

## Forecast

Better Health Today,  
More Happiness Tomorrow.

# HEALTH RECORD

## Goals

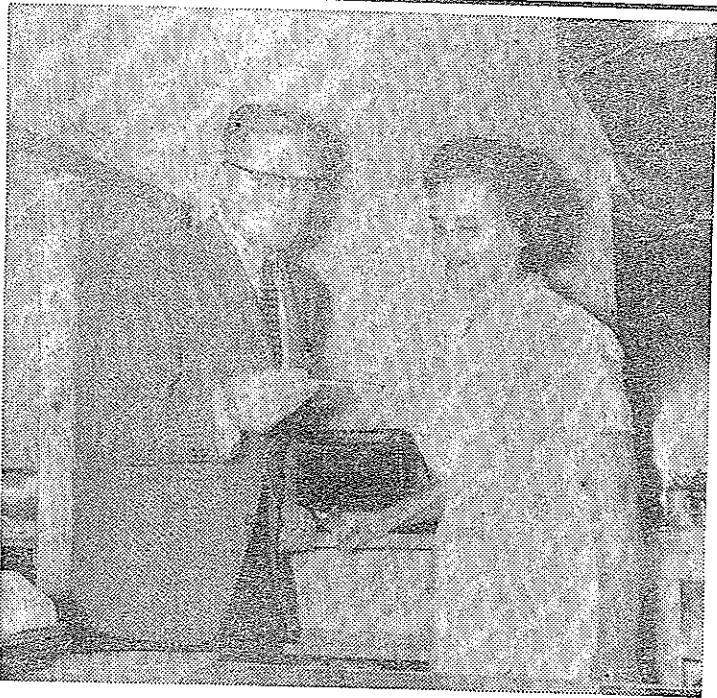
Faithful Service And  
A Healthier Community

1957  
1958  
155  
6-1 (54)  
60

1961

Annual Report of The Tuscarawas County Health Department

1961



## 15,755 County Pupils Get Health Protection

The County Health Department's principal program is the "School Health Program." The goal is optimal pupil health through instruction, promotion of a healthful school environment and establishment of adequate services for protection and improvement.

The 47 Tuscarawas County schools house 15,755 students.

Conducive to their comfort and health are: clean, well-ventilated rooms; safe drinking water; effective plumbing facilities, and sanitary food preparation. Equally important is normal hearing and vision, protection from contagious disease and access to health education programs.

Our schools have made illustrious progress during the past

decade. School officials and communities have been tireless in their efforts to keep pace with the population expansion through renovation, reconstruction and new building programs.

Numerous changes also were made in the 1961 school health policies as a result of changing community needs and the Nursing in School class for public health nurses. For example, nurses found that each year a higher number of students are entering school with all necessary immunizations. This is attributed to a relatively new immunization law, adoption of compulsory immunization requirements by school boards and better health education. Last year 6,046 immunizations were administered in the schools.

As the result of a joint meeting of school superintendents and public health nursing personnel, the following policies were adopted:

Vision testing in Grades 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9, plus teacher referrals and new pupils; hearing examinations in Grade 2, including teach-

*new  
can apt  
in  
mess of  
books*

## Sanitarians Inspect All Grocery Stores

All grocery stores and other food handling operations where food is processed or sold other than restaurants or taverns, also are regularly inspected by the sanitarians. It is gratifying to report that in general the sanitary and also the physical conditions of these establishments were found to be much improved. Numerous items heretofore found repeatedly in violation of the Food Handling Regulations had been corrected. Some operators provided ad-

vanced replaced chipped enamelware. Detachable, and therefore easily cleanable, metal knife racks have replaced some of the hard to clean, wooden racks. Meat blocks too in general were found to be in better condition having been reconditioned in order to provide a smooth surface that can be kept free from bacteria. Modern meat slicers which can be easily taken apart for sanitary maintenance replaced some of the older, hard to clean slicers. Open

★

## 2 Rabid Cases Discovered In County In 1961

In conducting the rabies control program, two cases of rabies in animals were found during 1961. One case involved a cow

## ★ Employees Learn While Working

On the job training of food service personnel by public health sanitarians is a most important phase in the inspection program of food service operations. The above photo shows Sanitarian Frank Bedey explaining the significance of keeping food in a steam table at a healthful emperature to Mrs. Mary

McConnell, an employe of a newly established food service operation.

Unless properly operated, a steam table can easily become a health hazard. Food kept in such a device must be maintained hot, not just lukewarm — lukewarm is the right temperature for bacteria to grow. The correct temperature at which food should be kept in a steam table is 140 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit. (Photo courtesy "Village Lunch", Dennison, Ohio, — the steam table was found to be properly operated)

## Speech Clinic Service Aids 45 Children

Mr. W. A. Hall replaced Mr. Floyd Earle as our Speech & Hearing Therapist in March 1961.

Mr. Hall has served approximately 75 children and 4 adults for diagnostic, speech and hearing services. Of the total number, 45 children have been treated so that their speech has improved for communication purposes.

The speech problems represented have been: sound distortions, stuttering, cleft palate, speech distortion associations with hearing losses, speech for the laryngectomized adult as well as the more generalized communication problems in school.

