



National Museum of Health and Medicine
Influenza Primary Resources



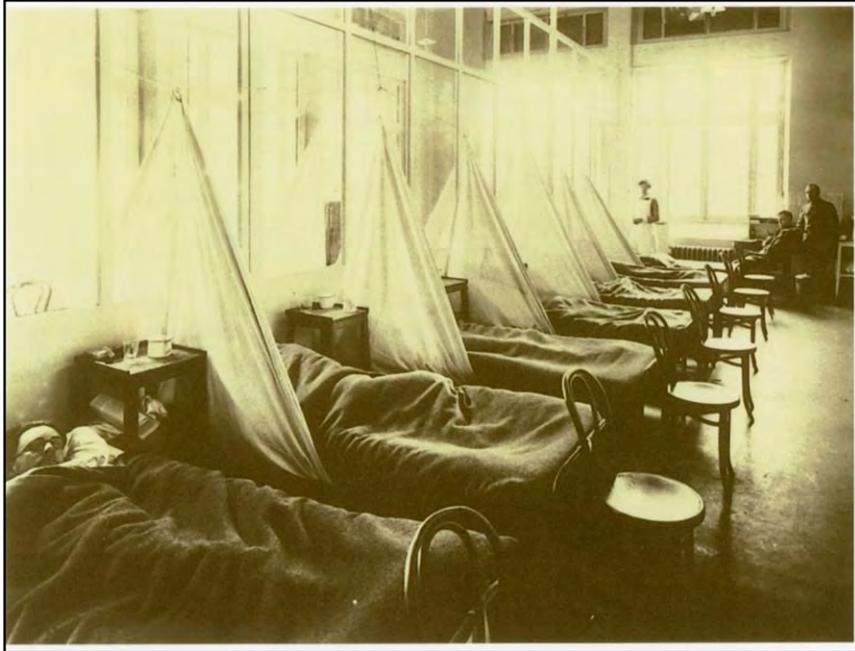
**"...this is...a museum
about the triumphs of
medicine, especially
military medicine."**

The Washington Post, Oct. 24, 2008





Emergency hospital during 1918 influenza pandemic, Camp Funston, Kansas. (NCP 001603).



Influenza ward No. 1. U.S. Army Camp Hospital No. 45, during World War I, Aix-les-Bains, France.
(Reeve 014682).



An influenza ward at U.S. Army Field Hospital 29, Hollerich, Luxembourg during World War I.
(Reeve 015183)



Spraying the throat as a preventative treatment against influenza by the American Red Cross. Soldiers flank the doors to the medical tent at Love Field, Texas, November 6, 1918.
(Reeve 033986).



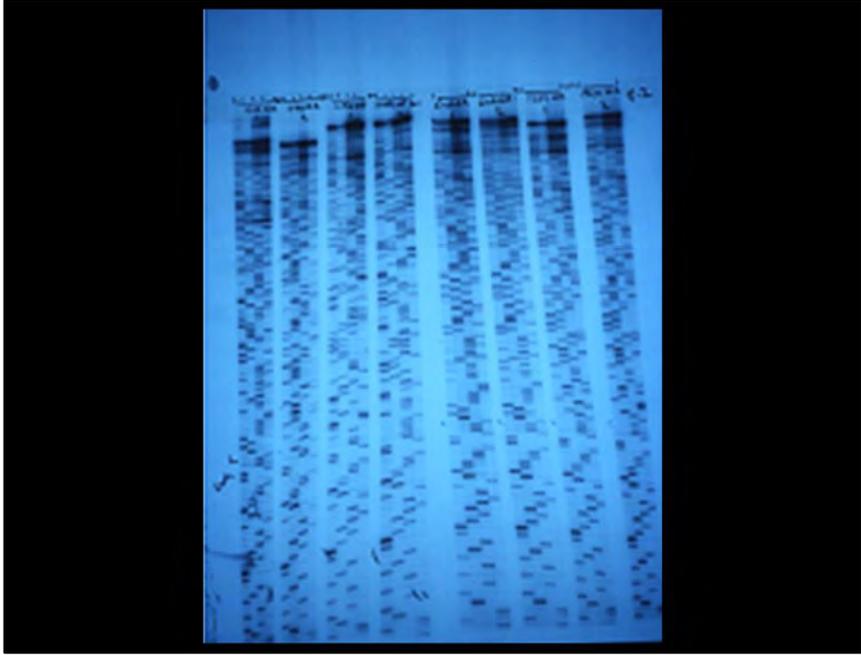
Lieutenant Marcella Brychta spent 22 months overseas, 14 of them with the 142nd General Hospital during World War II. She is being given the first influenza shot in the India-Burma Theater as she was about to depart for the United States.
(MAMAS G45-82)



