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# TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW YORK CITY 1953

A YEAR OF PROGRESS AND NEW UNDERTAKINGS  
IN TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

A

Review by

ANTHONY M. LOWELL

ADDENDA  
Tuberculosis morbidity and mortality  
in large cities and each state.  
Tuberculosis beds in the United States  
and North and South American Countries.

NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS  
AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION  
1954

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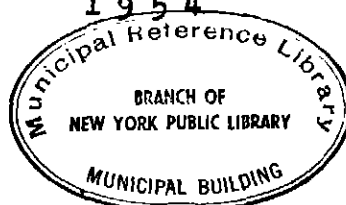
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NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS  
AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION

1954



TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1953\*

\* \* \*

Y E A R 1 9 5 3	
7,349	new victims of the "White Plague".
27,806	old and new cases known to the health authorities during the year.
1,308	lives lost in the struggle with tuberculosis.
18,261	still remaining in the grip of the tubercle bacillus on December 31, 1953.

HOPE for the future is the keynote in describing the tuberculosis situation last year in New York City.

This optimistic outlook encompasses not only the saving of lives from deaths due to tuberculosis but it also calls attention to the disturbing fact that TB remains a formidable foe, a persistent challenge to our health and welfare, not easily conquered, and a stubborn medical, social and economic problem.

There might be added to this review of the official reports recording the trend of tuberculosis the unwritten history of the thousands of New Yorkers, formerly under care, who over the years have successfully brought their disease under control and are now leading useful and productive lives in the community. Too often among many in this group the disease is reactivated and further care is required. Last year well over a thousand persons with tuberculosis, "said" to have been previously arrested, returned for additional medical treatment.

\*A statistical review by A.M. Lowell, Statistician, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, CITY OF NEW YORK  
1953 and 1952

A-NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS REPORTED IN EACH BOROUGH

Boroughs	Number of New Cases				Case Rate per 100,000			
	1953	1952	Change	1953/52	1953	1952	Change	1953/52
Manhattan .....	3,690	3,567	+ 123 =	3%	187.6	181.4	+ 6.2 =	3%
Bronx .....	904	910	- 6 =	0%	60.2	60.9	- 0.7 =	1%
Brooklyn .....	1,845	1,875	- 30 =	2%	67.1	68.0	- 0.9 =	1%
Queens .....	812	825	- 13 =	2%	48.1	49.2	- 1.1 =	2%
Richmond .....	98	105	- 7 =	7%	48.9	53.8	- 4.9 =	9%
New York City .....	7,349	7,282	+ 67 =	0.9%	90.6	90.0	+ 0.6 =	0.7%

B-TOTAL REGISTER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES\*\* BY BOROUGH DURING 1953

Boroughs	Population July 1 1953	Cases in Register on Jan. 1 1953	New Cases Reported during year	Old Cases Re-sumed*	Total Known Cases during 1953	Removed from Register during year	Remaining in Register on Dec. 31 1953
Manhattan .....	1,967,000	8,484	3,690	1,051	13,225	4,830	8,395
Bronx .....	1,502,000	2,529	904	232	3,665	1,138	2,527
Brooklyn .....	2,749,500	4,547	1,845	589	6,981	2,371	4,610
Queens .....	1,689,000	2,469	812	249	3,530	1,040	2,490
Richmond .....	200,500	257	98	50	405	166	239
New York City ..	8,108,000	18,286	7,349	2,171	27,806	9,545	18,261

C-MORTALITY FROM ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS, BY BOROUGH

Boroughs	Number of Deaths			Death Rate per 100,000		
	1953*	1952	Change 1953/52	1953	1952	Change 1953/52
Manhattan .....	639(20)	749(18)	- 110 = 15%	32.4	38.1	- 5.7 = 15%
Bronx .....	154( 3)	195( 8)	- 41 = 21%	10.3	13.1	- 2.8 = 21%
Brooklyn .....	356( 3)	431(12)	- 75 = 17%	12.9	15.6	- 2.7 = 17%
Queens .....	132( 5)	174( 9)	- 42 = 24%	7.8	10.4	- 2.6 = 25%
Richmond .....	27( 5)	49( 9)	- 22 = 45%	13.4	25.1	-11.7 = 47%
New York City ..	1,308(36)	1,598(56)	- 290 = 18%	16.1	19.8	- 3.7 = 19%

Figures in parentheses refer to deaths of non-residents included in total recorded.

