

B Appendix B: Hepatitis A Outbreaks in Alaskan Native Villages, 1988

Village	Population	Cases reported	Percentage of population	Level of service ¹
Akiachak	483	1	2,0	b
Alakanuk	544	1	2,0	a
Atmautluak	258	35	0,3	a
Buckland	318	5	0,3	b
Chefornak	320	5	0,3	b
Chevak	598	1	5,9	a
Eek	261	8	1,9	b
Emmonak	642	1	0,8	e
Galena	833	45	0,1	c
Golovin	127	10	6,3	d
Holy Cross	277	9	0,4	e
Hooper Bay	845	1	5,3	b
Kasigluk	425	44	0,5	a
Kipnuk	470	5	0,6	b
Kongiganak	294	2	2,0	b
Kotlik	461	13	9,5	b
Koyuk	231	1	2,2	a
Kwigillingok	278	9	0,7	a
Lower Kalskag	291	1	4,5	d
Marshall	273	1	0,4	e
Mt Village	674	7	1,3	e
Naknek	711	6	0,2	d
Napakiak	318	3	0,3	b
Napaskiak	328	1	2,1	b
Nenana	393	1	1,5	e
Nunapitchuk	378	10	0,8	b

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Village	Population	Cases reported	Percentage of population	Level of service¹
Oscarville	57	1	1.8	a
Pilot Point	53	1	1.9	d
Pilot Station	463	7	2.2	d
Pitkas Point	135	9	0.7	b
Quinhagak	501	3	0.2	b
Saint Marys	441	15	1.6	e
Saint Michael	295	11	3.0	b
Sand Point	878	1	0.3	e
Scammon Bay	343	1	44	e
Stebbins	400	1	2.8	b
Tanana	345	7	0.3	a
Tetlin	87	1	1.1	a
Tog iak	613	1	0.2	e
Tok	1,256	2	1.0	d
Tuntutuliak	300		0.3	a
Tununak	316		0.3	a
Upper Kalskag	172		1.2	a

¹Level a represents the most rudimentary service and consists principally of the use of pit toilets, privies, and honey buckets. Level b sanitary waste disposal service provides for the hauling of honey bucket wastes by a community employee. Level c encompasses systems with flush toilets, holding tanks for collecting waste, and hauling of wastes to a disposal area by a truck service. Level d systems have flush toilets that discharge to septic tanks and leach fields. Level e--flush toilets and piped sewerage--represents the highest technical and safety level of wastewater disposal service provided to Native communities of Alaska.

SOURCE U S Public Health Service and State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, *Alaska Native Villages Wastewater Needs, 1989*