

Table of Infections: Criteria for High Risk Deceased within the Mortuary

INFECTION	HAZARD GROUP	BODY BAG	VIEWING	EMBALMING
Anthrax	3	✓	-	-
Avian influenza	3	✓	✓	-
Campylobacter	2	✓	✓	✓
Diphtheria	2	✓	✓	✓
E. coli, verocytotoxigenic strains (e.g. O157:H7 or O103)	3	✓	✓	✓
Hepatitis B	3	✓	✓	-
Hepatitis C	3	✓	✓	-
Hepatitis D	3	✓	✓	-
Hepatitis E	3	✓	✓	-
HIV/AIDS	3	✓	✓	-
Intravenous drug abuse	N/A	✓	✓	-
Invasive Group A Streptococcal Infection (necrotising fasciitis)	2	✓	✓	✓
Meningococcal septicaemia with or without meningitis	2	✓	✓	✓
Paratyphoid fever (caused by Salmonella paratyphi)	3	✓	✓	✓
Plague	3	✓	✓	-
Q Fever	3	✓	✓	✓
Rabies	3	✓	-	-
Salmonella	2	✓	✓	✓
SARS/novel Coronavirus (nCoV)	3	✓	✓	✓
Scarlet Fever	2	✓	✓	✓
Shigella dysentery	3	✓	✓	✓
Spongiform encephalopathies e.g. Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (CJD/vCJD)	3	✓	✓	-
Tuberculosis	3	✓	✓	✓
Typhoid fever (caused by Salmonella typhi)	3	✓	-	-
Typhus	3	✓	✓	✓
Viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF) - e.g. Ebola, Marburg, Lassa Fever, Dengue Fever	4	✓	-	-
Yellow fever	3	✓	-	-

- When a body bag is used, the deceased **MUST** be labelled with the appropriate "Danger of Infection" labels & tape.
- Prior to a Post mortem examination, a full Risk Assessment **MUST** be carried out before a decision is made on whether a Post mortem can be carried out on site.
- Universal precautions **MUST** be adhered to when handling a High Risk deceased.

**Key:**

✓ = Yes  
- = No