



STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

S.I. No. 209 of 2026



INFECTIOUS DISEASES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2026

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I, JENNIFER CARROLL MACNEILL, Minister for Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by sections 29 and 31 of the Health Act 1947 (No. 28 of 1947), hereby make the following regulations:

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Regulations 2026.

2. In these Regulations—

“Principal Regulations” means Infectious Diseases Regulations 1981 (S.I. No. 390 of 1981);

“2024 Regulations” means Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (S.I. No. 119 of 2024);

“2024 No. 2 Regulations” means Infectious Diseases (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2024 (S.I. No. 528 of 2024).

3. The Principal Regulations are amended by substituting for Article 8 (inserted by Regulation 3 of the 2024 Regulations) the following:

“8. All the infectious diseases listed in the Schedule, except acute anterior poliomyelitis, cholera, diphtheria, hantavirus disease, influenza where it is influenza of a new or re-emergent subtype, mpox, paratyphoid, plague, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid, typhus and viral haemorrhagic fevers (Lassa, Marburg, Ebola, Crimean-Congo) shall be excluded from the application of section 38 of the Health Act 1947.”.

4. Article 14(1) (as amended by Regulation 3 of the 2024 No. 2 Regulations) of the Principal Regulations is amended by substituting for paragraph (b) the following:

“(b) further in the case of acute anterior poliomyelitis, anthrax, botulism, cholera, Covid-19 where it is Covid-19 of a new or re-emergent variant, diphtheria, haemophilus influenzae disease, hantavirus disease, influenza where it is influenza of a new or re-emergent subtype, legionellosis, measles, meningococcal disease, mpox, paratyphoid, plague, rabies, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), smallpox, tularemia, typhoid, typhus, verotoxigenic escherichia coli infection, viral haemorrhagic fevers (Lassa, Marburg, Ebola, Crimean-Congo), or yellow fever or where he or she is of the opinion that there is a serious outbreak of infectious disease in a locality, give immediate preliminary notification thereof to a medical officer of health.”.

5. Article 15(2) (as amended by Regulation 4 of the 2024 No. 2 Regulations) of the Principal Regulations is amended by substituting for paragraph (a) the following:

“(2) (a) Where a medical practitioner who is a medical officer of an infectious disease hospital or infectious disease unit is required under sub-article (1) to notify a case of acute anterior poliomyelitis, anthrax, botulism, cholera, Covid-19 where it is Covid-19 of a new or re-emergent variant, diphtheria, haemophilus influenzae disease, hantavirus disease, influenza where it is influenza of a new or re-emergent subtype, legionellosis, measles, meningococcal disease, mpox, paratyphoid, plague, rabies, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), smallpox, tularemia, typhoid, typhus, verotoxigenic escherichia coli infection, viral haemorrhagic fevers (Lassa, Marburg, Ebola, Crimean-Congo) or yellow fever, or where he or she is of the opinion that there is a serious outbreak of infectious disease in a locality he or she shall give immediate preliminary notification thereof to a medical officer of health.”.

6. The Principal Regulations are amended by substituting for the Schedule (inserted by Regulation 5 of the 2024 No. 2 Regulations) the following:

“Schedule

Diseases specified to be infectious diseases and their respective causative pathogens

Disease	Causative Pathogen
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	Polio virus
Ano-genital warts	Human papilloma virus
Anthrax	Bacillus anthracis
Bacillus cereus food-borne infection/intoxication	Bacillus cereus
Bacterial meningitis (not otherwise specified)	
Botulism	Clostridium botulinum
Brucellosis	Brucella species

Campylobacter infection	Campylobacter species
Carbapenemase producing enterobacteriaceae, infection or colonisation	Enterobacteriaceae
Chancroid	Haemophilus ducreyi
Chickenpox - hospitalised cases	Varicella-zoster virus
Chikungunya disease	Chikungunya virus
Chlamydia trachomatis infection (genital)	Chlamydia trachomatis
Cholera	Vibrio cholerae
Clostridium difficile infection	Clostridium difficile
Clostridium perfringens (type A) food-borne disease	Clostridium perfringens
Covid-19	SARS-CoV-2
Creutzfeldt Jakob disease	
variant Creutzfeldt Jakob disease	
Cryptosporidiosis	Cryptosporidium parvum, hominis
Cytomegalovirus infection (congenital)	Cytomegalovirus
Dengue Fever	Dengue Virus
Diphtheria	Corynebacterium diphtheriae or ulcerans (toxin producing)
Echinococcosis	Echinococcus species
Enterococcal bacteraemia	Enterococcus species (blood)
Escherichia coli infection (invasive)	Escherichia coli (blood, CSF)
Giardiasis	Giardia lamblia
Gonorrhoea	Neisseria gonorrhoeae

