

**The Law of Health Precautions for Protection against Communicable Diseases
No 260 on 28/12/79H**

Title & Purpose

Article (1):

This Law shall be called (The law of Health Precautions for Protection against Communicable Diseases), its purpose is to take healthy protective precautions in the Kingdom except expectance of appearance of infection by one of the communicable diseases which hereinafter be mentioned or its actual appearance.

Definition of Expressions Contained in the Law

Article (2):

The expressions contained in this law have the following meanings:-

- 1- Health Administration- means the Central Health Authority Central Ministry of Health.
- 2- Health Authority- means the local employees of health who have delegated powers from the Ministry of Health to execute the aimed purposes of this law.
- 3- Administrative Authority means the Chief administrative governor in the area or the capital or the twon or the villge or who act on his behalf.
- 4- Municipal Authority- means the chief mayor of municipality in the capital or twon or villge or who act on his behalf.
- 5- Communicable Disease or Coatsgious or Coatagious means every disease transferable to others by human being, animal, insects or luggage or places or other things and matters capable of contamination by germs of the Communicable Disease or its Virus or Toxia.
- 6- Contamination: means the affecation of the surface of body or instrument (e.g. handkerchief or spoon) or stuff (e.g. water or milk) by the germs of the communicable Disease.
- 7- Disinfection: means get rid of germs by chemical or physical means by applying directly to it.
- 8- Damage or Destruction: means a chemical or physical procedure made to destroy noxious animals like locusts or rats, then to damage insects specially The Arthropoda which live on body or clothes, or found in the surronnding atmosphere or on tame or domestic animals.

9- Fumigation: means the procedure taken to destroy noxious animals & insects by using casesacents.

10- Infected poson: means the patient infected by one of the communicable Diseases which shall, hereinafter, be mentioned in this law.

11- Suspected: means the person whose medical history or of symptoms shows that he may be a carrier of communicable Diseases or that such disease may appear on him.

12- Permanent contact: means every person or animal not of the residents of the premisis in which affection of Communicable Disease appears.

13- Incidental contact: means every person or animal not of the residents of the premises contact with an affected person by Communicable Disease.

14- Date of the latest of contact with a patient of the residents of premises affected by Communicable Disease: means the dateon which such conacts move to places other than that in wich the affected person was found, or means the date on which the affected person moves to anthor place, or means the date of discharge of the affected person from the Quarantine.

15- Microbe Carrier: means the person who carries the germs of communicable Disease without symptoms of disease and this person may be a source of affection this expression incldes animals too.

16- Isolation: means seperation of affected person during incubation period in places and under special circumstances to prevent spread of disease directly or by a mediator from the affected person to other persons who are capable of being affected or may spread the disease and includes animals and then any person shall not be permitted to enter to the patient except those who cure or nurse or serve him by the permission of the doctor in charge.

17- Quarantine of persons and Animals: means restriction of the movments of persons or animals who were subject to a Communicable Disease for aperiod of time equals the longest period of incubation normal for that disease to prevent the contact of others with them, the health offices are discluded if the conditions of prevention of spread and transfer of infection are found.

18- Quarantine may be complete or in a form of surveillance on the person without restriction on movement. Quarantine upon premises runs on three forms:

a- Prohibition of enterance of a person into premisses where an affected person of communicable disease is found and prohibition of getting out according to the orders of health authority except persons who undertake cure, nurse and serve patient provided that the conditions which prevent spread and transfer of infecation are found.

b- Prohibition of moving or transference of things from the place where the communicable disease is found whether such are contiguous to the patient or contaminated with waste for fear of transmission of infection to the others unless it is disinfected before move or transference and after the consent of health authorities.

c- A sign board shall be put in an apparent place on the entrance of the quarantine premises carrying a written expression showing existence of communicable disease and warn the others from entering such place

19- Information about the communicable disease'' means to furnish a secret information to the official references whether the health administration or health authority or administrative authority or the municipal authority the name of the affected person or suspected person mentioning his address and kind of disease and such shall be made by those in charge of such other than doctors. Doctors shall inform health authorities by a secret way of such on pertinent information from of the communicable diseases set by the Ministry of health.

