

Federal Law No. (14) of 2014 Concerning the Prevention of Communicable Diseases

We, Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates,

Upon Consideration of the Constitution;

- Federal Law No. 1 of 1972 Concerning the Mandates of Ministries, Powers of Ministers and its amendments;
- Federal Law No 6 of 1973 Concerning Immigration and Residence, and its amendments;
- Federal Law No. 7 of 1975 Concerning the Practice of Human Medicine Profession, and its amendments;
- Federal Law No. 8 of 1980 Regarding the Organization of Labor Relations and its amendments;
- Federal Law No. 27 of 1981 Concerning the Prevention of Communicable Diseases;
- Federal Law No. 5 of 1984 On the Practice of Some Health Professions by Non-Doctors and Non-Pharmacists;
- Federal Law No. 5 of 1985 On the Civil Transactions Law of the United Arab Emirates, and its amendments;
- Federal Law No. 3 of 1987 Promulgating the Penal Code, and its amendments;
- Federal Law No. 11 of 1992 Concerning the Civil Procedures Code, and its amendments;
- Federal Law No. 35 of 1992 Concerning the Criminal Procedural Law, and its amendments;
- Federal Law No. 10 of 2002 Concerning the Practice of the Veterinary Medicine Profession, and its amendments;
- Federal Law No. 10 of 2008 Concerning Medical Liability;
- Federal Decree Law No. 11 of 2008 Regarding Human Resources in the Federal Government, and its amendments;
- Federal Law No. 8 of 2013 Concerning the Prevention and Control of Contagious Animal Diseases and Epidemics;

And in accordance with the presentations made by the Minister of Health, approval of the Cabinet, the Federal National Council, and the ratifications of the Federal Supreme Council;

We have promulgated the following Law:

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Chapter One

General Provisions

Article (1)

In the Application of the provisions of this Law, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings indicated opposite each of them, unless the context requires otherwise:

State	:	United Arab Emirates
The Ministry	:	The Ministry of Health and Prevention
The Minister	:	Minister of Health
Health Authority	:	Any federal or local government health authority in the State.
Concerned Department	:	The Preventive Medicine Department at the Ministry or the equivalent in other health authorities.
Communicable Disease	:	Means an infectious disease that results from the transmission of a pathogen or its toxic products or secretions, directly or indirectly, to others and causes the disease.
Pathogen	:	The Infectious agent that causes the communicable disease
Pathogen Carrier	:	The person whose body harbors the pathogen without showing signs and symptoms of the disease
Epidemic	:	It is a health emergency represented in the emergence of cases infected with a communicable disease among a group of people in a specific geographical area during a specific period of time, with a more clear increase than the natural expectation compared to a previous similar period in the same spot and time of the same region, and caused concern at the national level.
Contamination	:	The presence of a pathogen that causes or transmits a communicable disease to a body, device, or substance.
Disinfection	:	The use of chemical, physical or other approved methods to eliminate the largest percentage of pathogens that cause the communicable disease.
Endemic Disease	:	It is a disease that is constantly infecting a specific geographical area or human group.
The Infected Person	:	Every person infected with the pathogen, its toxic products, or its secretions, whether the disease signs or symptoms appeared on the person or not.
The Suspected Person	:	The person whose medical history or symptoms shown on him indicate that he/ she harbors the pathogen.

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The Contact	: Anyone who has been in contact with an infected person, or a carrier of the pathogen in a manner that increases the probability of transmitting the infection to him/ her during the period of spread of the disease.
Isolation	: Means the isolation of an infected or suspected person from other healthy persons, voluntarily or forcibly, for the period the disease is communicable, in appropriate healthy places and circumstances, to guard against the transmit of the disease from the infected or suspected persons to others.
Quarantine	: Restricting the activities of healthy people or animals who have been exposed to the pathogen during the period of disease spread, for a period equivalent to the longest incubation period
Mandatory Hospitalization	: Subjecting the patient involuntarily to stay in a hospital institution for a specified period to receive the prescribed treatment
Surveillance	: The continuous monitoring of all aspects of the communicable disease occurrence and spread, by systematically and continuously collecting, matching and analyzing data for public health purposes, and transmitting public health information in a timely manner for purposes of evaluation and health response when necessary.
Immunization	: Protecting individuals from communicable diseases that can be prevented by giving vaccines, serums, or preventive medications.
Institution	: The shop, factory, or company or any other places where a number of persons work.
Health Facility	: The facility where a health activity is practiced, whatever the number of employees.
Voluntary Non-nominal Test	: It is test that permits whoever undergoes, within prevention and treatment of communicable diseases, to have strict confidentiality that allows the patient to hide his real identity when he/ she is examined.