D-CLASSIFICATION, TUBERCULOSIS CASES\*\* IN REGISTER (end of year)

Classification	On Dec. 31, 1953, by Boroughs and for entire City						Total	Change 1953/52
	Man.	Bronx	Bklyn.	Queens	Rich.			
Out-of-town: In sanatoria	1,087	373	535	233	31	2,259	0 = 0%	
Not in sanatoria .....	65	20	12	3	1	101	- 13 = 11%	
Total out-of-town ....	1,152	393	547	236	32	2,360	- 13 = 0.5%	
In institutions in city.	3,447	807	1,862	863	104	7,083	- 264 = 4%	
Attending clinics .....	2,165	661	1,314	724	31	4,895	+ 34 = 0.7%	
Private physicians .....	456	342	642	514	55	2,009	- 82 = 4%	
No medical or clinic care	89	17	73	30	0	209	- 32 = 13%	
"Pending"† .....	1,051	279	146	73	17	1,566	+ 193 = 14%	
"Home care"‡ .....	35	28	26	50	0	139	.. = ..	
Total in register ....	8,395	2,527	4,610	2,490	239	18,261	- 25 = 0.1%	

\*Provisional. \*\*All forms: pulmonary and non-pulmonary. †Type of care not confirmed. ‡Under medical supervision and treatment by Dept. of Hospitals. ¶Because of deaths, leaving city, recovery, etc. Note: Deaths are those recorded in each borough. "Register" refers to residents of borough. Compiled from reports, courtesy of the Department of Health, City of New York, by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

### MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

In 1953 tuberculosis was responsible for 1,308 deaths or 290 fewer than in 1952, a drop in the death rate (\*) from 19.8 to 16.1 per 100,000 population. A declining death rate is a heartening sign and the relegating of tuberculosis to tenth place as a cause of death in 1953 gives added hope to those who fall victims to this preventable communicable disease.

Although tuberculosis mortality has shown a marked improvement for all five boroughs in New York City, Manhattan, with its large Negro and Puerto Rican population, had 123 more new cases reported in 1953 than in 1952.

Last year of the total known cases during the year, 27,806, almost half, 13,225 (48 percent), were registered as residents of Manhattan, as compared with 13,125 in 1952 showing the continuing importance of this central borough in tuberculosis control. Brooklyn was second with 6,981 known cases, Bronx with 3,665, Queens with 3,530 and Richmond with 405.

On January 1, 1953 there were 18,286 cases in the tuberculosis register of the Department of Health. During the subsequent twelve months 7,349 new cases of active tuberculosis were reported for the first time and also 2,171 cases, formerly under supervision of the health authorities, were again given attention. The total known cases, as indicated above, therefore were 27,806 in 1953. In the period covered 9,545 cases were withdrawn from the register because they moved out of town, recovered, died or for various other unspecified reasons so that on the last day of the year the number of New Yorkers known to be in need of care was 18,261 or almost equal to the 18,286 at the beginning of the year. The distribution

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(\*)POPULATION: Rates for New York City in this review are based on revised estimates of population, prepared in 1954 by the Department of Health of the City of New York, and supplant those used in previous reports of this series.

of this year-end figure by boroughs was: Manhattan 8,395, Brooklyn 4,610, Bronx 2,527, Queens 2,490, Richmond 239. It should be noted that Brooklyn and Queens had more cases on the register on December 31st than on January 1, 1953.

\* \* \*

#### NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

The number of new cases reported during 1953 was 7,349 or 67 more than in 1952 when the total was 7,282. For a few years prior to 1949 the number of new cases increased and thereafter there was a decrease until 1953. For the first time since 1949 the downward trend in new cases has been changed: 1949=8,567, 1950=7,717, 1951=7,583, 1952=7,282 and 1953=7,349.

In view of the acknowledged progress made in tuberculosis control this seeming failure to bring down the total new cases reported in New York City raises the question as to the underlying causes for lack of a more substantial decline. An analysis of the data by race and sex reveals one reason for the maintenance of the high level of new active cases reported.

Whatever decrease in the total number of new cases has occurred, during the last decade, can be accounted for mainly by the fact that in recent years there has been a drop in white cases reported and an increase of Negro and Puerto Rican cases. Ten years ago in 1943 there were 5,698 white new cases and in 1952 (the last year for which details are available) 4,086 or 1,612 fewer. For these years the total new cases (all races) were 8,950 and 7,282 or a difference of 1,668. The Negro new cases were 1,490 and 2,052, the Puerto Rican new cases 191 and 718 for the years 1943 and 1952 respectively. Therefore, the partially compensating figures tend to mask somewhat the real decline there may have been in new case rates during the intervening period. The accompanying table shows the effect of these changes on a quinquennial basis.

