



STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

**S.I. No. 258 of 2022**

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2022

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2022

I, STEPHEN DONNELLY, Minister for Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by sections 5, 29 and 31 of the Health Act 1947 (No. 28 of 1947), hereby make the following regulations:

1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Regulations 2022.

(2) The Principal Regulations, the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Regulations 1985 (S.I. No. 268 of 1985), the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Regulations 1988 (S.I. No. 288 of 1988), the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Regulations 1996 (S.I. No. 384 of 1996), the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 151 of 2000), the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. No. 115 of 2003), the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2003 (S.I. No. 180 of 2003), the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations 2003 (S.I. No. 707 of 2003), the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 865 of 2004), the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 559 of 2007), the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 567 of 2018), the Regulations of 2020 and these Regulations may be cited as the Infectious Diseases Regulations 1981 to 2022.

2. In these Regulations—

“Principal Regulations” means the Infectious Diseases Regulations 1981 (S.I. No. 390 of 1981);

“Regulations of 2020” means the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 53 of 2020).

3. Regulation 8 (as amended by Regulation 3(a) of the Regulations of 2020) of the Principal Regulations is amended by inserting “Human monkeypox infection,” before “Influenza where it is Influenza of a new or re-emergent subtype”.

4. Regulation 14(1)(b) (as amended by Regulation 3(b) of the Regulations of 2020) of the Principal Regulations is amended by inserting “Human monkeypox infection,” before “Influenza where it is Influenza of a new or re-emergent subtype”.

5. Regulation 15(2)(a) (as amended by Regulation 3(c) of the Regulations of 2020) of the Principal Regulations is amended by inserting “Human monkeypox infection,” before “Influenza where it is Influenza of a new or re-emergent subtype”.

6. The Principal Regulations are amended by substituting for the Schedule (inserted by Regulation 3(d) of the Regulations of 2020) the following:

“Schedule

**Diseases specified to be infectious diseases and their respective causative pathogens**

| <b>Disease</b>  | <b>Causative Pathogen</b>       |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Acute anterior poliomyelitis  | Polio virus                     |
| Ano-genital warts   | Human papilloma virus           |
| Anthrax   | Bacillus anthracis              |
| Bacillus cereus food-borne infection/intoxication                     | Bacillus cereus                 |
| Bacterial meningitis (not otherwise specified)                        |                                 |
| Botulism  | Clostridium botulinum           |
| Brucellosis   | Brucella species                |
| Campylobacter infection   | Campylobacter species           |
| Carbapenemase producing enterobacteriaceae, infection or colonisation | Enterobacteriaceae              |
| Chancroid   | Haemophilus ducreyi             |
| Chickenpox - hospitalised cases                                       | Varicella-zoster virus          |
| Chikungunya disease   | Chikungunya virus               |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection (genital)                             | Chlamydia trachomatis           |
| Cholera   | Vibrio cholerae                 |
| Clostridium difficile infection                                       | Clostridium difficile           |
| Clostridium perfringens (type A) food-borne disease                   | Clostridium perfringens         |
| Covid-19  | SARS-CoV-2                      |
| Creutzfeldt Jakob disease   |                                 |
| variant Creutzfeldt Jakob disease                                     |                                 |
| Cryptosporidiosis   | Cryptosporidium parvum, hominis |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Cytomegalovirus infection (congenital)        | Cytomegalovirus   |
| Dengue Fever                                  | Dengue Virus  |
| Diphtheria                                    | <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i> or<br><i>ulcerans</i> (toxin producing)                        |
| Echinococcosis                                | <i>Echinococcus</i> species   |
| Enterococcal bacteraemia                      | <i>Enterococcus</i> species (blood)   |
| Escherichia coli infection (invasive)         | <i>Escherichia coli</i> (blood, CSF)  |
| Giardiasis                                    | <i>Giardia lamblia</i>  |
| Gonorrhoea                                    | <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>  |
| Granuloma inguinale                           | <i>Klebsiella granulomatis</i>  |
| Haemophilus influenzae disease<br>(invasive)  | <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (blood, CSF<br>or other normally sterile site)                      |
| Hepatitis A (acute) infection                 | Hepatitis A virus   |
| Hepatitis B (acute and chronic)<br>infection  | Hepatitis B virus   |
| Hepatitis C infection                         | Hepatitis C virus   |
| Hepatitis E Infection                         | Hepatitis E virus   |
| Herpes simplex (genital)                      | Herpes simplex virus  |
| Herpes simplex (neonatal)                     | Herpes simplex virus  |
| Human immunodeficiency virus<br>infection     | Human immunodeficiency virus  |
| Human monkeypox infection                     | Monkeypox virus of the<br>Orthopoxvirus genus   |
| Influenza                                     | Influenza A and B virus   |
| Klebsiella pneumoniae infection<br>(invasive) | <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (blood or<br>CSF)  |
| Legionellosis                                 | <i>Legionella</i> species   |
| Leprosy                                       | <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>   |
| Leptospirosis                                 | <i>Leptospira</i> species   |
| Listeriosis                                   | <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>   |
| Lyme disease (neuroborreliosis)               | <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>   |
| Lymphogranuloma venereum                      | <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>  |
| Malaria                                       | <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> , <i>vivax</i> ,<br><i>knowlesi</i> , <i>ovale</i> , <i>malariae</i> |
| mcr-positive Enterobacteriaceae               | Enterobacteriaceae  |