A child gargling broth as a treatment for the 1957 influenza at Sagamihara Hospital, Sagamihara, Kanagawa, Japan, August 1957.
(MIS 58-15573-67)

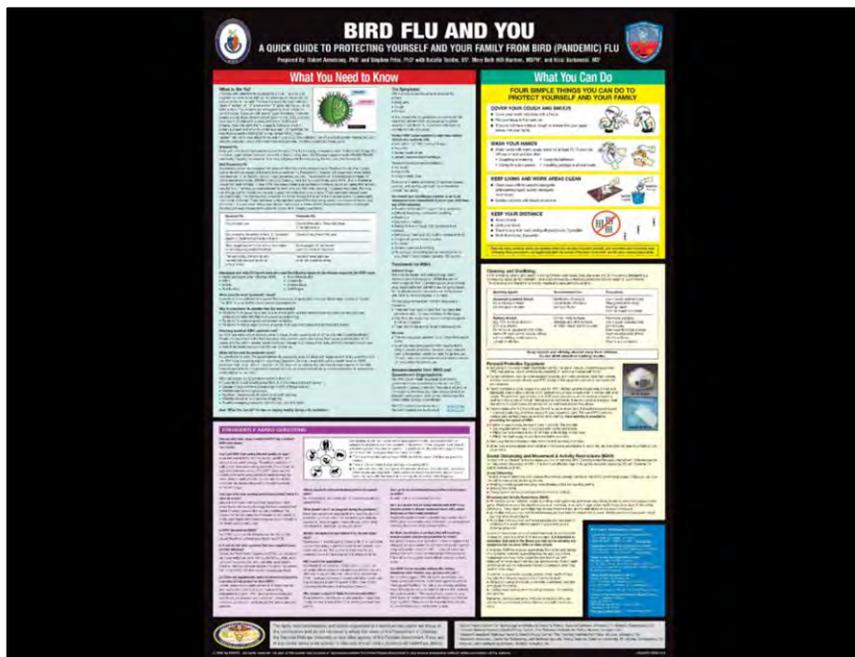


Doctors, nurses, and patients in the influenza ward at Sagamihara Hospital, Sagamihara, Kanagawa, Japan, August 1957.
(MIS 58-15573-69)

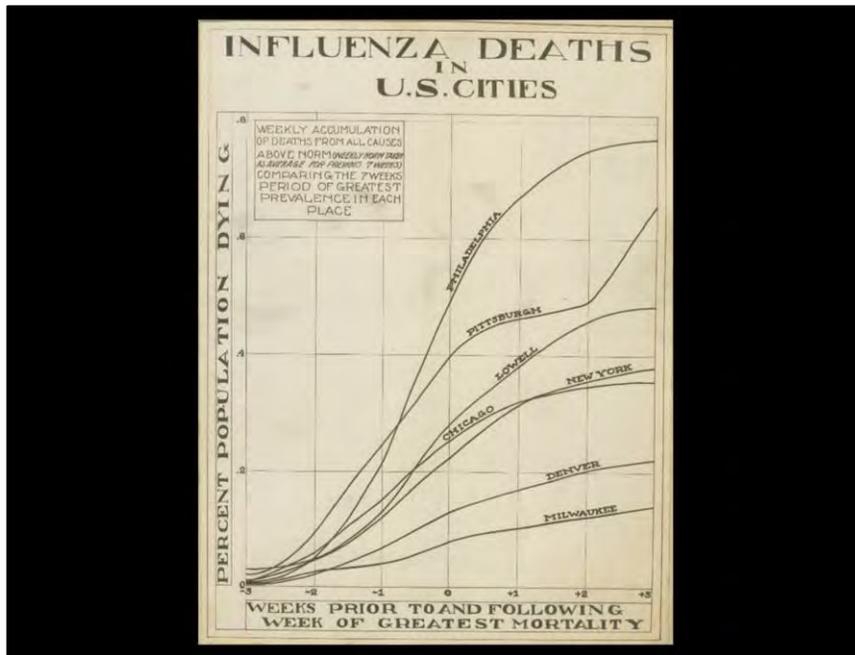


Exposed X-ray showing genetic sequence of the 1918 influenza virus. 1996. For more information visit:

