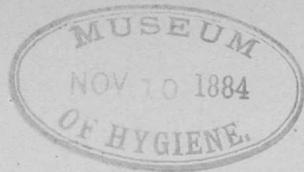


Box 1319



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REPORT ON THE PREVENTION
— OF —
EPIDEMIC CHOLERA IN AMERICA.

ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION AND THE
CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

To the Conference of State Boards of Health:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS: Your committee, to whom was referred papers relating to the practical work required for the prevention of epidemic cholera in this country, respectfully report as follows:

ORIGIN AND DISSEMINATION.

There are three essential factors to the prevalence of cholera in this country as an epidemic,—(1) the importation of the disease by means of ships more or less directly from its only place of origin in India; (2) local unsanitary conditions favorable to the reception and development of the disease; (3) persons sick with the disease in some of its stages, or things infected by such sick persons, to carry it from place to place. These three factors naturally suggest the methods of combating the disease, for which there is needed practical work,—international, national, and inter-state, state, and local. So far as relates to state and local boards of health, their organization and activities are greater than ever before; but it must be admitted, that after cholera has been introduced into a country, inland quarantines are not easily and successfully maintained, although efforts in this direction are then advisable.

In view of the threatened introduction of cholera into this country during the coming year, and the consequent immense waste of life and property values through derangements of commerce, trade, and productive industries, it is the sense of this conference that the general government should maintain such a national health service as shall, by rigid inspection at the port of embarkation, question the freedom from disease and infection of all persons and things from infected districts, and shall secure the surveillance of such persons and things while on shipboard, and, when necessary, detention at quarantine stations on this side for treatment and disinfection.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

In view of the present threatening aspect of Asiatic cholera, and the constant danger from other communicable diseases occurring at foreign ports having commercial relations with the United States, we urge upon congress to provide for the appointment and maintenance at all such foreign ports where

cholera, yellow fever, plague, small-pox, or scarlet fever exists, or are liable to exist, of medical officers of health, the same being either accredited consuls, or attached to the consulates. The duties of these officers shall be to give notice, by telegraph when practicable, of the existence or appearance of any of the above named diseases to some constituted authority in this country; to give notice of the departure of any vessel known or suspected to be infected for any port in the United States; and, whenever requested by the master of any vessel about to load or leave for this country, to inspect thoroughly such vessel in all her parts, and also her cargo, her crew and passengers, to use such cleansing and disinfection as he may deem necessary, and to satisfy himself that all persons about to sail are free from dangerous communicable diseases, are not recently from infected places, and are properly protected from small-pox, giving to her commander a certificate of the inspection, and of all precautionary measures taken. And it shall be the duty of the central authority in this country promptly to transmit intelligence of the existence of the above mentioned diseases at foreign ports and places, and of the departure of dangerous vessels for the United States and Canada, to all state and local health authorities in the country which may be interested in the same.

We further recommend, in case of those foreign ports which have no consular agents of this country or no telegraphic communication with this country, and which are liable to transmit pestilence through commercial intercourse, that one or more medical officers be chosen to visit such ports as often as may be deemed necessary by the central health authority in this country, so as to give trustworthy information of the health and sanitary condition of those places.

CANADIAN HEALTH ALLIANCE.

Inasmuch as the Dominion of Canada is equally interested with the United States in protecting itself and the United States from the importation of dangerous diseases, we suggest that congress take such measures as will bring about concerted action with the Dominion and the British government, by which the consuls of this country or of England at foreign ports shall examine and take such action as they may deem effective, and notify the authorities of such government as has authority over any port to which any ship may sail in the United States or Canada, in order that such government may be in a position to take effective measures against the importation of these diseases.

We are gratified that the authorities of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of Ontario have taken active steps toward protecting the people of Canada, and indirectly those of the United States, by the adoption of extensive quarantine regulations. We feel, however, that with respect to those regulations regarding the landing of passengers from the mail steamers along the St. Lawrence, etc., further special regulations for the thorough disinfection of the baggage and effects of all passengers, cabin or steerage, as come from infected ports or places, should be carried out in a manner similar to that recommended by the National Board of Health. Believing that the importation of cholera into this country has usually attended the presence of immigrants from infected countries, we therefore recommend that all such immigrants be prevented from landing at our ports until such time as the danger of the introduction of cholera by them shall have passed.