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|---|--|
| infection or colonisation                             |  |
| Measles   | Measles virus  |
| Meningococcal disease                                 | <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>  |
| Mumps   | Mumps virus  |
| Non-specific urethritis                               |  |
| Novel or Rare Antimicrobial-resistant Organism (NRAO) |  |
| Noroviral infection                                   | Norovirus  |
| Paratyphoid   | <i>Salmonella Paratyphi</i>  |
| Pertussis   | <i>Bordetella pertussis</i>  |
| Plague  | <i>Yersinia pestis</i>   |
| Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection (invasive)           | Pseudomonas aeruginosa (blood or CSF)  |
| Q Fever   | <i>Coxiella burnetii</i>   |
| Rabies  | Rabies virus   |
| Respiratory syncytial virus infection                 | Respiratory syncytial virus  |
| Rotavirus infection                                   | Rotavirus  |
| Rubella   | Rubella virus  |
| Salmonellosis   | <i>Salmonella</i> spp other than <i>S. Typhi</i> and <i>S. Paratyphi</i>     |
| Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)              | SARS-associated coronavirus  |
| Shigellosis   | <i>Shigella</i> species  |
| Smallpox  | Variola virus  |
| Staphylococcal food poisoning                         | Enterotoxigenic <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>                                 |
| Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia                     | <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (blood)   |
| Streptococcus group A infection (invasive)            | <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> (blood, CSF or other normally sterile site)    |
| Streptococcus group B infection (invasive)            | <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> (blood, CSF, or other normally sterile site) |
| Streptococcus pneumoniae infection (invasive)         | <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (blood, CSF or other normally sterile site)  |
| Syphilis  | <i>Treponema pallidum</i>  |
| Tetanus   | <i>Clostridium tetani</i>  |

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| Toxoplasmosis                            | Toxoplasma gondii                                    |
| Trichinosis                              | Trichinella species                                  |
| Trichomoniasis                           | Trichomonas vaginalis                                |
| Tuberculosis                             | Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex                   |
| Tularemia                                | Francisella tularensis                               |
| Typhoid                                  | Salmonella Typhi                                     |
| Typhus                                   | Rickettsia prowazekii                                |
| Verotoxigenic Escherichia coli infection | Verotoxin producing Escherichia coli                 |
| Viral encephalitis                       |  |
| Viral haemorrhagic fevers                |  |
| Viral meningitis                         |  |
| West Nile fever                          | West Nile virus                                      |
| Yellow fever                             | Yellow fever virus                                   |
| Yersiniosis                              | Yersinia enterocolitica, Yersinia pseudotuberculosis |
| Zika virus infection                     | Zika virus”.   |



GIVEN under my Official Seal,  
25 May, 2022.

STEPHEN DONNELLY,  
Minister for Health.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Regulation and does not purport to be a legal interpretation)*

These Regulations amend the Schedule to the Infectious Diseases Regulations 1981 (S.I. No. 390 of 1981) (“the Principal Regulations”) to include Human monkeypox infection amongst the list of diseases designated as an “infectious disease” for the purposes of the Health Act 1947. All diseases that are so designated are required to be notified (by a medical practitioner who becomes aware or suspects an instance of such disease) to a medical officer of health and are subsequently relayed to the HSE’s Health Protection Surveillance Centre in accordance with the Principal Regulations.

These Regulations also amend the Principal Regulations to provide for the inclusion of Human monkeypox infection amongst the list of infectious diseases that a person (who is a probable source of infection with the disease) may (as a necessary safeguard against the spread of the disease) be detained and isolated for, in accordance with the Health Act 1947. In addition, they provide for the preliminary notification (i.e. immediate notification by telephone) of Human monkeypox infection.

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH  
ARNA FHOILSIÚ AG OIFIG AN tSOLÁTHAIR  
Le ceannach díreach 6  
FOILSEACHÁIN RIALTAIS,  
BÓTHAR BHAILE UÍ BHEOLÁIN,  
CILL MHAIGHNEANN,  
BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 8,  
D08 XAO6

Tel: 046 942 3100  
r-phost: publications@opw.ie

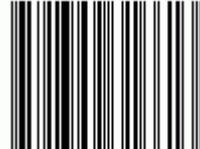
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DUBLIN  
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE  
To be purchased from  
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS,  
MOUNTSHANNON ROAD,  
KILMAINHAM, DUBLIN 8,  
D08 XAO6

Tel: 046 942 3100  
E-mail: publications@opw.ie

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ISBN 978-1-3993-1661-3



9 781399 316613

€ 3.00