

58-HCW-EJE
RETYPED FROM THE ORIGINAL

FARIBAULT STATE SCHOOL & HOSPITAL

May 23, 1958

Mr. Morris Hursh, Commissioner
Department of Public Welfare

E. J. Engberg, M.D.
Superintendent

Superintendent's Monthly Report

The Superintendent's report for the month of April is being submitted with the reports of the Medical, school, Administrative Services, Psychology, Engineering, Construction, farm, Personnel and In-Service Training Departments, together with a list of visitors to the institution.

On April 29 five staff members of the Medical Unit, Hennepin County Welfare Board, with Mr. Macintosh, Unit supervisor, spent the day here with our Social Service Department and other staff members. They reviewed patients from Hennepin County in regard to whom they desired special information and we reviewed with them patients from Hennepin County who have special needs or present unusual problems. Included in the discussions were patients who should be considered for possible short vacations and for whom special arrangements would be desirable or necessary, A few were patients who should be considered for community placement. Among these were some from counties other than Hennepin and for whom the counties of commitment might be unable to make satisfactory plans. They indicated a desire to be as helpful as possible, but it is becoming increasingly difficult-in fact, almost impossible-for the Hennepin County Welfare Board to take responsibility for planning and supervising any wards other than those from Hennepin County. Mr. Macintosh stated, however, that they will continue to be willing to discuss non-Hennepin County patients with us and to be helpful if possible. We thanked him for the cooperation and for the effective and valuable assistance we have always received from his staff.

Following a favorable initial report in March, our April Milk Analysis Report revealed unfavorable findings in several areas. Temperatures over 60° F were found in milk cans in the main kitchen and Maple building and in a mild pitcher in Maple building. Standard plate counts were excessively high in this pitcher and in a mild pitcher in Osage building. The latter pitcher also showed a coliform count of 6,600 indicating heavy human contamination. All personnel involved are taking much more stringent measures to provide proper refrigeration and maintain high sanitary standards.

The epidemic of Shigellosis beginning March 7 resulted in 52 cases in March, 83 in April and 89 in May up to the 22nd. A total of 78 cases have been found positive for Sonne I or II, with II predominating.

The first building affected, Spruce, had 52 cases in March 21 in April and 1 in May; the second building, Osage, had the first case April 3 with 10 cases in April and 2 in May; the third building, Maple, had 45 cases from April 5 to 29 and has had none since to-date (May 22); the fourth building, Pine, had its first case April 24, with 4 cases in April and 52 in May (to-date). Beginning May 2, Green Acres Division buildings have had 35 cases thus far this month. Prophylactic measures with aureomycin in Spruce building had no effect but similar use of sulfadiazine in Maple appears to have been more successful.

Aureomycin appeared to have some good clinical results but stools remained positive. This was also true of cathomycin. Chloromycetin, which was indicated by sensitivity tests, gave rather poor results with several relapses and continued positive stools. These relapses improved clinically again with aureomycin. Therapy is being continued in consultation with the State Board of Health.

Tests for sensitivity to antibiotics were done on one old case in Spruce and one new case in Green Acres. Both were positive for Sonne II and showed similar test results in being resistant to penicillin and sulfonamides and sensitive to Chloromycetin and the streptomycins. The latter drugs will be tried on a series of new cases since the use of Chloromycetin has been disappointing.

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