

Regulations for the prevention of cholera.

Contributors

Great Britain. General Board of Health.

Publication/Creation

London : G. Mansell, [1848]

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REGULATIONS

FOR THE

Prevention of Cholera



UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

G. MANSÉLL, 115, FLEET STREET.

ONE PENNY.

REGIUM COLLEGIUM

FOR THE

Prevention of Cholera



UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF MANCHESTER, THE GREAT CHAMBER

ONE PENNY

REGULATIONS
FOR THE
PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

General Board of Health, Gwydir House, Oct. 5. 1848.

The General Board of Health having considered the official accounts which have been received of the course of Asiatic cholera since the presentation of the reports of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners, and having consulted medical practitioners of eminence and of special knowledge of the subject, and having compared the tenor of those recent accounts with the observations made respecting the former mode of the propagation of Asiatic cholera in Europe, have now to represent—

That the experience obtained of this disease during its former invasions of this country, in the years 1831 and 1832, and the still larger experience acquired during its recent progress through Persia, Egypt, Syria, Russia, Poland, and Prussia, appears to afford ground for the correction of some views formerly entertained concerning it, which have an important bearing on the measures, both of prevention and alleviation, that are expedient to be adopted.

The extent, uniform, tenor, and undoubted authority of the evidence obtained from observers of all classes in different

countries and climates, and amidst all varieties of the physical, political, and social conditions of the people, appear to discredit the once prevalent opinion that cholera is, in itself, contagious, an opinion which if fallacious, must be mischievous, since it diverts attention from the true source of danger and the real means of protection, and fixes it on those which are imaginary; creates panic; leads to the neglect and abandonment of the sick; occasions great expense for what is worse than useless; and withdraws attention from that brief but important interval between the commencement and the development of the disease, during which remedial measures are most effective in its cure.

Although it is so far true that certain conditions may favour its spread from person to person, as when great numbers of the sick are crowded together in close unventilated apartments, yet this is not to be considered as effecting the general principle of its non-contagious nature; nor are such conditions likely to occur in this country; moreover, the preventive measures founded on the theory of contagion—namely, internal quarantine regulations, sanitary cordons, and the isolation of the sick on which formerly the strongest reliance was placed, have been recently abandoned in all countries where cholera has appeared from the general experience of their inefficiency.

The evidence also proves that cholera almost always affords by premonitory symptoms, warning of its approach in time for the employment of means capable of arresting its progress. If indeed in certain situations—as where there is an unusual concentration of the poison, or in certain individuals who are peculiarly predisposed to the disease—the attack may sometimes appear to be instantaneous, still the general conclusions, that cholera is not in itself contagious, and that it commonly gives distinct warning of its approach, are two great facts well calculated to divest this disease of its chief terrors, and to show the paramount importance of the means of prevention, so much more certain than those of cure.

The proved identity of the causes which promote the origin and spread of epidemic diseases in general with those that favour the introduction and spread of Asiatic cholera, appear to indicate the true measures of precaution and prevention against a pestilence which, after an absence of 16 years, and at a season

when other formidable epidemic diseases are unusually prevalent and deadly, menaces a third visitation; and the General Board of Health would appeal to all classes for their cordial co-operation in carrying into effect the measures which careful consideration has led them to recommend, in the full conviction that the powers given by the Legislature for this purpose, though they may not be fully adequate, and though the time to use them may be short, cannot fail, with such co-operation, to be attended with highly beneficial results.

With a view of carrying into operation all available means of precaution against the impending danger, the General Board of Health recommends that the guardians of the poor in England and Wales, and the parochial boards for the management of the poor in Scotland, and their officers, should hold themselves in readiness to execute such directions as the General Board of Health may see fit to issue from time to time, under the provisions of the act of the 11th and 12th Victoria, chap. 123, entitled "An act to renew and amend an act of the 10th year of Her present Majesty, for the more speedy removal of certain nuisances and the prevention of contagious and epidemic diseases

The guardians of the poor and the parochial boards will probably be required, either by themselves individually, or by persons to be employed or specially appointed by them for the purpose, to make examinations from house to house of their several districts, and report to their boards upon the state of each locality, as far as regards the prevalent sickness and the removeable causes upon which it may appear to depend. These visitations from house to house will be especially required in the dangerous districts; and it is to be kept in view that every district or place is dangerous in which typhus and other epidemic diseases have regularly occurred.

