



STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

S.I. No. 258 of 2022



INFECTIOUS DISEASES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2022

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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”.

Notice of the making of this Statutory Instrument was published in “Iris Oifigiúil” of 27th May, 2022.

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

Disease	Causative Pathogen
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	Corynebacterium diphtheriae or ulcerans (toxin producing)
Echinococcosis	Echinococcus species
Enterococcal bacteraemia	Enterococcus species (blood)
Escherichia coli infection (invasive)	Escherichia coli (blood, CSF)
Giardiasis	Giardia lamblia
Gonorrhoea	Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Granuloma inguinale	Klebsiella granulomatis
Haemophilus influenzae disease (invasive)	Haemophilus influenzae (blood, CSF or other normally sterile site)
Hepatitis A (acute) infection	Hepatitis A virus
Hepatitis B (acute and chronic) 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 infection	Human immunodeficiency virus
Human monkeypox infection	Monkeypox virus of the Orthopoxvirus genus
Influenza	Influenza A and B virus
Klebsiella pneumoniae infection (invasive)	Klebsiella pneumoniae (blood or CSF)
Legionellosis	Legionella species
Leprosy	Mycobacterium leprae
Leptospirosis	Leptospira species
Listeriosis	Listeria monocytogenes
Lyme disease (neuroborreliosis)	Borrelia burgdorferi
Lymphogranuloma venereum	Chlamydia trachomatis
Malaria	Plasmodium falciparum, vivax, knowlesi, ovale, malariae
mcr-positive Enterobacteriaceae	Enterobacteriaceae

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>
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> infection (invasive)	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (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>
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> bacteraemia	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (blood)
<i>Streptococcus</i> group A infection (invasive)	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> (blood, CSF or other normally sterile site)
<i>Streptococcus</i> group B infection (invasive)	<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> (blood, CSF, or other normally sterile site)
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> infection (invasive)	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (blood, CSF or other normally sterile site)
Syphilis	<i>Treponema pallidum</i>
Tetanus	<i>Clostridium tetani</i>

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.

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