



Public Health  
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

# **List of reportable diseases to be notified to PHE Health Protection Teams by prison and other detention centre healthcare teams**

## About Public Health England

Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. It does this through world-class science, knowledge and intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services. PHE is an operationally autonomous executive agency of the Department of Health.

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## The importance of the surveillance of infectious diseases in prisons and other detention centres

Monitoring infectious diseases will help us to:

- alert health professionals to incidents/outbreaks occurring in prisons and other detention centres and thus reduce the risk of disease transmission and the impact of incidents on the functioning of the criminal justice system
- determine the number of individuals with chronic illness residing in prisons and other detention centres and the number of new diagnoses made in these establishments
- inform the commissioning of health services in prisons/detention centres
- target health promotion and disease prevention strategies
- determine the effectiveness of policy and programme initiatives to tackle blood-borne viruses and other infectious diseases in the prison/detention centre setting
- demonstrate the importance of prisons as a prevention setting that delivers health services to 'hard-to-reach' groups and therefore help to improve health services in prisons/detention centres
- share best practice and learning between prison/detention centre establishments

# List of reportable diseases to be notified to health protection teams by prison and other detention centre healthcare teams

## Outbreaks:

- acute respiratory infection (viral, including influenza, and bacterial agents)
- gastrointestinal infection (GI), ie, diarrhoea and/or vomiting, including norovirus and other viral, bacterial, preformed bacterial toxin and parasitic agents, and non-biological substances
- unexplained skin rashes

Note that outbreaks should be reported promptly without waiting for laboratory confirmation

## Single infections:

- carbapenemase producing isolates
- COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)
- escherichia coli of serogroup known to be toxin-producing, eg, *Escherichia coli* O157
- food poisoning
- hepatitis A (acute)
- hepatitis B (acute and chronic)
- hepatitis C (acute and chronic) **specify if result is antibody and/or PCR positive**
- herpes zoster
- infectious bloody diarrhoea (shigellosis)
- invasive group A streptococcus disease (IGAS)
- legionnaires' disease (*Legionella sp.*)
- listeriosis (*Listeria monocytogenes*)
- measles (measles virus)
- meningitis (bacterial, viral and other)
- meningococcal septicaemia (without meningitis)
- mumps (mumps virus)
- pertussis/whooping cough (*Bordetella pertussis*)
- salmonellosis (*Salmonella enterica*)
- scarlet fever
- *Staphylococcus aureus*, Panton-Valentine leukocidin (PVL)-producing
- tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex)
- typhoid (*Salmonella* Typhi and *Salmonella* Paratyphi, causing paratyphoid)
- Varicella (chickenpox)

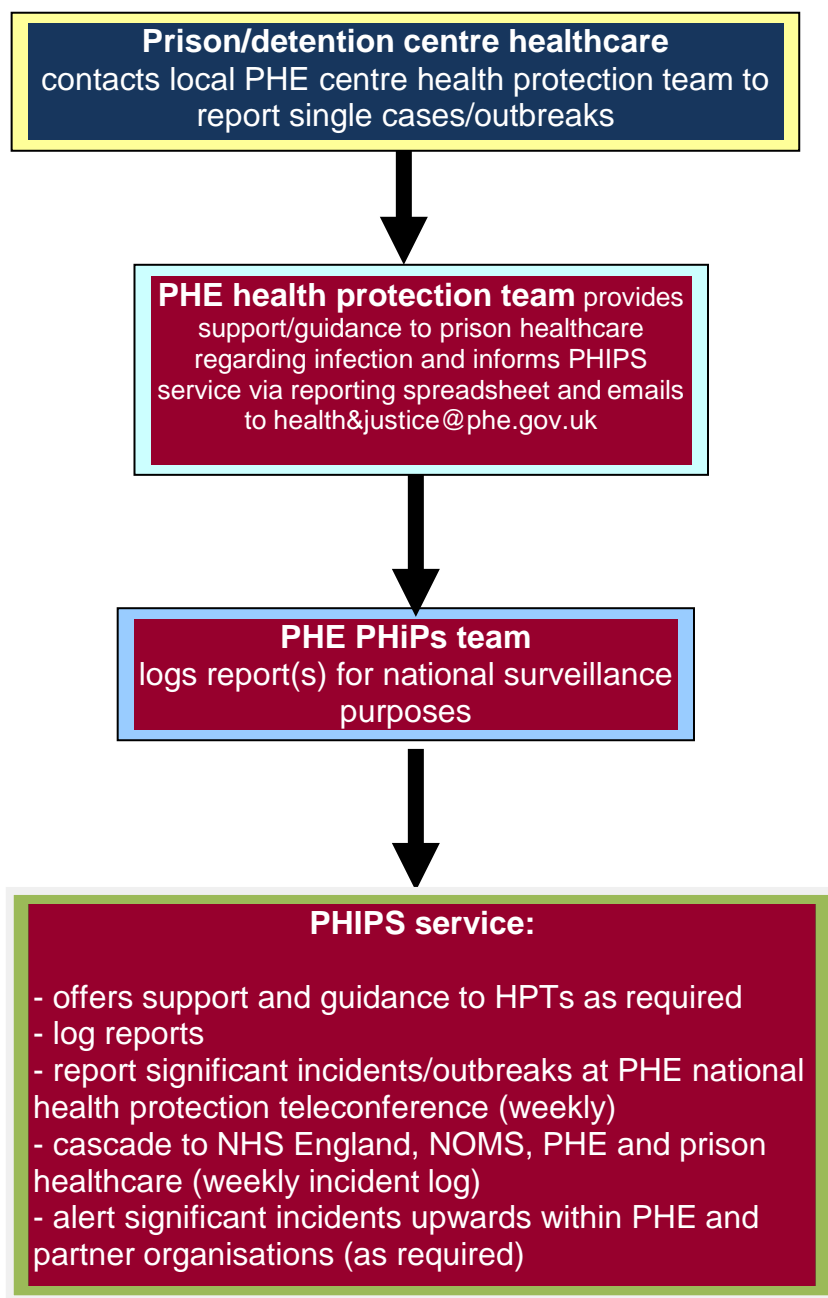
## Any other major infectious diseases:

- acute encephalitis
- acute poliomyelitis

List of reportable diseases to be notified to PHE health protection teams by prison and other detention centre healthcare teams

- acute infectious gastroenteritis/food poisoning
- anthrax
- botulism (*Clostridium botulinum*)
- brucellosis
- cholera (*Vibrio cholerae*)
- diphtheria (*Corynebacterium diphtheriae*)
- haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS)
- leprosy
- malaria (*Plasmodium falciparum, vivax, ovale, malariae*)
- plague (*Yersinia pestis*)
- rabies (rabies virus)
- rubella (rubella virus)
- severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-associated coronavirus and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus virus, MERS-CoV)
- smallpox (variola virus)
- tetanus (*Clostridium tetani*)
- typhus (*Rickettsia prowazekii*)
- viral haemorrhagic fevers (Lassa virus, Marburg virus, Ebola virus, Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus)
- yellow fever (yellow fever virus)

## Flowchart for reporting of reportable diseases by prison and other detention centre healthcare teams



Guidance documents regarding infectious diseases in prisons and other detention centres are available from the public health intelligence in prisons and secure settings service website: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/public-health-in-prisons](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/public-health-in-prisons)