The boards of guardians and parochial boards will have to put in force, whenever it may appear to be required, those provisions of the act which relate to nuisances.

Great benefit having been derived from the cleansings that were resorted to on the former visitation of cholera, and experience having shown that preventive measures against cholera are also preventive against typhus and other epidemic and

and endemic diseases, the boards of guardians should carry into immediate effect all practical measures of external and internal cleansing of dwellings in the ill-conditioned districts.

The chief predisposing causes of every epidemics and especially of cholera, are damp moisture, filth, animal and vegetable matters in a state of decomposition, and, in general, whatever produces atmospheric impurity ; all of which have the effect of lowering the health and vigour of the system, and of increasing the susceptibility to disease, particularly among the young, the aged, and the feeble,

The attacks of cholera are uniformly found to be most frequent and virulent in low lying districts, on the banks of rivers, in the neighbourhood of sewer mouths, and wherever there are large collections of refuse, particularly amidst human dwellings. In a recent proclamation, issued for the protection of the population of the Russian empire, the important influence of these and similar causes has been recognized, and the practical recommendations founded thereon are "to keep the person and the dwelling place clean ; to allow of no sinks close to the house ; to admit of no poultry or animals within the house, to keep every apartment as airy as possible by ventilation ; and to prevent crowding wherever there are sick."

Householders of all classes should be warned, that their first means of safety lies in the removal of dung heaps and solid and liquid filth of every description from beneath or about their houses and premises. Though persons long familiarized to the presence of such refuse may not perceive its offensiveness, nor believe in its noxious properties, yet all who desire to secure themselves from danger should labour for the entire removal of filth and the thorough cleansings of their premises ; which also the law will require of each person for the protection of his neighbours as well as for his own safety.

Next to the perfect cleansing of the premises, dryness ought to be carefully promoted, which will of course require the keeping up of sufficient fires, particularly in the damp and unhealthy districts, where this means should be resorted to for the sake of ventilation as well as of warmth and dryness.

From information recently obtained from Russia, it appears

that in some barracks, and other places in which large numbers of people are congregated, where these conditions have been attended to in a manner that may be equally practised in private houses, there has been a comparative immunity from the prevailing epidemic, exactly as in this country, where in public institutions, though as yet by no means perfect in the means of ventilation, there has been an almost entire exemption from epidemics which have ravaged private houses in the very same districts.

But while a certain amount of cleansing can be effected by every householder, each in his own premises, the means of thoroughly purifying the densely populated districts are beyond the power of private individuals.

Accordingly, by the recent act (11th and 12th Victoria, chap. 123, sec. 1,) in cases of inability, insufficiency, or neglect, the law has charged the cleansing operations upon certain public bodies—namely, “the town councils, or any trustees or commissioners for the drainage, paving, lighting or cleansing, or managing or directing the police, or any other body of a like nature, or any commissioners of sewers, or guardians of the poor.”

By this act it is provided, that upon notice in writing, signed by two or more inhabitant householders, that any dwelling-house or building is in a filthy and unwholesome condition, or that there are upon such premises any foul and offensive cess-pool, drain, gutter, or ditch, or any accumulations of filth, or that swine are so kept as to be a nuisance or injurious to health the authorities shall examine or cause the premises to be examined; and if upon examination, or upon a medical certificate of two legally qualified practitioners, it appears that the nuisance exists, the public authority shall make complaint before two justices, who are required to make order for the removal of such nuisance. The amended provisions contained in this act should be early considered, promulgated, and enforced, especially those for the proper cleansing of open and foul ditches near habitations, by the labourers under the direction of surveyors or trustees of highways.

The union medical officers, whose duties take them to the relief of the destitute sick, are necessarily familiar with the

places in which disease is most prevalent and fatal, and these are invariably found to be the dirtiest localities, where, consequently, the cleansing operations are most required; and the Nuisances Removal Act imposes upon the guardians the duty of directing and enforcing the proper performance of these operations.