Granuloma inguinale	Klebsiella granulomatis
Haemophilus influenzae disease (invasive)	Haemophilus influenzae (blood, CSF or other normally sterile site)
Hantavirus disease	Hantavirus
Hepatitis A (acute) infection	Hepatitis A virus
Hepatitis B (acute and chronic) infection	Hepatitis B virus
Hepatitis C infection	Hepatitis C virus
Hepatitis E Infection	Hepatitis E virus
Herpes simplex (genital)	Herpes simplex virus
Herpes simplex (neonatal)	Herpes simplex virus
Human immunodeficiency virus infection	Human immunodeficiency virus
Human papilloma virus (HPV) infection (residual unlinked clinical specimens)	Human Papillomavirus (high risk genotypes)
Influenza	Influenza A and B virus
Klebsiella pneumoniae infection (invasive)	Klebsiella pneumoniae (blood or CSF)
Legionellosis	Legionella species
Leprosy	Mycobacterium leprae
Leptospirosis	Leptospira species
Listeriosis	Listeria monocytogenes
Lyme disease (neuroborreliosis)	Borrelia burgdorferi
Lymphogranuloma venereum	Chlamydia trachomatis
Malaria	Plasmodium falciparum, vivax, knowlesi, ovale, malariae
mcr-positive Enterobacteriaceae	Enterobacteriaceae
infection or colonisation	
Measles	Measles virus

Meningococcal disease	<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>
Mpox	Monkeypox virus of the Orthopoxvirus genus
Mumps	Mumps virus
Non-specific urethritis	
Novel or Rare Antimicrobial-resistant Organism (NRAO)	
Noroviral infection	Norovirus
Paratyphoid	<i>Salmonella Paratyphi</i>
Pertussis	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>
Plague	<i>Yersinia pestis</i>
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> infection (invasive)	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (blood or CSF)
Q Fever	<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>
Rabies	Rabies virus
Respiratory syncytial virus infection	Respiratory syncytial virus
Rotavirus infection	Rotavirus
Rubella	Rubella virus
Salmonellosis	<i>Salmonella</i> spp other than <i>S. Typhi</i> and <i>S. Paratyphi</i>
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	SARS-associated coronavirus
Shigellosis	<i>Shigella</i> species
Smallpox	Variola virus
Staphylococcal food poisoning	Enterotoxigenic <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> bacteraemia	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (blood)
<i>Streptococcus</i> group A infection (invasive)	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> (blood, CSF or other normally sterile site)

Streptococcus group B infection (invasive)	Streptococcus agalactiae (blood, CSF, or other normally sterile site)
Streptococcus pneumoniae infection (invasive)	Streptococcus pneumoniae (blood, CSF or other normally sterile site)
Syphilis	Treponema pallidum
Tetanus	Clostridium tetani
Toxoplasmosis	Toxoplasma gondii
Trichinosis	Trichinella species
Trichomoniasis	Trichomonas vaginalis
Tuberculosis	Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex
Tularemia	Francisella tularensis
Typhoid	Salmonella Typhi
Typhus	Rickettsia prowazekii
Verotoxigenic Escherichia coli infection	Verotoxin producing Escherichia coli
Viral encephalitis	
Viral haemorrhagic fevers	
Viral meningitis	
West Nile fever	West Nile virus
Yellow fever	Yellow fever virus
Yersiniosis	Yersinia enterocolitica, Yersinia pseudotuberculosis
Zika virus infection	Zika virus".



GIVEN under my Official Seal,
14 May, 2026.

JENNIFER CARROLL MACNEILL,
Minister for Health.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulation and does not purport to be a legal interpretation)

These Regulations amend the Schedule to the Infectious Diseases Regulations 1981 (S.I. No. 390 of 1981) to include hantavirus disease amongst the list of diseases designated as an “infectious disease” for the purposes of the Health Act 1947. All diseases that are so designated are required to be notified by a medical practitioner who becomes aware or suspects an instance of such disease to a medical officer of health, and are subsequently relayed to the HSE’s Health Protection Surveillance Centre in accordance with those Regulations.

These Regulations also amend those Regulations to provide for the inclusion of Hantavirus disease amongst the list of infectious diseases that a person who is a probable source of infection with the disease may, as a necessary safeguard against the spread of the disease, be detained and isolated for, in accordance with the Health Act 1947. In addition, they provide for the preliminary notification (i.e. immediate notification by telephone) of Hantavirus.

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