

Long Title

Act epidemic 1950th

StF: BGBl No. 186/1950 (WV)

Change

Gazette No. 185/1961 (NR: GP IX RV 450 AB 462 p. 71 BR: p. 178)

Gazette No. 116/1967 (NR: GP XI RV 253 AB 389 p. 48 BR: p. 252)

Gazette No. 127/1968 (NR: GP XI RV 622 AB 809 p. 98 BR: p. 263)

Gazette No. 702/1974 (NR: GP XIII RV 1205 AB 1312 p. 119 BR: AB 1234 p. 335)

Gazette I No 191/1999 (BG) (1 BRBG) (NR: GP XX RV 1811 AB p. 179 BR: AB 6041p. 657)

Gazette I No. 98/2001 (NR: GP XXI RV 621 AB 704 p. 75 BR: 6398 AB 6424 p. 679)

Gazette I No. 65/2002 (NR: GP XXI RV 772 AB 885 p. 83 BR: 6488 AB 6496 S. 682nd)

Gazette I No 114/2006 (NR: GP XXII IA 822 / A AB 1545 p. 155 BR: AB 7603 S. 736th)

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BGBl I No. 76/2008 (NR: GP XXIII RV 503 AB 530 p. 59 BR: AB 7942 S. 756th)

- **Text**

I. KEY PIECE.

Identification of the disease.

Notifiable diseases.

§ 1 (1) shall be subject to notification obligation:

Suspicion, morbidity and deaths from cholera, yellow fever, viral hemorrhagic fever, infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E, G), dog tapeworm (Echinococcus granulosus) and fox tapeworm (Echinococcus multilocularis),
1st infection with the influenza virus A / H5N1 or another avian influenza virus, polio, bacterial and viral food poisoning, leprosy, Leptospira diseases, measles, anthrax, psittacosis, paratyphoid fever, plague, smallpox, rickettsiosis by R. prowazekii, glanders, infectious dysentery (amoebic dysentery), SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), tularemia, typhoid fever (enteric fever), and

Puerpalfieber rabies (hydrophobia), and rabies through bites or - suspect animals

Morbidity and mortality in Bang `s disease, diphtheria, virus-induced
2nd Meningoencephalitiden, invasive bacterial disease (meningitis and sepsis),
whooping cough, Legionnaires' disease, malaria, measles, scarlet fever, relapsing
fever, trachoma, trichinosis and tuberculosis caused by Mycobacterium bovis,

3rd Deaths of subacute spongiform encephalopathies.

(2) The Federal Minister for Health and Women may, if warranted, epidemiological reasons or because of international obligations is required to submit additional regulation by the duty to report communicable diseases or enhance existing reporting requirements.

- Refund of the display.

§ 2 (1) Each disease, each case of death of a notifiable disease in the cases of § 1 1 1 PERS at any suspicion of such a disease, is the district administrative authority (health department), whose territory is staying the patient or disease suspected or death has occurred, indicate below the name, age and residence and, when practicable, under the name of the disease within 24 hours.

(2) Within the same period are persons who, without even being sick, drop out of the bacterial pathogens of food poisoning, the para-typhoid, dysentery or transmissible typhus, announce the district administrative authority (health department).

(3) The district authority (health department) has been due to launch and implement without delay the surveys prescribed in this Act and arrangements with the appropriate municipal authority to consent.

(Gazette No. 151/1947 , Article II, line 5 lit. b.)

- Persons committed to the display.

§ 3 (1) to refund the advertisement are required to:

The doctor had moved, in hospitals, lying-in and other humanitarian institutions
1st the head of the institution or by the specific requirements hiezu committed board
of a department;

1a. every laboratory that diagnoses the cause of a notifiable disease;

2nd had moved to the midwife;

- 3rd the professional carers who are concerned with the maintenance of the patient;
- 4th the household (head of an institution) or in its place with the management of the household (the head of the institution) person in charge;
- 5th the heads of public and private schools and kindergartens in relation to the management of their subordinate students, teachers and school staff;
- 6th the apartment owner or the authority appointed in his place with the custody of the person dwelling;
- 7th Guest and owner of licensed trades and their officially authorized representative regarding the harboring of them officials or persons in them;
- 8th the homeowner or the body responsible for handling the rules of the house person;
- 9th case of anthrax, psittacosis, glanders, Puerpalfieber and rabies (hydrophobia), and bites by rabies or - animals suspected, tularemia, Bang `s disease, trichinosis, leptospire diseases, tuberculosis, caused bovis Mycobacterium, and infection with the influenza virus A/H5N1 or another avian influenza virus and veterinarians, if they obtain in their professional capacity by the infection of a human being made of such knowledge or suspicion;
- 10th the coroner.

(2) The obligation to report under the designated Z. 2 to 8 people responsible only when one in the above list is not in Z. 1-7 previously mentioned requirement are available.