In several districts the police, in going their usual rounds, have been employed with great advantage in reporting daily as to the houses, courts, alleys, passages, and streets within their district most in need of cleansing; as to the carelessness or neglect of the scavengers in the performance of their duties, and as to the existence of nuisances of various kinds. The board of guardians, or special committees formed out of their body, are therefore recommended to associate themselves with special committees of town councils, who by their watch committees have the control of the police, and to engage for these purposes the valuable services of this force.

Highly important services have been rendered by the parochial clergy and other ministers of religion, in association with lay committees, for the purpose of maintaining a system of house to house visitation in the more depressed districts; and, wherever it is practicable, the boards of guardians are recommended to associate with a special committee of their own number (who for the time may be exempted from ordinary duties) the clergy of the respective parishes and the ministers of other religious denominations, and to call upon the medical and other union officers to give their aid to this committee.

It is conceived that such parochial special committee would among other useful purposes, be peculiarly serviceable in communicating information to the poorer classes as to the particular means of prevention within their reach, and as to the urgent necessity, at this season, of personal and household cleanliness, of ventilation, and of a careful and temperate mode of living.

By the Contagious Diseases Prevention Act the General Board of Health is required to frame rules and regulations to assist and direct the guardians of the poor and other local authorities in the performance of the special duties imposed upon them whenever the country is visited or threatened by any formidable epidemic or contagious disease; and, accord-

ingly, the board has lost no time in putting itself in communication with the Poor Law Commissioners, with the view of taking all practical precautions against the scourge which is so steadily approaching our shores; and the board is now engaged in preparing regulations for the more public and general measures of prevention and alleviation, which will be issued and put in execution in the several districts as soon as their particular condition shall have been ascertained.

In the meantime, if, notwithstanding every precautionary measure which can be taken, this disease should unhappily break out in any district, then it will be essential to the safety to the inhabitants that they should be fully impressed with the importance of paying instant attention to the premonitory symptom that announces the commencement of the attack.

This premonitory symptom is looseness of the bowels, which there is reason to regard as universally preceding the setting in of the more dangerous stage of the disease. Sometimes, indeed, under the circumstances already described—namely, where the poison exists in unusally intensity, or the constitutional predisposition is unusually great, the first stage may appear to be suppressed, as occasionally happens in violent attacks of other diseases; but in cholera this event is so rare as to be practically of no account; and in all countries, and under all varieties of conditions in which this disease has been epidemic, the experience as to this point uniformly agrees with what is observed at the present moment at Hamburgh.

“In most cases” writes the British Consal respecting the epidemic which has just broken out in that city, “the disease has first manifested itself in a slight relaxation of the bowels, from which, if promptly attended to, the patient generally recovers, but if the symptoms are neglected spasmodic attacks ensue, and death follows mostly in from four to six hours.”

This looseness of the bowels may be accompanied with some degree of pain, which however is generally slight; but in many cases pain is wholly absent; and for some hours, and even days, this bowel complaint may be so slight as to appear trifling; so that, without a previous knowledge of the importance of the warning, it might easily escape notice altogether.

It must be repeated, however, that whenever Asiatic cholera is epidemic, the slightest degree of looseness of the bowels ought to be regarded and treated as the commencement of the disease, which at this stage is capable of being arrested by simple means, but, if neglected only for a few hours, may suddenly assume a fatal form.

It will be indispensable, therefore, on the first outbreak of cholera that the local authorities should immediately make arrangements for daily house to house inspections of the poorer localities in their respective districts; this being the only practical means by which, in the most dangerous situations and among the most susceptible subjects, the existence of the premonitory symptoms can be ascertained in time to administer the proper remedies so as to arrest the progress of the disorder.

Heads of families, masters of schools and workhouses, proprietors of large establishments and works, such as factories, mines, warehouses, wharfs, and docks, should either be their own inspectors, or employ some trustworthy agent to examine daily every person in their employment, and to give at once the proper remedy if the premonitory symptom should be present.

Each member of the visiting committee should be provided with proper remedies, prepared in appropriate doses for administration on the spot, in every instance in which the premonitory symptom is found to exist, and should report every person so treated as requiring the instant attention of the medical officer.

Dispensaries for bowel complaints should be established at convenient stations, at which the neighbouring inhabitants may apply for the proper remedies and advice the moment they are attacked by the premonitory symptom.