20- Corporation: means institute or place or factory or laboratory or company or other places wherein a number of persons and workers or employees exceeding five are working.

21- Pilgrim: means every person who comes to holy places in pilgrimage season with in tend to perform pilgrimage, and the visitor is the one who comes to such places by reason of visit only.

22- Person Who looks on pilgrims and visitor affairs:

means circumambulator (motawef), guide, sheeftaim (sheikh), proxy, provider of Zamzam water butter, attendant, laborer and every person who serves pilgrims & visitors in any kind of service.

23- Separation of students, workers, and employees '' means prohibition of them to attend their schools or corporations during the quarantine period of the communicable disease.

24- Incubation period: means the period between the time of infection and the time of appearance of symptoms of disease.

Communicable Diseases to be Reported

Article (3):

Communicable diseases intended to be informed of in this law are:

1- Cholera.

2- Plague.

- 3- Small pox.
- 4- Yellow fever.
- 5- Fever Typhus.
- 6- Relapsing Fever.
- 7- Diphthiria.
- 8- Measles.
- 9- Whooping cough.
- 10- Mumps.
- 11- Scarlet Fever.
- 12- Para T.A.B & Typhoid.
- 13- Tetanus.
- 14- Pnerperal Fever.
- 15- Anthrax charbon.
- 16- Erysipelas.
- 17- Fever Cerebro spinal.
- 18- Lethargica Encephalitis.
- 19- Pox chicken.
- 20- Leprosy.

Article (4):

The Minister of Health may add to the above mentioned diseases one of the following diseases if necessary by decision from such to be published in the Gazette .either in the whole kingdom or part of its areas or cities in accordance with what stated in the ministerial decision:-

- 1- Puinonaar.
- 2- Amoebic Dysentry.
- 3- Bacillary Dysentry.
- 4- Influenza.

5- Malaria.

6- Trachoma.

7- Venezeal Disease.

8- All diseases not mentioned in this law and which may transmitted from a person or animal or place or contminated stuff to other persons.

Communicable Diseases where Isolation or Quarantine is compulsory

Article (5):

The Communicable Diseases wher isolation or quarantine is compulsory are the six following quarantine diseases:

Plague, Cholera, Yellow fever, Small pox, Fever Typhus and Relapsing fever.

Information of Communicable Disease by persons other than doctors

Article (6):

a) Persons hereinafter mentioned shall secretly inform health authoronities if they were sure or suspect the affection or death by one of the Communicable Diseases mentioned in Article (3) of this law in case of the appsence of a doctor.

1- Persons other than related to medical profession doctors specifcly mentioned the dentist and the legal pharmacisttrainee, microbist,chemist, midwife, nurse, medical officer, technical medical assistant and others who have direct relation with the medical profession.

2- The elder person in the family of the affected person or the deceased or any mature relative residing with such in one premissis.

3- Any mature person resides with affected person or deceased.

4- The person in charge of hotel or house or flat or single rooms of tenancy or tent or camp or place or corporation or a farm for perpring milk and its products or a farm for animals breeding or other places & premissis, and corporations if afection or death took place therein.

5- The patient himself if he knows about his diseese and is capable of to informing about it.

6- The director of school or institute or teachers if afection or death happens between pupils therein.

7- Administrative authority or municipal or mayer or sheikh of quarter or the officer incharge of police staiton or mayor or chief of familly or tribe in the rural plaece when afection or death occurs in the place under their supervision.

8- Pilgrims guide circumambulator, sheikh, or (proxy), or guide, or whoever serve pilgrims and visitors or serving in their houses if the affection or death took place between those whom they look after or under control and supervision.