- Register of notifiable diseases

§ 4 (1) The Federal Minister for Health, Family and Youth has an electronic register in the form of an information network system (§ 4 Z 13 Data Protection Act 2000, Federal Law Gazette I No. 165/1999) regarding the ads according to § 1 para 1 and 2 and § 2 Section 2, and listings by § § 5 and 11 of the Tuberculosis Act, Federal Law Gazette No. 127/1968 , set up and operate. The Federal Minister for Health, Family and Youth is the client and operator of the register, other clients are left to the district administrative authorities, the data to the register. The Federal Minister for Health, Family and Youth meets all the client reporting requirement pursuant to § § 17f Data Protection Act 2000.

(2) The display register is used to fulfill the duties of the district administrative authorities to carry out surveys on the occurrence of notifiable diseases (§ 5 Epidemic Act 1950 and § 6 Tuberculosis Act) and to prevent the spread and control of notifiable diseases (§ § 6-26 Epidemic Act 1950 and § § 7 to 14, 21 and 33 Tuberculosis Act) and the fulfillment of the

tasks of the provincial governors as part of its coordination function in accordance with § 43 para 6 and 7

(3) The district administrative authorities are required, the data received from advertising in accordance with § 1 para 1 and 2 and § 2 para 2, the data collected through surveys on the occurrence of notifiable diseases, and the data related with measures taken are to process the register. The district authorities are also obliged to the data received from advertising under § 5 and 11 Tuberculosis Act, the data collected through surveys on the incidence of tuberculosis, and the data that are associated with measures taken to handle the register .

(4) In the register the following data types are processed:

1st Data for identification of patients, a disease suspected, bitten, or retirement of deceased (name, gender, year of birth, social security number and area-specific personal identifiers (§ 9 E-GovG, Federal Law Gazette I No. 10/2004)),

2nd possibly death data (date, cause of death, autopsy status);

3rd relevant to the notifiable disease, clinical data (history and disease progression) and laboratory data,

4th Data on the environment of the patients, a disease of suspects bitten, deceased or retirement, unless they are related to a notifiable disease, and

5th Data on the precautionary measures taken.

(5) For the purposes stated in Sections 2 to 4, the use of name and sector-specific personal identifier GH is permitted. The direct reference to individuals is to be immediately deleted as soon as he for the purposes of surveys on the occurrence and the prevention and control of a notifiable disease is no longer necessary.

(6) Any use of the processed data in the register may only execute this Federal Act, in execution of the Tuberculosis Act or in execution of zoonoses Law Gazette I No 128/2005 place.

(7) The county authority may within its jurisdiction for purposes of surveys on the occurrence and the prevention and control of a notifiable disease under this Act and after the Tuberculosis Act, all data of a person in the register in connection with a certain suspicion, morbidity or death, are directly used in personal form. The governor may in the framework of its coordination function in accordance with § 43 para 6 and 7, all data of a person in the register which relate to a certain suspicion, morbidity or death, use directly in personal form. Provided by the Federal Minister for Health, Family and Youth in accordance with § 3 para 7 of the zoonoses legislation an expert to clarify federal transnational zoonoses outbreaks has been appointed, must provide any information from anyone in the register which can be linked with a zoonotic outbreak to use in direct personal form, where necessary for clarification of an outbreak.

(8) For the purposes of epidemiological surveillance and statistics may use the district administration, the Governor, the Federal Minister for Health, Family and Youth, the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety and reference centers for communicable diseases, the data in the register in indirect personal form.

(9) The Federal Minister for Health, Family and Youth must ensure that every access to the register only with proof of unique identity (§ 2 Z 2 E-GovG) and authenticity (§ 2 Z 5 E-GovG) is possible. He must ensure that appropriate to the current state of the art, appropriate steps must be taken to prevent the destruction, modification, or query the data of the register by unauthorized users or systems, and that all carried out using processes, such as particular entries, changes, queries and submissions are logged to the extent necessary.

(10) The confidentiality of the data transmission is through the state of the art encrypted transfer of those proceedings.

(11) The indirect personal reference is deleted as soon as he to perform the duties of the district administrative authorities in connection with the survey on the incidence and in connection with the prevention and control of a notifiable disease under this Act and under the Tuberculosis Act is no longer necessary.

(12) The District Governor, the Governor and the Federal Minister for Health, Family and Youth must assign the access permissions for each user individually and documented. The permission holders are informed of the provisions of § 15 Data Protection Act 2000. Authorized to be excluded from further exercising their access right when they need it to continue fulfilling the tasks assigned to them no more or they do not use the data to their intended purpose.

(13) The district administrative authorities and the Governor shall provide through organizational and technical arrangements that access to premises where there is a way to access the register, in principle, only staff of the authority is not possible. It is required that takes place in rooms with a possibility to access the register party traffic is to ensure at least that an inspection of the data of the register is not possible by outsiders.