The clinical service is made possible by the Union Hospital which furnishes the space; the County Health Department which organizes the schedule and refers cases and the local Crippled Children's Society who subsidizes the speech therapist's fee. This service is available to all children and adults in Tuscarawas County.

the other, a skunk. While only two cases were detected, it is certain that many other cases did exist in wild animals.

The greatest danger of human exposure to rabies exists when the dog population becomes infected with the disease. Fortunately the many cases of dog bites investigated during the year indicated that dogs have thus far remained free of the disease.

Except for the unusual case involving a bite by a wild animal, man can protect himself from rabies by having the family dog vaccinated. The vaccination consisting of a simple injection or shot can be secured from any veterinarian.

Many areas have practically wiped out rabies in dogs and resultant human exposure through compulsory vaccination programs. It is recommended that interested individuals, civic groups and governmental officials express their opinion relative to such a program in Tuscarawas County. This program may be the means which some day will prevent some person from dying of rabies.

## Litter Cleanup Proves Expensive

The cost to Ohio for cleaning up after litterbugs has been a staggering figure—over one-half million dollars per year. This undoubtedly spurred Ohio legislators in 1961 to severely boost the penalty for illegal dumping of refuse from \$50.00 to \$500.00.

The health department constantly is carrying on an anti-dumping campaign but even though excellent progress has been made, to keep our highways and county clean requires continued, dedicated effort of everyone. "Every Litter Bit Hurts."

ditional refrigeration space so that all perishable items including canned hams previously often found unrefrigerated, are now kept at a safe temperature. In many stores, either aluminum or stainless steel meat trays and

## 8,500 Tested For Diabetes

Diabetes is the happy enigma facing medical science today. Although the exact cause is not known and there is no known cure, diabetes easily can be controlled. In fact, it is one medical area where the patient, not the doctor, can best handle treatment.

The secret is early detection.

In past years, National Diabetic Detection Week was set aside to call the public's attention to the disease. This year, under the sponsorship of the County Medical Society, a special program was conducted locally.

Approximately 8,500 specimens were tested and a number of new cases found. These people were advised to seek medical consultation and treatment.

The Tuscarawas County Health Department, helped by contacting outlying towns to establish collection stations for urine specimens. In many rural areas, the specimens were picked up by nurses and taken to various testing stations.

Testing was completed by Union and Twin City hospitals, the Professional Women's Club and several physicians.

Every week should be diabetic detection week for those who unknowingly have the disease. Treatment is less complicated since the discovery of an oral insulin.

displays of bulk candy either were found to be properly covered or pre-packaged. And more and more establishments were found to have regular, professional pest control service.

Thoroughly inspected also are such items as toilet facilities, walls and ceilings, floors, water supply, sewage, garbage and other refuse disposal, cleanliness of employes, and whether rodents and insects are controlled. In short, the inspections made by the health department's sanitarians are tailored to assure that all food is clean, wholesome, free from spoilage, and so prepared, handled, and stored as to be safe for human consumption.

## Sanitarians Check Water

Sanitarians responsible for checking and sampling private water supplies find many that are not properly developed or located. Such supplies result in contaminated drinking water and possible disease for the consumer. Over 1-3 of water samples collected in 1961 were of an unsafe quality.

In order to assure proper supplies, should our local standards governing their construction be revised and strengthened? Perhaps the greatest weakness in the present standards is that permits are not required for construction.

As such, most supplies are completed long before the sanitarian becomes aware of their existence. Once a supply is completed, improvements and correction are many times extremely difficult if not impossible.

er referrals, new pupils and known defects; immunizations as needed to comply with state law, and recommended boosters 4th polio in 1st, 2nd and 3rd Grades, diphtheria and tetanus boosters in 4th Grade, smallpox re-vaccinations in Grades 6 and 12; assistance to teachers in securing materials for health instruction; maintenance of accurate health records; home visits to secure correction of physical defects, the control of communicable disease; encouragement of and participation in community meetings which promote school health services, and school inspections of toilet facilities, heating, lighting, ventilation, food handling, water, fire prevention and play areas.

A child's eyesight is his most precious asset. In the 1960 - 61 school year, vision examinations were given to 13,276 students. Defects were found in 807, and the parents were advised to consult an oculist. Corrections were made for 357 of these children.

Second in importance is hearing. Last year, 3,508 hearing examinations were conducted and 41 defects found. These also were referred to the parents. Records in the Health Department, however, indicate only 10 pupils received correction.

Deafness is prevented, not only by proper care of the ears themselves, but by treatment of condition which may seem unrelated. Ear trouble may be the aftermath of colds, sinusitis, inflamed adenoids or tonsillitis.

Health education courses include the study of swimming and life-saving, traffic safety and sanitary preparation and serving of food. These, as well as physical education programs, help pupils learn how to protect themselves from conditions that endanger health and safety.

2-4-6  
12  
Bol  
D  
D

not

3  
7

1/4

## To: The Advisory Council And Citizens of Tuscarawas County

It is a pleasure to submit the Annual Report of The Tuscarawas County Health Department for the year 1961.

The purpose of the Annual Report is to give the residents of The Tuscarawas County General Health District a better understanding of their Health Department, the services which are available to them and to report briefly on the activities of the preceding year.