Article 2

This Law aims to protect public health through enhancing the State's efforts in the implementation of the strategy of combating and preventing the spread of communicable diseases, while balancing the requirements of public health and the rights of individuals in accordance with international health regulations.

Article 3

The provisions of this Law shall apply to everyone residing in the State and to all communicable diseases.

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Chapter 2
Notification of Communicable Diseases

Article 4

1. The following categories, whenever they know or suspect that a person has been infected or died due to any of the communicable diseases listed in the section "A" of Table No. (1) attached hereto, shall immediately notify the departments they are affiliated to, as per their work institutions, within maximum of 24 hours;
 - a. Doctors in the government or private sector;
 - b. Pharmacists and pharmacy technicians in the government or private sector;
 - c. Non-doctors and non-pharmacists practicing medical professions in the government or private sector.
2. The following categories, whenever they know or suspect that a person has been infected or died due to any of the communicable diseases listed in the section "A" of Table No. (1) attached hereto, shall immediately notify the Ministry or the nearest health authority thereof:
 - a. Adult contacts of the patient;
 - b. The direct supervisor in study or workplace or the person suspected to be infected;
 - c. Captain of a ship, plane or public vehicle, if the patient or the suspected person is traveling on any of them;
 - d. Director of any prison, hotel, camp, orphanage, or any touristic gathering or other gatherings where the patient or suspect person is present;
 - e. Criminal investigator.
3. The executive regulations of this Law shall determine the procedures and means by which notification is made and the forms used for this purpose

Article (5)

The Ministry, health authority and private health facilities shall, upon the discovery of an infection of any of the communicable diseases mentioned in Table No. (1) attached hereto, inform the concerned department, provided that the notification shall be immediate and within a maximum of 24 hours with regard to the diseases listed in the section "A" of the aforementioned Table, and maximum of 7 days with regard to the diseases listed in Section "B" of the same Table. The executive regulation of this Law shall determine the means through which notification shall be made, and the forms related thereto.

Article 6

It is mandatory for every person knows or suspects that any animal owned by him/ her or under his/ her supervision or responsibility has one of the communicable diseases that are transmitted to humans and mentioned in Table No. (3) attached hereto must immediately inform the government veterinary authority of the animal disease. If the veterinary authority finds out that the animal is infected with a communicable disease, it must take the necessary steps to prevent the spread of the disease or its transmission to humans and inform the concerned department immediately, according to the executive regulations of this Law.

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Chapter 3
Communicable Disease Control Measures

Article (7)

If there are several cases suffering from diarrhea, unusual fatigue, or poisoning as a result of having food or drink suspected to be toxic or spoiled due to unknown or undiagnosed fevers, the Ministry and the health authority must take the necessary measures and coordinate with the relevant authorities to prevent the spread of the disease and treat the patients.

Article 8

The Ministry and the health authority shall establish, in the border crossings that fall within its geographical scope, as needed, a health unit to monitor communicable diseases in order to limit their spread in accordance with the rules defined by the executive regulations of this Law.

Article 9

The Ministry and health authority shall monitor the communicable diseases at all health facilities and other institutions, places and gatherings, in accordance with the procedures determined by the executive regulations of this Law.

The relevant authorities shall provide the Ministry and health authority with the information they require and take the necessary measures.