(14) If the communications equipment, which allows access to the register, removed from the government sector, is to ensure that unauthorized access and use is excluded.

(15) The Federal Minister for Health, Family and Youth may by ordinance in accordance with the technical capabilities provide that their laboratories reporting obligation under § 1 in conjunction with § 3 para 1 no 1a have to comply electronically by entering the message in the register.

(16) The Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety as a National Reference Centre and Reference Laboratory for Tuberculosis has their reporting obligation under § 1 in conjunction with § 3 para 1 subpara 1 a (laboratory) comply electronically by entering the message in the register. Furthermore, the results of resistance testing and typing electronically entered in the register.

- Surveys on the occurrence of a disease.

§ 5 (1) of each indicator as well as on suspicion of occurrence of a notifiable disease, the competent authorities have available to them by the doctors immediately begin to determine the source of infection and disease surveys and investigations required. Sick, sickness and contagion suspects suspects are obliged to supply the competent authorities the necessary information and to undergo the necessary medical examinations and the taking of the test material. For purposes of identification of pathogens are to take hiebei possible technical examination stations to complete.

(2) Under what conditions and by which organs in these surveys, the opening of bodies and the investigation can be made from body parts, is determined by regulation.

- MAIN UNIT II.

Measures to prevent and combat

notifiable diseases.

Introduction of measures in the event

notifiable diseases.

§ 6 (1) are on each case of a notifiable disease and any suspected case of such disease, in addition to the § 5 as necessary investigations without delay to preventing the further spread of the disease necessary steps to comply with the following provisions for the duration of infection to . meet

(2) For the general knowledge of certain arrangements are in every community of the affected area to announce in the usual manner and location as required in the official announcements to certain newspapers. In the same way also the abolition of such arrangements shall be made public without delay.

- Discharge patients.

§ 7 (1) By regulation, those notifiable diseases are known to secrete when they occur, the affected thereof or suspected of being diseased persons. Hiebei the way are to be determined, in which the separation is carried out for each individual disease.

(2) Can be of suitable separation for the purposes of the arrangements made in the patient's home does not occur or will refrain from the segregation, the accommodation of the sick in a

hospital or other suitable space is carried out if the transfer can take place without endangering the patient .

(3) For the purpose of separation are, where necessary with regard to local conditions appear suitable areas and provide transport permitted recognized in time, or portable, with the necessary facilities and staffed hospitals set up Barack.

(4) Except in cases of discharge of a patient within the meaning of Section 2, the transfer from the apartment where he is, only with official permission and under the close supervision of the Authority to be arranged hiebei precautions.

(5) This approval shall be issued only if a threat of public consideration is to be feared and By this means the patient either to a specific institution to take such a patient should be brought or the placing under the circumstances necessarily advisable.

- Disinfection.

§ 8 (1) objects and spaces from which to accept is that they are afflicted with disease germs a notifiable disease (suspected infection) are subject to regulatory disinfection. Is a functional equivalent disinfection is not possible or in relation to the value of the object to be expensive, so the object can be destroyed.

(2) suspected infection of the disinfection or destruction of objects may not be withdrawn, and before these actions are not removed from the home.

(3) has made the implementation of the disinfectant to be reimbursed for the display of the case under § 3 person required in the prescribed manner under § 2 of the display.

(4) The disinfection is carried out as required under professional management.

(5) More detailed provisions on the introduction and implementation of the method of disinfection and destruction of objects shall be adopted by ordinance.

- Exclusion of individuals from educational institutions.

§ 9 (1) residents of towns or homes where a notifiable disease has occurred may, from visits to schools, kindergartens and similar institutions are excluded.

(2) the exclusion made by the management of the institution is to be informed.

(3) For the observance of this ban are both the excluded persons themselves, their legal representatives for minors, as well as the monitoring of the visit of the institution appointed organs of the same charge.

- Restriction of water use and other

Precautions.

§ 10 (1) In localities where a notifiable disease has occurred or that are threatened by such other places occurring disease, and in the vicinity of such localities may, in order to prevent the spread of the disease appears necessary, the use of public bathing, washing and latrines restricted or prohibited, and other appropriate precautions are available.

(2) Similarly, the occurrence of typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, dysentery, typhus, cholera, Asian, Egyptian ophthalmia anthrax or the use of springs, wells, water pipelines, streams, ponds and other waters are restricted or prohibited. (Gazette No. 449/1925 , Article III, Section 2)

(3) The prohibitions referred to in the preceding paragraph does not extend to the use of water to generate motive power to transport and industrial purposes, but to use the water for the production and distribution of food and animal feed.

- Restriction of food transport.