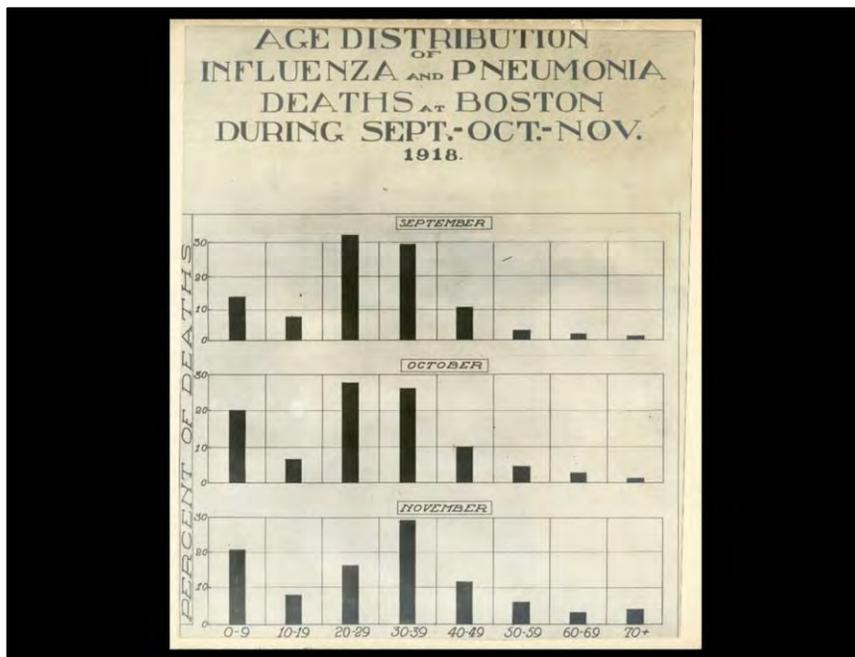
<https://www.medicalmuseum.mil/index.cfm?p=exhibits.virtual.1918killerflu.index>
(M-722.10196.)



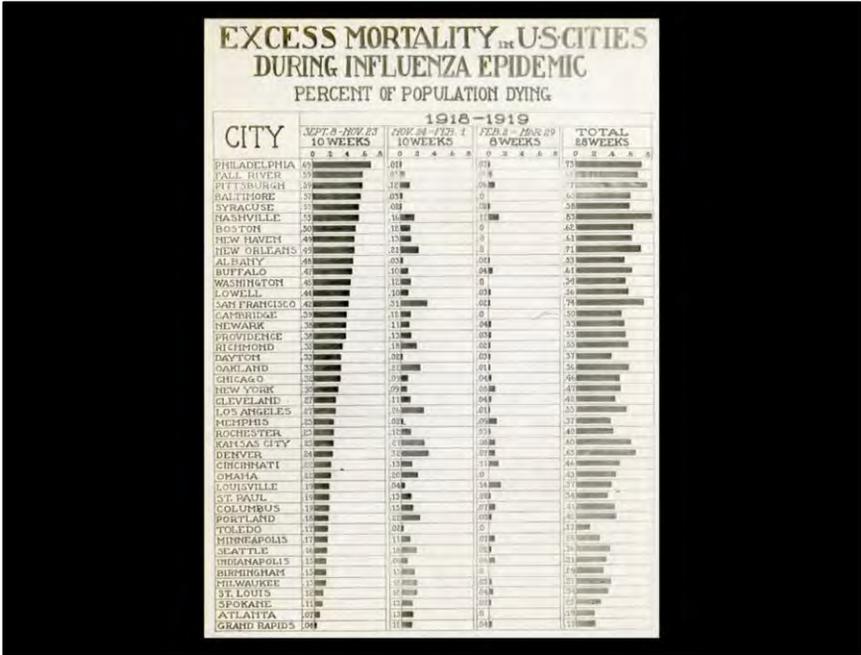
Bird Flu and You: a Quick Guide to Protecting You and Your Family From Bird (Pandemic) Flu. National Defense University. Author: Robert E. Armstrong (1948-2008), et al. Published by the National Security Health Policy Center, 2005. Retrieved from: <https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-101581804-img>. April 7, 2020.