This changing picture seems to leave little doubt as to which groups in the total population should receive special attention if the overall totals of new cases are to show a more substantial improvement. The increase in nonwhite residents and the great migration of Puerto Ricans into New York during recent years have materially altered the population structure of the city.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY RACE  
Quinquennial Periods 1943-47 and 1948-52  
New York City

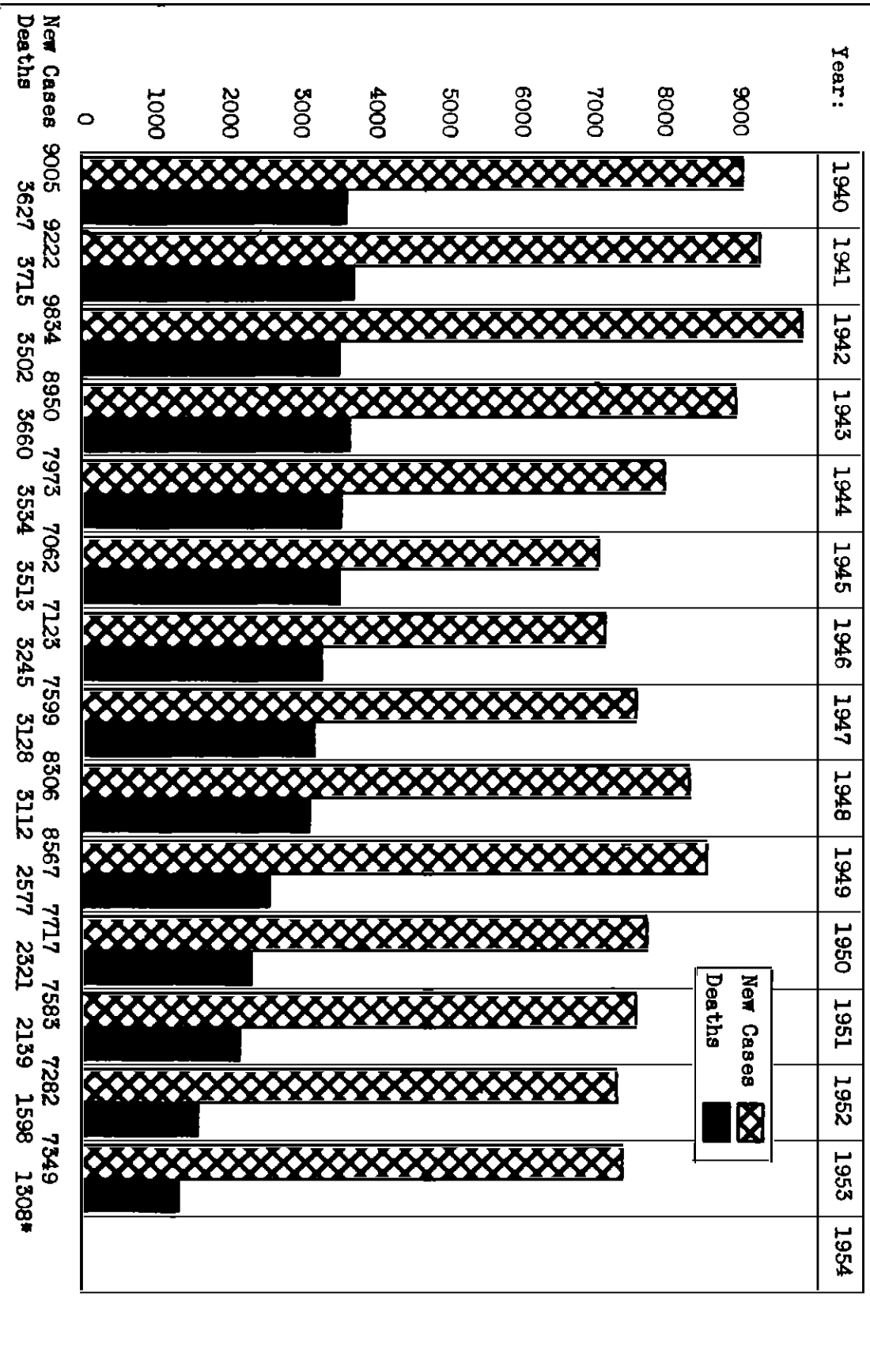
Race:-	White	Negro	Puerto Rican	Yellow	Other and Not reported	All Races
<b>MALE</b>						
1943-47 .....	16,526	4,143	637	668	2,604	24,578
1948-52 .....	15,716	5,526	1,306	559	1,548	24,655
Change .....	- 810 = 5%	+1,383 = 33%	+ 669 = 105%	-109 = 16%	-1,056 = 41%	+ 77 = 0.3%
<b>FEMALE</b>						
1943-47 .....	7,932	3,695	725	41	1,432	13,825
1948-52 .....	7,542	4,665	1,677	89	827	14,800
Change .....	- 390 = 5%	+ 970 = 26%	+ 952 = 131%	+ 48 = 117%	- 605 = 42%	+ 975 = 7%
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>						
1943-47 .....	24,509	7,845	1,363	716	4,274	38,707
1948-52 .....	23,258	10,191	2,983	648	2,375	39,455
Change .....	-1,251 = 5%	+2,346 = 30%	+1,620 = 119%	- 68 = 9%	-1,899 = 44%	+ 748 = 2%

Note: Totals include cases whose sex or race were not reported.

The sex ratio of reported new cases in 1952 shows some marked differences. Of the white cases, 68 percent were male and 32 percent female, a two to one ratio. The Negro males accounted for slightly more than half (54 percent) of all Negro cases and the males of the Yellow races for 86 percent of the cases.