§ 11 The supply of food from retail outlets, houses, or if necessary, from individual local areas, have occurred in which scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery, typhus, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, plague or Egyptian ophthalmia may be prohibited or subject to certain precautions are taken.

(Gazette No. 449/1925 , Article III, Section 2)

- Closure of homes, prohibition of

Dead celebrations.

§ 12 (1) The incidence of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus, smallpox, cholera or plague Asian allowed prior to the disinfection of contaminated or suspected of meddling persons entering rooms not, funeral feasts and other celebrations of the dead in the same house are not organized.

(2) A regulation may provide that the same prohibition has access to even the appearance of other notifiable disease course.

- Measures in relation to dead bodies.

§ 13 (1) with the corpses of typhus, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, plague afflicted persons are to be transferred with all possible speed in a morgue.

(2) In case of scarlet fever, diphtheria, anthrax or glanders may also transferring the bodies of people afflicted with these diseases are arranged in a morgue.

(3) Is the transfer not take place in a morgue, the corpse is to keep them separate to the funeral in a way that people do not uncalled gain access to the corpse.

(4) The transfer or discharge is necessary on the body force.

(5) More detailed provisions on the Einsargung, transfer and burial of these bodies, as well as establishment of mortuaries be adopted by ordinance.

- Destruction of animals.

§ 14 Attitude to disregard the spread of communicable diseases, measures can be taken for destroying animal pests.

(Gazette No. 151/1947 , Article II, line 5 lit. e.)

- Measures against the confluence of larger

Crowds.

§ 15 The district administration has events that bring a confluence of larger crowds with it on his part, unless and until this is in the nature and extent of occurrence of a reportable disease to prevent its further spread is absolutely necessary.

- Special reporting requirements.

§ 16 For locations and areas for which there is a risk of the emergence or the introduction of a notifiable disease from other areas, may - without prejudice to any reporting requirements - special arrangements on the reporting of foreigners and locals as well as the evident attitude of the messages are issued.

- Surveillance of specific individuals.

§ 17 (1) persons who are regarded as carriers of disease germs of a notifiable disease can be a special sanitary police observation, or be subjected to surveillance. You may order closer to the district administrative authority (health department) can not be employed in the production or processing of foodstuffs in a manner which brings with it the risk that pathogens will be transferred to other persons or to food. For these individuals, a special reporting requirement, the periodic medical examination where necessary, disinfection and isolation are arranged in their apartment, is not the segregation in the apartment in an

expedient manner feasible, then the secretion and food will be available in separate rooms. (Gazette No. 151/1947 , Article II, line 5 lit. f.)

(2) If suspicion of infection relates to the transmission of typhoid fever, the smallpox, cholera or the plague of the Asian, then the sanitary police observation and monitoring of contaminated or suspected person for the purposes of the preceding paragraph to carry out anyway.

(3) For people who deal professionally with the medical treatment, nursing or funeral errand, and for midwives is the observation of specific precautions to be arranged. For such people can work and traffic restrictions and protective measures, including vaccinations, are arranged. (Gazette No. 151/1947 , Article II, line 5 lit. g.)

(4) If this is in the nature and extent of occurrence of a reportable disease to prevent its further spread is absolutely necessary, may order the district administrative authority in individual cases for certain vulnerable persons, the application of preventive vaccination or administration of prophylactics.

- Closure of educational institutions.

§ 18 The complete or partial closure of schools, kindergartens and similar institutions, in the case of occurrence of a notifiable disease are pronounced. Of this Order, the responsible school authority is to be informed that the closure was carried out immediately.

- Prohibiting the peddling trade.

§ 19 (1) The exercise of the peddling trade, and the wandering in the acquisition activities may be exercised one or more villages or towns are forbidden in the event of a notifiable disease for the area.

(2) this prohibition and its repeal is as necessary in the neighboring communities to announce.

- Operating restrictions or closure

industrial enterprises.

§ 20 (1) The incidence of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, bacterial food poisoning, typhus, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, plague or anthrax, the closure of premises, in which certain trades are exercised, the operation of a particular risk for the spread of this disease brings with it, to be arranged is determined to be designated areas, if and insofar as the operations under the existing conditions to maintain the same urgent and serious threat to the plant employees themselves and the public would ever justify the further spread of the

disease. (Gazette No. 449/1925 , Article III, Section 2, and Gazette No. 151/1947, Article II, line 5 lit. h)

(2) In case one of the first paragraph mentioned diseases may be among the other referred to in those conditions of operation of individual commercially-driven enterprises with fixed business premises restricted or has the closure of the establishment concerned, and also individuals who come with patients in contact, entering the establishments are prohibited.

(3) The closure of an establishment has to offer but only when extraordinary hazards they appear necessary.

(4) the extent referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 arrangements can be made even in the presence of other notifiable disease, is determined by regulation.

- Designation of houses and apartments.