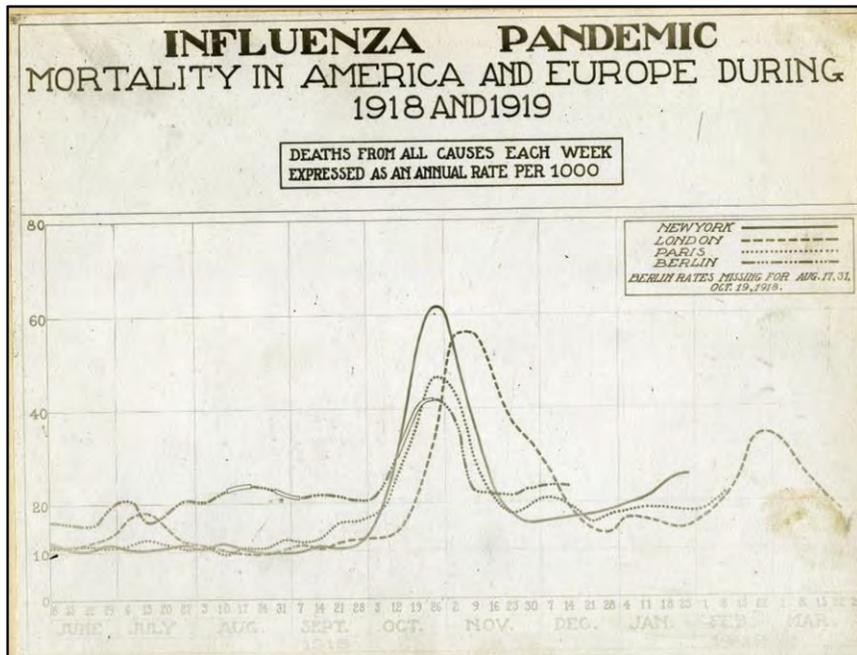
A mortality chart showing the number of deaths per certain U.S. cities during the 1918 influenza pandemic. The chart includes the weeks leading up to and following the highest mortality rate. (Reeve 002721).



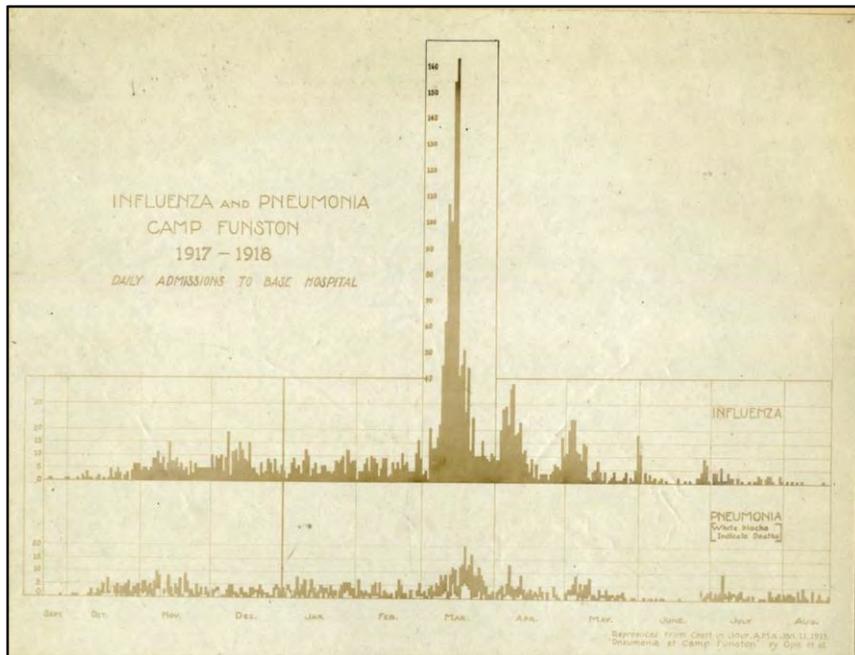
A chart showing the age distribution of deaths in Boston between September and November 1918 during the influenza pandemic.
(Reeve 002952)