9- Director of private hospital or private dispensary (if such is not a doctor), and the persons responsible of private nursing house, director of prison, hospice bathroom or garage or other places when affection or death occurs among the persons whom he cares for their affairs.

10- Person responsible for driving land air and sea means of transportation and travelling the one acting on his behalf if the affection or death took place during transportation among those using these means or working with him .

11- Those who undertake the wash,prepare and shrouding the deceaseds if they know the occurrence of death is by reason of Communicable Diseases.

12- Any other person acquainted knows the occurrence of infection death as a result of one Communicable Diseases or suspected of being Communicable.

b) Those who are charged to inform authorities mentioned above shall quickly isolate the infected or suspected or dead person of Communicable Diseases and take all measures in a private place – and prevent others to associate and mingle with him till medical tests & analysis are completed and the health authority decide about him.

c) Information shall be submitted forwarded immediately in a secret way to the nearest health authority or nearest administrative authority or municipal authority or by any means of communication during a period or term not exceeding (24) hours from taking cognizance of the infection, and these last authorities shall inform the health authority of such.

d) The health authority once informed by the accident shall do as article (14) of this law prescribes.

Information about Communicable Diseases by doctors

Article (7):

Every doctor shall immediately inform the health authority in a secret way of any patient or deceased knew that he is infected or was infected by any one of the Communicable Diseases mentioned in Article (3) of this law or suspected or carrying the microbes thereof during a period not exceeding (24) hours. Information shall be recorded in special form set by the Ministry of Health distributed free to doctors when demanded, information can be either personally or by free registered mail or by any other guaranteed means but in case the informer or doctor was sure of occurrence of infection or death of one of the six diseases quarantine he shall secretly inform of such and such shall be coupled with information to be registered on the pertinent information from.

Article (8):

The communicable disease shall be clearly stated in the information from which shall be made in two versions inclusive of the detailed information and date herein under and are of which shall be sent to the health Authority and the other to be kept with the doctor in the origin information book:

- 1- No of information Form.
- 2- Patient's name, his father's name and surname and name of reputation.
- 3- Place and kind of work, and whether patient work in services of foods and beverages.
- 4- His age in figures and words.
- 5- Sex (male or female).
- 6- Date and port of arrival if he comes from abroad for work or pilgrimage or visit coupled the name and kind of the means of transportation and place where he comes from his, passport number and nationality and the name of his circumambulator Motawif or guide.
- 7- His address of residence, his current premises and permanent premises in details The name of the town, village and area, house number avenue, or street name, name of clan, tribe, camp (incampment) or house and name of nearest town or village.
- 8- Places where he moves about since the beginning of his disease and the addresses thereto
- 9- The name of Communicable Disease he infected with or be suspected.
- 10- Date and course infection.
- 11- The probable or likely source of infection.
- 12- Method of diagnosis, (clinical or laboratory).
- 13- Attendants and contacts of the patient, their numbers, names, addresses of residence in particulars.
- 14- Date of the last successful vaccine of patient against disease if such disease has vaccine.
- 15- Whether such attendants and contacts have vaccinated against disease or not.
- 16- Date, place of registering the information, and the signature and address of informing doctor.

Non appearance of patient or suspect of Communicable Disease in public places

Article (9):

Whoever knows that he is infected by Communicable Disease or suspected to be Communicable must not appear in any public place and shall not move from one place to another, and the same shall not permit any other to do so, and also the person in charge of him shall not do the same or let him do it, or give a contaminated mattress, clothes or other thing to the others.

Information of infection with communicable disease been diagnosed after death

Article (10):

If the pathologists or those specialists in or in forensic medicine the investigation committee or others decide after examining the corpse of the deceased or after inquiry into cause of death that this deceased was infected with communicable disease they shall inform the nearest health authority as if diagnosis was running before death.

