

Search for Handwashing Studies

Dear Colleagues:

We are conducting a historical review of studies that evaluate the influence of handwashing on infections. We are seeking information about *any* such studies, published or unpublished, that were conducted in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. If you have information on such studies, we would be most appreciative if you could share it with us. Please address correspondence to Dr. Elaine Larson, The Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing, Houck 386, 600 N. Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21205, or call collect to 301-955-7484. Thank you.

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Recreational Infections

To the Editor:

We much appreciated the article "Infections Related to Summer Recreational Activities" by Beverly J. Gray and Charles E. Haley.¹ Nevertheless, their exhaustive list in Table 1 lacked a relevant cause of this kind of infection, ie, leptospirosis.

We propose its inclusion in that table, with the following statements: infection: *Leptospirosis*; infectious agent: *Leptospira interrogans*; source: water, soil; epidemiology²: swimming, fishing, drinking unpurified water;

major clinical features³: fever, headache; diagnostic tests⁴: serologic tests.

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3. Heath CW Jr, Alexander AD, Galton MD: Leptospirosis in the United States. Analysis of 483 cases in man, 1949-1961. *N Engl J Med* 1965; 273:915-922.
4. Alexander AD: Leptospira, in Lennette EH, Balows A, Hausler WJ Jr, et al (eds): *Manual of Clinical Microbiology*, Washington, American Society for Microbiology, 1985, pp 473-478.

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Dr. Charles Craig responds to Drs. Maffei and Di Stanislao.

Drs. Maffei and Di Stanislao have correctly suggested that summer recreational activities can expose individuals to infection with leptospires. The annual incidence of leptospires is relatively small, about 75 cases being reported annually to the Centers for Disease Control. It is suspected by some that the disease is significantly underreported, and that most cases are passed off as summer "flu" with fever, headache, muscle aching, and occasionally abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. Humans, when they acquire leptospires, represent a dead end for the disease, person-to-person infection being exceedingly rare.

However, the organism can persist in nature, almost perpetually. Wild animals are an important reservoir and provide a source for infection of

domestic animals, rather than humans. The organism is excreted in large concentrations in the urine and may subsequently contaminate water and soil.

Maffei and Di Stanislao comment that the list originally published in *Infection Control* was "exhaustive," but I would add that the list of diseases to which travelers may be exposed is also "exhausting." Indeed, if we spend too much time making preparations for all the potential diseases we might acquire, we may never get beyond the front door next summer.

REFERENCES

1. Farrar WE: Leptospira species, in Mandell GH, Douglas RG Jr, Bennett JE (eds): *Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases*. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1979, pp 1844-1849.
2. Gray BJ, Haley CE: Infections related to summer recreational activities. *Infect Control* 1985; 6(12):498-500.

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Protective Precautions for the Patient with AIDS

To the Editor:

The increasing number of persons with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), with their need for frequent and prolonged hospitalization, may create a problem of bed availability for hospitals. Patients with AIDS are often placed in a private

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