

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

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WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

CDC--MOUNT ST. HELENS VOLCANO HEALTH REPORT #21

September 5, 1980

Scheduling of Reports

Weekly reports will be discontinued as of this issue. In the future, reports will be issued on an ad hoc basis as new developments occur, studies are completed, or there is further activity of the volcano. If indicated, these reports will again be issued at regular intervals.

The current mailing list will be retained for any future issues. Anyone who wants to get back copies or be put on the mailing list should contact the Center for Disease Control, ATTN: Ms. Carolyn Forrester, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Diseases Division, Atlanta, GA 30333.

Summary of Contents of the CDC Mount St. Helens Volcano Health Reports

Since the first issue on May 30, 1980, the purpose of the CDC Mount St. Helens Volcano Health Reports has been to summarize up-to-date information relevant to public health concerns arising from the eruptions of Mount St. Helens and to disseminate this information on a timely basis. The weekly reports have presented and discussed a variety of topics, ranging from casualties and hospital emergency room visits to free silica and radionuclides in the volcanic ash. In order to provide a quick reference to these subjects, we have prepared an index of the contents of the 21 reports issued to date.

Dates of Issues of CDC Mount St. Helens Volcano Health Reports--#1-21

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>
1	May 30, 1980	12	July 8, 1980
2	June 2, 1980	13	July 11, 1980
3	June 3, 1980	14	July 18, 1980
4	June 6, 1980	15	July 25, 1980
5	June 10, 1980	16	Aug 1, 1980
6	June 13, 1980	17	Aug 8, 1980
7	June 17, 1980	18	Aug 15, 1980
8	June 20, 1980	19	Aug 27, 1980
9	June 24, 1980	20	Aug 29, 1980
10	June 27, 1980	21	Sept 5, 1980
11	July 2, 1980		

## Index

The 8 major headings for the index, listed below, are arranged insofar as possible in the order in which events occurred or were evaluated:

1. Disaster Planning
2. Casualties Around the Volcano,  
May 18, 1980, Eruption
3. Volcanic Eruptions and Ashfall
4. Air Sampling and Monitoring
5. Ash Analysis
6. Ash Exposure and Health Effects
7. Public Health Aspects of Ash
8. Literature Review

### Disaster Planning

Mount St. Helens

Mount Hood

Potential Flooding

### Report Number

4

14

12

### Casualties Around Eruption, May 18, 1980

Deaths

10, 19

Survivors

15, 16, 19

### Volcanic Eruptions and Ashfall

May 18, 1980, eruption

6

May 25, 1980, eruption

6

June 12, 1980, eruption

6

July 22, 1980, eruption

15

August 8, 1980, eruption

17

### Air Sampling and Monitoring

EPA air monitoring for total suspended  
particulates (TSP)

3, 4

EPA ambient air-quality standard

3, 15

NIOSH sampling and analysis of ash and dust

4, 12

NIOSH-recommended standard for occupational  
exposure to crystalline silica

3

Sampling of workers for dust (total and  
respirable) exposure to volcanic ash

12, 17

Gases - Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)

9

- Methyl halides

14

Total suspended particulates (TSP):

Effects of meteorologic conditions

- Yakima, Washington

9

- Portland, Oregon

14

May 18 eruption - Coeur d'Alene, Spokane,  
Yakima, Washington

3

- Montana, North Dakota

4

- Yakima, Washington

9

- Addy, Washington

17

June 12 eruption - Portland, Oregon

14

June 12 eruption - Addy, Richland, Spokane,  
Yakima, Washington

15

- Addy, Washington

17

<u>Air Sampling and Monitoring (contd.)</u>	<u>Report Number</u>
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Ash Exposure and Health Effects (contd.)Report NumberClinical aspects of ER visits, Yakima

(May 18-June 14, 1980)

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Exotica

A recent letter to the editor of Lancet (1980;2:267) continues correspondence related to an editorial of February 16, 1980, which reviewed the possible relationships of non-filarial elephantiasis to volcanic areas in Africa. The hypothesis is that silica and aluminosilicates observed in the femoral lymph nodes of patients with elephantiasis are related to acquiring the disease. Two references mentioned in the letter to the editor are 1) Price EW. The relationship between endemic elephantiasis of the lower legs and the local soils and climate. Trop Geog Med 1974;26:225. 2) Price EW. The association of endemic elephantiasis of the lower legs in East Africa with soil derived from volcanic rocks. Trans Roy Soc Trop Med Hyg 1976;70:288.



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