§ 21 (1) The incidence of typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, typhus, smallpox, cholera or plague Asian houses may, in scarlet fever, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis apartments where sick people are, are marked by corresponding labels. These names may not be removed prior to disinfection. (Gazette No. 449/1925 , Article III, Section 1)

(2) The form of the name is determined by regulation.

- Evacuation of homes.

§ 22 (1) The district authorities the evacuation of homes and buildings has to be arranged, if this measure on the nature of the occurrence of a reportable disease to prevent its further spread is essential.

(2) The residents concerned about is their desire, and User supplied free of charge in cases of destitution, a reasonable accommodation and meals.

- Traffic restrictions for certain items.

§ 23 The occurrence of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery, typhus, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, plague, Egyptian eye infection, anthrax or glanders, the movement of objects that come as a carrier of disease germs into consideration and from one of the disease affected areas come, be prohibited or made subject to certain precautions.

(Gazette No. 449/1925 , Article III, Section 2)

- Traffic restrictions for residents

certain localities.

§ 24 Unless this is in the nature and extent of occurrence of a reportable disease to prevent its further spread is absolutely necessary, the district administrative authority for the residents of affected areas have to have traffic restrictions. Similarly, restrictions on the marketing of the residents of such areas are arranged from outside.

- Traffic restrictions against foreign countries.

§ 25 By regulation determined on the basis of existing laws and treaties, which measures to prevent the introduction of disease from abroad, the intake of ships and other personnel or cargo transport serving vehicles, import and transit of goods and commodities, and finally of entry and are subject to the transportation of persons.

- Regulations regarding traffic stations within the country.

§ 26 (1) For the operation of public transport stations (railways, inland shipping companies, rafts, etc.) and to travel on the same determined by regulation, the manner in which and through which organs in this Act referred to measures to prevent and control of notifiable diseases in application to are bringing.

(2) In the same way the necessary arrangements be made for the application of the provisions of this Act to ships and port facilities and other objects located in the areas of maritime administrations by regulation.

- Special provisions relating to zoonoses

§ 26a. (1) laboratories, the zoonotic agents referred to in Annex I of zoonoses Act, Federal Law Gazette I No. 128/2005 as far as diseases subject to mandatory reporting of these pathogens under this Act - - diagnose, have the appropriate isolates to the relevant national reference laboratory for further investigation to be transmitted.

(2) The national reference laboratories are obligated to the spatially and temporally frequent occurrence of zoonotic agents referred to in paragraph 1 in a state or regions across the relevant heads of national commissions for zoonoses control, the affected district administrations, the office of the Federal Commission for the monitoring of zoonoses and the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety to report immediately.

(3) The national reference laboratories are required to submit monthly to the heads of state commissions for zoonoses control a list of any evidence of zoonotic diseases at in terms of para 1 for the respective state.

(4) the nature, content and scope of the reports under subsection 2 and 3 shall specify the Federal Minister for Health and Women by regulation. Here, a transfer of personal data to that extent be determined, as this is for clarification of foodborne illness outbreaks is required by zoonotic agents.

- Epidemic doctors.

§ 27 (1) If upon the occurrence of a notifiable disease in the affected areas available to physicians, primarily municipal and district physicians, not to effectively combat the disease may be sufficient for the duration of the epidemic, doctors demand to be ordered.

(2) When ordering the epidemic of doctors to pay their salaries are governed by contract with the proviso that in case of their illness, even if it does not justify the disability, continue to draw their full salary.

- Measures in relation to pathogens.

§ 28 For the execution of studies and work with pathogens and for their storage and traffic with the same special arrangements can be adopted by ordinance.

- Involvement of organs of public security service

§ 28a. (1) The organs of public security service, have the jurisdiction under the federal law authorities and institutions on their request, in the exercise of their described under § § 5, 6, 7, 15, 17, 22 and 24 tasks, or to enforce the measures provided support if necessary with the use of force.

(2) If, after the academic assessment of the jurisdiction under the federal law authorities as part of the remedies provided by Section 1 support for the organs of public security service by type of communicable disease and its transmission capabilities, a hazard is connected, to be countered only by special protection measures may so require the competent authorities under this Act to take adequate protective measures.

- III. MAIN UNIT.

Compensation and defray the costs.

Compensation claim.

§ 29 (1) For items that have been in accordance with the provisions of this Act subject to regulatory and disinfection hiebei so damaged that they are to their intended use can not be used, as well as destroying objects is equitable remuneration granted.

(2) Compensation shall pay out the one in whose possession was the object.

(3) For items that are owned by a public entity (federal, state, county, local community, school community, etc.) or a public fund, no compensation is granted.

- Loss of compensation claim.

§ 30 (1) The right to compensation is lost if the owner or owners of the subject in relation to the disease, was available for their prevention or control of the disinfection or destruction of the provisions of this Act or due to the same orders issued conflicting action or has been guilty of omission.