Among the Puerto Ricans it was the females who contributed more than half (54 percent) of all newly reported (Puerto Rican) cases.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS, TUBERCULOSIS, NEW YORK CITY, SINCE 1940



Based on reports by courtesy of the Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health, City of New York. \*Provisional

Statistical Division  
New York Tuberculosis and Health Assn.



SOURCE OF REPORT OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

More than half of the new tuberculosis cases, found recently (1952) in New York City, were reported by hospitals within the city (53 percent) and out-of-town sanatoria (4 percent). Chest clinics, both public and private, were responsible for 33 percent of all new cases.

In 1952, of the 7,282 new cases 484 or 7 percent came to attention of the health authorities at the time of death through information recorded on death certificates, the greater proportion (360) having died from pulmonary tuberculosis.

SOURCE OF REPORT, NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS  
New York City, 1952\*

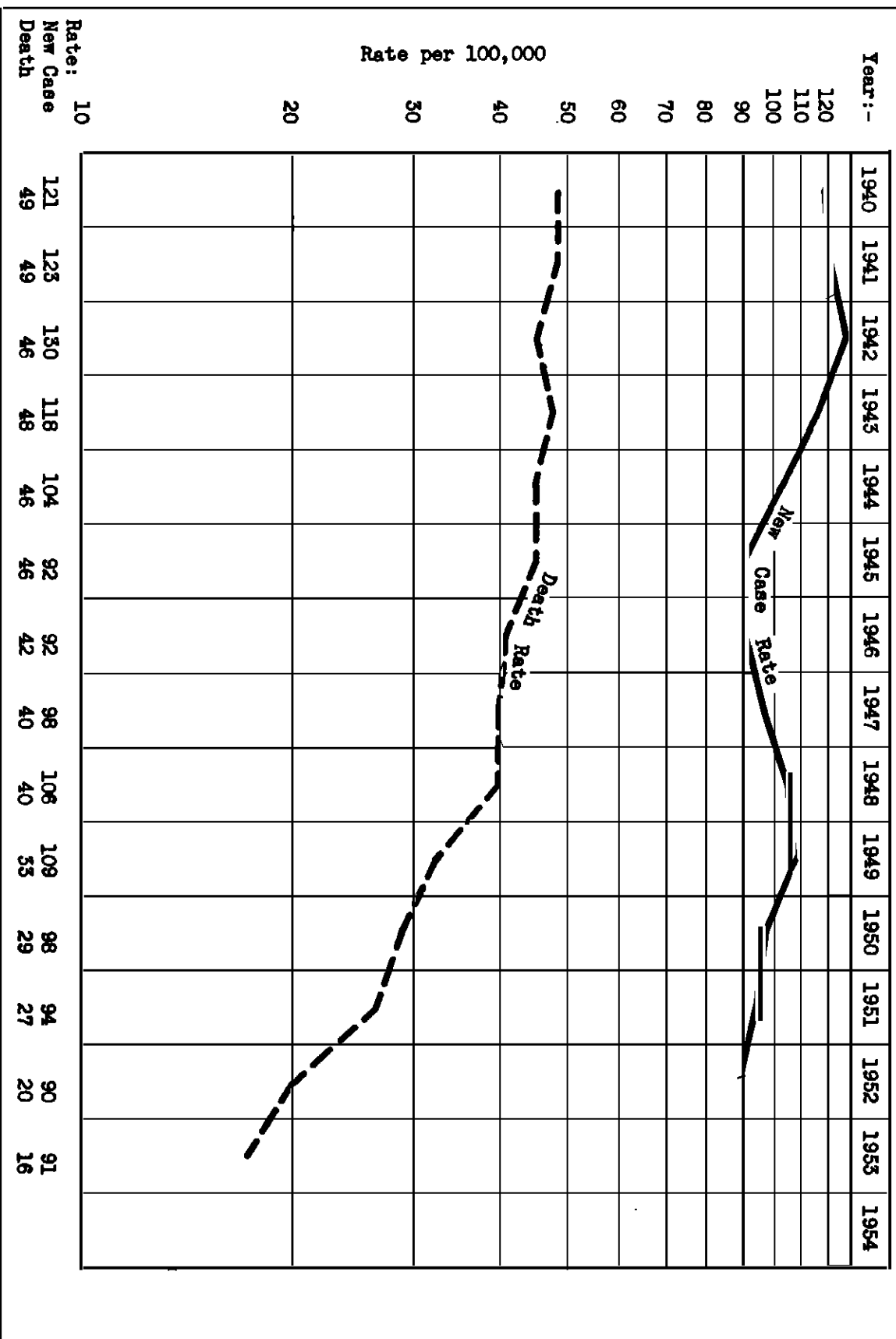
Source of Report	New Cases	Per- cent
Private physicians .....	633	9%
Health Dept. clinics .....	1,747	24%
Other clinics .....	658	9%
Hospitals in city .....	3,841	53%
Sanatoria, out of town .....	307	4%
Other sources .....	96	1%
All sources .....	7,282	100%

(\*Note: 1953 data for source of report not available May 1954.