Article 10

1. The Ministry and the health authority, when being informed about any person infected or suspected to be infected with any of the communicable disease mentioned in either Tables (1) and (3) attached hereto, shall implement the following procedures:
 - a. Move to the place of the infection, in necessary cases;
 - b. Put the cases under surveillance to verify the disease and the source of infection, and to track the contacts and unreported infections;
 - c. Take necessary urgent measures to prevent the spread of the disease, including isolation, if necessary;
 - d. Perform the necessary tests, including collecting and sending samples for laboratory testing to diagnose the disease and determine the source of infection;
 - e. Refer the infected person and contacts to receive the necessary treatment.
2. Health facilities should fully cooperate with the Ministry and the health authority to provide them with the information required for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of the patient.

Article 11

The Ministry and the health authority may issue a decision for mandatory hospitalization to subject patients with the diseases mentioned in Table No. (1) attached hereto in the event that they directly reject to subject or to follow the treatment prescribed to them, despite notifying them of the necessity thereof that. The concerned authorities shall take into account the implementation of this, each within its competence, and they may seek assistance from the public authority to implement this decision.

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Article 12

1. If a director of an educational institution or any other facility suspects that any of the students or employees of the facility has been infected with a communicable disease, the director must refer the suspected person to the specialist doctor for examination and giving that person a report stating his/ her disease. If it is proven that the person has this disease, the director must inform the Ministry or health authority immediately and take the appropriate measures to prevent the spread of the disease.
2. Directors of educational institutions or any other facilities, the Ministry, and the health authority must isolate the infected person and its contacts or put them under quarantine, whether by preventing them from entering the facility or by using any other way that prevents them from being in contact with others subject to the periods indicated in Table No. 2 attached hereto or those determined by the Ministry and the health authority.
3. The director of the educational institution or any other facility may not accept the return of the person infected with a communicable disease to the facility from which he was removed, except after fulfilling all the conditions determined by the Ministry or the health authority for the return of the infected person to the facility to which he belongs.

Article (13)

1. The Ministry and the health authority shall, whenever necessary, and after obtaining the approval of the Minister and in coordination with the relevant authorities, order to disinfect any international means of transportation or to subject any geographical area to quarantine until it is disinfected according to the international health regulations to prevent or eliminate the spread of the disease.
2. The Ministry and the health authority must, in coordination with the relevant authorities, take the necessary measures to stop any internal means of transportation or disinfect buildings, real estates or movable property to prevent or eliminate the spread of the disease.

Article 14

The Ministry and the health authority shall grant a sick leave for the infected or suspected person if it is proven to it that the person is infected or suspected to be infected with a communicable disease or he/ she is a carrier of the pathogen, and that continuing to carry out his/ her job would harm the health of others.

Article 15

The Ministry and the health authority shall coordinate with each other and with the relevant authority, when there is any probability that a communicable disease may spread, to order the closure of any educational institution, cinema, gymnastics places, amusement parks or any other places, or to extend the period of their closure for a sufficient period to prevent or eliminate the spread of any communicable diseases. The closure order shall be issued by the Minister, and the concerned authority shall implement thereof, each within its competency.

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Article 16

The Ministry and the health authority shall coordinate with each other and with the concerned authority to order the removal of any temporary building or the destruction of luggage, clothes or any other stuff, if it is proven that it is contaminated or there is a probability to be contaminated with any pathogen with no possibility to be disinfected through the normal ways.

The order shall be issued by the Minister, and the concerned authority shall implement thereof, each within its competency.

Article: 17

The Ministry and the health authority shall coordinate with each other and with the concerned authority to order the following:

1. Destruct any food or drink or any materials used in preparing foods that have been confirmed to be contaminated by pathogen of any of the communicable diseases transmitted through foods or drinks, or safely get rid of any animal infected or suspected of being infected with the pathogen.
2. Prevent product trading when there is any infection transmitted through foods or drinks in one of the food or drinks factories, farms, or food preparation stores, especially dairy and its derivatives, except after ensuring that they are free from pathogens and after taking the necessary health measures in this regard.

The order shall be issued by the Ministry or the health authority, as the case may be, and the concerned authority shall implement thereof, each within its competency.

