1953 No. 299

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953

Made - - - -	*26th February*, 1953
Laid before Parliament	*27th February*, 1953
Coming into Operation	*1st April*, 1953

The Minister of Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 143 and 283 of the Public Health Act, 1936(a), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:—

1.—(1) These regulations may be cited as the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953, and shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1953.

(2) In these regulations, the following expressions have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them:—

" district " includes the City of London and a metropolitan borough ;

" local authority " includes the Common Council of the City of London and the council of a metropolitan borough ;

" dysentery " includes amœbic and bacillary dysentery ; and

" typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and other salmonella infections " includes the diseases previously known as enteric fever.

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), applies to the interpretation of these regulations as though these regulations and the regulations hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

2. The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927(c), and the Infectious Diseases (London) Regulations, 1927(d), are hereby revoked.

3. These regulations shall be enforced and executed in every district by the local authority thereof.

4. Every local authority shall send a copy of these regulations to each medical practitioner who after due enquiry is ascertained to be practising within their district.

5. Sections 144 to 146 of the Public Health Act, 1936, being enactments relating to the notification of disease, shall apply to malaria, dysentery, acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia, save that section 144 shall so apply as modified and set out in the first schedule to these regulations.

6. The forms respectively set out in the second and third schedules to these regulations are hereby prescribed as forms of certificate to be used for the purposes of section 144 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as applied by the last preceding regulation.

7.—(1) The provisions of parts I, II and III of the fourth schedule to these regulations shall have effect in relation respectively to (i) malaria, (ii) typhus fever and relapsing fever, and (iii) typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and other salmonella infections, dysentery, and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning.

(a) 26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8. c. 49.
(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
(c) S.R. & O. 1927/1004; Rev. XVIII, p. 771; 1927, p. 988.
(d) S.R. & O. 1927/1207; Rev. XII, p. 675; 1927, p. 997.

(2) A person to whom a notice is given by a local authority in accordance with the provisions of the fourth schedule to these regulations shall comply with the requirements of the notice.

8. For the purpose of these regulations subsections (1) and (2) of section 278 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (which provides for compensation for damage resulting from the exercise of powers under the Act) shall extend to anything done by any local authority in pursuance of these regulations.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Section 144 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as Modified

144.—(1) When an inmate of any building used for human habitation is suffering from malaria, or dysentery, or acute primary pneumonia or acute influenzal pneumonia, every medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit that inmate (in this section referred to "the patient") shall, as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is so suffering, send to the medical officer of health of the district in which the building is situated a certificate in the form set out in the second schedule to these regulations.

(2) The preceding subsection shall not apply in relation to a case of malaria occurring in an institution in which the infection has been induced for therapeutic purposes, but in that case at least four days before the discharge of the patient from the institution, the medical practitioner under whose charge he has been shall, if he is of opinion that the patient may be liable to relapses of malaria, send to the medical officer of health of the district in which the patient proposes to reside a certificate in the form set out in the third schedule to these regulations.

(3) Any medical practitioner who fails to send a certificate which he is required by this section to send shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

SECOND SCHEDULE

General Form of Certificate

To the Medical Officer of Health of.....

I hereby certify and declare that in my opinion.....(1)

an inmate of.....(2) is suffering from.....

.....(3)

Age of patient.....Sex of patient.....

Date of onset of disease.....19.....

If patient is an inmate of a hospital, the place from which the patient was brought to the hospital.....

Date on which patient was so brought.....19.....

Did the case occur in general practice?.....

Did the case occur in practice as medical officer of a public body or institution?.....

Signed.....

Address.....

.....

Dated the.....day of.....19.....

(1) Insert full name.
(2) Insert full address.
(3) Insert name of disease.

THIRD SCHEDULE

FORM OF CERTIFICATE IN CASE OF MALARIA INDUCED FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES.

To the Medical Officer of Health of.....

I hereby certify and declare that.....(1),
an inmate of.....(2)
who is due to be discharged on.....(3) and proposes
to reside at.....(4)
is recovering from malaria induced for therapeutic purposes and in my opinion is liable to relapses of this disease.

Age of patient.....Sex of patient.....

Date of induction of the disease.....19.....

Observations.....(5).

Signed.....

Address.....

.....

.....

Dated the..... day of.....19.....

(1) Insert full name.
(2) Insert name and full address of institution.
(3) Insert date.
(4) Insert full address.
(5) Notes on the clinical course of the disease and form of treatment employed.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

PART I

Malaria

1. A medical officer of health who becomes aware of a case of malaria occurring in his district in which he has reason to believe that the infection was contracted in England or Wales (including a case in which malaria has been induced for therapeutic purposes) shall immediately notify the fact in writing to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, and, in the case of a medical officer of health of the City of London or of a metropolitan borough, to the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, giving the name and address of the patient.

