



The State of Wisconsin

*Filed Aug 3 - 1959  
2:35 P.M.*

H 45, 46, 49

BOARD OF HEALTH  
STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
MADISON 2

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO:

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August 3, 1959

Mr. James J. Burke  
Revisor of Statutes  
321 Northeast, State Capitol  
Madison 2, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Burke:

As provided in Section 227.023, Wisconsin Statutes, I hereby submit a certified copy of portions of Chapters H 45, H 46 and H 49 relating to Communicable Diseases and Tuberculosis of the Wisconsin Administrative Code as amended, adopted and repealed by the Wisconsin State Board of Health on July 31, 1959, for publication in the Wisconsin Administrative Register. It is hoped that the rules can be published in the August issue of the Register so the effective date may be September 2, 1959.

Copies of the rules are also being submitted to the Governor as required by Section 14.225 and to the Secretary of State as required by Section 227.023, Wisconsin Statutes.

Respectfully submitted,

*Carl N. Neupert*

Carl N. Neupert, M. D.  
Executive Secretary

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Enclosures 2

STATE OF WISCONSIN )  
BOARD OF HEALTH ) SS

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETINGS:

I, Carl N. Neupert, M.D., Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin State Board of Health and custodian of the official records of said Board, do hereby certify that the annexed rules and regulations and amendments to rules and regulations (portions of Chapters H 45, H 46 and H 49 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code) relating to Communicable Diseases and Tuberculosis were duly approved and adopted, and that Section H 49.25 was repealed by this Board on July 31, 1959.

I further certify that said copy has been compared by me with the original on file in this department, and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

Seal

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the department at the State Office Building in the city of Madison, this 3rd day of August, A.D., 1959.

Carl N. Neupert, M.D.  
Executive Secretary

**ORDER OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH**  
**ADOPTING, AMENDING AND REPEALING RULES**

Pursuant to authority vested in the State Board of Health by sections 140.05 (3) and 143.02 (4), Wisconsin Statutes, the State Board of Health hereby repeals, amends, and adopts rules as follows:

Section H 45.08 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

**H 45.08 Bacillary dysentery**

**(1) Patient**

**(a) Placard--None**

**(b) Restrictions**

**1. Isolation--None**

**2. All cases will be considered convalescent carriers after clinical recovery unless they have two successive negative fecal cultures, taken not less than 24 hours apart, and performed by a laboratory approved for such purposes by the state board of health as specified in H 49.15. After six months convalescent carriers shall be considered chronic carriers.**

**(c) Reporting required for cases and carriers**

**(2) Carriers**

**(a) All carriers (convalescent, chronic and asymptomatic carriers) are restricted from engaging in food handling activity other than in the preparation of food for their own immediate families.**

- (b) No carrier shall be employed in an occupation requiring close personal contact with other individuals, such as caring for disabled or sick individuals or infants in hospitals, nurseries, and nursing homes.
- (c) Chronic carriers may be released after three consecutive stool cultures, taken not less than 24 hours apart, have been found to be negative for Shigella organisms when cultured by a laboratory approved for such purposes by the state board of health as specified in H 49.15.
- (d) Asymptomatic carriers may be released after complying with the requirements specified for chronic carriers in subparagraph (2)(c) above.

Section H 45.14 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.14 Encephalitis (Arthropod-borne viral)

(1) Patient

- (a) Placard--None
- (b) Restrictions--The patient is to be isolated in a well-screened room for an interval of seven days from the onset of the disease.
- (c) Reporting--All cases are to be reported to the local health officer within 24 hours.

(2) Contacts--Restrictions: Quarantine--None

- (3) Environment--Concurrent disinfection: None except for the purpose of destroying mosquitoes in the house occupied by the patient and in the nearest neighboring dwellings.

Section H 45.16 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.16 German measles (Rubella)

(1) Patient

- (a) Placard--None
- (b) Restrictions--Isolation at home for three days from onset.
- (c) Reporting--All cases are to be reported to the local health officer.