Of the 5,661 active pulmonary living new cases for whom stage of disease was given 970 (18%) were in the minimal stage, 2,535 (49%) moderately advanced and 1,703 (33%) far advanced and in 453 instances the stage was not given.

\* \* \*

TUBERCULOSIS: NEW CASE RATE AND DEATH RATE, NEW YORK CITY, SINCE 1940



Based on reports by courtesy of the Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health, City of New York.

Statistical Division  
New York Tuberculosis and Health Assn.

### PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH CENTER DISTRICTS

Tuberculosis has been found more highly concentrated in some sections of New York City than in others. Of the 18,261 cases on December 31, 1953 in the Department of Health tuberculosis register, 8,395 were Manhattan residents or 46 percent of the total. This amounts to 4.28 active cases in this borough per 1,000 population. In recent years mass chest x-ray surveys of apparently healthy individuals in the general population have found about one active case of tuberculosis for each one thousand persons examined. (\*) In some community groups this figure is even less.

Therefore, the Borough of Manhattan has produced over four times as many cases as might be expected if the present country-wide average prevailed. The known prevalence rate per 1,000 population for the city was 2.25. Central Harlem, with a rate of 8.50, had the highest proportion of cases in relation to population of any of the thirty health center districts. The Lower East Side had a rate of 5.66, Lower West Side, 5.11, East Harlem, 4.61, Riverside, 3.06, Mott Haven, 3.06, Red Hook-Gowanus, 3.00, Fort Greene, 2.93, Bedford, 2.65, Williamsburg-Greenpoint, 2.46, and the remaining twenty districts had rates lower than the city average. Since each month hundreds of new cases are added to those already known, the above listed morbidity figures give what might be considered as a conservative statement as to the number of persons with active tuberculosis. Others in the community are no doubt spreading the disease and serving as unknown reservoirs of infection. Many homeless men with active tuberculosis go about the city. The Department of Health reported recently that among 1,820 homeless men screened there were at least 85 definite cases of advanced tuberculosis found. (†)

(\*)Community-wide Chest X-Ray Survey Data, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, April 1953.

(†)New York Times, March 24, 1954, "Vagrants with TB Getting City Care".



PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW YORK CITY ON DECEMBER 31, 1953  
(Based on total known cases in register on that day)

Health Center DISTRICT	Population Dec. 31, 1953	In Hospitals or Sanatoria*	Ambulant Cases†	Total in Register	Prevalence per 1,000
<b>MANHATTAN:</b>					
Central Harlem‡	254,000	1,053	1,107	2,160	8.50
East Harlem	199,100	446	473	919	4.61
Kips Bay-Yorkville	264,200	238	217	455	1.72
Lower East Side	293,300	1,078	583	1,661	5.66
Lower West Side	321,000	961	680	1,641	5.11
Riverside	309,500	477	471	948	3.06
Washington Hgts.	320,100	346	265	611	1.90
<b>MANHATTAN</b>	<b>1,961,200</b>	<b>4,599</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>8,395</b>	<b>4.28</b>
<b>BRONX:</b>					
Ford'm-Riverdale	233,200	122	124	246	1.05
Morrisania	304,300	332	360	692	2.27
Mott Haven	235,700	351	371	722	3.06
Pelham Bay	154,100	74	95	169	1.09
Tremont	311,900	181	218	399	1.27
Westchester	270,300	140	159	299	1.10
<b>BRONX</b>	<b>1,509,500</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>1.67</b>
<b>BROOKLYN:</b>					
Bay Ridge	329,100	146	181	327	0.99
Bedford	303,700	430	376	806	2.65
Brownsville	274,200	192	177	369	1.34
Bushwick	224,800	217	208	425	1.89
Flatbush	488,700	168	222	390	0.79
Fort Greene	216,400	355	280	635	2.93
Gravesend	301,600	82	125	207	0.68
Red Hook-Gowanus	169,300	357	152	509	3.00
Sunset Park	227,900	227	217	444	1.94
Wmsbrg-Greenpoint	201,800	235	263	498	2.46
<b>BROOKLYN</b>	<b>2,737,500</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>1.68</b>
<b>QUEENS:</b>					
Astoria-L. I. City	265,600	224	271	495	1.86
Corona	223,500	168	170	338	1.51
Flushing	360,500	190	169	359	0.99
Jamaica East	277,500	172	295	467	1.68
Jamaica West	293,200	182	261	443	1.51
Maspeth-Forest Hills	272,700	163	225	388	1.42
<b>QUEENS</b>	<b>1,693,000</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>1.47</b>
<b>RICHMOND</b>	<b>205,000</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1.16</b>
<b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	<b>8,106,200</b>	<b>9,443</b>	<b>8,818</b>	<b>18,261</b>	<b>2.25</b>

\*Includes a few in boarding-houses in health resorts. ‡District reaching to Morningside Heights. †Included are persons under home medical supervision and treatment by Department of Hospitals.

