

List of Notifiable Diseases

UPR HS14 Appendix I version 01.0

Policies superseded by this document

This is the first version of this document.

Summary of significant changes to the previous version

This is the first version of this document and it should be read in full.

Glossary

A glossary of approved University terminology can be found in [UPR GV08](#).

If any staff or student reports the following diseases, the Head of Student Wellbeing *and* the Dean of Students, Head of Occupational Health and the Director of Occupational Health and Safety must be informed immediately for prompt and appropriate referral or liaison with UKHSA.

Meningitis

Is a potentially fatal 'infection'* that causes inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain and primal cord. There are two types of meningitis:

- **Viral meningitis:** This is usually a mild illness, most common in children, it is a rare complication of common infections such as measles, mumps and rubella. Prevention of the spread of causal viruses is the priority via MMR vaccination and good hand hygiene techniques
- **Bacterial meningitis:** This is a more severe form of meningitis caused by bacteria such as meningococci and pneumococci as well as streptococcal bacteria, these can be grouped into A, B, C, W, X, Y, Z. The bacteria can cause septicaemia which carries a high fatality rate, fortunately this is rare, however young adults congregating in large areas, such as the early weeks of University, are particularly at risk.

Invasive meningococcal disease (IMD) is an acute infectious bacterial disease caused by *Neisseria meningitidis*. There are 12 capsular groups of *Neisseria meningitidis* that cause human disease of which groups B, C, W and Y (referred to as MenB, MenC, MenW and MenY respectively) were historically the most common in the UK.

Registered Medical Practitioners in England and Wales have a statutory duty to notify a Proper Officer of the local authority, often the CCDC (Consultant in Communicable Disease Control), of suspected cases of certain infectious diseases:

Acute encephalitis	Haemolytic uraemic syndrome *	Sars * Scarlet fever
Acute infectious hepatitis	Infectious bloody diarrhoea *	
Acute meningitis		
Acute poliomyelitis	Invasive group A Streptococcal disease	Tetanus
Anthrax	Legionnaires disease * Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Botulism *	Malaria	Typhus
Brucellosis *	Measles	Viral haemorrhagic fever
Cholera		Whooping cough
	Meningococcal septicaemia	
COVID-19	Mumps	Yellow fever
	Enteric fever (typhoid or paratyphoid)	Rabies
Diphtheria	Food poisoning	Rubella

*** Notifiable from 6th April 2010**

Notifications of infectious diseases, some of which are later microbiologically confirmed, prompt local investigation and action to control the diseases. Proper officers are required every week to inform the UKHSA (formerly the Registrar General) anonymised details of each case of each disease that has been notified. UKHSA has responsibility of collating the weekly returns from proper officers and publishing analyses of local and national trends.

Report other diseases that may present significant risk to human health under the category 'other significant disease'.

**"Meningitis" is derived from the word "meninges" – which refers to the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord; and the suffix "itis", meaning "inflammation of". Anything that causes inflammation of the meninges causes meningitis, including non-infectious causes (biomechanical, chemical...).

Sharon Harrison-Barker
Secretary and Registrar
Signed: **1 August 2022**

Alternative format

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