(2) Contacts

- (a) Restrictions--Quarantine; None. No attempt should be made to protect female children in good health against exposure to the disease before puberty.
- (b) Other children in the family may attend school but are to be observed by the teacher and excluded if they show evidence of illness.
- (c) Pregnant women in the first trimester of pregnancy should be protected from contact with german measles if they did not suffer from this disease previously; and if exposed, the use of gamma globulin should be encouraged.

Section H 45.22 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.22 Measles (Rubeola)

(1) Patient

- (a) Placard--None
- (b) Restrictions--The patient is to be isolated for a period of

at least one week from the onset of symptoms (or for the duration of fever if longer).

(c) Reporting required

- (2) Contacts--Restrictions: None, except that susceptible children should be observed for early signs and symptoms of measles, particularly a cold and cough. If such symptoms develop, they must be restricted to the premises until a diagnosis is established.
- (3) Environment--Concurrent disinfection: All articles soiled with secretions of the nose and throat are to be concurrently disinfected.

Section H 45.235 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is adopted  
to read:

H 45.235 Viral (aseptic) meningitis

- (1) Definition--Cases that show clinical indications of inflammation of the meninges of presumably non-bacterial origin. Diagnoses of aseptic meningitis may be established with or without laboratory evidence. Cases of non-paralytic poliomyelitis belong to this group.
- (2) Reporting terminology to be used:
  - (a) Viral or aseptic meningitis, primary.

State etiology, i.e., poliomyelitis, E.C.H.O.,  
Cocksackie, lymphocytic choriomeningitis, unknown, etc.
  - (b) Viral or aseptic meningitis, secondary.

State underlying disease such as measles, mumps,  
chickenpox, etc.

- (3) Patient
  - (a) Placard--None
  - (b) Restrictions--To be isolated for a period of one week from the onset of symptoms (or for the duration of fever if longer).
- (4) Contacts--As specified in applicable underlying disease regulation if secondary. No contact restrictions are required in cases of primary aseptic meningitis except for poliomyelitis (H 45.34 (2)).
- (5) Environment--As specified in the applicable underlying disease regulation for secondary. In all cases there shall be concurrent disinfection of all articles soiled with the secretions of nose and throat during the febrile period.

Section H 45.26 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.26 Paratyphoid fever--patient

- (1) Placard--None
- (2) Restrictions:
  - (a) Isolation for at least one week beyond the time that all symptoms subside and, in any event, not less than one week after antibiotic therapy has been discontinued.
  - (b) Release from isolation is not the same as release from carrier status. For determination of carrier status in paratyphoid patients refer to H 45.29 and for the requirements for release from such status see H 45.31 and H 45.32.
- (3) Reporting required

Section H 45.28 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.28 Paratyphoid fever cases--environment

- (1) Concurrent disinfection of all bowel and urinary discharges and articles soiled with them.
- (2) Terminal disinfection through a thorough cleaning of the premises.
- (3) Suppression of flies
- (4) The sale of milk and dairy products from a place where paratyphoid fever occurs is restricted as outlined in H 49.10.

Section H 45.29 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.29 Paratyphoid carrier--definition

A person shall be considered a paratyphoid carrier capable of transmitting the disease to susceptible persons when any of the following conditions or circumstances apply:

- (1) Temporary carrier:
  - (a) A paratyphoid fever patient who has not met the requirements for carrier release specified in H 45.31 within six months after the onset of illness.
- (2) Chronic carrier:
  - (a) Any temporary carrier who has not met the requirements for release as a temporary carrier as specified in H 45.31.
  - (b) A person not known to have suffered from paratyphoid fever within the past six months, but paratyphoid bacilli are found in his urine or feces when examined in a laboratory approved for release cultures.



(c) Epidemiological evidence points to such person as the source of one or more cases of the disease and until the necessary number of required successive specimens of urine or feces have been negative upon examination in a laboratory approved for release cultures.