Duties of employees commissioned with birth and death registration and the person licensed to bury deceaseds in case they know death by reason of Communicable Disease

Article (11):

When employees commissioned with registration of birth and death certificates, licensees to bury deceaseds or those on their behalf or similar employees or non employees know by virtue of their job or mission that death happened by reason of Communicable Disease inform they shall the nearest health authority of such mentioning name and address of the doctor who appeared at time of death and signed death certificate and the authority to which such information is submitted shall immediately verify the case in order to take all legal proceedings against this doctor procedure if appears that he knows of infection during life time of deceased and does not inform the health authorities.

Information about communicable diseases which transmitted from animals to human being and vice versa

Article (12):

Whoever knows or suspects that any animal belongs to him or under his control or responsibility or belongs to other persons is infected or suspected to be infected with any one of the communicable diseases which transmitted to human being hereinafter mentioned shall immediately inform the health authority or veterinarian authority and the authority informed of such shall carry investigations either itself or by of veterinarian expert doctors and if the animal appears to be affected or suspected of communicable disease transmitted to human being constituting a danger, dangerous the authority shall immediately the animal to prevent spread of disease from animal to human being and those diseases are:

Charbon- Anthrax, Fever Malta, Glanders, Afthous Fever, Tetanus, Haemorrhagic jaundice, Psittacosis, Rabies, Tubercloses and Bate Bite Fever and other communicable diseases which transmitted from animal to human being & vice versa.

Information when spread of many similar infections of diarrhoea or intoxication or disease of unknown Fever

Article (13):

If suddenly spread in a twon or villege or other place many simillar infections of extrardinary diarrhoea or intoxication as a result of infection with dastrites reason of taking food or drink suspected to be intoxicated poisoned or noxious or by reason of Infantile Cholera or by unknown reason wherein diarrhoea was the appearent disease, or insace of spread of another disease of fever which is difficult to dingrose, the health authorities shall quickly move to the place of infection and take all necessary procederes andinquiries neccsitated by the instructions.

Duty of health authority when informed of occurrence of infection by communicable disease or suspected to be communicable

Article (14):

The health authority informed about occurance the of infecation by communicable or suspected to be communicable shall immediatelly undertake the following steps either by itslf or through commissioning of its experts:

- 1- Go immiediately to the effected place and inspected it.
- 2- Inquire about infection and make sure of source of infection and inspect contact and afection not informed about.
- 3- Inform the higher reference the result and in case of occurance of afection by one of the six quarantine diseases to take quick and harsh precautions to totally isolate patients and adoption of there apeuti and all procedural protective heathy procedure to the prevent spread of the disease.
- 4- Collection and delivery of samply of the infected person to the labarotaty to make sure of dignosing of disease and soure of infection with explanations of seen disease symptoms and which assist the inspector of germms to his neccary needed lab analyses.
- 5- The person responsible in the place wher affection appears should be learned the means of protective health and supplied with health instructions to prevent spread of disease then to be trained and know the use of medicine and necessary disiafection and due care of affected person and other health precautions which coften disese and prevent its spread.

Demand by doctors to analysis of specises of disease from official labarotaries in occurance of afection by commnicable or suspected to be commnicable disease

Article (15):

Any official licenced doctor may examine any person he suspects to be affected by one of the communicable diseases hereinafter mentioned and may send any specimen which technically inspect disease to microbe laboratories of health authorities to inspect and make sure of disease freely provide that with the specimen there shall be a statement of particulars including the patient's name, sex, age, profession, address of residence, medical history, the first appearance of symptoms, name of disease suspected, kind of laboratory inspection demanded and other informations which assist in lab – inspecting then the name of the doctor and his address and signature, the communicable diseases meant here are cholera, plague, Fever Typhus, yellow Fever, F. Relapsing, Diphtheria, Fever Cerebro Spinal, Arthrax charbon, para, T.A.B.

