

MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, BACTERIOLOGICAL
LABORATORY REPORT.

Supplies sent to culture stations:

Culture tubes 1,844, Sputum bottles 169.....	2013
Widal outfits 20, Wassermann outfits 209.....	229
Total	2234

Throat Cultures examined:

Clinical cases of diphtheria	45
Carrier cases of diphtheria	8
Cultures for release showing diphtheria.....	68
Total negative cultures	1391
Cultures that did not develop.....	14
Total	1526

Other examinations:

Sputum examinations: positive 30, negative 136.....	166
Widal test: positive 1, negative 18.....	19
Paratyphoid: positive 4, negative 5.....	9
Wassermann test: positive 220, negative 232.....	452
Complement fixation test for gonorrhoea: positive 5, negative 17.....	22
Complement fixation test for tuberculosis: positive 0, negative 4.....	4
Dishwater 18, urine 13, miscellaneous 186.....	217
Gonococcus: positive 22, negative 133.....	155
Blood cultures, 1, cultures examined for meningitis 4.....	5
Total	1062

Food examinations:

Meat 3, water 37.....	40
Milk 117, cream 33.....	150
Total	190

Clinical work done in laboratory:

Wassermann's taken 69, gynecological examinations 5.....	74
Throat cultures taken 157, smallpox vaccinations 213.....	370
Total	444

BACTERIAL MILK AND CREAM RECORD, BACTERIA PER 100 OF

	MILK AND CREAM.						Spread- ers
	10,000 and under	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 200,000	200,000 to 500,000	
Past. Milk	2	4	8	11	4	9	1
Past. Cream	2	4	4	4	6	3	10
Raw Milk	—	—	—	4	6	8	—
Raw Cream	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Cert. Milk	41	8	—	—	—	—	11

E. A. WOODWORTH, M. D.
City Bacteriologist.

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Board of Public Welfare
Division of Public Health
City of Minneapolis

MONTHLY BULLETIN

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RABIES.

Rabies is a true infective disease and is transmitted solely by inoculation, generally by the bite of an affected animal. The virus is fixed and endogenous, that is to say, the animal body is absolutely necessary for its natural development. The period of incubation varies from 18 days to six weeks or longer with an average of about 25 days.

Symptoms—The clinical appearance of rabies occurs in two forms, namely, furious rabies and dumb rabies. The two are only different forms of the same disease and not two different diseases. Rabies run an acute and invariably fatal course in from two to ten days.

FURIOUS RABIES.

There are three stages recognized in furious rabies, the premonitory stage, the maniacal stage and the paralytic stage.

The premonitory stage lasts from twelve to forty-eight hours, and is characterized by an alteration in the behavior and disposition of the animal. The animal becomes either morose and sullen, furtive and irritable or shows just the opposite characteristics. Restlessness and nervousness and a capricious and perverted appetite, are well marked symptoms of the disease. In some cases hyperesthesia in the region of the bite of the inoculation causes the animal to bite at the seat of injury. There is a tendency to gnaw and tear up whatever comes across their way, and they sometimes swallow foreign objects, such as stones, rags or pieces of wood. In this state is noticed slight difficulty in swallowing and an inclination to vomit. Constipation is usually present.

The maniacal stage lasts three or four days and is characterized by attacks of mania. The animal evinces a desire to run away from home. At first the animal shows only a slight tendency to bite, running along aimlessly, sometimes for long distances, but later on it begins snapping at imaginary objects, or at people or animals that come directly in its way, until finally, losing all control and impelled by some uncontrollable impulse, it savagely attacks everything in sight. In some cases the animal may bite and tear its own body, being apparently insensible to pain. A prominent symptom in this stage is the alteration in the voice, which manifests itself as a peculiar howling, bark, prolonged and high pitched.

In the paralytic stage the animal is much emaciated. The eyes are deeply sunken, staring and glassy. The animal now becomes gradually paralyzed, swallowing becomes impossible, and the saliva runs from the mouth inropy masses. The lower jaw becomes paralyzed and hangs down, allowing the tongue to protrude. This condition is followed by paralysis of the hind quarters, which manifests itself in staggering, and by increased weakness. Finally the paralytic condition becomes complete and the animal's sufferings are ended by death.

DUMB RABIES.

Dumb rabies is distinguished from the furious type of rabies by the early onset of the paralytic symptoms and the absence of the desire to bite unless greatly aggravated. The animal early becomes dull and listless and often appears to have some slight difficulty in swallowing, anorexia is present always. The paralysis of the lower jaw takes place quite early in the course of the disease and is rapidly followed by the general paralytic condition as described in furious rabies, death usually taking place about the third day.