Section H 45.30 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.30 Paratyphoid carriers--rules governing

- (1) The urine and feces of a paratyphoid carrier shall be disposed of in such a manner as not to endanger any public or private water supply or be accessible to insects or rodents.
- (2) If food products, which are to be consumed raw by others, are produced on premises occupied by a paratyphoid carrier, the water supply shall be proven free from contamination.
- (3) No paratyphoid carrier shall engage in the handling or preparation of any food or drink to be consumed on the premises by others than members of his family with whom he resides or to be consumed off of the premises prior to cooking. This restriction shall apply to visitors, roomers, lodgers and employees.
- (4) No paratyphoid carrier shall engage in the occupation of nurse, nursemaid, domestic servant, cook, waiter, dishwasher or public eating-house employee.
- (5) No paratyphoid carrier shall engage in any occupation involving the handling of milk, cream, or milk products, or the utensils used in the production thereof. No paratyphoid carrier shall reside on premises where milk is produced for distribution off

of the premises unless the carrier, or if he be a minor, his parent or legal guardian, and the owner of the milk-producing cows agree in writing:

- (a) That the carrier will not engage in milking or handling of milk, cream or dairy utensils, nor enter the house or barn where milk is produced or handled.
- (b) That no milk or cream is to subsequently be sold nor any utensils used in the production of milk or cream shall be brought into the house occupied by the carrier.
- (c) That all persons residing or employed on the premises shall be vaccinated against paratyphoid fever at least every two years.

Where the provisions of such agreement are not followed, distribution and sale of milk from such premises are prohibited.

- (6) No paratyphoid carrier shall reside in or be employed in a boarding house or camp.
- (7) No carrier shall change his place of residence without notifying the local health officer of his intended residence, who shall immediately inform the state board of health of the facts.
- (8) In any situation not covered by the above rules and in which a paratyphoid carrier endangers the public health, the carrier shall observe such recommendations as the state board of health may make for the particular case.

Section H 45.31 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.31 Temporary paratyphoid carriers--conditions for release

(1) Following isolation for paratyphoid fever, a person shall be adjudged a temporary carrier until the following groups of requirements for release, whichever are applicable to each particular case, shall be met:

(a) General: He must have two negative consecutive specimens of feces obtained at least five days apart and examined in a laboratory approved by the state board of health for such purposes as specified in H 49.15.

(b) With urinary tract infection: If the patient has been found to be excreting the paratyphoid organism through the urinary tract, then two consecutive negative urine samples taken not less than five days apart are required for release. Examination shall be done in a laboratory approved by the state board of health for such purposes.

(c) With antibiotic medication: All specimens should be submitted not earlier than seven days after the last dose of medication capable of interfering with successful cultures is consumed.

(d) Occupational modifications:

If the patient is to handle milk, dairy or other foods, the required number of consecutive negative cultures of feces and/or urine, as indicated in the subparagraphs above, shall be four.

If the patient is employed in an occupation requiring close personal contact with other individuals, such as caring for disabled or sick individuals or infants in hospitals and nurseries, or persons in nursing homes, then the required number of consecutive negative cultures of feces and/or urine, as indicated in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above, shall be four.

- (2) A patient who does not fulfill the requirements above within six months after the onset of illness shall be considered a chronic carrier (H 45.29 (2) (a)).

Section H 45.32 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.32 Chronic paratyphoid carriers--conditions for release

- (1) Each of at least 18 successive specimens of feces taken at intervals of 30 days under conditions that do not permit of substitution have been examined in a laboratory approved for release cultures by the state board of health and found to contain no paratyphoid bacilli.
- (2) Where an individual has been found to be excreting the organisms through the urinary tract, then the requirements for release of carrier status under paragraph H 45.32 (1) shall apply for urine specimens as well.

Section H 45.355 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is adopted to read:

H 45.355 Q fever

- (1) Patient
  - (a) Placard--None
  - (b) Restrictions--None
  - (c) Reporting required
- (2) Contacts--No restrictions
- (3) Environment--Concurrent disinfection of all articles soiled with the secretions of nose and throat.