A safer, healthier and happier community life is the motto of the Health Department. 1961 was a good year for the public health of citizens of Tuscarawas County. Voluntary Meat Inspection Regulations were adopted and inspection service was subscribed to by two local slaughtering firms. This is a gigantic stride forward in the attainment of the goal, as indicated in the above motto. 1961 was the second consecutive year Tuscarawas County was free of polio. Dreams of a Cancer Detection Clinic became factual. Free X-Rays were offered to Tuscarawas County residents. Drugs are now being supplied, free of charge, to patients with tuberculosis. This medication is provided through consideration of the Tuscarawas County Commissioners and is dispensed, upon orders of the private physician, by the Health Department.

New medical developments and legislative changes each year directly effect the public health worker. During 1961 Staff Members have taken advantage of opportunities to attend conferences and in-service training courses in their individual field. The information and techniques derived from these various meetings are applied by the employee in their everyday duties, thereby sharing progress of public health with Tuscarawas County residents.

The cost of operating the Tuscarawas County Health Department in 1961 was \$1.43 per capita. The actual cost to tax-payers, was only \$1.03 per capita, the difference being supplied through collection of fees, Federal Funds, State Subsidies and school contract.

A considerable number of new public health programs are appearing to command attention. Some of these are: alcoholism, aging, accident prevention, radiological health and mental retardation. These programs involve a large number of citizens, so consideration must be given to these problems. Long term illness programs, which involve our aging population, are expanding. This challenge must be met with adequate plans to provide effective service for these citizens.

Safe water supplies and effective sanitary methods for sewage disposal presents problems confronting the Health Department, which must be faced. Standards for waste treatment and disposal should be revised and strengthened. Municipalities should assume their obligation of providing sanitary sewers and centralized treatment of wastes. Sanitary sewer districts can be established in unincorporated areas where problems exist. Strong subdivision regulations must be adopted.

A greater degree of insistence on safe municipal water supplies will be applied from both the Ohio Department of Health and the local Department during the coming year. It is strongly urged that every community having a municipal water supply provide chlorination treatment which will afford maximum protection to residents of the municipalities.

The question of requiring a permit for private water supplies will be taken under advisement. Requiring a permit would make provisions for pre-construction consideration as to type, location and development of the supply. It is at this point that the Health Department

## The Board

### CHAIRMAN

Ross M. Garber  
Bolivar, 1957-1963

### VICE CHAIRMAN

George Fillman  
Port Washington, 1958-1962

### MEMBERS:

B. R. Lewis, D.D.S.

Dover, 1959-1964

W. R. Patterson

Fresno, 1961-1966

R. E. Wolf, M.D.

Uhrichsville, 1960-1965

## Your Staff

### STAFF MEMBERS

Leslie L. Lawrence, M.D.

Health Commissioner

Vivian J. Stewart

Deputy Health Commissioner

Nursing Division

Ella Mae Riggle

Sr. Nurse

Mary Elizabeth Barr

Staff Nurse

Mary Lou Grimm

Staff Nurse

Violet Jentes,

Staff Nurse

Elizabeth Orlowski

Staff Nurse

Florence Peck

Staff Nurse

Florence Reynolds

Staff Nurse

Dorothy J. Spring

Staff Nurse

Sanitation Division

Norman Miller

Supervising Sanitarian

Frank Bedey

Sanitarian

Leslie W. Berg

Sanitarian

Kent Garber

Sanitarian

Wayne Ripple

Sanitarian

L. L. Zollar, D.V.

## Statistical Data Comparison 1960-1961

### VITAL STATISTICS

	1961	1960
Total live births	1,713	1,746
Total Premature births	82	92
Total Congenital Malformations	29	19
Total Deaths	723	714
Total Infant Deaths	7	24
Total Stillbirths	19	24

### NURSING VISITS

Tuberculosis	519	288
Communicable Disease	288	59
Maternal and Child Health	791	822
Crippled Children	321	235
Chronic Diseases	1,719	1,848
Adult Health	443	161
Mental Health	70	68

Total Home Visits		
School Visits	4,091	3,481
Immunizations	1,148	1,041
Vision, Hearing and Dental Examinations	6,064	6,480
	11,721	10,863

### SANITATION

Food Service Inspection	491	426
Food Handling Inspections	119	100
Dairy Farm and Milk Plan Inspections	18	18
Sewage Disposal Inspections	241	297
Nuisance Inspections	315	269
School Inspections	35	37
Garbage and Other Refuse Inspections	28	16
Rabies Control Inspections	178	164
Water Supply Inspections	142	59
Water Samples Taken	473	403
Tests made on Milk and Milk Products	1,391	1,334
Number Animals Inspection (Meat Program)	1,888	0,000

## Financial Statement

Approved Budget—1961 ..... \$94,900.00

### RECEIPTS — 1961

Township and Village Taxes	\$14,687.50
Township and Village State Subsidy	1,830.00
Dover City Taxes	3,946.57
Dover City State Subsidy	1,830.00
Uhrichsville City Taxes	1,283.47
Federal Funds	3,325.00
Food Service Licenses	4,413.75
Food Handling, Milk and Other Licenses	717.47
Tuscarawas County Commissioners (For Clinic and TB Control)	3,750.00
Sacred Heart School	250.00
3/10 Mill Levy	45,329.97

future water consumer.