Compiled from reports by courtesy of the Bureau of Tuberculosis and the Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health, City of New York, by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

**TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER**

Seventeen of the thirty health center districts in New York City had as many or more cases on the register on December 31, 1953 as a year ago, although the net total for the city showed a drop of 25 cases from 18,286 to 18,261.

The fluctuation in number of cases on the tuberculosis register of the Department of Health does not necessarily reflect an increase or decrease of tuberculosis in the community. An interpretation of the cause and significance of the changes in size of the register should take into consideration its constituent parts and how they are modified from year to year. However, as employed in this review the total cases in the register give a fair measure of the number of persons under medical care or supervision on a given day. Too the register provides information as to the type of care received whether it be in hospitals, clinics, by private physicians, or not under care.

**TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, NEW YORK CITY, 1946-1953**

Year	Cases in Register Jan. 1	New Cases during Year	Old Cases Re-sumed	Total Cases during Year	Cases Removed during Year	Remaining in Register Dec. 31
1946 ....	17,614	7,123	1,441	26,178	8,727	17,451
1947 ....	17,451	7,599	1,560	26,610	8,821	17,789
1948 ....	17,789	8,306	1,874	27,969	9,449	18,520
1949 ....	18,520	8,567	2,081	29,168	9,092	20,076
1950 ....	20,076	7,717	2,224	30,017	10,958	19,059
1951 ....	19,059	7,583	1,893	28,535	9,547	18,988
1952 ....	18,988	7,282	1,867	28,137	9,851	18,286
1953 ....	18,286	7,349	2,171	27,806	9,545	18,261

Based on reports by courtesy of the Bureau of Tuberculosis, Department of Health, City of New York.

**TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER BY AGE AND SEX, NEW YORK CITY  
January 1, 1953**

Age:-	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Not Stated	All Ages
Male ....	293	171	100	194	612	925	945	2050	2705	2148	1235	251	11629
Female ..	227	164	121	314	852	1029	951	1400	763	350	352	134	6657
Total ...	520	335	221	508	1464	1954	1896	3450	3468	2498	1587	385	18286

Based on reports, Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health, City of New York.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, NEW YORK CITY  
On Last Day of 1953 and of 1952

Health Center DISTRICT	Segregated, 1953			Ambulant, Dec. 31, 1953						Total in Register		
	Hosp-itals in city	Sana- toria †	Total iso- lat- ed	At clin- ics	Pri- vate doc- tors	Pend- ing	No † med. clin. care	Home Care ¶	Total ambu- lant	Dec. 31 1953	Dec. 31 1952	Change 1953 over 1952
<b>MANHATTAN:</b>												
Central Harlem	842	211	1053	686	57	322	38	4	1107	2160	2331	-171
East Harlem ..	365	81	446	268	47	140	12	6	473	919	929	- 10
Kips Bay-York.	150	88	238	106	54	37	17	3	217	455	505	- 50
Lower E. Side.	822	256	1078	371	55	151	6	0	583	1661	1685	- 24
Lower W. Side.	745	216	961	307	93	267	8	5	680	1641	1595	+ 46
Riverside ....	322	155	477	291	78	96	3	3	471	948	865	+ 83
Washington H..	201	145	346	136	72	38	5	14	265	611	574	+ 37
MANHATTAN ..	3447	1152	4599	2165	456	1051	89	35	3796	8395	8484	- 89
<b>BRONX:</b>												
Ford 'm-River..	60	62	122	51	59	12	0	2	124	246	244	+ 2
Morrisania ...	247	85	332	173	62	110	3	12	360	692	694	- 2
Mott Haven ...	255	96	351	195	62	109	2	3	371	722	709	+ 13
Pelham Bay ...	54	20	74	37	39	14	5	0	95	169	169	0
Tremont .....	97	84	181	130	60	17	3	8	218	399	418	- 19
Westchester ..	94	46	140	75	60	17	4	3	159	299	295	+ 4
BRONX .....	807	393	1200	661	342	279	17	28	1327	2527	2529	- 2
<b>BROOKLYN:</b>												
Bay Ridge ....	104	42	146	79	88	11	3	0	181	327	347	- 20
Bedford .....	342	88	430	254	58	36	26	2	376	806	771	+ 35
Brownsville ..	143	49	192	114	48	9	4	2	177	369	335	+ 34
Bushwick .....	153	64	217	144	52	2	5	5	208	425	416	+ 9
Flatbush .....	97	71	168	84	106	17	11	4	222	390	398	- 8
Fort Greene...	303	52	355	180	59	27	9	5	280	635	628	+ 7
Gravesend ....	56	26	82	46	54	18	6	1	125	207	233	- 26
Red Hook-Gowan,	296	61	357	124	23	0	2	3	152	509	514	- 5
Sunset Park ..	183	44	227	126	80	6	3	2	217	444	413	+ 31
Wmsbrg-Greenpt	185	50	235	163	74	20	4	2	263	498	492	+ 6
BROOKLYN ...	1862	547	2409	1314	642	146	73	26	2201	4610	4547	+ 63
<b>QUEENS:</b>												
Astoria-L. I. C.	180	44	224	172	94	0	0	5	271	495	513	- 18
Corona .....	128	40	168	93	62	1	8	6	170	338	351	- 13
Flushing .....	152	38	190	70	90	0	7	2	169	359	356	+ 3
Jamaica East..	138	34	172	157	68	46	2	22	295	467	437	+ 30
Jamaica West..	139	43	182	137	83	24	4	13	261	443	425	+ 18
Maspeth-F.H...	126	37	163	95	117	2	9	2	225	388	387	+ 1
QUEENS .....	863	236	1099	724	514	73	30	50	1391	2490	2469	+ 21
RICHMOND .....	104	32	136	31	55	17	0	0	103	239	257	- 18
N.Y. CITY, 1953.	7083	2360	9443	4895	2009	1566	209	139	8818	18261	...	- 25
Dec. 31, 1952.	7347	2373	9720	4861	2091	1373	241	...	8566	18286	18286	...
Change.	-264	-13	-277	+34	-82	+193	-32	...	+252	-25	...	...