Section H 45.38 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.38 Salmonellosis (other than typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever)

- (1) Patient
  - (a) Placard--None
  - (b) Restrictions
    - 1. Isolation--None
    - 2. All cases will be considered convalescent carriers after clinical recovery unless they have two successive negative fecal cultures, taken not less than 24 hours apart, and performed by a laboratory approved for such purposes by the state board of health as specified in H 49.15, and they shall comply with H 49.10. After six months convalescent carriers shall be considered chronic carriers.
  - (c) Reporting required for cases and carriers

(2) Carriers

- (a) All carriers (convalescent and asymptomatic carriers) are restricted from engaging in food handling activity other than in the preparation of food for their own immediate families.
- (b) No carrier shall be employed in an occupation requiring close personal contact with other individuals, such as caring for disabled or sick individuals or infants in hospitals, nurseries, and nursing homes, and shall comply with H 49.10.
- (c) Chronic carriers may be released after three consecutive stool cultures, taken not less than 24 hours apart, have been found to be negative for Salmonella organisms when cultured by a laboratory approved for such purposes by the state board of health as specified in H 49.15.
- (d) Asymptomatic carriers may be released after complying with the requirements specified for chronic carriers in subparagraph (2) (c) above.

Section H 45.39 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.39 Smallpox

(1) Patient

- (a) Placard required
- (b) Restrictions--Isolate until the disappearance of all scabs and crusts.
- (c) Reporting required

(2) Contacts--Restrictions: Quarantine for 14 days from date of last exposure unless a successful vaccination has been obtained within three days of exposure.

(3) Environment

(a) Concurrent disinfection--No article is to leave the immediate surroundings of the patient without boiling or equally effective disinfection.

(b) Terminal disinfection--Thorough cleaning of the premises.

Section H 45.40 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.40 Streptococcal infections, respiratory (including scarlet fever, streptococcal sore throat, and "septic sore throat")

(1) Patient

(a) Placard--None

(b) Restrictions--The patient shall be isolated until the complete disappearance of inflammation and discharges from the nose and throat, ears, or suppurating glands; and in any case for not less than seven days from onset. However, isolation may be terminated 24 hours after administration of a depot penicillin preparation and clinical recovery. Release from isolation does not imply that the patient does not need further penicillin therapy and supportive care. Patients in whom other forms of penicillin therapy and/or other antibiotics are used shall be isolated in any case for not less than seven days from the onset and until clinical recovery.

(c) Reporting required

(2) Contacts

(a) Household contacts--It is recommended that household contacts be kept under medical observation for the development of streptococcal disease during the incubation period. Restriction of contacts is not required, except at the discretion of the local board of health, and as specified in H 49.10.

(b) Other contacts--No restrictions are required.

(3) Environment

(a) Concurrent disinfection--All articles which have been soiled by purulent discharges and all articles which have been in contact with the patient are to be concurrently disinfected.

(b) Terminal disinfection--A thorough cleaning of contaminated objects, scrubbing of floors and sunning of blankets to prevent dissemination of infected particles.

Section H 45.47 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.47 Typhoid fever--patient

(1) Placard--None

(2) Restrictions:

(a) Isolation for at least one week beyond the time that all symptoms subside and, in any event, not less than one week after antibiotic therapy has been discontinued.



(b) Release from isolation is not the same as release from carrier status. For determination of carrier status in typhoid patients refer to H 45.50 and for the requirements for release from such status see H 45.52 and H 45.53.

(3) Reporting required

Section H 45.49 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.49 Typhoid fever cases--environment

- (1) Concurrent disinfection of all bowel and urinary discharges and articles soiled with them.
- (2) Terminal disinfection through a thorough cleaning of the premises.
- (3) Suppression of flies
- (4) The sale of milk and dairy products from a place where typhoid fever occurs is restricted as outlined in H 49.10.

