

Report a notifiable disease or public health hazard



Report an **URGENT** notifiable disease case or chemical or radiation exposure within 24 hours by telephone to your local [UKHSA health protection team](#):

Report all cases online within 3 days at www.gov.uk/guidance/report-a-notifiable-disease

You must report:

- any suspected notifiable disease
- any suspected infectious disease that may present a significant risk to human health
- any radiation or chemical exposure that may present a significant risk to human health

Do not wait for laboratory confirmation of a disease. By law, registered medical practitioners must report any suspicion of a notifiable disease.

When to report as urgent

Report a suspected disease as urgent if:

- it's part of a current outbreak
- it's uncommon in the UK
- it spreads easily, or its spread is hard to control
- the patient is high risk, for example because of their age or job

If you are not sure, treat the case as urgent.

What happens when you make a notification?

A member of your local [UKHSA health protection team](#) will review your notification and may:

- provide public health advice
- carry out contact tracing
- encourage urgent vaccination of contacts of a case
- send additional diagnostic test kits
- identify disease trends and risks

Notifiable diseases

Disease	Whether likely to be routine or urgent	Disease	Whether likely to be routine or urgent
● Acute encephalitis	Routine	● Malaria	Routine. Urgent if acquired in UK
● Acute flaccid paralysis or acute flaccid myelitis (AFP or AFM)	Urgent	● Measles	Urgent
● Acute infectious hepatitis (A/B/C)	Urgent	● Meningococcal septicaemia	Urgent
● Acute meningitis	Urgent	● Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)	Urgent
● Acute poliomyelitis	Urgent	● Mpox (previously known as monkeypox)	Urgent
● Anthrax	Urgent	● Mumps	Routine
● Botulism	Urgent	● Neonatal herpes	Routine
● Brucellosis	Routine. Urgent if acquired in UK	● Plague	Urgent
● Chickenpox (varicella)	Routine	● Rabies	Urgent
● Cholera	Urgent	● Rubella	Routine
● Congenital syphilis	Routine	● Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	Urgent
● COVID-19	Routine	● Scarlet fever	Routine
● Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)	Routine	● Smallpox	Urgent
● Diphtheria	Urgent	● Tetanus	Routine. Urgent if associated with injecting drug use
● Disseminated gonococcal infection (DGI)	Routine	● Tuberculosis	Routine. Urgent if healthcare worker or suspected cluster or multi-drug resistant
● Enteric fever (typhoid or paratyphoid fever)	Urgent	Report suspected cases of TB to the National TB Surveillance System	
● Food poisoning	Routine. Urgent if part of a cluster or outbreak	● Typhus	Routine
● Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS)	Urgent	● Viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF)	Urgent
● Infectious bloody diarrhoea	Urgent	● Whooping cough	Urgent if diagnosed in acute phase. Routine in later diagnosis
● Influenza of zoonotic origin	Urgent	● Yellow fever	Routine. Urgent if acquired in UK
● Invasive group A streptococcal disease	Urgent		
● Legionnaires' disease	Urgent		
● Leprosy	Routine		