†Includes a few in boarding-houses in health resorts. ‡No medical or clinic care.  
¶Under home medical supervision and treatment by Department of Hospitals. Compiled from reports by courtesy of the Bureau of Tuberculosis and the Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health, City of New York, by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

### TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL FACILITIES, NEW YORK CITY

On December 31, 1953 there were 6,760 beds available for tuberculosis cases in tuberculosis hospitals or in organized tuberculosis services of hospitals and sanatoria providing care for New Yorkers.

Records of the Department of Hospitals of the City of New York and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium Conference of Metropolitan New York show that on the last day of the year the patient census was 6,248 in twenty-six institutions from which complete reports were available.

For purposes of comparison the patient census is related here to the tuberculosis bed complement as of December 31st. This mode of expressing the degree of utilization of tuberculosis beds reflects the situation on a given day, in this case the last day of the year. Bed occupancy can be stated, if so desired, in terms of a month or year or any other period for which basic data are available.(†)

The Department of Hospitals institutions showed a patient census of 4,537 (Dec. 31, 1953) and a tuberculosis bed complement of 4,911 with a bed occupancy ratio of 92 percent for that day. For December the average daily census was 4,617, producing an occupancy rate of 94 percent for the month.

Eleven private institutions in New York City had a patient census of 1,527 and tuberculosis bed complement of 1,665 with 92 percent occupancy on the last day of the year.

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(†)Handbook on Accounting, Statistics and Business Office Procedures for Hospitals, American Hospital Association, 1950: "Percentage of Occupancy is the ratio of actual patient-days to the maximum patient-days (based on bed complement) during any given period of time. It also may be expressed as the ratio of the average daily census on the average bed complement during any period."



TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL FACILITIES, NEW YORK CITY ON DECEMBER 31, 1953\*

HOSPITALS and SANATORIA	Tuberculosis Bed Complement	Patient-Census Dec. 31, 1953	Ratio Bed Occupancy
1 Bellevue Hospital .....	390	337	86%
2 City Hospital .....	112	102	91%
3 Harlem Hospital .....	48	60	125%
4 Kings County Hospital .....	614	549	89%
5 Kingston Avenue Hospital .....	183	164	90%
6 Metropolitan Hospital .....	348	363	104%
7 Morrisania Hospital .....	60	29	48%
8 Municipal San., Otisville .....	420	293	70%
9 Neponsit Beach Hospital .....	200	184	92%
10 Sea View Hospital .....	1,402	1,354	97%
11 Seton Hospital .....	434	415‡	96%
12 Triboro Hospital .....	545	570‡	105%
13 Willard Parker Hospital .....	155	117	75%
Department of Hospitals .....	4,911	4,537	92%
14 N.Y.State Hospital, Ray Brook ..	94†	94	...
15 Other State and County Hospitals	90†	90	...
16 Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital .....	127	119	94%
17 House of Rest .....	76	14	18%
18 Hosp. Jt. Diseases(Tbc.Cases)(x)	4†	4	...
19 Lenox Hill Hospital(Tbc.Service)	21	18	86%
20 Manhattan General Hospital ¶ ...	337	309	92%
21 Montefiore Hosp.(Westch. Div.)..	235	234	99%
22 Montefiore Hospital(Tbc.Service)	89	97	109%
23 New York Hospital (Tbc.Service).	22	25	114%
24 St. Anthony's Hospital .....	380	330	87%
25 St. Joseph's Hospital .....	282	285	101%
26 Stony Wold Sanatorium .....	92†	92	...
11 Private Institutions .....	1,665	1,527	92%
Total (26 Inst.)for N.Y.C.patients	6,760	6,248	92%