Section H 45.50 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.50 Typhoid carrier--definition

A person shall be considered a typhoid carrier capable of transmitting the disease to susceptible persons when any of the following conditions or circumstances apply:

- (1) Temporary carrier:
  - (a) A typhoid fever patient who has not met the requirements for carrier release specified in H 45.52 within six months after the onset of illness.

(2) Chronic carrier:

- (a) Any temporary carrier who has not met the requirements for release as specified in H 45.52 is to be considered a chronic carrier.
- (b) A person not known to have suffered from typhoid fever within the past six months, but typhoid bacilli are found in his urine or feces when examined in a laboratory approved for release cultures.
- (c) Epidemiological evidence points to such person as the source of one or more cases of the disease and until the necessary number of required successive specimens of urine or feces have been negative upon examination in a laboratory approved for release cultures.

Section H 45.51 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.51 Typhoid carriers--rules governing

- (1) The urine and feces of a typhoid carrier shall be disposed of in such a manner as not to endanger any public or private water supply or be accessible to insects or rodents.
- (2) If food products, which are to be consumed raw by others, are produced on premises occupied by a typhoid carrier, the water supply shall be proven free from contamination.
- (3) No typhoid carrier shall engage in the handling or preparation of any food or drink to be consumed on the premises by others than members of his family with whom he resides or to be consumed off of the premises prior to cooking. This restriction shall apply to visitors, roomers, lodgers and employees.

- (4) No typhoid carrier shall engage in the occupation of nurse, nursemaid, domestic servant, cook, waiter, dishwasher or public eating-house employee.
- (5) No typhoid carrier shall engage in any occupation involving the handling of milk, cream, or milk products, or the utensils used in the production thereof. No typhoid carrier shall reside on premises where milk is produced for distribution off of the premises unless the carrier, or if he be a minor, his parent or legal guardian, and the owner of the milk-producing cows agree in writing:
- (a) That the carrier will not engage in milking or handling of milk, cream or dairy utensils, nor enter the house or barn where milk is produced or handled.
  - (b) That no milk or cream is to subsequently be sold nor any utensils used in the production of milk or cream shall be brought into the house occupied by the carrier.
  - (c) That all persons residing or employed on the premises shall be vaccinated against typhoid fever at least every two years.
- Where the provisions of such agreement are not followed, distribution and sale of milk from such premises are prohibited.
- (6) No typhoid carrier shall reside in or be employed in a boarding house or camp.

- (7) No carrier shall change his place of residence without notifying the local health officer of his intended residence, who shall immediately inform the state board of health of the facts.
- (8) In any situation not covered by the above rules and in which a typhoid carrier endangers the public health, the carrier shall observe such recommendations as the state board of health may make for the particular case.

Section H 45.52 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.52 Temporary typhoid carriers--conditions for release

- (1) Following isolation for typhoid fever, a person shall be adjudged a temporary carrier until the following groups of requirements for release, whichever are applicable to each particular case, shall be met:
  - (a) General: He must have two negative consecutive specimens of feces obtained at least five days apart and examined in a laboratory approved by the state board of health for such purposes as specified in H 49.15.
  - (b) With urinary tract infection: If the patient has been found to be excreting the typhoid organism through the urinary tract, then two consecutive negative urine samples taken not less than five days apart are required for release. Examination shall be done in a laboratory approved by the state board of health for such purposes.

(c) With antibiotic medication: All specimens should be submitted not earlier than seven days after the last dose of medication capable of interfering with successful cultures is consumed.

(d) Occupational modifications:

If the patient is to handle milk, dairy or other foods, the required number of consecutive negative cultures of feces and/or urine, as indicated in the subparagraphs above, shall be four.

If the patient is employed in an occupation requiring close personal contact with other individuals, such as caring for disabled or sick individuals or infants in hospitals and nurseries, or persons in nursing homes, then the required number of consecutive negative cultures of feces and/or urine, as indicated in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above, shall be four.