(2) Similarly, the claim for compensation is lost when the owner of the damaged or destroyed items she or one of them has brought them to himself, although he knew or had to accept the circumstances that they are already afflicted with the disease, substance or on official injunction were disinfected.

- Determine the amount of damages.

§ 31 (1) If the damage caused by the disinfection or destruction of damage can not be determined in a sufficient manner on the basis of the declaration of the owner, the owner or custodian or other appropriate evidence can be the same before the return or destruction by sworn experts and, where this is not feasible is, by impartial witnesses memorial, which are able to assess the value of the damaged property estimate.

(2) The assessment does not apply if the owner or owners of the subject matter a claim for compensation do not claim to explain.

- Compensation for loss of earnings.

§ 32 (1) natural and legal persons and commercial companies do is because of their disability resulting from the acquisition assets disadvantages to get a salary, if and when

1st them in accordance with § § 7 or 17 have been separated, or

2nd them has been prohibited, the supply of food in accordance with § 11, or

3rd them to exercise an economic activity has been prohibited under § 17 or

4th them up in accordance with § 20 in the closed operating limited companies or are employed or

5th They founded a company that has been restricted in accordance with § 20 of his business or blocked, or

6th they live in apartments or buildings, the evacuation has been ordered pursuant to § 22, or

7th they live in a village or professional, have been imposed on what traffic restrictions are in accordance with § 24,

and thus a loss of earnings has occurred.

(2) The remuneration shall be paid for each day that includes the official referred to in paragraph 1 is available.

(3) The remuneration of persons in an employment relationship is, after the regular pay for the purposes of sick pay law, Federal Law Gazette No. 399/1974 to be measured. Employers have to pay them their due compensation for the amount of the payment of remuneration in the normal operating schedule. The claim for compensation from the federal government goes through with the date of payment to the employer. The time for the acquisition of disability payable by the employer in the employer share of Social Security and the legal tenders in accordance with § 21 of the Construction Workers Leave Act 1972, Gazette No. 414, is to replace the federal government.

(4) For self-employed persons and things to do compensation for the comparable amortized economic income should be measured.

(5) On the proper amount of compensation amounts shall be credited to send the payment beneficiary due to a disability after such acquisition regulations or agreements, as well as from other one during the period of acquisition activity recorded disability.

- Deadline for asserting the claim to

Compensation or reimbursement of lost salary.

§ 33 The entitlement to compensation under § 29 is within six weeks after disinfection or provision of the article or understanding of the made destruction, the claim for compensation of loss of earnings according to § 32 within six weeks from the date of repeal of regulatory measures at the district administrative authority, in their range, these measures have been taken to assert, otherwise the entitlement expires.

- Replacement costs for the treatment of rabies

Dogs bitten persons

§ 33a. Has (1) The cost of treatment for rabies from a dog or wutverdächtigen bitten persons, unless a health insurance carrier or health care institution or a carrier of the accident insurance has to pay to carry the cash-enabled dog owners.

(2) If the dog owner is not able to pay or not detectable, so the treatment costs (paragraph 1) to contribute to one third of the municipality on whose territory the bite wound is two-thirds by the federal government.

(3) claims under Section 1 and 2 make enforced within six months after stopping the treatment filed with the district administrative authority.

- Peace and care for physicians and treats

their survivors.

§ 34 (1) If a physician in combating a notifiable disease in domestic work, permanent incapacity or death is, he charges, and in case of his death, his survivors quiet enjoyment and utility. In granting this rest and care and enjoyment of the general pension Todfallsbeitrages standards are observed. (Gazette No. 161/1925 .)

(2) If the doctor charges or his survivors by other provisions of his employment at rest and supply pleasures, so in the cases referred to in paragraph 1 in RegulationGazette No. 161/1925 or supplemented in its stead a provision prescribed extent.

(3) If the physician or his survivors to reach other provisions of his employment due care and treats the rest in one paragraph or exceed the prescribed amount, so finding the foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply.

- Peace and care for caregivers delights

and their survivors.

§ 35 (1) is unable to work when a caregiver by virtue of their permanent or temporary use of public medical services in combating a notifiable disease or is death, and their toll and in the event of their death, their survivors and peace-care treats. In granting this rest and care and enjoyment of the rest of the general pension Todfallsbeitrages standards are observed. (Gazette No. 161/1925 .)

(2) If the charge nurse or their survivors to other provisions of their employment status at rest and supply pleasures, so in the cases referred to in paragraph 1 in Regulation Gazette No. 161/1925 or supplemented in its stead a provision prescribed extent.

(3) If the caregiver or their survivors to get regulations out of their employment due care and treats the rest in one paragraph or exceed the prescribed amount, so finding the foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply.

