

# List of diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health

## Diseases Notifiable in New Zealand (include suspected cases)\*

### Notifiable Infectious Diseases Under the Health Act 1956

#### Section A – Infectious Diseases Notifiable to a Medical Officer of Health and Local Authority

Acute gastroenteritis **	Campylobacteriosis
Cholera	Cryptosporidiosis
Giardiasis	Hepatitis A
Legionellosis	Listeriosis
Meningoencephalitis – primary amoebic	Salmonellosis
Shigellosis	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever
Yersiniosis	

#### Section B – Infectious Diseases Notifiable to Medical Officer of Health

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	Anthrax
Arboviral diseases	Brucellosis
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and other spongiform encephalopathies	Diphtheria
<i>Enterobacter sakazakii</i> invasive disease	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> b
Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C
Hepatitis (viral) – not otherwise specified	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
Hydatid disease	Leprosy
Leptospirosis	Malaria
Measles	Mumps
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> invasive disease	Pertussis
Plague	Poliomyelitis
Rabies	Rheumatic fever
Rickettsial diseases	Rubella
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	Tetanus
Viral haemorrhagic fevers	Yellow fever

### Diseases Notifiable to Medical Officer of Health (Other than Notifiable Infectious Diseases)

#### Notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health

Cysticercosis
Taeniasis
Trichinosis
Decompression sickness
Lead absorption equal to or in excess of 15µg/dl (0.72µ mol/l) ***
Poisoning arising from chemical contamination of the environment

### Notifiable Diseases Under Tuberculosis Act 1948

#### Notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health

Tuberculosis (all forms)
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\* During times of increased incidence practitioners may be requested to report, with informed consent, to their local Medical Officer of Health cases of communicable diseases not on this list.

\*\* Not every case of acute gastroenteritis is necessarily notifiable – only those where there is a suspected common source or from a person in a high risk category (eg. food handler, early childhood service worker, etc) or single cases of chemical, bacterial, or toxic food poisoning such as botulism, toxic shellfish poisoning (any type) and disease caused by verocytotoxic *E. coli*.

\*\*\* Blood lead levels to be reported to the Medical Officer of Health (15 µg/dl or 0.72 µmol/l) are for environmental exposure. Where occupational exposure is suspected, please notify OSH through the NODS network.