



Disease Notification


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Objectives

- ▶ Describe disease notification process for major infectious diseases.
- ▶ Importance of notification.
- ▶ Types of reporting mechanisms.

Notifiable disease

- ▶ Is any disease that is **required by law** to be **reported to government authorities**. The collation of information allows the authorities to monitor the disease, and provides early warning of possible outbreaks.
- ▶ Notification is passive type of surveillance.

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- One of the corner stones in the **control and prevention** of infectious diseases (**necessary and timely information**).
 - Allows **Comparison of data (unified system)**.
 - An MOH **requirement** of all healthcare facilities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
 - All health care workers should be **aware of it**.
 - May **vary** from one country or region to another.

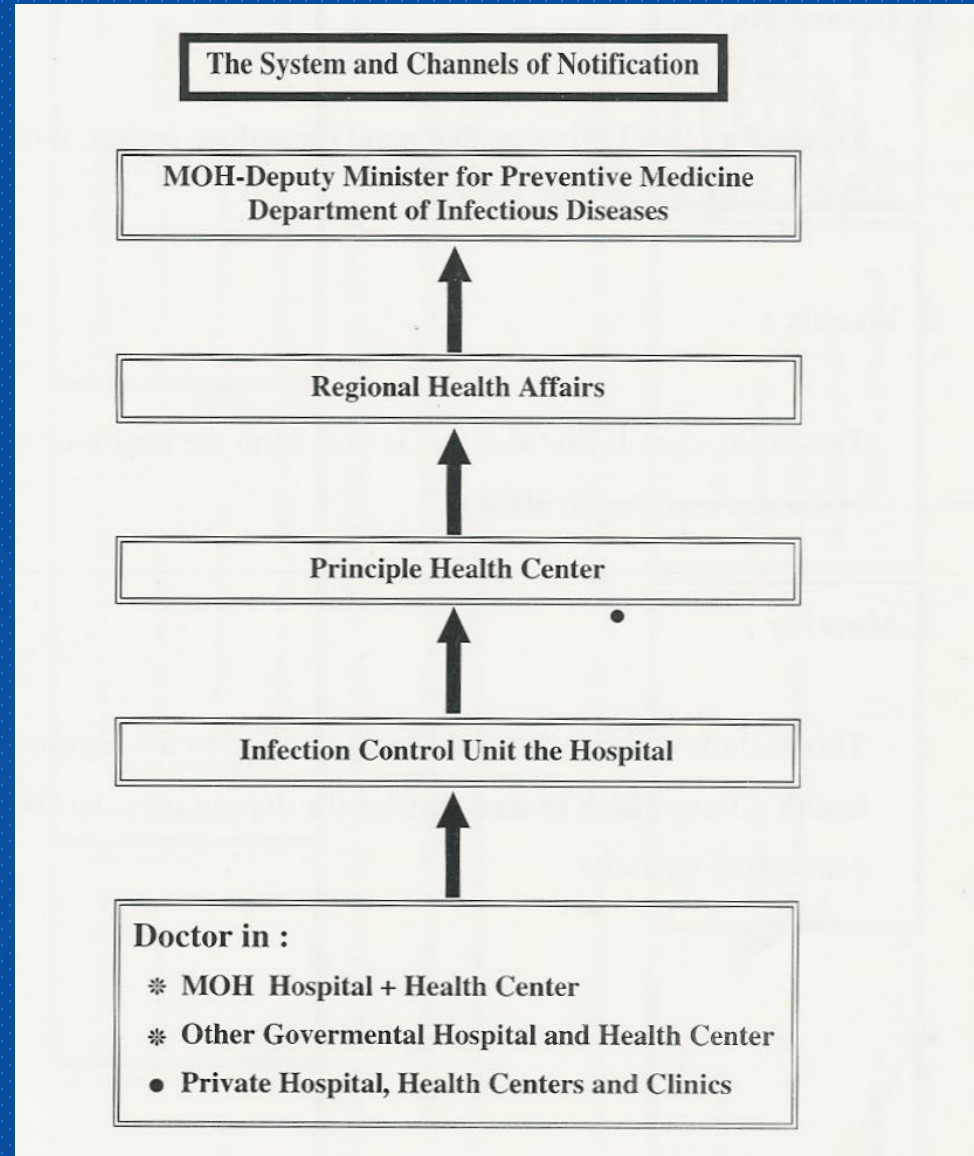
Criteria of notifiable diseases

- Significant morbidity and mortality
- Outbreaks potentials
- Burden on health system and community
- Preventable and controllable
- Cost effective
- Data availability

Stages of reporting system

- ▶ Collection of basic data in the **local** community where disease occurs.
- ▶ Data are next assembled at **district, state or province level.**
- ▶ Aggregation of information under **national systems.**
- ▶ For certain diseases, reporting is made by the national health authority to the **WHO.**

Reporting System in Saudi Arabia:-



Reporting System in Saudi Arabia:-

- ▶ **Class 1:** diseases should be reported **immediately** by telephone, fax or most rapid means.
- ▶ **Class 2:** diseases should be reported **weekly** from the assigned health care center to the **regional health** affair directorate and **then monthly** to **Ministry of Health**.

Section I : Infectious Diseases That Should Be Notified Immediately

1. Cholera	4. Neonatal Tetanus	Children < 15 years of age	6. acute Flaccid Paralysis	10. Meningococcal meningitis	14. Anthrax
2. Plaque	5. Diphtheria		7. Guillian Barre	11. Pneumococcal meningitis	15. Typhus
3. Yellow Fever			8. Transverse Myelitis	12. Haemophilus meningitis	16. Relapsing fever
			9. Other suspected polio cases	13. Other meningitis	17. Hemorrhagic viral fever

Section II : Infectious Diseases That should be Notified Weekly to the Region and then Monthly to the MOH

1. Tetanus other types	7. Hepatitis A	11. Brucellosis	17. Chickenpox
2. Whooping Cough	8. Hepatitis B	12. Rabies	18. Echinococcus Hydatid disease
3. Measles	9. Hepatitis C	13. Salmonellosis	19. Puerperal fever
4. Mumps	10. Unspecified Hepatitis	14. Shigellosis	20. Hemolytic uraemic syndrome
5. Rubella		15. Amoebic Dysentery	21. Scorpion bites
6. Congenital Rubella		16. Typhoid & Paratyphoid	22. Syphilis
			23. Gonorrhoea
			24. Scabies

Note: Any **new emerging infectious** disease or other diseases that appear in **outbreak** manner should be **reported immediately**

Legal responsibility

- ▶ Physicians
- ▶ Laboratories
- ▶ Hospitals
- ▶ Health centers
- ▶ Others