

DOCTEUR LÉONE NOËLLE MEYER

ANC. ATTACHÉE À L'HÔPITAL DES ENFANTS MALADES

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Dear Mrs Alischuler.

I am sorry for the delay.

I did not realize you needed it been
translates before. And nearly I forgot
to do it.

But well

I just make a summary of the main
article and I hope it will be useful to
you.

My ability to speak english ~~was~~ was not
surely what I needed to make the
translation of the article. And I had to
ask some help from one of my friends.

I hope to meet you on my

With my best regards.

Ley

E.T = EXANTHERMATIC TYPHUS.

(1)

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Antrice / Drs N. Colle. Bulletin Institut Pasteur

hope 53

this is a summary

Etiology of epidemic typhus (EXANTHERMATIC TYPHUS)

IV
Lice are the Vector of E.T. as they are that of recurrent fever.

No other insect can be suspect, neither fleas which are not found in some areas of the Sober where there is typhus, nor Bugs which are found everywhere but cannot be the Vectors of E.T. because only lice carriers are infected.

Neither Stomachis, nor mosquitos nor ticks present everywhere but having their own epidemic profile different from that of E.T.

It is sufficient to feed lice on an infected human being or monkey and make them stop feeding on monkeys during the following days to notice among the latter that in some cases the disease ~~has~~ has been transmitted.

(2)

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If, instead of having these infected lice sting monkeys, or guinea pigs, they are incubated directly under the skin, then the disease is in all cases transmitted.

Lice become virus but only a few days. (9 to 10 days) after having been infected themselves.

Lice droppings are also virulent for monkeys or guinea pigs just as the stings are.

Contrary to what happens with recurrent fever, no hereditary transmission of the virus of E.T. in lice can be proved.

Experiments can also be made on human beings. And many doctors, ~~but~~ after having been stung by lice, have developed E.T. ~~within~~ within a standard incubation time.

Head lice is also a vector of for E.T. just as body lice.

No other insect can transmit E.T.

Lice are the only and necessary vector for the illness. Many species have been made to transmit directly the virus itself,

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But all very ~~are~~ successful: for example,
 it is impossible to transmit the disease simply
 by putting a drop of infected blood directly on
 skin with no scission, by projecting virus
 directly into the eyes or even by an injection
 with an infected instrument.

A contagious patient without lice is not
 contagious.

And for the same reason the only way to control
 the disease is to fight against the lice themselves.
 To sum up: man's blood is the only reservoir
 of virus and lice are the only agents of transmission
 for that disease. Lice become infected by
 taking contaminated prey, and then, only
 often 7 to 8 days at least become able to
 transmit the disease. But there is a second
 transmission which is through lice
 way of
 dropping on scissisted skin.

Children are of course the main reservoir for virus
 because in such case, the illness is most
 often innocent and therefore no proglotidic

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V, NATURE OF THE VIRUS AS POSSIBLE FOR E.T.

its characteristic owl seat.

The pathogen agent of E.T. is still unknown. There are some reasons to believe that it belongs to filterable microorganism. Some other reasons to believe that it can be considered as a bacteria.

We used to believe that the virus, being located only inside white blood cells could not be filtered because white blood cells cannot be themselves.

On the contrary, no proof has been given of the bacterial nature of E.T. Agent.

However some people have described a sort of bacteria (named Rickettsia) that cannot be cultivated and are mainly found in the intestinal cells of lice, and even a larger number of scientists have succeeded in cultivating bacteria which they consider as being the agent of E.T. But of course some of these bacteria could act as secondary infection marks without being themselves the actual agent of E.T.

(5)

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Os We are concerned we have to consider that
the Pathogen agent of ET is a virus.