Article 18

The Ministry and the health authority, in coordination with each other and with the concerned authority, should, in the event of a pandemic, take the necessary measures in that regard and issue orders with regard to the following:

1. Declare that any place or geographical area as contaminated place and regularize entry to and exit from it;
2. Prevent or restrict gatherings or hold private and public celebrations;
3. Take the appropriate health measures with regard to the regulation of markets, roads and other public places;
4. Take appropriate measures with the patient or the person suspected of being infected or their contacts in order to prevent or eliminate the spread of the disease;
5. Take the necessary health measures to ensure the safety of water and protect its resources from contamination by any pathogens.
6. Take any other action it deems necessary to protect public health and prevent the further spread of epidemic disease.

Article 19

No corpse of any person died as result of any of the communicable diseases is allowed to be transported, and it is not permissible to open a box containing corpse of a diseased person who died in a foreign State as a result of any of the communicable diseases or to bury a diseased person

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who died as a result of any of the communicable diseases except in accordance with the terms and conditions determined by the executive regulations of this Law.

Article 20

1. Newborns should be immunized against targeted communicable diseases according to the National Immunization Program (NIP) launched by the Ministry, provided that those covered by the NIP shall receive the immunization and the services thereof for free.
2. The Minister shall issue decisions and schedules organizing free immunization against targeted diseases within the National Immunization Program.

Article 21

1. The guardian of the sponsor of the child must send him/ her to the immunization centers to receive the necessary immunization doses according to the scheduled immunization program.
2. School health doctors, in coordination with school principals, should immunize children who are under their supervision in accordance with the National Immunization Program.

Article 22

1. Without prejudice to the stipulation of Article (18) of this Law, the Minister may, in coordination with the health authority, issue a decision - to be published in the Official Gazette and various media - specifying the areas in which the epidemic appears or is likely to appear and can be controlled through immunization or any other preventive measure, according to which every person will be required to be immunized against that disease.
2. The health authority shall be responsible for the cost of the preventive and curative measures, including immunization, diagnosis, and burial of the dead.

Article 23

1. The Ministry and the health authority shall raise awareness about the health requirements necessary for travelers to avoid being infected with communicable diseases in accordance with international health regulations.
2. Those wishing to perform Hajj or Umrah rites shall be immunized against communicable diseases and other health measures before leaving the State and upon their return, in accordance with the necessary preventive health measures determined by the relevant health authorities.

Article 24

Any person whose health condition does not permit to have immunization or other qualitative preventive measures shall be excluded from immunization and preventive measures, according to a decision of the specialist doctor.

Article 25

1. The Ministry and the health authority may establish divisions, units, or programs affiliated thereto, each of which is concerned with one or more endemic diseases whose identification and control measures shall be issued by a decision of the Minister.
2. The Ministry and the health authority shall provide places for isolation according to the approved specifications and standards determined by the executive regulations of this Law.

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Article 26

The Ministry and the health authority shall organize medical examination procedures for those coming to the State for the purpose of residence, work or study to determine if they are infected with any of the communicable diseases that are determined by a decision of the Cabinet.

Chapter 4

Rights and Duties of Persons Infected with Communicable Diseases

Article 27

It is prohibited to place any special restrictions or requirements on persons infected with communicable diseases to prevent them from obtaining the rights prescribed thereto in the legislation in force in the State, taking into account their health condition, without prejudice to the measures necessary to prevent and eliminate the spread of communicable diseases.

Article 28

Persons infected with communicable diseases specified in the executive regulations of this Law shall have the right to receive the necessary health care and treatment in government health facilities as per the procedures determined by the executive regulations of the Law, provided that the necessary health care and treatment shall be free of charge with regard to the diseases of Section "A" of Table No. "1" attached hereto, unless it is not covered by health insurance.

Article 29

Persons infected with communicable diseases have the right to protect the confidentiality of their information related to the disease, and this information may only be disclosed in the legally established cases.