PART II

Typhus Fever and Relapsing Fever

2. A medical officer of health who becomes aware of a case of typhus fever or relapsing fever occurring in his district shall immediately notify the fact in writing to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, and, in the case of a medical officer of health of the City of London or of a metropolitan borough, to the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, giving the name and address of the patient.

3.—(1) The medical officer of health shall, if he thinks it necessary, report the case to the local authority who may, by notice in writing, require—

(*a*) that such measures as may be specified in the notice shall be immediately taken to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health to obtain the complete destruction of lice on the person and clothing of every occupant of the building of which the patient is an inmate, and to secure the destruction of lice or their products in the building; and

(*b*) the temporary segregation, for a period to be specified in the notice, of other inmates of the building or of other persons recently in contact with the patient until their persons and clothing have been completely freed from lice.

(2) The notice may be addressed to the head of the family to which the patient belongs, or to any person in charge of or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in the building of which the patient is an inmate, or the occupier of the building, and also to any person with whom the patient has recently been in contact.

(3) A local authority may authorise the medical officer of health generally to issue any notice on their behalf under this paragraph in relation to any particular case if in his judgment it is immediately and urgently necessary for him to do so for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection.

(4) The medical officer of health shall at the earliest opportunity report any case dealt with under such an authorisation and the action taken by him, to the local authority.

(5) In this paragraph the expression "occupier" has the same meaning as in subsection (3) of section 144 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

PART III

Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fever or other Salmonella Infections, Dysentery, and Staphylococcal Infection likely to cause Food Poisoning

4.—(1) A local authority, if the medical officer of health reports to them that a person in the district is in his opinon suffering from, or is shown to be a carrier of, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever or other salmonella infection, or dysentery, or staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning, and that measures to prevent the spread of infection are necessary—

(*a*) may by notice in writing require the said person to discontinue or to refrain from engaging in any occupation connected with the preparation and handling of food or drink for human consumption until further notice is given by the local authority that the risk of causing infection is removed; and

(*b*) if the person is already engaged in such an occupation the local authority shall send a copy of the notice to his employer, if any, or to any other person reasonably able to assist in securing compliance with the requirements of the notice.

(2) The local authority may also by notice in writing require that such measures as are specified in the notice, being measures which in the opinon of the medical officer of health are necessary to prevent the spread of infection by such a person as is mentioned in the preceding sub-paragraph, shall be taken, and may give notice to any person reasonably able to assist in securing compliance with the requirements of the notice.

(3) A local authority may authorise the medical officer of health generally to issue any notice on their behalf under this paragraph in relation to any particular case if in his judgment it is immediately and urgently necessary for him to do so for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection.

(4) The medical officer of health shall at the earliest opportunity report any case dealt with under such an authorisation, and the action taken by him, to the local authority.

5. If a medical officer of health has reason to believe that a person engaged in any trade or business connected with the preparation and handling of food or drink for human consumption may be a carrier of typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever or other salmonella infection, or of dysentery, or of staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning, he shall report the fact to the local authority, who may give notice in writing to the responsible manager of the trade or business concerned that for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection they consider it necessary for the medical officer of health or a

medical officer acting on his behalf to make a medical examination of the said person, and the responsible manager shall give to the medical officer of health all reasonable assistance in the matter.

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Health this twenty-sixth day of February, nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

(L.S.) *Iain Macleod,*
Minister of Health.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

These regulations are in substitution of those revoked by regulation 2. They correspond with those regulations in requiring notification of malaria, dysentery, acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia, and in prescribing action, in conformity with the present working of the health services, in relation to the diseases named in the fourth schedule.

They amplify, however, the precautionary measures provided for in the revoked regulations against food poisoning—

(1) by relating these (instead of to enteric fever and dysentery, as formerly) to typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever or other salmonella infections (which includes the diseases previously known as enteric fever), dysentery and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning;

(2) by applying these measures in general to persons shown to be carriers of these diseases as well as to persons suffering from them;

(3) by preventing such persons (in either class) not only from continuing employment involving the handling of food, as formerly, but also from entering such employment; and

(4) by enabling a local authority to authorise the medical officer of health to issue notices in emergency, in order to check the spread of these diseases.

PUBLIC HEALTH, NORTHERN IRELAND

AERODROMES

1953 No. 1681

The Public Health (Northern Ireland) (Extension of Enactments) Order, 1953

Made - - - - 19*th November,* 1953

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 19th day of November, 1953

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas by sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 1 of the Eleventh Schedule to the Civil Aviation Act, 1949(a), it is provided that Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that section one hundred and forty-three of the Public Health Act, 1936(b), so far as that section relates to such regulations as are specified

(a) 12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 67. (b) 26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8. c. 49.