Mischief of foods contaminated by communicable diseases and prohibition of its sale without sterilization**Article (16):**

The health authority may mischief or order mischief of any food or drink it thinks to be contaminated with some communicable disease hereinafter mentioned by any means it thinks fit, when affection by one communicable disease occurs in any place of sale or manufactories or farms or places of preparation of milk or its products, milk, cream, cheese and other products which consume normally or used fresh, and meant diseases are:

Diphtheria, scarlet Fever, Bacillary Dys, Amoebic Dys, para T.A.B, & Typhoid and Athchens Fever also the health authority may when affection occurs by one of the above mentioned diseases in one of the factories or farms or places of preparation of milk or its products prohibits the sale of this products or its distribution or delivery to customers unless it is pasteurized then to be canned, disinfected and closed and on it written the date of manufactory and sealed with the manufactory seal and persons who control these places should not sell or distribute or deliver to customers its products unless the above mentioned procedures are taken.

Disinfection, mischief and demolishing when some communicable diseases appear**Article (17):**

Health authority has the right to disinfect instantly and at any time wishes all houses, places, premises, tents camps and other places then the means of transportation by land, air or sea when affection appears by one of the diseases mentioned in Article (5) or suspected and disinfection includes all things and necessaries belongs to affected person and places affected by him or his things, also the health authority has the right to demand mischief of these things or animals which appears to be a source of disease or microbe carrier, and this the places premises of permanent danger to health and difficult to be disinfected or fumigated in this cases the minister of health may take instant order specifying things and animals to be mischieved and places to be demolished and this order should be displayed before his excellency the prime minister for approval, the Minister of Health inform with copies of the confirmed order any

interested party and administrative authority or municipal or local authority in which the thing or animal wanted to be mischieved found or premises ordered to be demolished, and these authorities must begin in estimating the value of things and buildings mentioned in the said order by knowledge of commission of experts and the interested parties should have representatives, the constitution of the commission shall not take more than 48 hours from the time of information about the order to the said authorities, and the report of inspection of things and premises ordered to be mischief or demolished should not be late 24 hours from the first session of the commission of experts, and after the said report of inspection and specifying of value immediately the health authorities may demolish and mischief according to order of the Minister of health mentioned above, all mentioned above shall be recorded and sent to the Ministry, also the authority has the right to mischief these things or any animal appears to be source or host or carrier of microbe, and if it is necessary say to demolish places which its existence is permanently dangerous for health and it is difficult to be disinfected or fumigated the Minister of health make a quick order upon his responsibility specifying the places should be demolished and then the interested parties in these things or animals or places which mischieved or demolished by the Ministry may claim compensation from the party specified by the prime Minister after estimation of value by administrative or municipal authorities with co-operation of experts in these matters.

Quarantine of affected person and those who nurse him and their quarantine

Article (18):

The health authority has the right to send or order transmission of any affected person by any communicable disease mentioned in article (5) of this Law to one of the corporations for isolation, also has the right to quarantine the affected person and those who nurse and serve in his place and prohibit any other person from entering that place except those who are permitted by health authority till absence of infection and the Minister of Health may add any communicable disease if necessary by an order

Prohibition of washing, ironing, selling of things belong to affected person by communicable disease

Article (19):

It is totally prohibited to send clothes or dresses or necessities used by affected person by communicable disease to public washing machines or ironing place to be ironed or be repaired (like mattresses) before disinfection, and if washed or repaired before disinfection the Health authority must demand from the administrative or municipal or local authority to close the place washing or ironing or repairing of mattresses until disinfected by that authority, and till the relatives of patient are given a certificate of completion of disinfection and also should prohibit the sale of mattress dress and mattresses and clothes and dresses or any thing of old things locally made or imported from outside unless disinfected and carry an official certificate of disinfection approved by the government from which it is imported and the authority should accept such demand to close such place when informed.

Supervision and restriction of movement of microb carrier

Article (20):

The health authority has the right to take precautions necessary for supervision and restriction of movement of persons who proved to be microb carriers of one of communicable diseases and they may cause spread of infection even if there is no appearance of symptoms.