Article 30

The provisions of Article (4) of this Law shall exclude any person, with the aim of undergoing a test for any of the communicable diseases determined by the executive regulations of this Law, to conduct voluntary non-nominal test in health centers and institutions on which a decision is issued by the Ministry or the health authority. In this case, the physicians and all employees working in these centers and institutions who do this test shall not disclose the identity of the patient or the result of his test. Moreover, the infected persons who have been diagnosed with the disease shall have the medicine in accordance with the provisions of this Article, and the residence of infected expatriates remains valid until the end of the period specified for it and can be renewed if the result of the medical test shows that the expatriate is medically fit. The executive regulations of this Law shall set the rules governing the non-nominal test, including the ways of protecting contacts.

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Article 31

1. It is prohibited for any person who knows that he/ she is infected or suspected to be infected with any of the communicable diseases, that the concerned department specified among those mentioned in Table No. (1) attached hereto, to travel or move to any place other than the health facility except after obtaining the approval of the Ministry or the health authority.
2. It is prohibited for any comer who knows that he/ she is infected or suspected to be infected with any of the communicable diseases, that the concerned department specified among those mentioned in Table No. (1) attached hereto, to enter the State except after informing the Ministry or the health authority thereof and obtaining its approval. Moreover, he/ she must notify the Ministry or the health authority immediately upon arrival to the State, in accordance with the procedures determined by the executive regulation of this Law.
3. The health authority shall take the necessary measures with persons arriving to the State from countries endemic with any of the communicable diseases, that the Ministry or health authority specified among those mentioned in Table No. (1) attached hereto. Those arrivals shall be subject to the necessary health procedures determined by the executive regulations of this Law in order to ensure that they are free from any communicable diseases. The persons suspected of being infected shall be subject to the procedures decided by the Ministry and the health authority, including health isolation according to their health condition.
4. The Ministry announces the endemic countries as per the procedures determined by the executive regulations of this Law.

Article 32

Upon knowing that he/ she is infected with one of the diseases mentioned in Table (1) attached hereto, the infected person and his/ her contacts should go to the Ministry or the health authority to receive the medicine, advice and awareness of the risks of infection and the ways of transmitting the infection.

Article 33

Upon knowing that he/ she is infected with one of the diseases mentioned in Table (1) attached hereto, the infected person must adhere to the preventive measures, implement prescriptions, and adhere to the instructions given to him/ her, in order to prevent the transmission of infection to others.

Article 34

It is prohibited for any person who knows that he/ she is infected or suspected to be infected with any of the diseases mentioned in Table No. (1) attached hereto to behave in a manner that results in the transmission of the disease to others.

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Chapter 5
Inspection and Penalties

Article 35
Inspection

The employees of the Ministry and the competent health authority who are specified by a decision issued by the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister and the head of the health authority shall have judicial powers to establish any violations for the provisions of this Law or the its executive regulations and decisions, each within the scope of its respective competence.

Article 36
Penalties

Whosoever violates any of the provisions of Articles (4) and (6) of this Law shall be subject to imprisoned and/ or a fine of not less than ten thousand dirhams.

Article 37

Whosoever violates any of the provisions of Clause (1) of Article (21) of this Law shall be penalized with a fine of not less than five thousand dirhams and not more than twenty thousand dirhams.

Article 38

Whosoever violates any of the provisions of Clauses (1 and 2) of Article (31) and Articles (32) and (33) of this Law shall be subject to imprisoned and/ or a fine of not less than ten thousand dirhams and not more than fifty thousand dirhams.

Article 39

Whosoever violates any of the provisions of Article (34) of this Law shall be subject imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and/ or a fine of no less than fifty thousand dirhams and not more than one hundred thousand dirhams; and in the event of repetition, the prison sentence shall be doubled.

Article 40

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles (38) and (39) of this Law, the court may order that the patient be subjected to treatment or mandatory hospitalization based on a report from the concerned department.

Article 41

Imposing any of the penalties provided for herein shall not prejudice the imposition of severer penalties provided for in any other law.

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Chapter 6
Final Provisions

Article 42

The Minister, in coordination with the health authority, shall issue the national programs of major communicable diseases.

Article 43

The Ministry shall establish a national registry for monitoring and listing the communicable diseases, and any other related regulations.

