

*Sanitary Regulations and Rules
Governing Quarantine For
Monongalia County*

*As Adopted by County Board of Health,
Nineteen Hundred and Eleven*



OFFICERS:

Dr. C. H. McLane	Morgantown
W. Layton Coombs, Secretary	Morgantown
J. Ami Martin	Morgantown
J. W. Holland President of County Court	Morgantown
T. Sutton Boyd, Prosecuting Attorney	Morgantown

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Sanitary Regulations and Rules Governing Quarantine

==== FOR ====

Monongalia County

West Virginia

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1. For the purpose of our sanitary and quarantine regulations, contagious and infectious diseases shall be held to include Yellow Fever, Cholera, Smallpox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Consumption and Typhoid Fever. Yellow Fever, Cholera, Smallpox, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever shall be quarantined. Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox shall be placarded by the health officer or the physician in charge. And Chicken Pox shall also be quarantined until the health officer shall be satisfied that it be genuine Chicken Pox and so reports to this board.

Duty of Every Person

2. It shall be the duty of every person knowing of any individual in his family sick of any in-

fectious or contagious disease or who presents any eruptive trouble of the skin, to at once notify the health officer of the county or a member of the Board of Health.

3. Every physician shall report, within four hours, to the President of the Board of Health, in writing or by telephone, every person having any such contagious or infectious disease, as named above, which he is called upon to treat or see professionally, and also to report same to the President of the School Board in the district where patient resides.

4. As soon after notice, or knowledge otherwise received, as possible, the quarantine officer will call, and institute such sanitary and quarantine regulations as are necessary in the case, and make report to the President of the School Board in the district where patient resides.

5. When an individual or family is quarantined, they shall strictly obey all the rules and requirements of the Board of Health, and the orders of the physician thereof in relation to such quarantine, and failure by any person so to do will be punished as by the statute in such case made and provided.

Must Stay in House

6. When quarantine is instituted, the individual or family shall keep within their own house or premises, and allow no one, save the family physician, to enter into the house or on the premises, except those given permission by the Board of Health or health officer.

7. All quarantine cards and notices must be left as arranged by the quarantine officer until he removes them.

Where to Keep Patient

8. In any case of infectious or contagious disease, the patient must be placed, if possible, in an upper room and apart from the rooms occupied by other members of the family. All doors opening into the patient's room, except one, must be securely fastened, and that one should be covered with a sheet kept damp with a disinfecting solution.

9. No article of furniture, carpets, rugs, ornaments, books, &c., except the things actually necessary for the care and comfort of the patient must be left in the sick room.

No One to Enter Sick Room

10. Isolation to be effective must be complete. No person except the attendants must be allowed to enter the sick room. These must not be allowed to mingle with the family except under such regulations as given them by the physician or quarantine officer in charge.

11. The floor of the sick room must not be dry swept. Instead of sweeping, go over the floor with a mop or cloth wrung out of the disinfectant. And instead of dusting all surfaces must be wiped with a cloth dampened with the disinfectant.

Dishes and Utensils

12. All dishes and table utensils used in the sick room must be placed in boiling water before being taken from the room.

13. A sufficient quantity of one of the disinfectants given in section 28 must be kept in the sick room in a wooden pail or earthenware vessel and into this all towels, handkerchiefs, bed linen, &c., and all articles of clothing used in the sick room must be dipped and wrung out before removal.

14. All discharges from the nose and mouth in Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, or Measles, must be received upon pieces of cloth or paper and burned at once. No cuspidor or other spit vessel shall be used in the sick room, and the patient must not be permitted to spit on the floor. If this should accidentally happen, the place must be washed immediately with a STRONG disinfectant.

Ruling of State Board

15. No superintendent or teacher of any school, and no parent or guardian of any child, shall permit any child having any dangerous, infectious or contagious disease, or any child in any family in which any such disease exists or has recently existed to attend any public or private school, or any other public assemblage, until the Board of Health shall have given its permission therefor. Any violation of this section shall be prosecuted and punished under the statute in such cases made and provided.

16. At a meeting of the State Board of Health held at Point Pleasant, Nov. 12, 1903, the following order was passed: "The Board orders that children should be kept away from school for three weeks after recovering from Diphtheria, and four weeks after recovering from Scarlet Fever or Smallpox." The foregoing regulations of the State Board are hereby adopted and made a part of the regulations of the Board of Health of Monongalia county. Do not ask that the local board disregard their orders in regard to quarantine and its regulations.