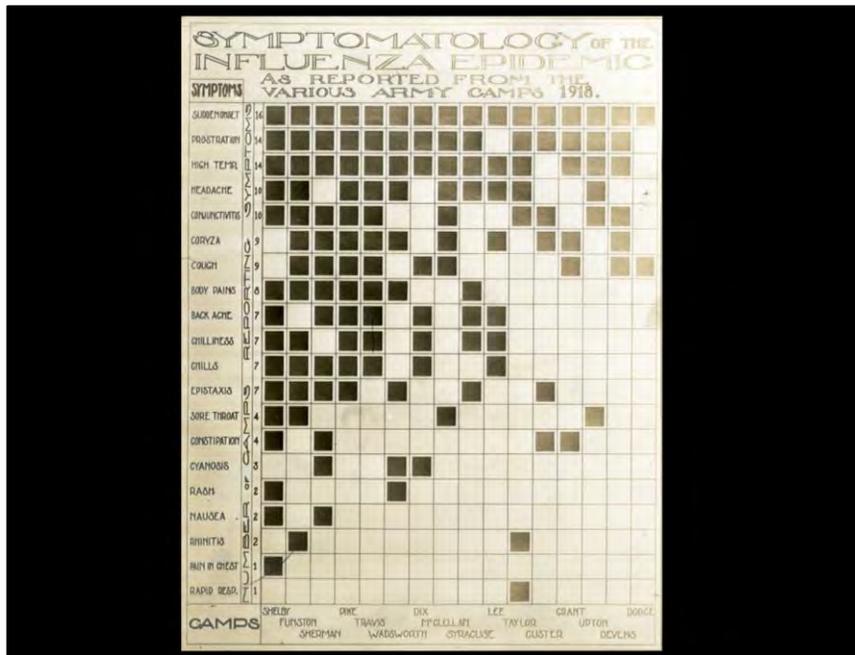
A chart showing the excess mortality (percentage of people dying), arranged by city, during the influenza pandemic in 1918 and 1919. (Reeve 003141)



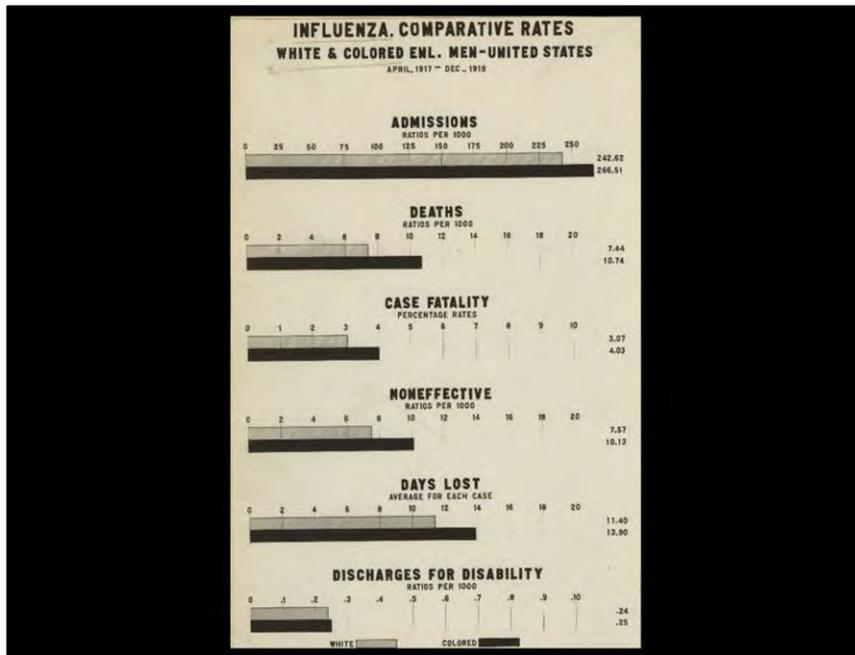
A graph showing the mortality rates in the U.S. and Europe during the influenza pandemic, 1918 and 1919.
 (Reeve 003143)