Article 44

The Minister may make any amendment to any of the tables of communicable diseases attached hereto in coordination with the health authority and the amendment decision shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Article 45

Upon coordination with the health Minister, the Cabinet shall issue, after coordination with the health authority, the executive regulations of this Law within six months from the date of its implementation.

Article 46

Federal Law No. 27 of 1981 Concerning the Prevention of Communicable Diseases shall be canceled as well as any other ruling that violates or contradicts the provisions of this Law.

Article 47

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force thirty days after the date of its publication.

Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan

President of the United Arab Emirates

Promulgated by us at the Presidential Palace in Abu Dhabi:

Muharram 27, 1436H

Corresponding to November 20, 2014G

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Table No. (1)

List of Communicable Diseases that must be Reported

Group (A) Immediately Reported Disease	Group (B) Weekly Reported Disease
AFP (Acute Flaccid Paralysis)	Amoebiasis
Anthrax	Brucellosis
Botulism	Chickenpox (Varicella)
Cholera	Conjunctivitis
Diphtheria	Encephalitis
Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli (food poisoning)	Giardiasis
Haemophilus influenzae invasive disease	Influenza
	Mumps
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/AIDS	Relapsing Fever
Influenza, Avian	Scabies
Legionellosis	Scarlet Fever
Leprosy (Hansen Disease)	Sexual Transmitted Infections Chlamydia Gonorrhea Syphilis Chancroid Genital wart Herpes simplex Trichomoniasis Other --- specif
Malaria	Streptococcal disease, Invasive, group A or B
Measles	Streptococcus pneumonia invasive disease (other than meningitis)
Meningitis	Typhoid and Paratyphoid
Pertussis	Viral Hepatitis (B,C,D)
Plague	Other zoonotic diseases not elsewhere classified
Poliomyelitis	Other unspedfied infectious diseases
Rabies	
Rubella (including congenital)	
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	

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Smallpox	
Tetanus (including neonatal)	
Tuberculosis (pulmonary & extra-pulmonary)	
Typhus	
Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers	
Viral Hepatitis (A.E)	
yellow fever	
Any unusual/emerging Disease specified by the concerned department in the Ministry.	

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Table No. (2)

Duration of Isolation of the Infected Persons and Duration of Quarantine or Isolation of Contacts

Disease	Duration of Isolation of the Infected Persons	Duration of Quarantine or Isolation of Contacts
Plague	<p>a. Bubonic Plague: (In case there is no cough and the chest x-ray is negative), the drainage and secretions precautions shall be taken for the 48-hour period after the start of the effective treatment.</p> <p>b. Pneumonic Plague: Applying strict isolation along with taking the precautions for infection transmission through air for 48 hours after ending the appropriate treatment accompanied by good clinical response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Household and other close contacts of a pneumonic plague patient are kept under observation for a period of 7 days, while being given a preventive medicine.- In the event of rejection of the preventive medicine, strict isolation and close monitoring shall be applied for 7 days.
Cholera	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Hospital isolation for severe cases along with taking all intestinal precautions until the symptoms are cleared.- No strict isolation is required.	Monitor the patient's contacts who share food and drink with him/ her for 5 days since the last exposure, and making sure that their stool bacterial lab tests are negative.
Yellow Fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Stay the first six days of sickness in a room protected from mosquitoes.- Take precautions regarding blood supply and body fluids	
Typhus	Isolation is not necessary after carrying out the appropriate delousing of all clothing and housing of patients and household contacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Monitoring contacts for two weeks.- Impose quarantine, if possible, on contacts infected with lice for 15 days after using the appropriate insecticide.
Diphtheria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Two weeks after recovery and the period may be shortened if the culture of the throat and nose secretions are found to be negative in the laboratory examination, to be taken within an interval of twenty-four hours, (provided that the first examination is at least 24 hours after the end of the antimicrobial treatment).	Until the result of cultures of the laboratory examinations are found to be negative, food handlers (especially dairy products) who are very close to the infected person and those in contact with the patient who are at the same time in contact with children unvaccinated against the disease.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isolation can be ended 14 days after using antibiotics if no laboratory test (culture) is available. 	
Mumps	Respiratory isolation for 5 days after the swelling of the parotid gland or seven days after clearance of the swelling of the parotid gland	Isolation of schoolchildren and workplaces for a period of 5 days from the start of infection if there are ready contacts (not immunized)
Measles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevent children from going to school for 4 days after the onset the rash. - People hospitalized shall be respiratory isolated for 4 days after the onset of the rash. 	If necessary, the quarantine for persons in institutions, wards, or dormitories of young children shall be for a maximum period of 18 days from the last day of exposure to the infection, and strict isolation should be applied for infants for the same period in such institutions.
Whooping Cough (Pertussis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patients whose diagnose confirmed that they are infected shall be respiratory isolated until complete recovery. - Suspected cases shall be isolated from being in contact with young children and infants for at least 5 days since the beginning of receiving the appropriate treatment. - Suspected cases are isolated for 3 weeks if they do not receive the medicine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-immunized persons of less than 7 years shall be excluded for 21 days (from school or other gatherings) since the last exposure to the infection or until the case or contacts have received the appropriate antibiotics for at least 5 days from the least treatment period of 7 days. - If the person is immunized, he/ she shall not be put under quarantine or excluded from school or any other gathering.
Chicken pox	Patients shall be isolated from school and public places for 5 days or until the vesicles dry up and make a fuse.	
Cerebro - spinal. Meningitis	Respiratory isolation for 24 hours after starting the appropriate treatment.	Monitoring the household and close contacts to monitor the early signs of the disease (especially temperature) in order to start the appropriate treatment without delay, if necessary, for a maximum period of ten days).