17. The Board will examine into all complaints of unsanitary conditions, and inspect all premises reported or suspected to be in an unclean or infectious condition, and if found in such unsanitary or infectious condition then the occupant and owner thereof shall cleanse, purify and disinfect the same under the orders and directions of this Board.

18. If the occupant or other person in charge of any premises fails or refuses, if of sufficient means, to comply with any order or regulation of the Board for the removal of such unsanitary or infectious condition the Board may enter upon, either themselves or their agents, the said premises and put them in a sanitary condition, and the person so refusing shall be prosecuted in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

The Law

Chapter 150, Code of West Virginia.

19. Sec. 6 (as amended in Chapter 66, Acts

of 1907). * * * * * The said local Board of Health shall make and establish for their county or for any district, or place therein, such sanitary regulations or rules as they may deem proper to prevent the outbreak and spread of choiera, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and other endemic, epidemic, infectious and contagious diseases, and they or any of them may, except in the night time, in the performance of the duty imposed upon them, enter into or upon any house or premises and inspect the same, whenever they have reason to believe that such house or premises is in an unclean or infectious condition, and if any house or premises so inspected is found in such condition as aforesaid, said local Board of Health shall direct and require the person in charge or occupying the same, if of sufficient means, to cleanse and purify same according to the sanitary rules and regulations made by the said Board as aforesaid. * * * * * Any person failing or refusing to perform any duty required of him by this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

20. Sec. 7. * * * * * The said local Board shall have power and authority to enforce such quarantine until the same is raised as aforesaid, or by themselves, and may confine any such infected person, or persons, liable to spread such contagion or infection, to the house or premises in which he resides, or if he have no residence in the county, a place to be provided by them for the purpose and if it shall become necessary to do so, they shall summomn a sufficient guard

for the enforcement of their orders in the premises. Every person who shall fail or refuse to comply with any order made by such Board under this section, and every person summoned as such guard who shall without a lawful excuse, fail or refuse to obey the orders and directions of such Board in enforcing said quarantine, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars. * * * * *

Duration of Contagion

21. It is not possible to fix the time when a person afflicted with an infectious disease ceases to be dangerous to the public health, as the time may differ in each case, but the Board desires to give information that will be a practical guide in all cases.

The information here given is in accord with the best authorities available.

Period of Isolation

22. DIPHTHERIA.—The period of isolation should continue, in mild cases, at least ten days after all membrane has disappeared from the throat and nose. In severe cases wait three weeks after all membrane has disappeared from the throat and nose.

If there remain any discharge from the throat, nose, ears, eyes, or if there is evidence of inflammation of the kidneys the time of isolation should be extended till these local disorders have disappeared.

Complete Isolation

23. SCARLET FEVER OR SCARLATINA.— Complete isolation should be enforced till all desquamation, or scaling off, of the skin is completed and there is entire absence of discharge from ears, nose, throat, suppurating glands or inflammation of the kidneys. The time required for scaling will vary from three to eight weeks. Mild cases, in which scaling is not noticeable, with absence of ear, nose, throat, kidney and other grandular complications, should be isolated not less than three weeks. In severe cases not less than six weeks, and if ears, nose, throat, glands or kidneys are diseased prolong the time of isolation until these are well.

The periods of isolation above referred to in the diseases above named will in all cases be left to the discretion of the county health officer, whose decision in such cases shall be final and conclusive.

24. SMALLPOX.—Isolation should continue until all scabs have fallen off, not alone the outer and large scab, but also a light and under one which follows after a few days, and the very fine branny desquamation has ceased.

Disinfection

25. Do not ask to have the house disinfected until all symptoms of the diseases mentioned under "duration of contagion" have disappeared.

26. All sheets, pillow slips, towels and other washable articles in the sick room should be soaked in a strong disinfectant, removed to

the laundry and boiled. Wash the door and all wood-work with a strong disinfectant. Treat the furniture the same way. Give the patient a good antiseptic bath, being very careful to thoroughly wash the head, when you are ready for the disinfection by the Board.

27. Funerals of those dead of any contagious or infectious diseases are governed by special rules of the State Board of Health of West Virginia, which said rules are adopted by this board.

Disinfecting Solutions

Disinfecting Solutions Recommended by the Board.

28. No. 1 Corrosive Sublimate Dr. 2

Hydrochloric Acid Dr. 1

Water

Gal. 1. Dissolve
and add a little
indigo to color.

No. 2 Carbolic Acid, crude, Pt. 1

Water

Gal. 2½. Mix

Care must be used with these solutions, as they are dangerous should they be drunk. The corrosive sublimate solution must be kept only in wooden palls, stone or glass jars. It corrodes all metals and destroys lead pipes.



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