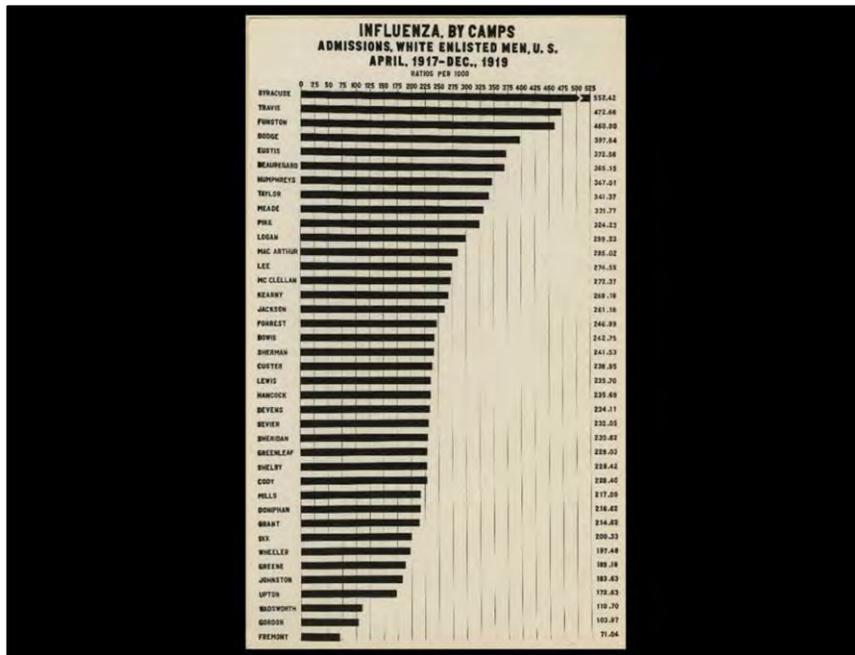
A chart showing the daily admissions to the Camp Funston base hospital for influenza and pneumonia in 1917 and 1918. (Reeve 003176).



A chart showing the symptomatology of the influenza pandemic. The chart documents the symptoms reported from various U.S Army camps in 1918. (Reeve 003216).



Comparative rates of influenza for white and colored enlisted men in the U.S. from April 1917 to December 1919.
 (Reeve 037825)



Number of admissions of white enlisted men to U.S. base camp hospitals due to influenza between April 1917 and December 1919. (Reeve 037840)