(2) A patient who does not fulfill the requirements above within six months after the onset of illness shall be considered a chronic carrier (H 45.50 (2) (a)).

Section H 45.53 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 45.53 Chronic typhoid carriers--conditions for release

(1) Each of at least 18 successive specimens of feces taken at intervals of 30 days under conditions that do not permit of substitution have been examined in a laboratory approved for release cultures by the state board of health and found to contain no typhoid bacilli.

- (2) Where an individual has been found to be excreting the organisms through the urinary tract, then the requirements for release of carrier status under paragraph H 45.53 (1) shall apply for urine specimens as well.

Section H 46.01 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 46.01 Tuberculosis--patient

(1) Placard--None

(2) Restrictions

(a) All individuals afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs in the communicable form or reasonably suspected of being so afflicted shall exercise all reasonable precautions so as to prevent the infection of others with whom they may come in contact. The principal reasonable precautions are declared to be:

1. Depositing sputum in a special receptacle and disposing of material by burning or thorough disinfecting.
2. Preventing spraying when coughing by coughing into a container or paper napkin held to the mouth or nose.
3. Using individual eating utensils sterilized by boiling after each use.
4. Using separate towels
5. Sleeping alone
6. Avoiding coming in contact with other individuals on all possible occasions.

7. Refraining from handling liquids or foodstuffs to be consumed by others or the utensils connected with such handling.

- (b) Any individual afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs in the communicable form, diagnosed as such by a licensed physician or as shown by X-ray or the presence of tubercle bacilli in the sputum, in order to protect others from becoming infected, may be isolated on his premises by the local board of health or the health officer on the direction of the state board of health or state health officer, or by the full-time medical health officer of any city or county with a population of 250,000 or more within his jurisdiction.
- (c) The local board of health or health officer may employ as many persons as are necessary to execute its orders and properly guard any patient in isolation if isolation is violated or intent to violate isolation is manifested. Such persons shall be sworn in as guards, shall have police powers, and may use all necessary means to enforce the state laws for the prevention and control of communicable diseases, or for the enforcement of these rules and regulations.
- (d) The expense of maintaining isolation including examinations and tests to determine the presence or communicability of the disease, and the enforcement of isolation on the premises shall be paid by the city, incorporated village or town upon order of the local board of health. The expenses for necessary nurses, medical attention, food and

other articles needed for the comfort of the afflicted person shall be charged against him or whoever is liable for his support. Indigent cases shall be cared for at public expense.

- (e) Any individual who has been isolated on the premises under provision of these rules shall be released from such isolation by the local board of health or health officer on direction of the state board of health or state health officer or by the full-time medical health officer of any city or county with a population of 250,000 or more within his jurisdiction when in the opinion of said health officer the isolation is no longer necessary to protect others from becoming infected.
- (f) No person with tuberculosis of the lung or other part of the respiratory tract in the communicable form, or reasonably believed to be suffering from such disease, shall be permitted to attend or frequent any school except open-air schools especially equipped for the purpose until the health officer of the municipality where the school is situated furnishes a written certificate stating that the individual is free from a communicable form of tuberculosis. Such certificate shall only be issued after thorough examination by a licensed physician in a manner satisfactory to the state board of health.
- (g) If an individual afflicted with tuberculosis in a communicable form shall leave the sanatorium against the advice of the



medical superintendent or medical supervisor, such an individual shall be reported to the local board of health and may be isolated upon his premises as provided in Section (b) if in the opinion of the state board of health or the state health officer or of the full-time medical health officer of cities or counties with a population of 250,000 or more, agree that isolation is necessary in order to protect others from becoming infected.

- (h) The local health officer or an individual delegated by him shall visit all individuals isolated for tuberculosis at least once every 15 days to ascertain that the isolation is being maintained and to ascertain whether to make recommendations for release from isolation or for admission to a tuberculosis sanatorium.
- (i) Any individual isolated for tuberculosis may obtain release from such isolation by being admitted to a tuberculosis sanatorium.
- (j) Individuals afflicted with tuberculosis in any form and diagnosed as such by a competent physician shall exercise every care and precaution for the protection of others.