Prohibition of patient or microbe carrier to work in foods and drink

Article (21):

The health authority has the right to prohibit every person suffering from one of the following communicable diseases or carries its microbes to deal or work in preparation of food stuff or drinks or its sale or its handling for eat in any situation or safe it and that includes worker of coffee houses restaurants, hotels, bothrooms labour places, houses of pilgrims and visitors in any other place like the same, also the employer should not let the patient or microbe carrier employee to work or he himself during his illness. The communicable diseases meant here are the following: Cholera, amoebic dys, Bacillary dys, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Para T.A.B, Typhoid, infant paralysis Puinonaar T.B, Leprosy and other diseases which the Minister of Health may add with a ministerial order.

Prohibition of patient and his luggage to use public means of transport

Article (22):

The patient should be prohibited to be carried from place to another or his contaminated things and necessities by any public means of transport by air or land or sea unless he was given an official license from the health authorities within the conditions which he decided by these authorities.

Prohibition of crowd when communicable disease occur

Article (23):

The health authority has the right to prohibit the crowd of the people and their entrance in houses or other places where a patient or deceased of communicable disease is found, and also has the right to prohibit meetings or entrance of houses or any other place when death of a patient occurred or when was carrying to hospital before finishing disinfection, but if the health authority thinks it is fit to isolate the patient in a private place of his house or of any other place, it may permit people to enter and meet in other place than the place of the patient or deceased is found, provide it must be separated total separation of the other part.

Conditions to transmit a corpse of deceased by communicable disease

Article (24):

No corpus of any deceased person by one of communicable diseases mentioned in article (5) shall be transmitted or accept his transmission by any public means of transport by land or air or sea unless this corpus is disinfected by vein and internal injection with a disinfected material accepted by the health authorities and by accepted by this authority, and when carry corpus under this conditions the health authority give a certificate to that purpose to the relatives of deceased to handle it to the authorities of the place or town to which the corpus is carried.

Entrance of houses and other places to inquire about communicable disease

Article (25):

The health authority has the right to enter any house or place or any means of transport by air or land or sea or other places or premises if it suspects the existence of any communicable disease or suspected communicable disease to inquire about it and that must be between sunrise and sunset time in the presence of land lord (owner of the house) or mayor of place or village or the person responsible of the means of transport, except in case of suspecting the six quarantine diseases the authority may enter and inspect at any time during day or night if there is resistance in the two situations the health authority may require in writing to the local administrative authority the assistance of security forces to let entrance into house or place or means of transport to do the necessary search and any such authority whose assistance is so required shall be bound to render such assistance immediately and use necessary force for that purpose.

The right of the Minister of health to make Orders to prevent expansion of communicable disease

Article (26):

The minister of health has the right - if it appears that the whole land of the kingdom or part of it is dangerously exposed to any disease of the quarantine diseases – to take decisions in the following matters which will be valid from the date of its publication in the gazette:

Firstly, Restriction or prohibition of industrial works, which may cause expansion of communicable disease and restricts or prohibits consuming of products or food stuffs which may be contaminated then stoppage of some commercial commodities export or import which connected with expansion of disease for the reason above mentioned.

Secondly, Order necessary restrictions upon persons movement and upon private means of transport and things whether by air or land or sea and getting in or out of the kingdom should be through specified centers or harbors or air ports, with applying of orders of health restrictions.

Thirdly, Taking precautions to inspect coming & going passengers and quarantine them the necessary period in private places till they are cured.

Fourthly, Order health restrictions necessary on sale of thing and used before

necessities like clothes & ales which connected with transmittance of disease and its expansion.

Fifthly, Take necessary precautions to prevent crowd ness and meeting in commercial ordinary, weekly and seasonal markets and in schools, industrials areas, exhibitions, amusing places, means of travel and transport, guesthouse pilgrims and visitors premises and their houses and other places and means which people crowd in and contact each other.

