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CONSELHO SANITARIO INTERNACIONAL COMISSÃO ROZEFFLER REC. JUN 8 1928 REF. A ..... RESPOSTA DATA ..... CARTA TELEGRAMMA .....
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MEMORANDUM

for

Dr. Fraga.

1. The yellow fever infection has been confirmed in several States and it is thought to be present in a not easily recognizable form in many communities, and I therefore think it correct to say that an emergency exists, and that the entire area of Brazil susceptible to yellow fever infection should be regarded as a unit.
  
2. The reasons for viewing the present situation with grave concern should be freely and frankly stated to the Governors and Presidents of the States in the yellow fever area, and their cooperation requested in meeting the threatened danger. The newspapers throughout these States should be encouraged to join in the campaign to control the spread of the disease.
  
3. The infected and infectible area in Brazil is vast, and the present effort to control yellow fever is the largest of its kind ever undertaken. This fact is mentioned solely to emphasize the colossal problem which confronts the Departamento Nacional de Saude Publica and is the reason for enlisting all agencies in combating the disease. My experience has been that publicity is the greatest single aid that can be employed to secure immediate results.
  
4. The normal flow of commerce may be temporarily dislocated, but the confidence and cooperation of the public will have been secured and this will ensure more rapid progress in controlling the disease.

5. The following measures are now practised by the Comissão Febre Amarella:

- a. The elimination of all unnecessary receptacles for stowing water. The families should keep on the premises only sufficient water for their daily needs.
- b. The use of larvae consuming fish for all containers large enough to support fish life.
- c. The large cities are being encouraged to install modern water supply systems with connections for every home, thus eliminating the necessity for stowing water on the premises.
- d. The chefes of the Prophylaxia Rural are requested to deny occupancy of all buildings until all receptacles for stowing water have been made mosquito-proof.

6. The present intensive control measures should be continued in the capitals and should be reinforced by the maintenance of one or more guardas (mata-mosquitos) in each village (especially sedes dos municipios) of 1,500 or more inhabitants along the railway and caravan routes. These latter should be maintained at the expense of the municipalities, but should be supervised by the Comissão Febre Amarella, which will supply a limited amount of material, such as electric lamps, batteries, etc.

7. As an aid in locating areas in which yellow fever may be present but clinically unrecognizable, the campaign requires the services of a laboratory for diagnostic purposes, which, as the campaign advances, may extend its program to include research. The efforts of this special laboratory can be anticipated by directing that in each locality autopsies be performed on a large number of cases where death results

from acute illness in from three to seven days, and more especially on cases diagnosed as typho, intericia, dysentery, gastro-enteritis, pernicious malaria, bilious remittent fever, and fevers of undetermined origin. From the above cases a liberal section of the liver should be forwarded to the laboratory for further examination.

8. Yellow fever control measures should be recorded on forms as used by the Comissão Febre Amarella. Only in this way can uniform records be maintained by the different yellow fever services. The uniformity of records will permit of a later analysis, which is not practicable when different recording systems are used.

9. The following rules and regulations now effective in São Salvador have been quite successful in securing active cooperation of the public for the advancement of the campaign of the Comissão de Febre Amarella.

Uma Nota da Saude Publica á Imprensa.

S. Salvador, 6 - A Secretaria de Saude Publica forneceu hontem a imprensa, a seguinte nota;

"A Secretaria de Saude e Assistencia Publica, vivamente empenhada em fazer baixar ao minimo possivel o nosso indice stegomyco pede a população desta Capital, que secunde os esforços em tal sentido, da Commissão Rockefeller, a quem desde Outubro de 1923 cabe a responsabilidade do combate referido, cumprindo de accôrdo com o art. 550 do Codigo Sanitario do Estado, as determinações seguintes:

1.º - Serão os moradores responsaveis pela existencia de fôcos de mosquitos dentro de habitações, nos terrenos a ellas pertencentes;

2.º - Os reservatorios abertos devem ser povoados de peixes larvophagos ou petrolizados periodicamente;

3.º - Os depositos dagua serão cobertos e cintados com papel ou panno gommado;

4.º - Os pequenos depositos dagua para beber, (potes, talhas etc) que devam ser providos de torneira, serão protegidos de tampas fixas metallicas, cintadas, de modo a impedir a procriação de mosquitos;

5.º - As aguas existentes em jarras para flores, que não possam ser providas de protecção, fixa, serão systematicamente despejadas todos os dias, pelos prepostos da repartição sanitaria.

Os moradores que não quizerem se sujeitar á disposição acima, deverão conservar enxutos e imborcados os vasos recipientes, por occasião da visita dos referidos funcionarios;

6.º - Todo o deposito dagua, que não fôr fechado á prova de mosquitos, antes de receber nova carga, deverá ser lavado e depois de bem limpo deverá ser emborcado até ficar enxuto;

7º - É obrigatoria a limpeza de vallas, sargetas, caixas collectores, telhados e calhas, afim de evitar estagnação das aguas pluviaes;

8º - Serão prohibidas cercas de bambus inteiros, nativos e outras quaesquer plantas que collecionem agua.

Pelo não cumprimento desta determinações, os responsaveis incorrerão nas multas de 50\$000 a 200\$000. -

From the above it will be noted that the aim of the Commissão de Febre Amarella is to instruct the public how to apply anti-mosquito measures in the home, thus placing on the moradores da casa a personal responsibility to prevent mosquito breeding on their premises. Under this plan it becomes evident that the guardas must be specially trained as educators rather than as mata-mosquitos. I regard this procedure as holding unlimited promise for permanency and as economically important. My experience indicates that many individuals, when they realize how simple and easy is the destruction of mosquitoes, practice the necessary measures in their households without further urging from the health authorities.

10. The Commissão de Febre Amarella has applied the practical measures of selling at cost such material as torneiras and sealing caixas da agua at actual cost of material used. These measures aid the public as well as the campaign and permit of economical control measures.

Rio de Janeiro, June 7, 1928.

  
M. E. Connor.