

- (a) Shick test--for diphtheria
- (b) Dick test--for scarlet fever
- (c) Skin test--for small-pox

Artificial Immunization

Some of our most valuable defensive hygiene measures are based upon methods of producing immunity artificially.

- (a) Virus--material containing live organisms
- (b) Vaccine or bacterin--contains dead organisms.

Some of the diseases for which we have immunizing methods:

- (a) Diphtheria--toxin-antitoxin and antitoxin
- (b) Tetanus--antitoxin
- (c) Rabies--attenuated virus
- (d) Epidemic Meningitis--immune serum
- (e) Typhoid fever--bacterin
- (f) Scarlet fever--toxin-antitoxin
- (g) Small pox--attenuated virus
- (h) Plague--bacterin
- (i) Cholera--bacterin
- (j) Measles--convalescent serum

VII. DEFENSIVE HYGIENE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In the study of the methods of controlling communicable diseases, the American Public Health Association has decided that in order to effectively control a disease we should have the following information about it:

- (a) Infectious agent
- (b) Source of infection
- (c) Mode of transmission
- (d) Incubation period
- (e) Period of communicability
- (f) Methods of control

1. The infected individual and his environment.

- (1) Recognition of disease
- (2) Isolation
- (3) Immunization
- (4) Disinfection

2. General Measures

Diseases by Sources of Infection

One of the most valuable classifications of communicable disease is the one made with reference to the source of the infecting organisms.

(a) Diseases Spread by Intestinal Discharges

- 1. Typhoid fever
- 2. Cholera
- 3. Dysentery
- 4. Food-poisoning
- 5. Hook-worm