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Typhoid Fever (salmonella disease)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The patient shall be monitored until the result of culture of his/ her stool (and urine if he/ she has schistosomiasis) are found to be negative in the bacteriological laboratory test that is conducted through making two consecutive culture of bacteria within an interval of twenty-four hours, provided that the first examination is at least 24 hours after the end of the antimicrobial treatment. 	
Scabies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infected persons shall be excluded from school or work until the next day after treatment. - Contact isolation shall be imposed on hospital patients for 24 hours after the start of effective treatment. In cases of crusted scabies, alternative isolation is proposed when the disease is spread in institutions for a period of 10 days for the patient. 	Monitor the contacts and give prophylactic treatment to people exposed to skin contact with the infected persons.
Influenza	Isolation for the first 5-7 days after the onset of the disease.	
Rabies	Contact isolation for the salivary secretions of the rabies patient for the duration of the disease.	
Conjunctivitis	Children are excluded from schools or other gatherings during the acute stage of the disease.	
Other Communicable Diseases	As decided by the concerned department.	

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Table 3
Disease that are Transmittable from Animal to Human being and should be Reported
Zoonoses

Name of the Disease	Pathogen
Anthrax	Bacillus anthracis
Brucellosis	Brucellaabortus, brucellamelitensi, Brucellasuis, brucellacanis, brucellamaris
Leptospirosis	Leptospirabovis
Bovine Tuberculosis	Mycobacterium bovis
Paratuberculosis	Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis
Tularemia	Francisellatularensis
Glanders	Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) mallei
Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever	The Bunyaviridae family of RNA viruses
Equine encephalomyelitis (western, eastern,	Western, eastern & Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus
Foot and mouth disease	Aphthovirus of family Picornaviridae
Japanese encephalitis	Japanese encephalitis virus belong the family Flaviviridae
Vesicular stomatitis	The family Rhabdoviridae
Rabies	Family Rhabdoviridae, genus Lyssavirus
Rift Valley fever	Family Bunyaviridae within the genus Phlebovirus
West Nile Fever	The family Flaviviridae
Avian influenza	Family Orthomyxoviridae and placed in the genus influonza virus A
Bovine Babesiosis	Babesiabovis, Babesiadivergens
Q fever (Query fever)	CoxiellaBumetii
New world screwworm	Cochliomyiahominivorax
Old world screwworm	Chrysomyabeziana
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	Prion

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