Sixthly, Order compulsory vaccination for precaution against any disease of the communicable diseases for all persons resident in the whole Kingdom or in an area or a city or place of it with persons getting in or out of it except patients whose health situation is dangerous by virtue of confirmed medical report and also except infants and persons proof beyond reasonable doubt that they have been vaccinated during specified period for every disease with the vaccine protective of it.

Seventhly, Order of free temporary bathrooms for poor people for washing, bathing and cleaning in compulsory way at cities and villages.

Eighthly, Invitation of every one needed of the medical professions who are private practitioners of profession in the kingdom to participate compulsory in the works of resistance of communicable diseases under supervision of Ministry of Health and in consideration shall have reasonable compensation.

Ninthly, Order any restrictions or means of protection e.g. possession and confiscation of medicines and private local hospitals and necessities, means of transport, persons and buildings and order persons to work in consideration of financial compensation estimated by the Ministry of Health & Finance according to the opinion of commission of experts & interested parties and paid by the Minister of Health from the budget deposit to fight diseases.

Tenthly, Require the assistance of forces of general security or Army as needed to execute orders of authority and any such person whose assistance is so required shall be bound to render such assistance immediately.

Eleventh, to quarantine, house, district, town, area or areas of disease or disease may transfer to it and prohibit getting in and out of persons or things and means of transport or part of it strictly or restricted by conditions and that during a period specified by the orders of the minister of health in accordance with this subject.

Order of owners of houses, places and means of transport to take health precautions

Article (27):

The health authority has the right to require from the owners of houses and public places or corporations or means of transport to take the health precautions indicated to prevent or stop expansion of diseases and every such person shall obey such

requisition for a term not exceeding 24 hours provide that they are supplied with means and necessary stuffs for disaffection and else from the health authority.

A board should be in the place of affection by communicable disease as a warning

Article (28):

The health authority has the right to put aboard on the door of the place or premises where the affection of communicable dis. Is found and write on it what makes other feel of the existence of disease and warning them not to be near or enter and prohibit destruction of this board or its counterfeiting for the purpose of cheating or misleading or moving it to another place, and in case of destruction or counterfeiting or transmission of board the occupiers of the place or land lord or who on control of it should inform the health authority immediately if not they will be personally liable for any disobedience.

Duties of gravers of deceased of Communicable diseases

Article (29):

All gravers who prepare deceased by one of communicable diseases mentioned in article (5) to be buried should follow all health precautions renders by health authority either by vaccination or by disaffection of their clothes or sterilization or by any other precaution when they look after deceased by one of these diseases specially by Cholera or plague or small pox or fever Typhus also they must follow health precautions in accordance to tools necessities and means used for this purpose like coffin and dresses as disaffection and sterilization if it is capable of being contaminated with communicable diseases.

Burial of decease by communicable Diseases in graves specified by health authority

Article (30):

The health authority the right to burry decades by one of communicable Diseases Mentioned in article (5) in the cemetery of the governmental health quarantine or in other grave yard specified for this purpose, also it has the right to prohibit transmission of deceased to be buried in another place.

Period of isolation of patients and period of quarantine of contacts

Article (31):

The health authority has the right when has knowledge of existence of any affection by one of the communicable Disease hereinafter mentioned in articles attached to this law should immediately and as to necessary isolate patient in a room or premises or any other place in which the conditions necessary for isolation are found. Also he has the right to quarantine the contacts of patient for the period specified for each disease in the two cases or during the period specified by health authority, and if that is impossible to be done in premises and ordinary places, the health authority may

transmit patient to proper hospital or isolated place and transmit contacts to reasonable health quarantine.

