

by a previous attack of smallpox to possess, on arrival, a certificate of vaccination against smallpox. Any such person who cannot produce such a certificate may be vaccinated; if he refuses to be vaccinated he may be placed under surveillance for not more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory visited before arrival.

(2) A person on an international voyage who during a period of fourteen days before his arrival has visited a smallpox infected area and who, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be required to be vaccinated, or may be placed under surveillance, or may be vaccinated and then placed under surveillance; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be isolated. The period of surveillance or isolation shall not be more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (iii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 25 and sub-rule (2) of rule 27 a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox shall be considered as evidence of sufficient protection.

E. Typhus and Relapsing Fever

28. On the arrival of an aircraft having on board a person who is suffering from or is believed to be infected with typhus or relapsing fever—

(1) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(2) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary, and disinfected;

(3) any suspect may be disinfected; and

(4) the accommodation occupied by the infected person and by any suspect, together with the clothes they are wearing, their baggage and any other article which in the opinion of the Health Officer is likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

29. A person on an international voyage, who has left a typhus infected area within the previous fourteen days or a relapsing fever infected area within previous eight days, may, if the Health Officer considers it necessary, be disinfected and put under surveillance for a period of not more than fourteen days in the case of typhus and not more than eight days in the case of relapsing fever, reckoned from the date of disinfecting. The clothes which such person is wearing, his baggage and any other article which in the opinion of the Health Officer is likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

Special Provisions relating to Other Infectious Diseases

30. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with an infectious disease other than quarantinable diseases—

(i) if it has a case of any such infectious diseases on board,
or

(ii) if there has been a case of any such infectious disease on board and subsequent to the occurrence of that case all the measures prescribed in rule 31 of these Rules have not been taken.