In conclusion, the Staff of Tuscarawas County Health Department wishes to thank the following for their cooperation in 1961: The Ohio Director of Health and his Staff, Northeast District Health Officers and his Staff, Members of the Board of Health, The Advisory Council, all County Departments, Tuscarawas County Medical Society, The Daily Times, The Daily Reporter, Uhrichsville Chronicle, Radio Station W.J.E.R., Superintendents of both the Public and Parochial Schools, The American Red Cross, B.P.W. Clubs, Child Conservation League, Church Organizations, Cancer Association, Crippled Children's Society (local), Greenwalt Trust Fund, K. of P. Lodges, Kiwanis Clubs, Lions Club, P.T.A.'s, Rotary Clubs, Rural Health Councils, Salvation Army, T. B. and Health Association, Twin City Hospital, Union Hospital, Veterans Organizations and any other organization inadvertently omitted.

Respectfully submitted,  
**LESLIE L. LAWRENCE, M.D.**  
 Health Commissioner

## Crippled Children's Program Is Based On Rehabilitation

The objectives of the Crippled Children's Program is early recognition of handicapping conditions, prompt and adequate treatment and rehabilitation. The public health nurse serves to some extent as a case finding and referral agency for the crippled and handicapped children. These cases are brought to our attention by parents, doctor referrals, birth certificates, school examinations and through home visits for other programs.

Our next responsibility to refer these children to their family physician for evaluation and plan of treatment. The family doctor may in turn refer the patient to Orthopedic Clinic held bi-monthly at Union Hospital. This clinic is staffed by Drs. Mollin and Hoyt, Orthopedists from Akron, Ohio.

Health department nurses make home visits to assist families in follow-up care, to complete necessary forms and to enlighten interested parties in the progress of the patient.

The Rotary Clubs of Ohio spon-

every summer. The local clubs call upon the public health nurse to help in selecting boys and girls to attend. This can be a very happy time for the public health nurse as it is wonderful to see a child's face light up when he is told he has been selected to go to camp. Since a restriction is made as to the number of children who can attend, not all crippled children can do so.

Arrangements are made with various agencies when families are financially unable to accept the recommended treatment. Some of the organizations interested in a handicapped child's welfare are: Tuscarawas County Crippled Children's Society, State Services for Crippled Children, Greenwalt Trust Fund, Red Cross, Salvation Army and the Guidance Center.

In 1961, the Health Department followed 139 children under the Crippled Children's Program. These children and their parents are visited routinely by the nurse to lead assistance in the program.

Clerical Division  
 Shirley J. Arnold  
 Clerk Stenographer  
 Linda O'Connor  
 Clerk Typist

### Advisory Council

Chairman, Walter H. Lahmers, Secretary, Frank Cox. Members: Chairmen of Township Trustees, Auburn Township, R. J. Dummermuth; Bucks Township, Harold J. Cline; Clay Township, H. Dale Blind; Dover Township, Dae W. Kreiker; Fairfield Township, S. G. Seward; Franklin Township, Dallas Yackley; Goshen Township, Oscar S. Smith; Jefferson Township, Clifford Ott; Lawrence Township, Clifford Lundenberg.

Mill Township, William McCollam; Oxford Township, Wayne Dorsey; Perry Township, J. B. Gardner; Rush Township, C. Alvin Sprou; Salem Township, Walter H. Lahmers; Sandy Township, E. Barkheimer; Sugar Creek Township, Emanuel E. Miller; Union Township, William S. Aubis; Warren Township, C. H. Hollinghaugh; Warwick Township, Russell L. Dessecker; Washington Township, J. H. Quillen; Wayne Township, William S. Fisher; York Township, Eugene Deardorff.

Mayors of Corporations: Altit, Walter Luke; Barnhill, Wanda Dunc; Bolivar, Earl King; Denrison, Walter Huston; Deyer, C. Le Moyn; Luby; Gadschotten, Paul W. Schreiner; Midway, Daniel Fantine; Mineral City, Ava McClelland; Newcomer Town, James A. Tufford; Parral, Harold Arnold; Port Washington, Wood Coats; Roswell, Frank Cox.

Shensville, Milan Alpar; Stone Creek, E. F. Arbergast; Strasburg, John E. Spicer; Sugar Creek, John Harman; Tuscarawas, Charles Dench; Uhrichsville, Dean D. Gilmore; Zoar, Lawrence D. Martin.

Unencumbered Balance, December 31, 1960 ...  
 Unpaid Employee December Deductions .....

6,231  
 296

Total Funds ..... \$87,906

### EXPENDITURES - 1961

Salaries .....	\$67,978.39
Travel .....	6,473.19
Expenses of Board Members .....	480.56
Equipment .....	777.31
Medical Supplies .....	1,252.63
Stationery and Supplies .....	1,373.93
Rent .....	2,880.00
Workmen's Compensation .....	1,356.61
P.E.R.S. .....	5,248.15
Treasurer, State of Ohio .....	770.00
Other Expense (Telephone, Educational, etc.) .....	1,979.06

Deficit 1961 ..... \$90,569.83      \$90,569.83  
 \$ 2,663.4

### ASSETS - for year 1961

Total Deposits ..		\$87,906.4
Accounts Receivable .....		
Uhrichville State Subsidy .....	\$ 1,830.00	
Tuscarawas County Commissioners .....	9,300.00	
Total Assets ..	\$11,130.00	11,130.00
		\$99,036.4

