

CHAPTER 1
SECTION 8

ANNEX Z

MEDICAL

ADDITIONAL ADVICE ABOUT MEDICAL INSPECTORS; FURTHER EXAMINATION OF PASSENGERS; AND THE POWER TO REQUIRE A PASSENGER TO PRODUCE A VACCINATION CERTIFICATE**1. MEDICAL INSPECTORS**

Under Paragraph 2(2) of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971 medical inspectors appointed for the purposes of this Act may examine any person *seeking to enter* the United Kingdom. Persons *not* subject to control cannot be examined by the medical inspector under the 1971 Act. Under the Public Health Acts and the International Sanitary Regulations, officers of the local authority or of the Department of Health also have other duties relating to ships or aircraft arriving in the United Kingdom. These duties may be performed by the same officer.

Persons required to submit to medical examination will be referred by the immigration officer to the medical inspector.

2. IMMIGRATION OFFICER'S POWER TO REQUIRE THE FURTHER EXAMINATION OF A PASSENGER WHEN REFERENCE TO THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR IS REQUIRED, AND THE SERVICE OF FORM IS 81

Paragraph 2(3) of Schedule 2 of the Immigration Act 1971 gives the immigration officer power to require a person to submit to further examination by giving notice in writing. The medical inspector has a similar power under the same paragraph.

2.1. Procedure

The immigration officer should require the passenger to submit to further examination wherever reference to the medical inspector is required in the course of his examination.

A passenger who requires urgent medical treatment should, if examined by the immigration officer before being taken to hospital, be required to submit to further examination. If it is not possible for the immigration officer to examine the person before removal to hospital the passenger remains liable to further examination and to the requirement to obtain leave to enter. The immigration officer should liaise with the medical inspector and the hospital to ensure that the examination is completed as soon as practicable. When a person has been examined and notified of the requirement to submit

to further examination and is removed to hospital, the procedure set out in *paragraph 2.4 "Persons requiring further medical examination"* of this instruction (above) should be followed.

2.2. Service of form IS 81

The immigration officer who requires a person to submit to further examination (because the services of the medical inspector are required, *or* for any other reason) should complete form IS 81 and serve it on the passenger. Once the notice has been served the immigration officer may resume his examination at any time without further notice being issued. When the examination is not completed at a subsequent interview the immigration officer should advise the passenger verbally that the requirement still stands.

A record should be maintained at each port (not on the PAS system) recording the times and details of any persons who have been served with form IS 81 solely for reference to the medical inspector.

3. IMMIGRATION OFFICER'S POWER TO REQUIRE A PASSENGER TO PRODUCE A VACCINATION CERTIFICATE

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1970 immigration officers have been designated by the Secretary of State for Social Services as officers who may, *if required by the Secretary of State*, require any person on board or disembarking from an aircraft to produce a valid international vaccination certificate; and to detain until the arrival of a medical inspector, *but for no longer than 3 hours*, any person who has been required to produce such a certificate and is unable to do so.

Immigration officers should exercise these powers, *if required by the Secretary of State*, only at airports where the medical inspector is unable to attend and only in respect of persons who embarked in a local infected area.

3.1. Procedure at ports where there is no resident medical officer

Officers in charge at ports where there is no resident medical inspector are informed from time to time by the local Health Authorities of the countries to be regarded as local infected areas. Where an immigration officer at an airport without a resident medical inspector learns that an aircraft is due to arrive from a local infected area, he should advise the appropriate medical inspector (under whatever local arrangements may apply).

If the medical inspector is not then in attendance when the passengers are presented at the control, the immigration officer should inspect the vaccination certificates as part of his normal examination of the passengers. Where a passenger who embarked in a local infected area is unable to produce a valid certificate he should be asked to await the arrival of the medical inspector. Reference should then be made to the medical inspector and if he does not arrive within 3 hours, or if he informs the immigration officer that the passenger may proceed, he may be allowed to do so.

A record should be maintained locally of any passenger detained under the Regulations and the names and forwarding addresses of any passengers allowed to proceed without being seen by the medical inspector should be furnished to him. A yellow warning card should be handed to every passenger arriving in an aircraft coming from a local infected area when the medical inspector is not in attendance. Supplies of these cards should be obtained in advance from the medical inspector.

3.2. **Northern Ireland**

These arrangements do not apply in Northern Ireland where immigration officers have not been designated to act in this matter. Powers of detention given in the Immigration Act should not be exercised to enforce detention under the Health Regulations.
