

No. 116.

## AN ACT

To amend an act, approved the seventeenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, page one thousand and ten), entitled "An act to safeguard human life and health throughout the Commonwealth by providing for the reporting, quarantining, and control of diseases declared communicable by this act and by regulation of the Department of Health; providing for the prevention of infection therefrom; and prescribing penalties," by providing for quarantine in places designated for the isolation, control, and treatment of communicable diseases, by providing for the quarantine of communicable diseases upon an opinion of the attending physician, health authorities, or any medical representative of the State Department of Health that a reasonable suspicion of such disease exists, and granting certain powers to the advisory board.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section two of an act, entitled "An act to safeguard human life and health throughout the Commonwealth by providing for the reporting, quarantining, and control of diseases declared communicable by this act and by regulation of the Department of Health; providing for the prevention of infection therefrom; and prescribing penalties," approved the seventeenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, page one thousand and ten), which reads as follows:—

"Upon receipt by the health authorities of any township of the first class, borough, or city, or by the health officer of the State Department of Health, of a report of the existence of a case of anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken-pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), German measles, glanders (farcy) leprosy, measles, mumps, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid), typhoid fever, para typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, yellow fever, or any disease declared communicable and quarantinable by regulation as hereinbefore provided, the said health authorities or the health officer of the State Department of Health, as the case may be, shall quarantine or cause to be quarantined the premises in which such disease exists and any person or persons who has or have been exposed thereto, in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations both of said health authorities and the State Department of Health; and shall post or cause to be posted, in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises in which said disease may be located, a placard or placards, upon which shall be printed in conspicuous letters the name of the disease from which the person or persons in said house or premises is or are suffering, with the warning that

Public health.

Communicable diseases.

Section 2, act of July 17, 1919 (P. L. 1010), cited for amendment.

the said premises are quarantined, that no person or persons other than the attending physician and trained nurse shall enter or leave the said premises, except by permission of the health authorities, and setting forth the penalties prescribed by this act for violations of quarantine: Provided, That variola or varioloid shall be placarded as 'smallpox,' and that diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, and putrid sore throat shall be placarded as 'diphtheria,' that scarlatina and scarlet rash shall be placarded as 'scarlet fever,' and that para typhoid fever shall be placarded as 'typhoid fever': Provided further, That in addition to the placarding aforesaid, said health authorities may, for the purpose of enforcing quarantine regulations, place a guard or guards over said house or premises," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Quarantines.  
Duty of  
health officers.

Section 2. Upon receipt by the health authorities of any township of the first class, borough, or city, or by the health officer of the State Department of Health, of a report of the existence of a case of anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken-pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), German measles, glanders (farcy), leprosy, measles, mumps, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid), typhoid fever, para typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, yellow fever, or any disease declared communicable and quarantinable by regulation as hereinbefore provided, the said health authorities, or a health officer or a *medical representative* of the State Department of Health, as the case may be, shall quarantine or cause to be quarantined the premises in which such disease exists and any person or persons who has or have been exposed thereto, or *any person or persons who, in the opinion of the attending physician, health authorities, or a medical representative of the State Department of Health, is reasonably suspected of having such disease, by quarantining such person or persons either upon the premises in which the disease exists or in a place designated in this State for the isolation, control, and treatment of communicable disease, in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations both of the said health authorities and the State Department of Health; and shall post or cause to be posted, in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises in which the said disease may be located, a placard or placards, upon which shall be printed in conspicuous letters the name of the disease from which the person or persons in said house or premises is or are suffering, with the warning that said premises are quarantined, that no person or persons other than*

Establishment  
of quarantine.

Placarding  
premises.

Contents of  
placard.

the attending physician and trained nurse shall enter or leave the said premises, except by permission of the health authorities, and setting forth the penalties prescribed by this act for violations of quarantine: *Provided, That, in the case of a person or persons suspected of suffering from disease or diseases of the generative organs, no quarantine shall be established or caused to be established by health officers or representatives of the State Department of Health until it is reasonably certain, from personal examination or laboratory tests or from evidence which has been furnished to the State Health Department or to any board, bureau, or department of health, that the person or persons are suffering from diseases of the generative organs, but this proviso shall not prevent the quarantine of persons known to be prostitutes and reasonably suspected of suffering from diseases of the generative organs and of being a menace to the health of a community:* *Provided further, That variola or varioloid shall be placarded as "smallpox," and that diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, and putrid sore throat shall be placarded as "diphtheria," that scarlatina and scarlet rash shall be placarded as "scarlet fever," and that para typhoid fever shall be placarded as "typhoid fever":* *Provided further, That in addition to the placarding, said health authorities may, for the purpose of enforcing quarantine regulations, place a guard or guards over the said house or houses or premises.*

Diseases of the generative organs.

Names to be given diseases on placards.

Guarding of premises.

Section 2. That section four of said act, which reads as follows:—

"The quarantine period for anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, yellow fever, relapsing fever, leprosy, and whooping-cough shall be until the recovery, death, or removal of the patient so suffering, and shall be determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the health authorities. The quarantine period for smallpox (variola, varioloid) and scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) shall be a minimum period of thirty days or until such time thereafter as the last person in the premises so suffering shall have fully recovered or until death or removal. The quarantine period for diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat) shall be a minimum period of twenty-one days or until complete recovery or the death or removal of the patient: *Provided, That if antitoxin has been used for curative purposes for the patient and for the immunizing of all of the inmates of the premises, and two negative bacteriological cultures have been secured from the diseased area of each patient on the premises, for two successive days, the minimum period of quarantine may be fourteen*

Section 4, act of July 17, 1919 (P. L. 1010), cited for amendment.

days. The quarantine period for measles, German measles, chicken-pox, and mumps shall be for a minimum period of sixteen days or until the recovery of the last person on the premises so suffering or until complete recovery or the death or removal of the patient," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Quarantine periods.

Section 4. The quarantine period for anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, yellow fever, relapsing fever, leprosy, and whooping-cough shall be until the recovery, death or removal of the patient so suffering, and shall be determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the health authorities. *The Advisory Board of the State Department of Health shall from time to time determine the quarantine periods for those diseases designated as communicable diseases and which require quarantine under the provisions of this act, and, in the event of the failure of said board to determine said quarantine periods for such specified communicable diseases, the periods hereinafter enumerated and set forth shall be the periods of quarantine, that is to say:* The quarantine period for smallpox (variola, varioloid) and scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) shall be a minimum period of thirty days or until such time thereafter as the last person in the premises so suffering shall have fully recovered or until death or removal. The quarantine period for diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat) shall be a minimum period of twenty-one days or until complete recovery or death or removal of the patient: Provided, That if antitoxin has been used for curative purposes for the patient and for the immunizing of all of the inmates of the premises, and two negative bacteriological cultures have been secured from the diseased area of each patient on the premises, for two successive days, the minimum period of quarantine may be fourteen days. The quarantine period for measles, German measles, chicken-pox, and mumps shall be for a minimum period of sixteen days or until the recovery of the last person on the premises so suffering or until complete recovery or the death or removal of the patient.

Powers of advisory board.

Use of antitoxin.

APPROVED—The 21st day of April, A. D. 1921.

WM. C. SPROUL.