

TABLE 1. Notifiable infectious diseases

| Type | Characteristics | Infectious Disease | Mandatory Exclusion Period |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| I | Infections whose occurrence is rare, but are highly virulent | Ebola hemorrhagic fever (Ebola virus disease) | Until completely cured |
| | | Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever | |
| | | Smallpox | |
| | | South American hemorrhagic fever | |
| | | Plague | |
| | | Marburg disease | |
| | | Lassa fever | |
| | | Poliomyelitis | |
| | | Diphtheria | |
| | | Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) | |
| | | Avian influenza | |
| | | Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) | |
| II | Outbreak-prone infections communicated through droplet or airborne transmission | Influenza (other than avian influenza) | Until 2 days after the fever has subsided and at least 5 days have elapsed from the onset of the illness |
| | | Pertussis (whooping cough) | Until the whooping cough has subsided or until 5 days of effective antimicrobial treatment has been completed |
| | | Measles | Until 3 days after the fever has subsided |
| | | Mumps | Until 5 days from the onset of the swelling of salivary glands (parotid, submandibular, and/or sublingual glands) and the overall condition of the infected person returns to normal |
| | | Rubella (German measles) | Until all rashes have subsided |
| | | Varicella (chickenpox) | Until all blisters have turned to scabs |
| | | Pharyngoconjunctival fever (Pool fever) | Until 2 days after the main symptoms have subsided |
| | | Tuberculosis | Until determined by a clinician that there is no risk of infection |
| | | Meningococcal meningitis | Until determined by a clinician that there is no risk of infection |
| III | Infections that are likely to spread and prevail if no measures are taken | Cholera | Until determined by a clinician that there is no risk of infection |
| | | Bacillary dysentery (shigellosis) | |
| | | Enterohemorrhagic escherichia coli infection (e.g., E. coli O157) | |
| | | Typhoid fever | |
| | | Paratyphoid fever | |
| | | Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis | |
| | | Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis | |
| | | Norovirus and other infectious gastroenteritis | |
| | | Hemolytic streptococcal infection | |
| | | Acute viral hepatitis | |
| Mycoplasma pneumonia | | | |
| Others | Infections that need to be under control in order to prevent the spread of the diseases in campus | Dengue fever, Zika virus Infection | No rule applied by School Health and Safety Act, but preferable to stay home until determined by a clinician that there is no risk of infection |

Note: Members of the Institute are expected to remain at home and rest for the mandated exclusion period. This period is not considered as an authorized absence from class or work.