

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)	
		Novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19)	
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.