### LIABILITIES - for year 1961

Salaries, Travel and Other Expenses .....	\$37,903.57	
Deficit .....	2,663.36	
Lands available for future operations:	\$90,539.83	\$90,539.83
Accounts Receivable - less Deficit .....	\$ 8,463.64	
Balance December 31, 1961 .....	\$ 8,463.64	8,466.6
Balance, December 31, 1961 .....	\$ 8,463.64	\$99,036.4

## Ten Leading Causes of Death by Age Group 1951

TOTAL ALL CAUSES	Total Deaths	Under										Over
		1 yr.	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-65	65-75	75-84	
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	723	37	5	9	7	9	35	50	91	157	213	11
Cancer	359					3	10	20	42	81	123	8
Vascular Lesions	74			2	1	1	5	13	22	25	21	1
Accident	33			1								
Diseases of Early Infancy	28	2	1	1	6	3	5	4	2	24	27	1
Respiratory	23	28									7	
Digestive Diseases	24											
Diabetes	17			1					4	2	12	9

# Unsafe Water Reports Are Common

Unsafe water! This fact is disclosed as a result of the routine municipal water sampling program conducted by the health department. Unsafe reports have been intermittent in nature in most municipalities. In others they have been very persistent. In 1961 one-fourth of municipal water samples collected were reported to be unsafe.

To date we have no reports of any incidence of disease traceable to unsafe municipal supplies in Tuscarawas County during recent years. However, as long as an unsafe supply exists there is a great danger.

Bacteriological tests as run on water indicate the presence of surface types of contamination. They indicate coliform organisms which are intestinal in nature

and are present everywhere on the ground surface. Generally they are harmless in nature. But their very presence in water means that should something of a harmful nature be deposited at the source of entry into the water system the results would be epidemic. For example one typhoid carrier at the source of entry could infect a whole community. How long can we continue before something of this nature occurs?

Where is the point of entry into the water system? It may be an open reservoir, a leaking reservoir, work being done on reservoirs, a leaking water line, repairs of a water line or main, illegal plumbing installation, or cross connections with the water system or a contaminated source of supply.

In providing, storing and serving the large quantities of water necessary to supply the demands of a municipality the assurance of a safe supply is practically impossible without purification means.

What can be done? Chemical sterilization of water has long been recognized and is commonly used as the means of assuring a bacterially pure water. Chlorine is the chemical most commonly used for this purpose. In this process a very minute amount of chlorine is injected into the water as it is delivered from the

source of supply. This relatively simple and inexpensive process is the "ounce of prevention."

Bacteriological reports of all samples taken of municipal supplies are reported to the municipality by the Ohio Department of Health. Recommendations for chlorination of supplies have been made, however these recommendations have not been too well received.

Several communities in Tuscarawas County are presently chlorinating their supplies. These are New Philadelphia, Uhrichsville and Dennison. The latter two secure their water from a common source. Shanesville and Mineral City have chlorinating equipment. This equipment was not being used on the occasion of the last inspection of the water supply systems.

## 125,000 Americans Have Tuberculosis

More than 25,000 Americans have tuberculosis, and another 100,000 have the disease and don't realize it. The figures may be startling, but unfortunately they are true. Yet the disease is preventable.

Using national statistics, Tuscarawas County would have approximately 50 persons who unknowingly have TB. There are no early signs or symptoms, but these people constantly are endangering others, maybe you.

Six new cases were uncovered in the county last year, increasing the total known to 28. In 1961, Public Health nurses made 519 home visits to administer medication, offer guidance and urge regular check-ups by the patient's physician.

We are standing at a crossroads. The hard road leads to the practical eradication of tuberculosis. The other leads to the return of the disease as a major health menace because of public

has presented the public with a false impression that tuberculosis no longer is a problem. As a result, people are unwilling to participate in programs designed to find and treat unknown cases.

The real danger comes from those who have the disease without knowing — people who may be sick without knowing why.

The job of the Health Department is to assist in finding the infected while they are still treatable, and to prevent the spread of the highly contagious disease.

One method of detection is the skin test which indicates the presence of tuberculosis germs in the body. Presence of the germ does not always mean a person is ill. It often means that sometime in his life a person has been exposed to someone suffering from active tuberculosis. Most important the test screens out people who never have been exposed. But those who have a positive reaction are given further tests, including a chest X-ray.



Frank Klapper (left) of Strasburg Provision Co. accompanies Kent Garber, Health Department meat inspector, on a check of his operations.

## Meat Inspection Program Adopted During Past Year

Meat inspection became a real- adopted by the Board of Health

## Refuse Pickup,

Disposal Dates

ity in Tuscarawas County during the past year. Enabling legislation providing for the program was

## 483 Given Test At Cancer Clinic

Highlight of the 1961 cancer program was the establishment in November of a Cancer Detection Clinic, the purpose of which was to make a countywide survey for cancer of the cervix.

The test, commonly called a "pap smear," is simple, quick and painless. Although only 3 clinics were held last year, a total of 483 women were tested.

Cancer of the cervix is second only to breast cancer as the most prevalent cause of women's death. Every year thousands of American women die needlessly because the disease hasn't been detected while still curable.

