

Notifiable Conditions

South Australian Public Health Act 2011

☒ **Anthrax**

☒ Arbovirus infection (not listed elsewhere)

☒ **Australian bat lyssavirus infection**

☒ Barmah Forest virus infection

☒ **Botulism**

☒ Brucellosis

☒ *Campylobacter* infection

☒ Chancroid

☒ Chikungunya virus infection

☒ *Chlamydia trachomatis*, sexually transmitted infection only

☒ **Cholera**

☒ Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease

☒ Cryptosporidiosis

☒ Dengue virus infection

☒ **Diphtheria**

☒ Donovanosis

☒ **Food poisoning**

☒ Gonococcal infection

☒ **Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome (HUS)**

☒ ***Haemophilus influenzae* infection, invasive**

☒ **Hendra virus infection**

☒ **Hepatitis A**

☒ Hepatitis B

☒ Hepatitis C

☒ Hepatitis D

☒ Hepatitis E

* Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection

☒ Influenza

☒ **Influenza, avian in humans**

☒ **Influenza, pandemic**

☒ **Japanese Encephalitis virus infection**

☒ **Kunjin virus infection**

☒ *Legionella longbeachae*

☒ ***Legionella pneumophila* infection**

☒ Legionellosis, other species infection

☒ Leprosy

☒ Leptospirosis

☒ **Listeriosis**

☒ Malaria

☒ **Measles**

☒ **Meningococcal infection, invasive**

☒ **Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus infection (MERS-CoV)**

☒ Mumps

☒ **Murray Valley Encephalitis virus infection**

❖ Mycobacterial infection, non-tuberculous

☒ **Paratyphoid (*Salmonella Paratyphi*)**

☒ Pertussis

☒ **Plague**

☒ Pneumococcal infection, invasive

☒ **Poliovirus infection**

☒ Psittacosis/Ornithosis

☒ Q fever

☒ **Rabies**

☒ Rheumatic fever

☒ Rheumatic heart disease

☒ Ross River virus infection

☒ Rotavirus infection

☒ Rubella and Congenital Rubella Syndrome

☒ *Salmonella* infection

☒ **Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)**

☒ **Shiga Toxin producing *Escherichia coli* infection (STEC)**

☒ *Shigella* infection

☒ **Smallpox**

☒ Syphilis and Congenital Syphilis

☒ Tetanus

☒ **Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP)**

❖ Tuberculosis

☒ **Tularaemia**

☒ **Typhoid (*Salmonella Typhi*)**

☒ Varicella-Zoster virus infection

☒ *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* infection

☒ **Viral haemorrhagic fevers**

☒ **Yellow fever**

☒ Yersiniosis

☒ **URGENT NOTIFICATION: contact the Communicable Disease Control Branch as soon as possible on telephone 1300 232 272 – 24 hours/7 days a week (24 hour paging service).**

☒ Routine notification to the Communicable Disease Control Branch as soon as practicable and, in any event, within 3 days of suspecting or confirming a diagnosis of a notifiable disease by fax (08) 8226 7187, during business hours, or by telephone 1300 232 272.

* For HIV ring the Communicable Disease Control Branch on 1300 232 272 during business hours within 3 days of suspicion or confirmation of diagnosis.

❖ Routine notification to SA Tuberculosis Services on telephone (08) 8222 5483 or complete this form, and send via fax to (08) 8222 5398 within 3 days of suspicion or confirmation of diagnosis.



Government of South Australia

SA Health

Notifying communicable diseases in South Australia: information for medical practitioners

Why do I need to notify? Notification enables the effective monitoring, investigation and control of infectious diseases in the South Australian community.

Who needs to notify? Under the *South Australian Public Health Act 2011* (the Act), medical practitioners and diagnostic laboratories are required to notify SA Health of cases (including deaths) suspected of having, or diagnosed with a notifiable disease.

Information from both doctors and laboratories is required. Medical practitioners supply clinical information including time of onset of illness, likely risk factors and the occurrence of related cases. Laboratories provide information on the infectious agent and may detect possible outbreaks not recognised by individual physicians.

What do I need to notify and how do I notify? All the conditions listed on the back of this pad of forms must be notified under the Act and its Regulations.

For conditions marked ☎ notify urgently (24 hours / 7 days) to the Communicable Disease Control Branch on 1300 232 272.

Notify other diseases by fax (08) 8226 7187 or telephone 1300 232 272 as soon as practicable and, in any event, within 3 days of suspecting or confirming a diagnosis of a notifiable disease. Forms are available from available from www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/NotifiableDiseaseReporting

What about Sexually Transmitted Infections and Blood Borne Viruses? Forms will be sent to you to notify HIV, Hepatitis B, C, D, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, Donovanosis, Gonorrhoea and Syphilis upon a positive laboratory result **OR** you may ring the Communicable Disease Control Branch (CDCB) on 1300 232 272. Forms are available from www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/NotifiableDiseaseReporting. **Do not use this form.**

What about Tuberculosis? For Tuberculosis cases and other Mycobacterial infections ❖, notify SA Tuberculosis Services on telephone (08) 8222 5483 or use this form and send via facsimile to (08) 8222 5398, **not** the CDCB.

How is consent obtained and confidentiality protected? The Act absolves the reporting doctor from any legal liability concerning consent to release the required information. Thus consent does not arise as an issue with regard to notifications made under the Act. It is wise to inform a patient or their care-giver that the case must be notified to SA Health, and that they may be contacted in relation to notification.

The Act also commits SA Health to protect the confidentiality of this information, and, except through court order, prevents release of personal details to any person not involved in data collection and investigation.

Where can I get more information on communicable diseases? The SA Health website at www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/NotifiableDiseaseReporting provides details on the notification process and summary data on notifiable diseases in South Australia which is updated weekly.

Further information and resources on control of infectious diseases are available from: www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/InfectiousDiseaseControl