para 2 of Article of 27 and the minister may in consultation with the other competent Ministries determine the terms of reference for such committees.
2. The Minister may issue regulations regulating the restriction of diseases that may endanger public health and which are enumerated in Para 2 of Article 27 or to prevent the importation of the said diseases. The Minister shall issue such regulations in consultation with the Minister of labour and Social Affairs and the Minister of interior.

CHAPTER SIX.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 29.

The Minister shall, in agreement with the minister of justice, determine the jobs whose incumbents shall have judicial powers for the application of this law and the implementation of regulation and orders promulgated there under.

ARTICLE 30.

The Minister shall issue the necessary orders for the implementation of the provisions of this law and the Ministers, each in his competence, and the Municipalities and the health departments of Emirates, members in the Federation, shall implement the provisions of such orders.

ARTICLE 31.

This law shall be published in the official Gazette and shall come into force after on month of its publication.

**ZAID BIN SULTAN AL NAHYAN
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.**

Schedule 1
Communicable Diseases.

Part (a)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Plague | 2. Small pox. |
| 3. Cholera | 4. Typhus |
| 5. Relapsing Fever | 6. Yellow Fever. |

Part (b)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Measles | 2. Diphtheria. |
| 3. Chicken pox. | 4. Typhoid Fever |
| 5. Paratyphoid Fever. | 6. Poliomyelitis |
| 7. Scarlet Fever | 8. Infective Hepatitis. |
| 9. Hepatitis. | 10. Whooping cough |
| 11. Mumps. | 12. Tetanus. |
| 13. Rabies | 14. Influenza. |
| 15. Acute encephalitis | 16. Cerebro-spinal Meningitis |
| 17. Ophthalmic Neonatorum | 18. Puerperal |
| 19. Food poisoning | 20. Syphilis |
| 21. Amoebic Dysentery. | 22. Bacillary Dysentery. |
| 23. Other venereal Diseases. | |

Part C.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Tuberculosis | 2. Malaria |
| 3. Leprosy. | 4. Anthrax |
| 5. Trachoma | 6. Scabies. |
| 7. Urinary and Intestinal Parasites | |

Schedule 2.

Duration of Isolation of the Infected Persons and duration of the Quarantine Or isolation of contacts.

Disease	Duration of isolation of the infected person	Duration of the Quarantine or isolation of contacts
1. Plague	Six days after clearance of all symptoms and to make sure that the patients body and clothes are free of the vector insects.	a) Pneumonic type: Six days and to make sure that the bedding, body and clothes are free of the vector insects. (b) Bubonic type: surveillance for 6 says, and to make sure that the bedding, body and clothes are free of the vector insects.
2. Cholera	Five days after clearance of all symptoms, and 3 consecutive and negative laboratory tests for urine and stools culture done within an interval not less than 24 hours in-between.	Five days since last exposure to the disease and negative laboratory result of tools culture. And those who are working in houses and places where a case of disease occurs shall be isolated for the period of their stay in such a house or place until the disease is confirmed to have ended by clinical and laboratory examination.
3 Yellow fever	The first six days of the fever and after keeping the patients in a room with doors and windows fixed with fly screens.	Six days since last exposure to the disease unless recently vaccinated.
4 Smallpox.	Forty days since onset of the disease and after making sure of the disappearance of scabs and crusts and the safety of the mucus membranes and bathing the patient.	Fourteen days since last exposure to the disease unless the person had contracted the disease before or had been recently and successfully vaccinated or showed the reaction to the recent immunity.
5.Typhus.	Three days after clearance of symptoms and after making sure that the patient's beddings, body and clothes are free of vector insects.	Fourteen days since the date of eradication of the insects of the beddings body and clothes of the contacts.
6. Relapsing fevers	Until clearance of symptoms of the patient's beddings, body and clothes of the vector insects.	Fourteen days since the date of eradication of the insects of the beddings, body and clothes of the contacts.
7. Scarlet Fever	Forty days from onset of the disease and until the disappearance of the crusts and scabs and	Eighteen days since last exposure to the disease.