The local clinic is the result of planning by the Tuscarawas County Unit of the Cancer Assn., the County Health Department, the Auxiliary of the County Medical Society, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the County Medical Assistants Society and various hospital personnel.

The clinic, to continue as long as there is a demand, will be held the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 4 p.m. Appointments can be made by calling Union Hospital (20131).

In addition to providing assistance for the detection clinic, public health nurses also contribute knowledge and skills in other phases of the cancer program. In 1961 they made 385 home visits to cancer patients.

in July.

The program was started on a voluntary basis which permits the slaughtering industry to subscribe to the service at their discretion.

The problems of staffing and financing a program capable of immediately covering the entire local packing industry were the determining factor in deciding on the voluntary program.

The first to join in the program was the Strasburg Provision. The second to request the service is the New Philadelphia Provision. Operators of several other slaughtering firms have expressed a desire to receive the service and are expected to request it during the coming year.

Operators participating in the program are to be complimented on their effort since it represents a real conscientious desire on their part to provide the consumer a safe, wholesome product.

## Many Bats Have Rabies

The bats which you observe flying about on a summer evening may have rabies. Numerous cases of rabid bats have been found and a number of human deaths from rabies have occurred from rabies as a result of bat bites. There is a strong suspicion that they may be one animal which can live with the disease. There is also a strong suspicion that they may be the reservoir of infections responsible for outbreaks of the disease in other animal life.

Due to their habit of roosting around homes and buildings, they occasionally come in contact with humans and domestic animals.

The public is urged to refrain from handling any sick or injured bats which may be found.

## Disposal Rates As Big Problem

Many investigations made following nuisance complaints received by the Health Department are in direct consequence of improper storage of garbage and refuse on individual premises, infrequent removal, and disposal in an unapproved manner. Such practices in turn are directly responsible for communities being infested with rats and flies, which thrive on such conditions.

Proper refuse storage cannot exist without good refuse collections, and there are 3 methods.

A community - owned and operated service is rated the best. Since no profit has to be made, it is less expensive, or a better service can be had at the same cost as other methods. Above all, everyone in the community may be served.

If funds are not available to buy equipment and hire workmen, the contract service may be the answer. This type requires a community to set up and enforce standards of service to be rendered.

The least satisfactory of the 3 methods is collection by private haulers. The service never extends to all homes in a community and duplicate hauling over the same routes increases the cost.

To complete the health protection structure of an adequate refuse program requires a good disposal method. The most advantageous is the sanitary landfill, if it is properly planned and operated. Refuse of all types is collected together, compacted and covered with enough earth to eliminate odors, smoke, insects and rodents.

health menace because of public apathy toward a program of strict control and detection. For years work was done merely to control TB. But suddenly we had the tools to defeat it.

New drugs and surgical techniques, many discovered by Christmas Seal - supported research, have been a mixed blessing because the publicity given them

circled a chest away.

The TB Clinic, made possible through the cooperation of the Tuberculosis & Health Assn. and the County Commissioners, under the supervision of the health department, X-rayed 1,962 persons in 1961. The clinic is open twice weekly, Tuesday and Saturday morning from 9 to 12, and offers free X-rays to all.

## Rheumatic Fever Affects 144 County Adults, Tots

Approximately two-thirds of all heart disease in children is caused by rheumatic fever. The County Health Department reports 144 adults and children now are receiving preventive therapy through the Rheumatic Fever Prophylactic program.

The acute disease, which frequently affects the heart, sometimes leaving it permanently damaged and less efficient, often runs a chronic course and attacks tissues in widespread areas of the body.

The direct cause is unknown, but it generally is agreed that certain types of infection act as a "time bomb" to set off the disease in susceptible persons. Streptococcal infections such as "strep" throat and scarlet fever may be followed by rheumatic fever.

In the acute phase, antibiotics are given in large doses to eradicate streptococcal infection, and bed rest is prescribed. This is followed by a systematic course of antibiotics.

Antibiotics for the program are provided to local health officials by the Ohio Department of Health. Following a diagnosis of rheumatic fever, a physician may refer the patient to the County Health Department with orders for the nurse to supply and/or administer the

prescribed medication.

In 1951, public health nurses made 469 home visits to rheumatic fever and heart patients.

In schools, the nurse must be on the alert for children with symptoms of the disease. If any are displayed, she immediately advises parents to consult their family physician.

## Cleanup of Canal Is Boon To Health

Tuscarawas County Health Department acknowledges cooperation from the Dover City Council and Dover City Service Department as land fill operation has begun in the Canal in the East end of Dover.

Long a hatchery for flies and mosquitoes, a home of rats etc. and a refuse dump, the land fill operation will eventually eliminate these unhealthy conditions.

### WANT COPIES?

"The Health Record" is published as the annual report of the Tuscarawas County Health Department. If you wish extra copies, please contact Tuscarawas County General Health District, 659 Boulevard, Dover, O.

# Sewage Disposal 'Haunts' Future

It is estimated that 34,000 persons living in Tuscarawas County are served by private sewage disposal system. With trends toward living in suburban fringe and rural non-farm areas, beyond the reach of municipal sewer systems, the continued use of private sewage disposal systems create a need for advance planning.