(4) If a carer falls ill with the conditions referred to in paragraph 1, without entering the intended effects there, she is entitled to the continued receipt of their salary.

(5) This paragraph also applies to the ambulance and disinfection in accordance with § 8 persons employed application.

- Kostenbestreitung from the Federal Treasury.

§ 36 (1) From the Federal Treasury are disputing:

- a) Repealed, (by Federal Law Gazette No. 151/1947 . lit, Article II, line 5 j.)
- b) the costs of the investigation made in governmental institutions according to § 5 studies;
- c) the cost of destroying animals, the disease can be spread by germs (§ 14);
- d) the cost of monitoring and infectious secretion of suspects (§ 17);
- e) the cost for the provision of accommodation (§ 22);
- f) the cost of measures to restrict the movement of residents of contaminated communities and offices (§ 24);
- g) the fees of the epidemic, doctors (§ 27);
- h) the compensation for the damaged in a disinfecting or destroying objects (§ § 29 to 31);
- i) the compensation for the loss of income (§ 32) and the cost of treatment in accordance with § 33a para 2;
- k) the quiet enjoyment and utility to physicians and their dependents (§ 34);
- l) the quiet enjoyment and utility for caregivers and their dependents (§ 35);
- m) the cost of the public authorities and institutions on the occasion of the implementation of this law to be cared for official acts.

(2) over claims that are made pursuant to paragraph 1, decided by the district administrative authority.

(3) The federal government has to give the appearance or spread of epidemics needy communities, especially in border districts, in case of need aid in the amount of at least half the expenditure on them by the in § 7 and 8 provide measures arise.

- Reimbursement of costs by the parties.

§ 37 Is no longer detected as asserted. (Transitional amendment BGBl 269/1925.)

- MAIN UNIT IV.

Penalties.

Breach of a duty to report or display.

§ 39 (1) Whoever in this Act contained, or infringes on the basis of the same orders issued on the reimbursement of ads and messages, is an administrative offense is guilty and is fined punishable up to 2180 €, in non-injection case, with imprisonment up to six weeks.

(2) The prosecution does not occur if the display of the first but not obligated, however, has been made on time.

- Other transgressions.

§ 40 Whoever by act or omission

- a) contained in the provisions of § § 5, 8, 12, 13, 21 and 44, paragraph 2 commandments and prohibitions, or
- b) on the basis of the adopted in § § 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 listed provisions or regulatory prohibitions or commandments
- c) the commandments or prohibitions that are on the basis of this Act violates ordinances contain, or
- d) in violation of his fiduciary duty does not, for ensuring that his care and custody of a person under its authority is ordered pursuant to § 5 para 1 of the medical examination and removal of material under investigation draws

makes itself, unless the act is not punishable by judicial punishment, guilty of an administrative offense and shall be punished by a fine of up to 1450 €, in case no

contribution by imprisonment of up to four weeks.

- Seizure and forfeiture of items.

§ 41 (1) objects, by their custody, treatment or use of any provision of this Act or a violation was issued on the basis of the same order or bypassed may differ from the appointed organs of the sanitary authorities are seized.

(2) objects with which one has been injured after § 25 enacted ban on the movement or undermining to prove in any case with fitting and through the district administration authority in whose jurisdiction they were entered to explain to expire. (StGBI. No. 94/1945 as amended by Federal Law Gazette No. 142/1946 , Section II C § 15 para 2)

(3) The seizure and forfeiture of the goods referred to in paragraph 2, of the decision to prosecute a particular person and the same regardless of the sentencing.

(4) If the destruction of a derelict object did not enter, so the same according to dispose of disinfection carried out in the public auction way.

- Dedication of the fines.

§ 42 The fines and the proceeds for the alleged decline in flow objects to municipalities in whose territory the offense committed or the said object was entered into disrepair, and are for purposes of public medical care use.

- V. MAIN UNIT.

General provisions.

Regulatory powers.

§ 43 (1) The provisions of the Act of 30 April 1870, RGBI. No. 68, concerning the organization of the public medical service, remain unaffected by the provisions of this Law.

(2) Accordingly, the responsibility primarily of the introduction and implementation of the § 5 para 1 and the surveys referred to in § § 7 to 14 and 18 measures to prevent infectious diseases and their proliferation as well as the local participation in all other purposes of this Act precautions to be taken to the communities in the transferred sphere of activity.

(3) In case of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, paratyphoid, typhus, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, plague, Egyptian eye inflammation, rabies, bite injuries by rabies or wutverdächtige animals and in other cases of imminent danger are in § 5 para 1 surveys and designated in § §

7-14 to take precautions, it is immediately on the spot by the competent, public medical services related physicians.

(4) The establishment, implementation and securing of all in this act prescribed surveys and measures to prevent and control of notifiable diseases or to monitor and promote are primarily from the communities, or in terms of para 3 of the competent medical authorities made arrangements task the district administrative authority.