The inspection and quarantine service inaugurated by the National Board of Health, and set forth in the paper by Dr. Smart before this conference, but which system is now inoperative for want of an appropriation by congress, meets with our cordial approval. To enable these protective measures to be carried out, we recommend that congress be urged in the strongest terms to legislate on this subject at an early date in its coming session, and to appropriate such funds as may be needful. The expenses incident to the work which has to be performed at foreign ports, and the establishment of refuge stations at points on our own coast for the detention and treatment of infected vessels arriving from foreign ports, should undoubtedly be borne by the national government, and not by individual states or municipi-

palities; for the benefits accruing therefrom are general, and not restricted to localities, although some ports and cities on the coast may have a more immediate interest in the matter than others in the interior. It is probable, however, that this national protective work may not be sufficient.

LOCAL SAFEGUARDS.

It will undoubtedly delay and lessen the chances of invasion, but it may not prevent invasion. The poison of the disease is subtle, and may effect an entrance into the country at some unguarded point. The funds necessary to the stamping out of the disease in a particular locality, and to the prevention of its spread to other localities, might in some instances be borne by the municipality or state affected; but should the disease occur in a locality which has failed or is unable to make provision for the occurrence, its spread to other cities and states would be imminent. The want of means at the infected point would be disastrous to many others. Congress has recognized the necessity for aid to state and local boards of health under similar conditions in the case of yellow fever. In 1879 the sum of \$500,000 was appropriated, and placed at the disposal of the National Board of Health; and the records show that of this sum \$160,000 was employed in combating the epidemic of that year. We therefore recommend that the influence of this conference be used with the view of having appropriated by the national legislature the sum of \$500,000, to be used, or as much thereof as may be needful, in case of a cholera invasion, in stamping out the disease from the infected localities, and in preventing its spread from state to state.

The removal of local unsanitary conditions favorable to the development of cholera is the special work of state and local boards of health. Much has been done already in some states, but much remains which should receive immediate attention. Where it can be done, state sanitary inspectors should be appointed to visit all towns and cities specially liable to the disease, to counsel with the local authorities as to the best methods of prevention. This work should be vigorously prosecuted before the disease reaches our shores.

ADVICE TO CITIZENS.

The cause of cholera is contained in the discharges from persons affected by the disease, or in things infected by such discharges. Should the disease reach our shores, the first case, and after this the first case which reaches any given community, should be strictly isolated. All infective material from these and from any subsequent cases should be destroyed in such manner as to stamp out the disease. Intelligent sanitary precautions beforehand, and scientific disinfection and treatment in the presence of the disease, should take the place of the necessary cruelties of a panic. In case any city or town is infected, the same principles of isolation should in general be applied to the city as to the infected individual. Intercourse with other cities and places should be under sanitary supervision, substantially as set forth in the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health respecting the inspection of travellers, disinfection of effects, vehicles, etc.

Health officers and inspectors appointed by state or provincial boards of health should, in addition to other sanitary work, see that the localities have set apart, erected, or planned to be so set apart or erected, structures which shall possess the sanitary requirements of an isolation hospital. But as regards all necessary work by local boards of health, most state and provincial boards of health have printed and issued documents which give ample instruction.

Your committee recommend that when this conference adjourns it be to meet in Washington, D. C., the second Wednesday in December next, and that the secretary of this conference be directed to invite the attendance at that time of the quarantine officers and the health officers of the principal cities in the

United States and Canada; and that all delegates to that meeting be prepared to report the sanitary status of their state or locality, and what steps have been taken to improve the same, and to prevent the introduction of disease.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY B. BAKER,
Secretary State Board of Health of Michigan,
 H. P. WALCOTT,
Chairman Health Department of Massachusetts,
 S. S. HERRICK,
Secretary State Board of Health of Louisiana,
 PETER H. BRYCE,
Secretary Provincial Board of Health, Ontario, Canada,
 JOHN H. RAUCH,
Secretary State Board of Health of Illinois,
 COMMITTEE.

Adopted by the CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH at St. Louis, Mo., October 14, 1884.

ERASTUS BROOKS,
President of the Conference of the State Boards of Health.
 J. N. McCORMACK,
Secretary of the Conference of State Boards of Health.

Adopted by the AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION at St. Louis, Mo., October 15, 1884.

ALBERT L. GIHON,
President American Public Health Association.
 IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary American Public Health Association.