

**Means to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria :  
recommended by the Board of Health of New Haven.**

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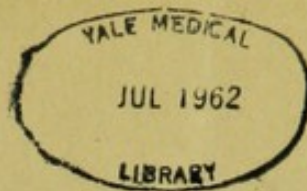
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MEANS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD  
OF  
**SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.**

RECOMMENDED BY THE  
  
BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW HAVEN.

June 2d, 1889.





## MEANS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

As soon as any person is taken sick with Scarlet Fever, or Diphtheria, select a room as remote as possible from the rest of the family.

Remove from the room all unnecessary furniture rugs and hangings, then have the patient placed in this room and not allowed to leave it while sick.

Allow only necessary attendants to enter this room.

Keep all other people out of the room and away from those who attend the patient.

Persons who live in the house, or have lived in the house during any part of the disease, must not go to school, church, or to any public gathering, nor to any house where there are children.

Immediately disinfect every article which is taken from the sick room.

To disinfect dishes, boil them in common water for half an hour.

To disinfect bed clothes, the patient's clothing, towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, and other similar articles :—Before removing them from the sick room, place them in a tub, and soak them for half an hour in a **weak solution of carbolic acid** *made by mixing two and a half ounces of pure carbolic acid with one gallon (four quarts) of water.* Then remove the clothes from the room and boil them in common water for half an hour.

Burn all of the food which the patient leaves.



All discharges from the nose, mouth, kidneys and bowels must be received into vessels containing a **strong solution of carbolic acid** *which is made by mixing five ounces of pure carbolic acid with one gallon of water.* The discharges must be allowed to remain in this solution for one hour before being thrown into the water closet or privy.

In case of death, wash the body with the strong carbolic solution. The burial must be private.

After the patient has recovered, or if the patient dies, after the body has been removed, disinfect the room which the patient has occupied in the following way:—Remove from the room and boil all crockery, silver or plated ware; all cotton, linen or woollen articles which have been in the room must be soaked in the weaker solution of carbolic acid for half an hour and boiled, as previously directed. Open the windows and allow the dust in the room to settle. Then wash the woodwork, floors, windows and furniture with the weaker solution of carbolic acid, made by mixing two and a half ounces of pure carbolic acid with one gallon of water. Be especially careful to wash the dust from over the doors and windows. Remove all paper from the walls and burn it. Then either whitewash, paper, or paint the walls and ceiling. All bed-ticking, mattresses, pillows and all upholstered parts to furniture must be sponged with the weaker carbolic acid solution, and then taken out and thoroughly beaten and brushed. Finally, after these directions have been carried out, the room should be thoroughly aired for two days, by opening the doors and windows.



Do not allow any child who has had scarlet fever to attend school until four weeks after the disappearance of the eruption.

Remember that canker rash, scarlet rash and scarlatina are the same as scarlet fever and the same precaution must be used. Severe forms of scarlet fever may be caught from mild cases.

In diphtheria all secretions from the nose and mouth must be received upon cloths which can be burnt, or into a cup which can be disinfected with the stronger solution of carbolic acid.

The physician is requested to see that these rules are carefully observed.

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