Separation of student from his school worker from his corporation or isolation of contacts of two parties from others

Article (32):

The director of school must separate the student from his school and the director of corporation must separate the workers and employee from his corporation when affected by one comm. Diseases mentioned in the articles attached to this law during time of separation mentioned with every disease or during the period specified by the health authority, also the director of school must quarantine or isolate students who contacts the patient either by preventing them to come to the school or by any other way which prevent them to contact with the others, also the director of school must quarantine or isolate worker and employees who contact patient of communicable Disease by preventing them to come to corporation or by any other way which prevent them to contact with others during the period of quarantine or isolation mentioned for each disease or during the period specified by the health authority.

Close part or the whole of school or corporation When there is affection by some communicable diseases

Article (33):

If in one class room in the school or in one place in a corporation occurs more than one affection by one of the following communicable diseases, small pox, fever Typhus relapsing fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, fever cerebrospinal, yellow fever, the class room or place should be closed for the incubation period and disaffection and fumigation should be done at once, and if affections occurs in more than one class room in the school or more than one place in a corporation and the number of affections exceeds five then the whole school should be closed and also the corporation which begins from the date of last affection and in this case the health authority requires from the administrative authority or educational authority to close the school or any corporation appears the mentioned disease in it and the two authorities shall obey such requisition once been informed.

Conditions of return of student to his school and the worker and the employee and these similar to their corporations

Article (34):

The director of the school or corporation must not accept any patient separated according to article (33) unless he presents a medical report given and approved (confirmed) by the health authority, certifying that all conditions specified for returning student to his school and worker or employee to his corporation are satisfied or (fulfilled).

Inquiry about the reason of absence of student of his school and worker and employee from corporation when communicable disease is spread

Article (35)

If student was absent of his school and worker and employee of his corporation for a period exceeded three days successively when disease spread the director of the school or corporation may inquire into his absence from any one either guardian, relative or these who know about him if the reason of absence is disease then this needs a medical report include the kind of disease the student or worker or employee affected with.

Transfer of student, worker or employee and suspected for medical inspection

Report of kind of disease in case of expansion of disease

Article (36):

If the director of suspects that a student is affected by a disease or the director of a corporation suspects that a worker or employee is affected, the two directors may transfer the suspected person for medical inspection and be given a report stating his situation and if it appears that he is affected by communicable disease the two directors must inform the health authority and take necessary proceedings.

Application of health precautions in school and corporation when affection by Cholera or Plague occurred

Article (37):

When affection by Cholera or Plague occurs the school and other corporations must apply the general precautions ordered by health authority.

The Ministry of Health given discretion to issue orders to execute some of this Law

Article (38):

To execute the purposes of this law the minister of health has the right to issue orders to execute and state the following matters:-

- 1- Specification of ways of disaffection and fumigation and other means and time of application and stuffs used and when application is compulsory.
- 2- Stating of financial fees of disaffection and fumigation and persons and places which may be exempted from paying this fees.

Punishments

Article (39):

every disobey of this law or any order issued by the Ministry of Health and when obstructing public servant e.g. the health and administrative authorities and forces of general security and army in discharge of public function by virtue of this Law, the disobeyer shall be punished with a fine not less than (SR50) and not exceeding

(SR500) or with imprisonment for a term not less than one week and not exceeding 3 months or with both, if dangerous results of this disobedience occurred the punishment may be increased as to fine up to (SR 1,000) and as to imprisonment up to six months or with both.

The authority which regulates the records of disobedience of this Law

Article (40):

The health authority what so ever it is it regulates the records of disobedience of this Law.

Authority Specialized in applying criminal Law

Article (41):

The Council of Ministers may specify the authority specialized in applying the criminal law which mentioned in this law in accordance with the proposal of the authority which commence the trail and the execution of punishments by his orders.

Order to execute the Law

Article (42):

The Ministers may execute the articles of this Law every one according to his jurisdiction.

Article (43):

This law is valid from the date of its confirmation and publication in the Gazette.

Article (44):

This Law repeals all previous Laws concerning communicable diseases and its supplementary issued before No 814 issued on 4/6/1353H.