The Health Department is plagued by the past, present and the future. The past haunts in the form of drainage from inadequate disposal devices installed years ago before there were standard and modern concepts of disposal. Results of past inadequate methods are visible in a number of our communities and in roadside ditches along rural roads.

In dealing with the present, the Board of Health in 1950, adopted regulations governing the installation, major alteration, or cleaning of septic tanks, privies or any other private sewage devices. These regulations required that a written permit be obtained for such work. Final inspection and approval of the installation by the Health Department, before the installation is covered with earth is also required by law. However, installation is still complicated by many factors such as: lack of knowledge on the part of the

building public, failure to consider the disposal in the initial planning, the sale of small building lots and poor disposal qualities of a considerable portion of the soil in the county.

Why worry about the future? Basically public health is prevention of disease and this can only refer to the future. Standards for waste treatment today control obvious health hazards and nuisance conditions. But how about tomorrow?

Proper planning and accurate installation will eliminate numerous vexations and health perils. The Health Department provides the service of Sanitarians to assist residents in planning for sewage disposal systems. The accommodation was provided to 189 residents in 1961. There were 162 completed and approved new sewage disposals installed in the county. For every completed disposal, an average of 3 consultations was necessary. These consultations are for the purpose of planning, which includes the size of the lot, land topography, water table, location, type of soil or condition and location of present water supply.

The Sanitarians made a total of 241 inspections of private sewage disposals systems, which is an average of 1½ inspections per completed system.

## Health Commissioner Works In 3 Counties

## 5 Emergency Hospitals Set For Countians

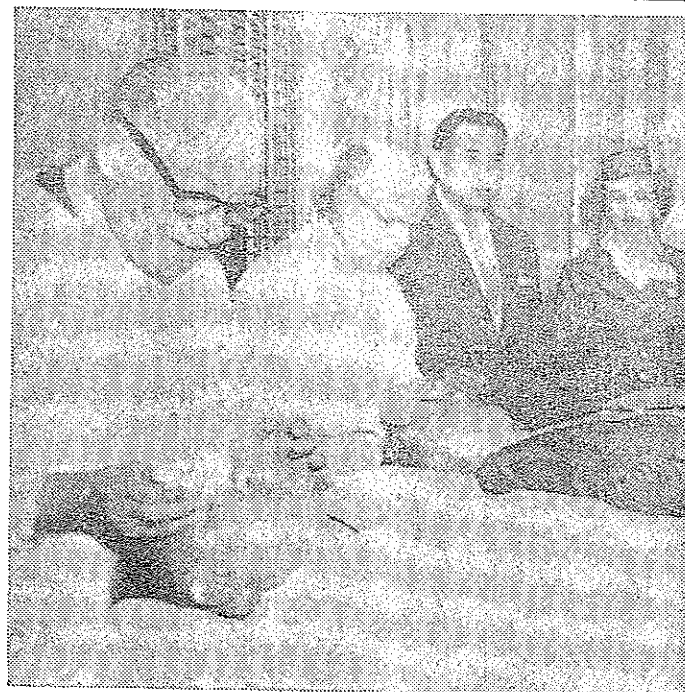
Each family in the United States is a potential survivor of a nuclear attack and must be prepared to exist in isolation for a extended period. They also must become acquainted with available medical facilities. Fallout shelters are a common topic of discussion, but their value has yet to be determined.

Numerous agencies have taken cognizance of the threat of an attack and are in the process of adopting protective measures for communities. PTA groups are interested in establishing emergency food and water supplies in schools in case children are forced to remain there.

The governor's executive order delegated the responsibility of medical stockpiling to the Ohio Department of Health. One phase of the program is pre-position hospitals, of which there are 5 in this county.

Two are located in Newcomers-town, one in the basement of the National Bank of Dover branch, and the other in the Kurz-Kosch Co. At Urichsville, a unit is stored on the ground-level floor of the Uhrich Street School, with the generator in the fire station. Denison has a unit stored in St. Mary's School. The fifth is stored in the No. 2 Dover City garage. This unit recently was commended by State Civil Defense inspectors as one of the best maintained in Ohio.

Ohio has 117 federal Civil Defense emergency hospitals, 2 fed-



## Co-operation Is Feature Of Milk Program

Few countries can boast of the availability of fresh milk with the flavor, cleanliness, safety and good keeping quality which exists in the United States.

Milk and milk products now enjoy a respectable reputation because production and processing have become a science and a never-ending job of paying attention to details.

## ★ Clinics Aid In Detection Of Glaucoma

How do you prevent blindness? Your eyes are priceless possessions which nothing can replace. Any change in the function of the eyes in their appearance or abilities should be referred to an eye specialist.

Eyeglasses can correct many faults of vision but are not a cure-all. Some eye defects are merely outward signs of more serious deep-rooted problems. In one type

Dr. Leslie L. Lawrence was employed as Health Commissioner of the Tuscarawas County Health District and entered on duty in April 1961. Dr. Lawrence was born and reared in Canton, Ohio. He received his A. B. Degree at Hiram College and was graduated from Western Reserve Medical School in 1926. He completed his internship and had surgical training at Lutheran and University Hospitals in Cleveland.