Experience having shown that the establishment of cholera hospitals was not successful, the best provision practicable must be made for affording assistance to the individuals who may need it at their own houses; and one of the best modes of effecting this object will probably be the selection of proper persons who may be instructed as nurses in the special services required on this occasion, and paid for devoting their whole

time to attendance on the sick at their own habitations, under the direction of the medical officers.

It will be necessary to engage a sufficient number of medical officers at suitable remuneration, some to devote their whole time by day and night to the service of the dispensaries, and others to attend the sick at their own dwellings.

As, however, cases may occur of extreme destitution in neighbourhoods and houses wholly unfit for the curative treatment of the sick, provision should be made for the reception of such cases, either in the common hospitals, in the union houses or in separate apartments specially prepared for the purpose, and properly warmed and ventilated.

Medical authorities are agreed that the remedies proper for the premonitory symptom are the same as those found efficacious in common diarrhœa; that the most simple remedies will suffice if given on the first manifestation of this symptom; and that the following, which are within the reach and management of everyone, may be regarded as among the most useful, namely, 20 grains of opiate confection, mixed with two table spoonfuls of peppermint water, or with a little weak brandy and water, and repeated every three or four hours, or oftener if the attack is severe, until the looseness of the bowels is stopped; or an ounce of the compound chalk mixture, with 10 or 15 grains of the aromatic confection and from five to ten drops of laudanum repeated in the same manner. From half a drachm to a drachm of tincture of catechu may be added to this last if the attack is severe.

Half these quantities should be given to young persons under 15, and still smaller doses to infants.

It is recommended to repeat these remedies night and morning for some days after the looseness of the bowels had been stopped. But, in all cases, it is desirable, whenever practicable, that even in this earliest stage of the disorder recourse should be had to medical advice on the spot.

Next in importance to the immediate employment of such remedies, is attention to proper diet and clothing. Whenever Asiatic cholera is epidemic, there is invariably found among

great numbers of the inhabitants an extraordinary tendency to irritation of the bowels ; and this fact suggests, that every article of food which is known to favour a relaxed state of the bowels should, as far as possible, be avoided—such as every variety of green vegetables, whether cooked or not, as cabbage, cucumber, and salad. It will be important also to abstain from fruit of all kinds though ripe and even cooked, and whether dried or preserved. The most wholesome articles of vegetable diet are well baked, but not new bread, rice, oatmeal, and good potatoes. Pickles should be avoided. Articles of food and drink, which in ordinary seasons are generally wholesome, and agree well with the individual constitution, may, under this unusual condition, prove highly dangerous. The diet should be solid rather than fluid; and those who have the means of choosing should live principally on animal food as affording the most concentrated and invigorating diet ; avoiding salted and smoked meats, pork, salted and shellfish, cider, perry, ginger beer, lemonade, acid liquor of all descriptions, and ardent spirits. Great moderation, both in food and drink, is absolutely essential to safety during the whole duration of the epidemic period. One single act of indiscretion has, in many instances, been followed by a speedy and fatal attack. The intervals between the meals should not be long, cholera being uniformly found to prevail with extraordinary intensity among the classes that observe the protracted fasts common in Eastern and some European countries.

The practical importance of these cautions might be illustrated by striking examples. Dr. Adair Crawford states that in Russia the most intense of all the attacks were those that followed a hearty meal, taken immediately after a protracted fast. In our own country, during its former visitation, the most frequent and deadly attacks were observed to be those that took place in the middle of the night, a few hours after a heavy supper. The three fatal cases that have just occurred to sailors who had been at Hamburgh, and who had been brought sick to Hull, turned out on inquiry to have followed very shortly after the men had eaten a large quantity of plums and had drunk freely of sour beer ; and the two still more recent fatal cases on board the ship *Volant* of Sunderland, both occurred in drunkards, who persisted in the practise of intoxi-

cation, notwithstanding the earnest warnings that were given them against the dangers of intemperance.

On account of the intimate connexion between the external skin and the internal lining membrane of the bowels, warm clothing is of great importance. The wearing of flannel next the skin is therefore advisable. Recent experience on the continent seems to show that it was useful to wear in the day time a flannel bandage round the body, and this may become necessary in our own country during the damp and cold weather of the approaching season.

Particular attention should be paid to keeping the feet warm and dry; changing the clothes immediately after exposure to wet; and maintaining the sitting and bed rooms well aired, dry and warm.