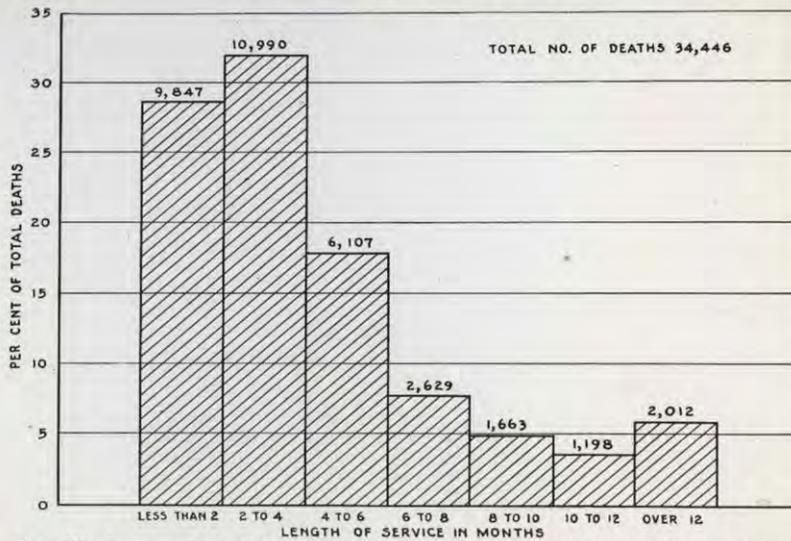
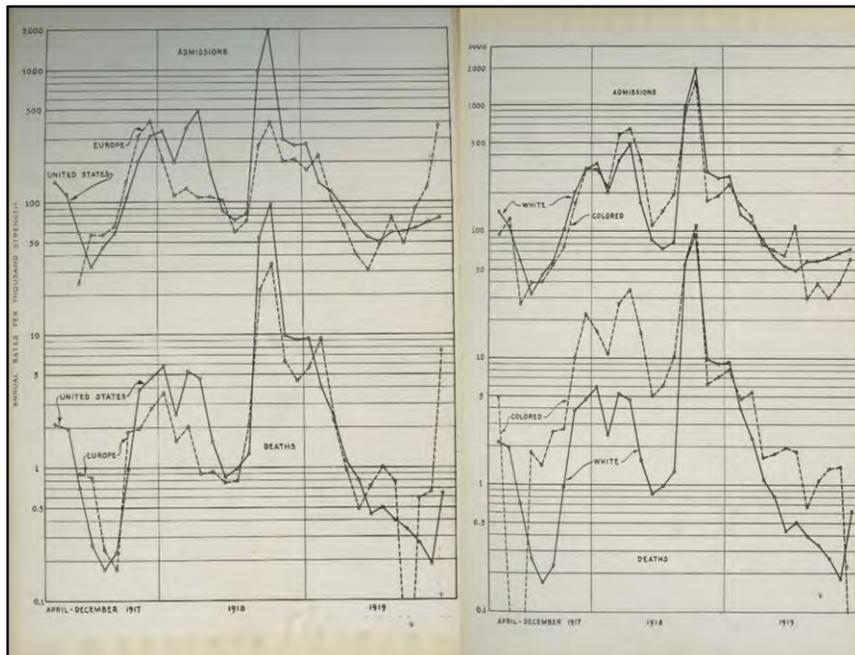
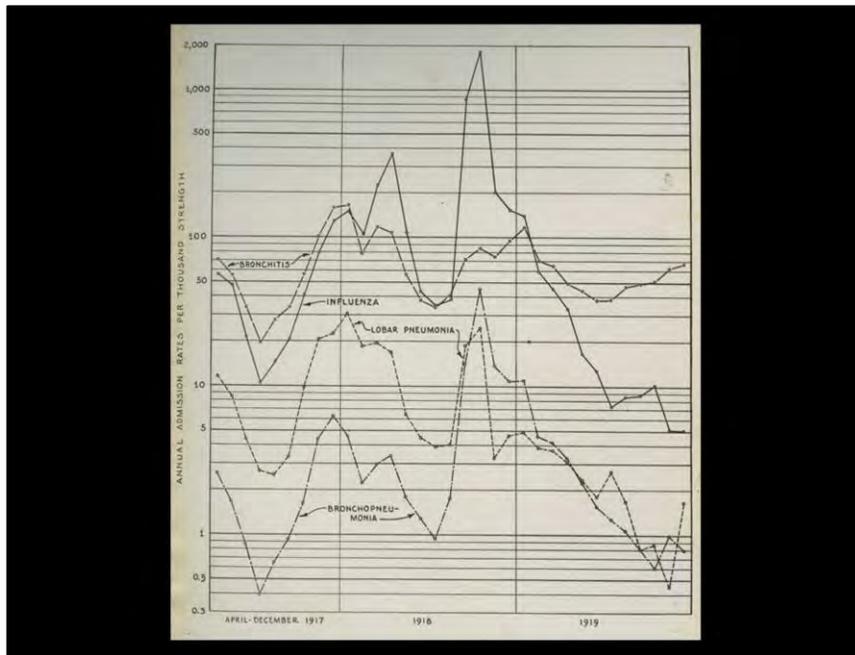


CHART XV.—Percentage of total deaths from influenza pneumonia during the war period occurring in each of the specified groups of length of service

A graph showing the percentage of total deaths from influenza pneumonia during the war period in each group based on length of military service.
(Reeve 068743)



Graphs showing the annual rate of deaths and admissions due to influenza. The graph on the left shows the rates in the U.S. and Europe. The graph on the right shows the rates of U.S. white and colored troops. (Reeve 069259 and 069261)