Section H 49.01 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 49.01 School attendance

- (1) All teachers, school authorities and health officers having jurisdiction shall not permit the attendance in any private,

parochial or public school of any pupil afflicted with a severe cough, a severe cold, itch, scabies, lice, or other vermin, ringworm of the scalp, ringworm of the exposed portions of the body, impetigo, epidemic jaundice, infectious conjunctivitis (pink eye), or any contagious skin disease, or who is filthy in body or clothing, or who has any communicable disease so designated by the state board of health unless specifically exempted in the rules. The teachers in all schools shall, without delay, send home any pupil who is obviously sick even if the ailment is unknown, and said teacher shall inform the parents or guardians of said pupil and also the local health officer as speedily as possible, and said health officer shall examine into the case and take such action as is reasonable and necessary for the benefit of the pupils and to prevent the spread of infection.

- (2) Parents, guardians or other persons having control of any child who is sick in any way, or who is afflicted with any disease covered by this rule, shall not permit said child to attend any public, private or parochial school or to be present in any public place.

Section H 49.03 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 49.03 Books not to be taken into infected homes

- (1) Schoolbooks or books from public or circulating libraries shall not be taken into any house where communicable disease

exists, where isolation of the patient or contacts is ordered, and where such use is specifically prohibited in the applicable disease regulation.

(2) Disinfection of books--In cases where it is desirable to disinfect books which may have become contaminated with dangerous communicable disease organisms the following requirements shall be followed:

(a) Such books should be withheld from circulation for a period of 15 days and so arranged each day that the sunlight or ultraviolet light can reach the maximum number of page surfaces.

(b) Books used by a tubercular person should either be destroyed or withheld from circulation for at least one month and during this time kept open in the sunlight or ultraviolet light so that the rays can reach the maximum number of pages. Surfaces should be changed from day to day.

Section H 49.10 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 49.10 Sale and use of milk and dairy products from places where persons with certain communicable diseases are present are restricted

(1) The sale and use of non-pasteurized milk and dairy products from a place where the following diseases or carriers are found to exist are strictly forbidden:

- (a) Diphtheria
  - (b) Respiratory streptococcal infections (including scarlet fever and septic sore throat)
  - (c) Amebic and bacillary dysentery
  - (d) Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever and other salmonella disease
- (2) Cases of streptococcal disease shall comply with state board of health regulation H 45.40 (1) (b). Household contacts to streptococcal infections may begin to work in production, processing and distribution of milk, 24 hours after receiving an adequate dose of penicillin and disassociation from the infected individual as determined below in paragraph (3).
- (3) If the milk is handled, milk utensils washed and stock cared for and the product transported by persons disassociated from the infected individual, and if such milk is pasteurized it may be released for sale to the general public or processing for dairy products. The adequacy of such disassociation shall be determined by the local health officer or the state board of health. The handling by the infected person of milk or milk products for sale, or stock, equipment or other utensils used to produce such products is forbidden under any circumstances.

Section H 49.15 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed and recreated to read:

H 49.15 Release cultures (enteric disease cultures)

(1) Approved laboratories:

Where release cultures are required in communicable enteric

diseases, such cultures shall be examined in a laboratory approved by the state board of health for such purposes.

(2) Release cultures from persons receiving antibiotic medication:

Stool or urine specimens submitted to the laboratory for culture from persons receiving antibiotic medication should be submitted not earlier than seven days after the last dose of medication capable of interfering with successful cultures is consumed.

Section H 49.25 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code is repealed.

The rules, amendments, and repeals contained herein shall take effect on September 2, 1959 as provided in Section 227.026 (1), Wisconsin Statutes, subject to approval under the provisions of Section 14.225, Wisconsin Statutes.

Dated August 3, 1959

Seal

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Carl H. Haupt M.D.  
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