

Parliamentary Decree 144/1963 Government Gazette: A' 33  
On the Establishment of Phthisiology Clinics in Athens and Thessaloniki.

Article 3

1. The clinic is managed by the phthisiologist who, apart from his/her scientific duties, also performs administrative duties, and takes all the appropriate measures in order for the clinic to function properly and in order that (s)he fulfills this purpose. 2. In particular, the phthisiologist a) clinically, radiographically and microbiologically examines every patient who comes to the clinic, depending on the case, b) has the nurses perform the tuberculosis tests and then, if necessary, administer the patient with the B.C.G. vaccination, c) guides and monitors the nurses' work and reviews the statistical data collected by them, d) cooperates with health care center, health services, medical centers, the Patriotic Foundation of Social Welfare and Security (PIKPA), medical centers for infections, welfare centers etc. 3. The competent Authority for the Fight against Tuberculosis of the Ministry monitors, guides and controls all of the work of the phthisiology clinic.

Article 4

The nurses a) welcome every patient who comes to the clinic to be examined and, keep the patient's personal medical record and family medical record, b) inform the health care centers about the detected cases in their area, c) oversee the faster admission of those in need of sanatorial care, d) provide patients and their close ones with all available health care information, indicating the appropriate preventive measures, e) assist the phthisiologist with the administration of the vaccination against tuberculosis, f) by order of the doctor, they provide the patients with various instructions and monitor their implementation, and g) oversee the disinfection of the patient's environment.

**LAW NO 4053**

On the organization of the Fight against Tuberculosis.  
Tuberculosis Declaration

Article 5

1. All tuberculosis cases of any type must be declared. These declarations are used in order that phthisiology clinics can detect, diagnose and treat the people who suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis.

2. Doctors of all specialties, whether they are attending physicians or not, must declare all cases that they consider suspicious of tuberculosis of any type, to the local Health Centre. They must make the declaration confidentially and in writing, and include the following particulars –or any of these that they know: a) name and surname of the patient, b) father’s name, c) age, d) sex, e) profession, f) home address, g) name and surname, home address and status of the declarant, h) date, and i) signature of the declarant. Failing to issue a declaration according to the above is a disciplinary offence.

3. Nurses, midwives, hospital directors, clinical laboratory directors (microbiological and radiological), and public or private clinic directors, must write and sign a report on all cases they consider suspicious of tuberculosis, and submit it to the local health care center, which verifies whether the suspicion is founded or not.

4. All public and private health care organizations, healthcare companies, sanatoria, hospitals and private clinics in general, and general or specialist doctor’s offices, must provide accurately and on time, orally or in writing, all the information requested by the employees and bodies that are responsible for collecting data which helps to detect tuberculosis cases.

5. The provisions for medical confidentiality also apply to the case of tuberculosis.

#### Article 6

1. According to the above article, the tuberculosis declaration is strictly confidential.

2. Whichever competent body of general health care and public services (central service, health care centers, phthiology clinics, community clinics, community health centers, rural health clinics etc.), that is responsible for collecting the declarations and keeping records of the people who suffer from tuberculosis, breaches the required confidentiality and provides information on patients’ health condition, will be penalized according to the provision of article 252 of the penal code, without prejudice to disciplinary action.