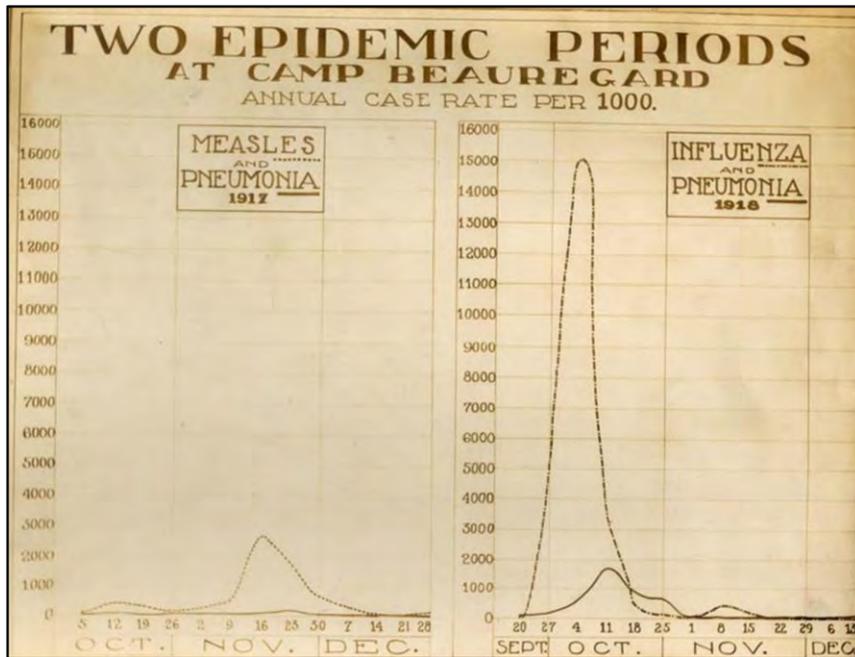
A graph showing the annual admission rates of bronchitis, influenza, lobar pneumonia, and bronchopneumonia as a result of the influenza epidemic, April 1917 to 1919.
(Reeve 069262)



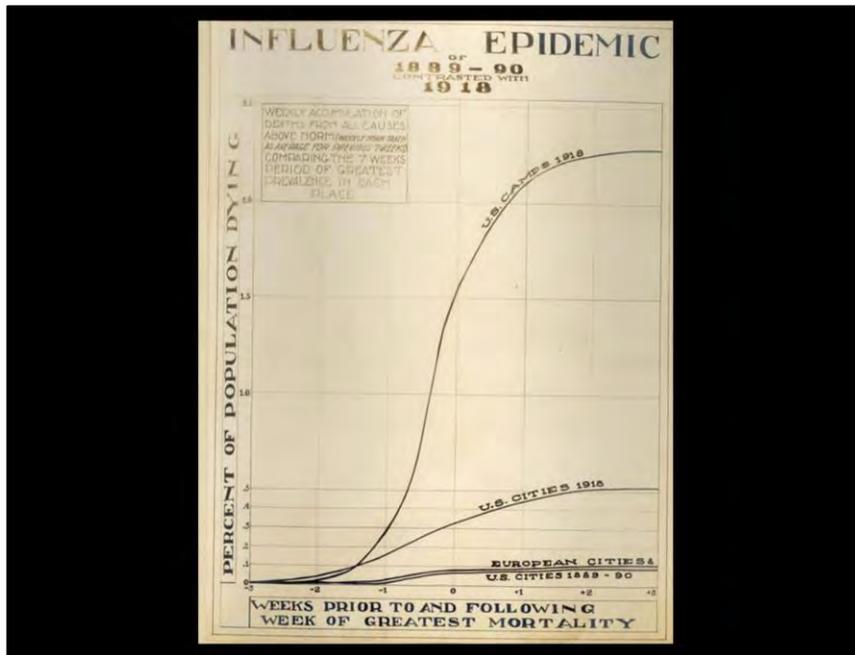
A graph showing the relative mortality rates from influenza pneumonia during the war period based on the specified group's length of service.
 (Reeve 069263)

Organization	Floor space per man	Sick with influenza	Organization	Floor space per man	Sick with influenza
Older organizations:	<i>Square feet</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	Newer organizations (sapper regiments):	<i>Square feet</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
7th Regiment	45	26.7	217th Regiment	55	24.5
3d Regiment	46	28.6	218th Regiment	59	20.8
5th Regiment	47	16.0	219th Regiment	68	19.3
2d Regiment	50	9.1	220th Regiment	103	13.6
Engineer Officer's Training School	70	8.8	215th Regiment	114	9.3
4th Regiment	75	7.4			
6th Regiment	78.5	2.5			

Chart showing the average hospital floor space per man, per regiment (new versus old), and percentage with influenza.
(Reeve 069265)



A graph showing the comparable rates of measles and pneumonia in 1917 versus influenza and pneumonia in 1918 at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. (Reeve 002707)



A graph showing the mortality rates in U.S. Army camps, U.S. cities, and European cities during the influenza epidemic. The graph compares rates from 1889-90 to 1918. (Reeve 002709)

Contact Us



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301-319-3300

For more information on these images or
collection resources related to influenza:

[Otis Historical Archives](#)
[Influenza Subject Guide](#)



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