(5) Appeals against decisions of the district administrative authority may appeal to the independent administrative panel of the country are collected.

(6) The Governor in his local area, the effect of coordination and control measures is the responsibility of the district administrative authorities under subsection 4th There is a suspicion or knowledge of a nationwide cross-country outbreak of a disease according to § 1 para 1 and 2, in the Provincial Governors of affected states to cooperate and coordinate their activities.

(7) The Federal Ministry of Health, Family and Youth is to communicate in case of disease outbreaks from the Governor immediately.

- Special powers of health authorities and

their organs.

§ 44 (1) are to investigate a disease situation within the meaning of § 43 paragraph 3 or on the basis of official disposal appointed doctors, after notifying the head of household or with the guidance of caring for a sick person entrusted with access to health or to the corpse and carry out the behufs detection of the disease justified the necessary investigations. Hiebei is possible, in consultation with the attending physician to proceed.

(2) Combine to carry out the disinfection or other arrangements pursuant to this Act officially seconded organs should the access to land, houses and other facilities, especially in contagious areas and to be infected objects, and secure the necessary measures and the disinfection or destruction necessary to dispose of objects and spaces can not be denied.

(3) If there is suspicion that a notifiable disease is contagious or that concealed items are hidden, so by the district administrative authority under the provisions of § § 3 and 5 of the Act of 27 October 1862, RGBI. No. 88, a search be made. (StGBI. No. 94/1945 as amended by Federal Law Gazette No. 142/1946 , Section II C § 15 para 2)

- Arrangements in the areas of military administration.

§ 45 The implementation of this Act in accordance with aspects of military administration, responsible for arrangements to be made to the military authorities. To the purposes intended is between military authorities and the health authorities to maintain the agreement.

- Porto treatment.

§ 47 (1) taken pursuant to this Act for the reimbursement of advertisements and messages persons liable for not enrolled and not to use it with proof of delivery taking place post-transport of such ads and messages envelopes or cards bearing the words "post-charge the recipient collect" and the official seal of receiving authority are to be fitted. This has to be paid upon delivery of the message simple surcharge for letter mail item.

(2) If the receiving authority, the fees attributable not want to pay, in each case, these may be deferred monthly fees.

(Gazette No. 151/1947 , Article II, line 5 lit. i.)

- Repeal of older regulations.

§ 48 (1) All rules about items that are regulated in this law, or are regulated on the basis of the same by order, entered with the commencement of this Act or the effectiveness of the regulation repealed.

(2) The Imperial Decree of 11 January 1816, PGS. Vol 44 No 3, concerning the denial of medical expenses for poor people has been damaged by angry dogs, with first September 1925 as the effective beginning of the article 35 of the Administrative Relief Act, Federal Law Gazette No. 277/1925 , repealed.

(3) The patent of 21 May 1805, JGS. No. 731, took effect with the commencement of this Act in its original version, except for efficacy (the words "§ § 393 account for up to 397 of the Criminal Law of 27 May 1852, RGBl."No. 117, and in view of the Austrian Criminal Law 1945, ASlg. No. 2).

(4) Regulations of 17 December 1917, RGBl. No. 490, concerning the fight against malaria (ague), 16 June 1923, Gazette No. 329, concerning the obligation to report varicella (chickenpox) and 11 January 1927, Gazette No. 38, concerning the duty of disclosure in acute anterior poliomyelitis and encephalitis lethargica epidemica are effective beginning with the Federal Law of 18 June 1947, Gazette No. 151, was repealed. (Gazette No. 151/1947 , Article IV, Paragraph 4)

- Effectiveness of the law.

§ 50 (1) This Act is amended by the Act of 17 February 1920, State Law Gazette.No. 83 (Law amending the epidemic), and the Federal Law of 3 December 1925, Gazette No. 449 (II epidemic Law Amendment), and the provisions of the Federal Law of 18 June 1947, Gazette No. 151, Article II, line 5, and Article III, and IV para 3 and 4 - after the abolition of rich relevant regulations by the Federal Law of 18 June 1947, Gazette No. 151, Article I, line 6 - 22 August 1947, entered into force.

(2) The changes in § 36 para 2 and § 43 para 4 and § 43 para 5 in the version of the Administrative Reform Act 2001, BGBI I No. 65/2002 occur on 1 July 2002, but not before the fourth of the promulgation of the Administrative Reform Act 2001 following first of the month in power.

(3) For specified in para 2-in-law is enacted after the date pending proceedings are carried out before this date in seasoned legal force.

- § 50a. As far as this Federal Act refers to other federal laws, these are applicable in the currently applicable version.
- Enforcement.

§ 51 With the implementation of this Federal Act is the federal minister for health and women entrusted with regard to § 28a, in agreement with the Federal Minister for Home Affairs.