

# Government Gazette Staatskoerant REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

Vol. 692

February Februarie 2023

No. 47983

N.B. The Government Printing Works will not be held responsible for the quality of "Hard Copies" or "Electronic Files" submitted for publication purposes

3



AIDS HELPLINE: 0800-0123-22 Prevention is the cure

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NO. 3007

3 February 2023

### NATIONAL HEALTH ACT, 2003 (ACT NO. 61 OF 2003)

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE SURVEILLANCE AND THE CONTROL OF NOTIFIABLE MEDICAL CONDITIONS: AMENDMENT

The Minister of Health has, in terms of section 68(1)(b) read with section 90(4)(c) of the National Health Act, 2003 (Act 61 of 2003) made the regulations in the Schedule hereto.

DR M.J PHAAHLA, MP MINISTER OF HEALTH DATE 20/11/207

## No. 47983 71

# NATIONAL HEALTH ACT 61 OF 2003

# DECLARATION OF MONKEYPOX AS A NOTIFIABLE MEDICAL CONDITION

The Minister of Health hereby, in terms of Regulation 12 of the Regulations Relating to the Surveillance and Control of Notifiable Medical Conditions, published in Government Notice No. 1434 in Government *Gazette* No. 41330 of 15 December 2017, declare Monkey Pox to be a Notifiable Medical Condition.

DR M.J PHAAHLA, MP MINISTER OF HEALTH DATE: 20/11/2022

## **ANNEXURE A**

Table 1: Category 1 Priority Notifiable Medical Conditions that need immediate verbal, sms or telephonic report on clinical suspicion within 24 hours Category 1 notifiable medical conditions that require immediate reporting by the most rapid means available upon diagnosis followed by a written or electronic notification to the Department of Health within 24 hours of diagnosis by health care providers, private health laboratories or public health laboratories

| No | Notifiable Medical Conditions                                 |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1  | Acute flaccid paralysis                                       |  |
| 2  | Acute rheumatic fever   |  |
| 3  | Anthrax   |  |
| 4  | Botulism  |  |
| 5  | Cholera   |  |
| 6  | Congenital rubella syndrome                                   |  |
| 7  | Diphtheria  |  |
| 8  | Enteric fever (typhoid or paratyphoid fever)                  |  |
| 9  | Food-borne disease outbreak*                                  |  |
| 10 | Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS)                             |  |
| 11 | Listeriosis   |  |
| 12 | Malaria   |  |
| 13 | Measles   |  |
| 14 | Meningococcal disease   |  |
| 15 | Monkeypox   |  |
| 16 | Pertussis   |  |
| 17 | Plague  |  |
| 18 | Poliomyelitis   |  |
| 19 | Rabies (human)  |  |
| 20 | Respiratory disease caused by a novel respiratory pathogen ** |  |
| 21 | Rift valley fever (human)                                     |  |
| 22 | Rubella   |  |
| 23 | Smallpox  |  |
| 24 | Viral haemorrhagic fever diseases * **                        |  |
| 25 | Yellow fever  |  |
|    |   |  |

\*Food -borne disease outbreak is the occurrence of two or more cases of a similar foodborne disease resulting from the ingestion of a common food.

\*\*Examples of novel respiratory pathogens include novel influenza A virus and MERS coronavirus.

\*\*\* Viral haemorrhagic fever diseases include Ebola or Marburg viruses, Lassa virus, Lujo virus, new world arena viruses, Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever or other newly identified viruses causing haemorrhagic fever.

| No | Notifiable Medical Conditions  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1  | Agricultural or stock remedy poisoning   |  |
| 2  | Bilharzia (schistosomiasis)  |  |
| 3  | Brucellosis  |  |
| 4  | Congenital syphilis  |  |
| 5  | Haemophilus influenzae type B  |  |
| 6  | Hepatitis A  |  |
| 7  | Hepatitis B  |  |
| 8  | Hepatitis C  |  |
| 9  | Hepatitis E  |  |
| 10 | Lead poisoning   |  |
| 11 | Legionellosis  |  |
| 12 | Leprosy  |  |
| 13 | Maternal death (pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium)  |  |
| 14 | Mercury poisoning  |  |
| 15 | Soil transmitted helminths (Ascaris Lumbricoides, Trichuris trichiuria, Ancylostoma duodenale, Necator americanus) |  |
| 16 | Tetanus  |  |
| 17 | Tuberculosis: pulmonary  |  |
| 18 | Tuberculosis: extra -pulmonary   |  |
| 19 | Tuberculosis: multidrug- resistant (MDR -TB)   |  |
| 20 | Tuberculosis: extensively drug -resistant (XDR -TB)  |  |

Table 2: Category 2 notifiable medical conditions to be notified through a written or electronic notification to the Department of Health within seven (7) days of clinical or laboratory diagnosis by health care providers, private health laboratories or public health laboratories

 Table 3: Category 3 notifiable medical conditions to be notified through a written or electronic notification to the Department of Health within 7 days of diagnosis by private and public health laboratories

| Notifiable Medical Condition            | Pathogen/s to notify   |  |
|---|--|--|
| Gonorrhoea                              | Ceftriaxone- resistant Neisseria gonorrhoea                          |  |
| Endemic arboviral diseases              | West Nile virus, Sindbis virus, Chikungunya virus                    |  |
| Non-endemic arboviral diseases          | Dengue fever virus, other imported arboviruses of medical importance |  |
| Non-typhoidal Salmonellosis             | Salmonella spp. other than S. Typhi and S. Paratyphi                 |  |
| Shiga toxin- producing Escherichia coli | Shiga toxin -producing Escherichia coil                              |  |
| Shigeilosis                             | Shigella spp.  |  |

 Table 4: Category 4 notifiable medical conditions to be notified through a written or electronic notification to the Department of Health within 1 month of diagnosis by private and public health laboratories

| No | Notifiable Medical Condition   | Pathogen/s to notify   |
|----|--|--|
| 1  | Health care- associated infections or<br>multi drug -resistant organisms of<br>public health importance* | <ul> <li>Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae</li> </ul> |

\*Health care -associated infection means an infection occurring in a patient during the process of care in a health establishment which was not present or incubating at the time of admission.