

Course 154

References: Bossard, J. W.--Problems of Social Well-being, Chaps. 7 & 16
Dublin, L. I.--Health and Wealth, Chapter 1
Moore, H. H.--Modern Medicine and the Public Health
Goodnow--Constitutional Foundations of Public Health
U.S. Public Health Service Reprint 559 (Document Rm.)

V. SUBDIVISIONS OF SOCIETAL HYGIENE

For purposes of discussion, societal hygiene may be considered under several subdivisions.

1. Educational hygiene. The necessity for wider diffusion of hygienic facts makes educational hygiene one of the important functions of the department of health, and the whole educational system.
2. Informational hygiene. Modern life demands a continuous process of researches, surveys, and studies of new ways to protect and promote health. This service is a function of departments of health; scientific laboratories; research divisions of colleges and universities; and organizations of experts.
3. Constructive hygiene. Includes the intergroup provisions for securing and safeguarding the food supply; provision for play and recreation; and regulation of transportation of facilities.
4. Defensive hygiene. Community provision for defenses against health hazards involved in water supply, milk supply, waste disposal, communicable diseases, physical, mechanical, biological, and chemical causes of ill health.

VI. PRESENT STATUS OF HEALTH SERVICE IN UNITED STATES

A knowledge of what is now being done to meet the health service needs of our people is the first step in judging the adequacy of our public hygiene program. This can best be obtained by a brief review of the work of the official and voluntary agencies in the health field.

Governmental Agencies. The health work of the government should be considered under the head of federal, state, and local units.

1. Federal Health Agencies. The health work of the Federal government is not concentrated in a single department but is scattered through many bureaus. Only the most important will be considered.
 - a. U.S. Public Health Service. The most important Federal agencies. Administered as a Bureau in the Treasury Department. Originated (1798) as Marine Hospital Service to care for sick and disabled seamen. Powers and functions have been gradually broadened:
 - (1) Protection of U.S. from disease from without
 - (2) Prevention of interstate spread of disease
 - (3) Co-operation with State and local Boards of Health
 - (4) Investigation of causes of human disease
 - (5) Supervision of biological products
 - (6) Public health education.