

Chapter H 49

GENERAL REGULATIONS ON COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES

H 49.01	School attendance	H 49.10	Sale and use of milk and dairy products from places where persons with certain communicable diseases are present are restricted
H 49.02	Exclusion from school, assemblages and public conveyances	H 49.15	Release cultures (enteric disease cultures)
H 49.03	Books not to be taken into infected homes	H 49.20	Transporting cases

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.

History: 1-2-56; r. and recr. Register, September, 1959, No. 45, eff. 10-1-59.

H 49.02 Exclusion from school, assemblages and public conveyances. No person suffering from any communicable disease so designated by the state board of health shall be admitted to any public, parochial or private school, college or Sunday school, or shall enter any theatre, assemblage, or railway car, street car, vessel or steamer, or other public conveyance, except as specifically provided in the communicable disease rules.

H 49.03 Books not to be taken into infected homes. (1) **BOOKS.** 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.

Register, February, 1963, No. 86

(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.

History: 1-2-56; r. and recr. Register, September, 1959, No. 45, eff. 10-1-59.

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 section 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 in subsection (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.

History: 1-2-56; r. and recr. Register, September, 1959, No. 45, eff. 10-1-59.

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 7 days after the last dose of medication capable of interfering with successful cultures is consumed.

History: 1-2-56; r. and recr. Register, September, 1959, No. 45, eff. 10-1-59.

Register, February, 1963, No. 86

H 49.20 **Transporting cases.** When it is necessary to transport a person suffering with a dangerous communicable disease from one town, village or city to another, the consent of the health officer where the patient lives and also the health officer of the town, village or city to which the patient will be transported must first be obtained. Transportation must be made by private conveyance and proper precautions exercised to prevent needless exposure of all persons who may come in contact with the patient during transit.

H 49.25 **History:** 1-2-56; r. Register, September, 1959, No. 45, eff. 10-1-59.