Dr. Lawrence entered into private practice at Canton, Ohio in 1929 and practiced surgery there until his employment with the Health Department, with the exception of the time spent in the Army Medical Corps from 1941-45. He served in both the Pacific and European Theaters, and retired from the Reserve Corps in 1961 with the permanent rank of Major.

In 1929 he was married to Margaret Sabo of Farrell, Pa. Their children are Mrs. Harrison (Diane) Mosher, Jr., twins, Jay and Mrs. Robert (Joan) Bower. They

have three grandchildren.

Dr. Lawrence serves as Health Commissioner for three counties on a cooperative arrangement. Two days a week is spent in Tuscarawas and Belmont Counties. One day a week in Harrison County.

Dr. Leland Zollar, Veterinarian of Bolivar, was employed in June 1961 as the Veterinary Inspector, Supervising the Meat Inspection Program. Previous to joining the Health Department he had received experience in meat inspection as an Inspector for the Federal Meat Program for the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Zollar is a part time employe of the Health Department.

Kent Garber also joined the Staff in June 1961. Mr. Garber has been trained by Dr. Zollar and is the lay Inspector responsible for the major portion of the actual meat inspection. Mr. Garber was formerly associated with his father in the Garber Lumber Company, Strasburg, Ohio. He also operates a farm in Zoar.

## Nurses Go To School

Education being public health's prime objective, four members of the nursing staff of the Tuscarawas County Health Department "practiced what they preach" by attending school in Zanesville, Ohio, twice each week for 17 weeks.

Mrs. Dorothy Spring and Mrs. Elizabeth Oriowski attended a class, "Introduction to Public Health Nursing" which highlighted the organization and functions of public health departments. One of the most impressive and well-appreciated topics was "Interviewing" which a public health

nurse must and does use every day in her duties.

Mrs. Violet Jentes and Mrs. Mary Lou Grimm were enrolled in the class, "Nursing in the Schools." This course helped nurses understand that the entire family and community are part of nursing in the schools. Many changes were made in the School Health Program as a result of these classes. One of the most important was a meeting between school superintendents and nurses to discuss problems confronting both and Health Policies which would be amiable to them were adopted.

eral training hospitals and 8 state Civil Defense emergency hospitals, all located outside critical target areas. Local communities may use them on order of the director of health.

Each is packaged and contain all items necessary for complete operation of 200 bed general hospitals. Each can help by augmenting existing hospitals, functioning as an auxiliary to a previously established field hospital, or functioning as a separate emergency unit.

## You Can Deter Tooth Decay

Good dental health habits must start early in life to be completely effective and "dental fears" can be abolished in the bargain.

Rules that have been tested however, indicate that most tooth decay can be prevented. Avoid excessive use of sweets. Eat raw fruits and vegetables frequently; they are nature's tooth brushes, to wind up a meal. Brush the teeth — down on the uppers and up on the lowers — after each meal. Drink water containing the right amount of fluoride or consult your dentist on fluoride application to children's teeth. Fluoridation of public water supplies throughout the country has been the greatest single stride in dental health history.

The Public Health Nurses screened 1,922 school children for dental defects in 1961. A total of 349 referrals were made to parents with the recommendation that they be seen by the family dentist for either cavities or other dental defects.

Farmers, processors, sanitarians and dairy scientists have learned to work together. In the past, sanitarians of health agencies led the way in securing compliance with milk sanitary laws and regulations. Today, some of the more enterprising milk distributors are assuming a responsibility of conducting their own sanitary program, similar to the one conducted by the County Health Department. Both include the inspection of dairy farms, direct microscopic examination of raw milk, testing for extraneous materials or sediment in the raw milk, testing for thermogenic or heat resisting organism and, in some instances, testing for inhibiting factors, such as antibiotics, and for the addition of water.

The processing plant is subject to a similar set of controls conducted by the County Health Department and sometimes the processor.

of eye disease, glaucoma, there may be no symptoms at all, yet it is the most prevalent cause of blindness in the nation, a disease which can be corrected, in many cases, with early detection and proper treatment.

Glaucoma clinics are sponsored yearly by area Lions Clubs. The New Philadelphia club sponsored a clinic last May and more than 600 persons attended. The glaucoma test measures the pressure within the eye and is painless. A total of 5 new cases were diagnosed and the examinations revealed 14 questionable ones.

The Bolivar Club sponsored a clinic in December and 215 attended. Seven new cases were diagnosed.

Doctors staffing these clinics were Drs. Winston, Wherley, Johnston and Everhard, assisted by Public Health Nurses, along with members of the Lions Clubs, their wives and medical assistants.

## "Courage is Where You Find It"

A group of flies were starving here in Dover one hot day

When a spokesman for the group said, "Boy's, let's find another way!

This Tuscarawas County Sanitation is the best

If we stay here there is no doubt, we'll all be laid to rest."

And so they listened to his plan, and then, but for a few

They took their kids, just pulled up stakes and flew down to the zoo.

The monkey cage was heaven, such cooperation there.

A man could rear his family and never have a care.

The lions and tigers didn't mind, just sat around like bores,

And never noticed hundreds walking 'round them on the floors.

They were grateful to their leader, they made him king, and say!

Someone saw him on the throne with Leo just today.

Their thoughts go back to Dover, oft wondering 'bout the few,  
Who didn't have the courage, to migrate to the zoo.

VIOLET JENTES, R.N.