It may be necessary to add a caution against the use of cold purgative medicines, such as salts, particularly Glauber salts, Epsom salts, and Seidlitz powders, which taken in any quantity in such a season, are dangerous. Drastic purgatives of all kinds should be avoided, such as senna, colocynth, and aloes, except under special medical direction.

If, notwithstanding these precautionary measures, a person is seized suddenly with cold, giddiness, nausea, vomiting, and cramps, under circumstances in which instant medical assistance cannot be procured, the concurrent testimony of the most experienced medical authority shows that the proper course is to get as soon as possible into a warm bed; to apply warmth by means of heated flannel, or bottles filled with hot water, or bags of heated camomile flowers, sand, bran, or salt, to the feet and along the spine; to have the extremities diligently rubbed; to apply a large poultice of mustard and vinegar over the region of the stomach, keeping it on 15 or 20 minutes; and to take every half hour a tea spoonful of sal volatile in a little hot water, or a or a desert spoonful of brandy in a little hot water, or a wine glass of hot wine whey, made by pouring a wine glass of sherry into a tumbler of hot milk—in a word, to do everything practicable to procure a warm, general perspiration until the arrival of the medical attendant, whose immediate care under such circumstances is indispensable.

It has not been deemed necessary or proper to give instructions for the treatment of the advanced stage, from the confident expectation that the proposed arrangements will supply medical attendance for all cases that may reach that condition by which means the specific symptoms of each individual case will receive their appropriate treatment.

Though the season of danger may demand some extraordinary exertion and sacrifice on the part of all classes, yet this period will probably not be protracted, since on the former visitation of cholera it seldom remained in any place which it attacked longer than a few months, and rarely more than a few weeks; while it may be reasonably expected that the improvements effected with a view to check its progress will be equally efficacious in shortening its duration; and that these improvements will not be temporary like the occasions that called for them, but will be attended with lasting benefit.

In conclusion, the General Board of Health would again urge the consideration, that whatever is preventive of cholera is equally preventive of typhus and of every other epidemic and constantly recurring disease; and would earnestly call the attention of all classes to the striking and consoling fact, that, formidable as this malady is in its intense form and developed stage, there is no disease against which it is in our power to take such effectual precaution, both as collective communities and private individuals, by vigilant attention to it in its first or premonitory stage, and by the removal of those agencies which are known to promote the spread of all epidemics diseases. Though, therefore, the issues of events are not in our hands, there is ground for hope and even confidence in the sustained and resolute employment of the means of protection which experience and science have now placed within our reach.

By order of the General Board of Health,

HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CHOLERA.

[From the Times.]

There is really scarcely a limit to the public service which the recommendations of the commissioners are calculated to render, if the formidable name of this mysterious epidemic should be successful in rousing people to a sense of their duties. It is quite a fallacy to suppose that the suggested precautions are only called for by the reports from Ham-
burgh or Berlin.

We are strongly inclined to believe that if the *extraor-
dinary* deaths from the various types of fever during this season—that is to say, the deaths beyond the average num-
ber—had been registered and announced as they would be in cases of cholera, the returns would present a total quite as alarming as the bulletins which reach us from the Baltic. What we are now called upon to do is nothing but what we ought to have done long ago. We must now make up for past neglect.

All classes must make some sacrifices—the rich of their time and their money, the poor of their habits and preju-
dices.

As things are, our population is the least exposed of any in the world to the virulence of such visitations; as they should be, we might, as far as human power reaches, be almost insured against them.

Cleanliness is within the reach of all; wholesome food, prompt and intelligent attendance, simple medicine, and vigi-
lant care, can be secured to almost every patient in almost any district by the hearty and zealous co-operation of the authorities and the inhabitants.

The Board of Health does not recommend any insolation of the sick or any hospitals or pest houses. The sufferers are to be treated at their own homes and in their own families by a simple organization of resources, by a timely attention to symptoms, and by a proper provision of those simple remedies which experience shows to be almost certainly efficacious if employed without delay.

Well does the notification observe, that the improvements in cleanliness and wholesomeness now recommended may be reasonably expected "not only to check the progress of the disorder, but to shorten its duration, and to prove not temporary, like the occasion which called for them, but attended with lasting benefit."



