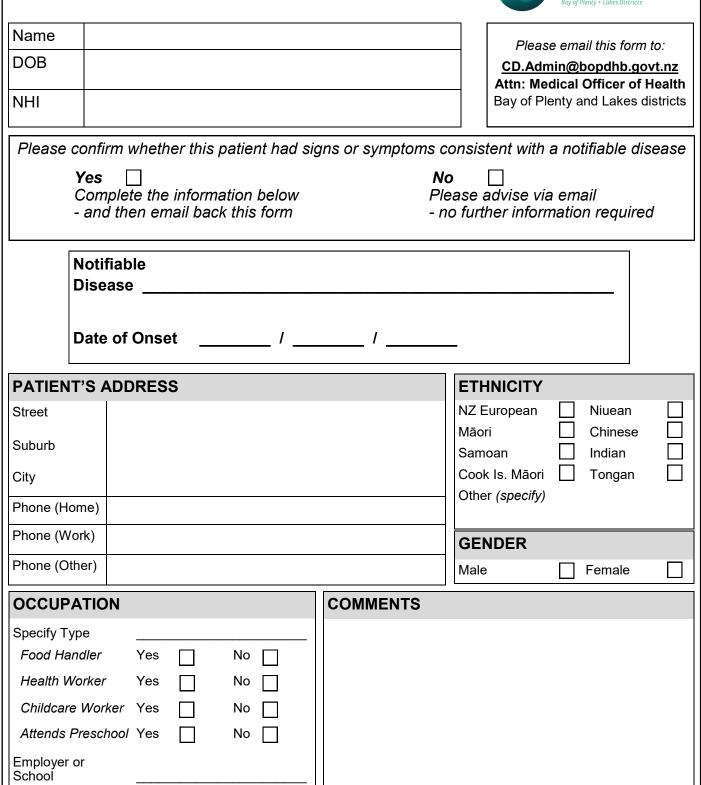
Notifiable Diseases Form FM.N4.1 April 2024 V7

Bay of Plenty and Lakes Districts

Usual GP

Notified by

Diseases notifiable under the Health Act 1956



Practice

Signature

Health New Zealand Te Whatu Ora



Practice Phone

Date

Reporting of Notifiable Diseases in the Bay of Plenty and Lakes Districts

Medical practitioners are required by Section 74 of the Health Act 1956 to report to the Medical Officer of Health any patient they have 'reasonable suspicion' is suffering from a notifiable disease. Notification allows for appropriate public health control measures to be taken to reduce the risk of further spread, for disease surveillance and for monitoring of the effectiveness of control measures.

Urgent Notification: Phone **0800 221 555** during office hours OR call the on-call Medical Officer of Health via the hospital switchboard after hours (and overnight if you think immediate public health action or intervention is required).

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Anthrax	Meningoencephalitis - primary amoebic	Toxic shellfish poisoning
Avian influenza (highly pathogenic)	MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome)	Typhoid and paratyphoid
Botulism	Monkeypox	Verotoxin or Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (VTEC/STEC)
Cholera	Neisseria meningitidis invasive disease (meningococcal disease)	Viral haemorrhagic fevers
Cronobacter species	Plague	Outbreak of any disease¹
Diphtheria	Poisoning from chemical contamination of the environment, including algal blooms	
Haemophilus influenzae B invasive disease	Poliomyelitis	
Hepatitis A	Rabies and other lyssaviruses	
Hepatitis B (acute illness only)	SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)	
Measles	Tetanus	

Non-urgent Notification: Email the notification form to <u>CD.Admin@bopdhb.govt.nz</u> OR call the on-call Medical Officer of Health if there are circumstances that require discussion such as: community concern, media interest or increased public risk.

Acute gastroenteritis²	Invasive pneumococcal disease	Rheumatic fever
Arboviral diseases (e.g. Dengue, Zika)³	Lead absorption ≥ 10 ug/dl (0.28 umol/l)	Rickettsial diseases
Brucellosis	Legionellosis	Rubella
Campylobacteriosis	Leprosy	Salmonellosis
Creutzfeldt Jakob disease (and other prion diseases)	Leptospirosis	Shigellosis
Cryptosporidiosis	Listeriosis	Taeniasis
Cysticercosis	Malaria	Trichinosis
Giardiasis	Mumps	Tuberculosis (all forms)
Hepatitis C (acute illness only)	Non seasonal influenza	Yellow fever
Hepatitis (viral hepatitis) (acute illness only)	Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)	Yersiniosis
Hazardous Substance injuries*	Pertussis	
Hydatid disease	Q fever	

Section C diseases		
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) - <u>Use this form to notify</u>	HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) - The laboratory will notify the case, and the ordering health practitioner will be sent a questionnaire to complete	
Gonorrhoea - <u>Use this form to notify</u>	Infectious syphilis - <u>Use this form to notify</u> Congenital syphilis - <u>Use this form to notify</u>	

¹ An outbreak is an increase in the occurence of the disease; usually two or more linked cases.

² Not all cases of acute gastroenteritis are notifiable or urgent. Urgent notification is required if: You suspect an outbreak, a case is at high risk of infecting others e.g. A food handler who will not stand down from work duties or a person has suspected or confirmed chemical or toxic food poisoning.

³ Notify arbovirus infections urgently if there is suspicion that it has been locally acquired.

^{*} Hazardous substances are defined under the HSNO Act as anything that has one or more of the following properties: explosiveness, flammability, a capacity to oxidise, corrosiveness, toxicity (including chronic toxicity), ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; OR on contact with air or water generates a substance with any 1 or more of the properties above. This includes injuries from chemical burns, cleaning products or fireworks. Both intentional and unintentional injuries should be reported.