

South Australia

# South Australian Public Health (Notifiable and Controlled Notifiable Conditions) Regulations 2012

under the *South Australian Public Health Act 2011*

---

## Contents

- 1 Short title
- 2 Commencement
- 3 Interpretation
- 4 Notifiable conditions
- 5 Controlled notifiable conditions
- 6 Corresponding law

## Legislative history

---

### 1—Short title

These regulations may be cited as the *South Australian Public Health (Notifiable and Controlled Notifiable Conditions) Regulations 2012*.

### 2—Commencement

These regulations will come into operation on 16 September 2012.

### 3—Interpretation

In these regulations—

*Act* means the *South Australian Public Health Act 2011*.

### 4—Notifiable conditions

For the purposes of section 63 of the Act, the following diseases or medical conditions are declared to be notifiable conditions:

- Anthrax
- Arbovirus infection
- Australian Bat Lyssavirus infection
- Barmah Forest virus infection
- Botulism
- Brucellosis
- Campylobacter infection
- Chikungunya virus infection
- Chlamydia trachomatis (sexually transmitted infection only)

Cholera  
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease  
Cryptosporidiosis  
Dengue virus infection  
Diphtheria  
Donovanosis  
Food Poisoning  
Gonococcal infection  
Haemolytic-Uraemic Syndrome (HUS)  
Haemophilus influenzae infection (invasive)  
Hepatitis A  
Hepatitis B  
Hepatitis C  
Hepatitis D  
Hepatitis E  
Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection (HIV)  
Influenza  
Influenza (avian in humans)  
Influenza (pandemic)  
Japanese Encephalitis virus infection  
Kunjin virus infection  
Legionellosis  
Leprosy  
Leptospirosis  
Listeriosis  
Malaria  
Measles  
Meningococcal disease (invasive)  
Mumps  
Murray Valley Encephalitis virus infection  
Mycobacterial infection (non-tuberculous)  
Paratyphoid (Salmonella Paratyphi infection)  
Pertussis  
Plague  
Pneumococcal disease (invasive)

Poliomyelitis  
Psittacosis / Ornithosis  
Q Fever  
Rabies  
Ross River virus infection  
Rotavirus  
Rubella and Congenital Rubella Syndrome  
Salmonella infection  
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)  
Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli infection (STEC)  
Shigella infection  
Smallpox  
Syphilis and Congenital Syphilis  
Tetanus  
Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP)  
Tuberculosis  
Tularaemia  
Typhoid (Salmonella Typhi infection)  
Varicella-Zoster virus infection  
Viral Haemorrhagic Fever  
Yellow Fever  
Yersiniosis.

#### **5—Controlled notifiable conditions**

For the purposes of section 70 of the Act, the following diseases or medical conditions are declared to be controlled notifiable conditions:

Cholera  
Diphtheria  
Hepatitis A  
Hepatitis B  
Hepatitis C  
Hepatitis D  
Hepatitis E  
Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection (HIV)  
Influenza (avian in humans)  
Influenza (pandemic)

Measles  
Plague  
Poliomyelitis  
Salmonella infection  
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)  
Shigella infection  
Smallpox  
Tuberculosis  
Viral Haemorrhagic Fever  
Yellow Fever.

## **6—Corresponding law**

For the purpose of the definition of corresponding law in section 83(1) of the Act, the following are declared to be corresponding laws:

*Health Act 1911* of Western Australia  
*Notifiable Diseases Act* of the Northern Territory  
*Public Health Act 1997* of the Australian Capital Territory  
*Public Health Act 2010* of New South Wales  
*Public Health Act 2005* of Queensland  
*Public Health Act 1997* of Tasmania  
*Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* of Victoria.

## Legislative history

### Notes

- Variations of this version that are uncommenced are not incorporated into the text.
- For further information relating to the Act and subordinate legislation made under the Act see the Index of South Australian Statutes or [www.legislation.sa.gov.au](http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au).

### Principal regulations and variations

New entries appear in bold.

Year	No	Reference	Commencement
2012	201	<i>Gazette 30.8.2012 p4090</i>	16.9.2012: r 2
2014	214	<i>Gazette 7.8.2014 p3988</i>	14.8.2014: r 2