	healing of the mucus membranes of the nose and throat and bathing the patient.	
8. Diphtheria	Two weeks after recovery, and the period may be shortened if the cultures of the throat and nose secretions are found to be negative, twice with a one week interval by laboratory examination	Until the result of cultures of the laboratory examinations for the secretions of the nose and throat, and which were taken within an interval of twenty-four hours, are found to be negative especially for food handlers who are very close to the infected person, to ensure that they are not carrying the microbe. If the contact is less than eighteen years old and he was immunized and the laboratory tests for the secretions from his nose and throat were found to be negative after being done twice with a time interval of 24 hours, he shall not be quarantined or isolated from his school. But in the event that he was not immunized, he shall be placed under quarantine or isolated for one week since last exposure to the disease on condition that the laboratory tests of the cultures of secretions of his nose and throat are negative twice with a minimum time interval of 24 hours.
9 Mumps	Seven days after clearance, of the swelling of the parotid gland and salivary glands or for twenty-one days since onset of the disease.	
10. Measles	Eighteen days since onset of the disease and appearance of the rash.	If the disease is widely spread among groups of people, quarantine shall not be applicable, but the student who is exposed to the disease, shall be isolated from his school for eighteen days since last exposure.
11. Whooping Cough	Thirty days since onset of spasmodic cough	If the person is immunized, he shall not be placed under quarantine or isolated from his school. Those who are not immunized shall be isolated from the school and from other societies for ten days since last exposure to the disease.
12. Chicken pox.	Sixteen days since onset of the disease	
13. Bacillary Dysentery	Seven days after clearance of clinical Symptoms or after three negative laboratory	Persons working in food service shall be prohibited from work for the whole

	stools tests carried out with a minimum time interval of 24 hours in between.	period during which they are in contact with the infected person and until the three laboratory stools tests of the contact, carried out with a minimum of 24 hours time interval in-between, are proved negative.
14. Poliomyelitis	Thirty days since onset of the disease Or clearance of acute symptoms	Twenty-one days since last exposure to disease unless the contact is vaccinated.
15. Cerebro – spinal Meningitis	Until clinical recovery and confirmation by laboratory test that the nose and throat secretion are negative after being carried out twice with an interval of 24 hours in-between.	
16. Typhoid Fever	At least one week after clearance of clinical symptoms, provided that he shall be placed under surveillance until the laboratory results of his stools and urine done three times with time intervals of 24 hours between each, are proved negative	Persons working in food service shall be prohibited from their work for the period they are in contact with the patient and until the laboratory results of the stools and urine of the contact, done three times with a minimum time of 24 hours interval in-between, are proved negative
17. Amoebic Dysentery	Food handlers shall be isolated from their work until they recover and the laboratory results of their stools, for 3 times with time intervals of 3 days between each, are proved negative	As applicable for infected person.
18. Malta Fever	Until complete recovery and clearance of symptoms.	
19. Encephalitis.	Until complete recovery and clearance of symptoms.	
20. Glanders	Until complete recovery and clearance of symptoms.	
21 Trachoma	Until clearance of the acute phase.	
22 Scabies. 23 Taenia capitis 24 Taenia Versicolor	Until complete recovery.	
25. Tuberculosis (All types)	Isolation of open cases in a sanatorium or hospital until they are no longer infective	Food Handlers and those serving the patients shall be placed under surveillance and subjected to clinical and radiological examination until it is

		confirmed that they no longer harbour the disease.
26.Influenza.	Until complete recovery	
27.Leprosy.	An infected case shall be isolated until it is No longer infective.	
28.Rabies.	During treatment period	
29.Purulent Conjunctivitis	Until complete recovery.	In accordance with the view of the competent Health Authority.
30.Other communicable diseases not enumerated in this schedule.	In accordance with the view of the competent Health Authority.	
31. Syphilitic Diseases gonorrhea and other Venereal Diseases.	No restriction if the patient is under continuous medical treatment. But if their occupations necessitate contact with others, (for example barbers, house servants, baby sitters, and baby nurses etc.), they shall be prohibited from work until they recover from the disease until clearance of the infective phase.	

Schedule 3

**Disease, which are transmittable from
Animal to Human being.**

- 1. Anthrax**
- 2. Malta fever**
- 3. Glanders**
- 4. Tetanus**
- 5. Hemorrhage Jaundice**
- 6. Rabies**
- 7. Psittacosis**
- 8. Bovine Tuberculosis.**
- 9. Rat-bite Fever.**

And any other communicable diseases which are transmittable from animal to human being and which shall be declared by an order from the Minister of their occurrence.