†No stated bed capacity. ‡Under home care service: Seton Hospital = 57; Triboro Hospital = 146; not included in above totals. (x)Country Home(Hosp. Jt.Diseases) closed July 31, 1953. ¶Includes Brooklyn annex. Note: Average daily census for entire month of December 1953 was: Bellevue 329, City 107, Harlem 55, Kings County 542, Kingston Avenue 175, Metropolitan 362, Morrisania 29, Municipal San. 321, Neponsit 193, Sea View 1,394, Seton 413, Triboro 576, Willard Parker 121, Department of Hospitals 4,617. \*From reports by courtesy of Department of Hospitals and Department of Health, City of New York, and member institutions of Tuberculosis Sanatorium Conference of Metropolitan New York. Compiled by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

PATIENT CENSUS, TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA\*  
New York City, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950-1953

HOSPITALS and SANATORIA	Census on Last Day of Year							
	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS:</b>								
Bellevue Hospital .....	158	218	357	294	480	496	448	337
City Hospital (a) .....	..	..	36	14	104	130	122	102
Harlem Hospital (b) .....	..	..	33	63	62	72	61	60
Kings County Hospital .....	38	190	203	110	304	362	518	549
Kingston Avenue Hospital .....	64	70	67	130	198	202	203	164
Metropolitan Hospital .....	422	417	422	352	348	353	357	363
Morrisania Hospital (c) .....	..	..	..	..	46	33	37	29
Municipal San., Otisville .....	366	342	384	318	388	363	361	293
Neponsit Beach Hospital .....	121	116	100	..	154	194	180	184
Riverside Hospital (d) .....	261	337	344	..	..	..	..	..
Sea View Hospital .....	1015	1555	1969	1284	1524	1442	1559	1354
Seton Hospital (e) .....	415	481	557	484	415	416	421	415
Triboro Hospital (f) .....	..	..	..	391	601	602	571	570
Willard Parker Hospital (g) .....	96	92	18	..	74	114	140	117
<b>PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:</b>								
Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital .....	109	110	127	82	112	120	116	119
House of Rest .....	27	54	74	62	63	62	48	14
Hosp. Jt. Diseases (Tbc. Cases) .....	13	5	13	8	7	4	5	4
Hosp. Jt. Diseases (Country Home)(h)..	53	57	56	42	56	48	41	..
Lenox Hill Hospital(Tbc.Serv.)(i).....	..	41	31	19	21	20	19	18
Manhattan General Hospital¶ (j) .....	..	..	..	..	324	334	331	309
Montefiore Hospital(Westchester Div.).	227	223	229	190	128	234	233	234
Montefiore Hospital (Tbc.Service) .....	145	169	154	88	119	119	117	97
New York Hospital (Tbc.Service) .....	..	21	13	21	25	20	25	25
St. Anthony's Hospital .....	376	382	369	329	353	362	348	330
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	280	284	299	289	291	274	279	285
Stony Wold Sanatorium .....	..	..	..	..	83	79	113	92

\*Selected Institutions. ¶Includes Brooklyn Annex.

(a) City Hospital Tbc. Service reported first time beginning Jan. 1939.

(b) Harlem Hospital Tbc. Service reported first time beginning Jan. 1937.

(c) Morrisania Hospital, data shown beginning 1950.

(d) Riverside Hospital closed April 11, 1944.

(e) Seton Hospital admitted to Dept. of Hospitals May 1, 1948.

(f) Triboro Hospital, 1941.

(g) Willard Parker Hosp. closed Jan. 26, 1943, Tbc. Service opened Jan. 1, 1949.

(h) Country Home (Hosp. Jt. Diseases) closed July 31, 1953.

(i) Lenox Hill Hospital, Tbc. Dept. 1933.

(j) Manhattan General Tbc. Dept. Feb. 21, 1949.

Compiled from reports of Sanatorium Conference of Metropolitan New York  
by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

For all institutions, both public and private, including patients in state and county hospitals, the patient census was 6,248 and the bed complement 6,760, a 92 percent occupancy.

The patient census for the group of twenty-seven institutions was 6,580 in 1950, 6,703 in 1951, 6,829 in 1952, and 6,248 in twenty-six hospitals(†) in 1953. Although several of the hospitals now have fewer patients than formerly the opening of facilities, previously not fully utilized, in others has tended to keep the total in balance. Kings County TB Unit with a capacity of 716 beds was operating on a 643 bed complement with 614 beds assigned for tuberculosis patients. In Bellevue 78 beds in R-3 and R-4 wards were temporarily not in use. The Commissioner of Hospitals reported that the Nathan B. Van Etten Hospital, the tuberculosis unit (511 bed capacity) of the Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, is entirely completed and he expressed hope that patients would be received in 1954; at the start a limited number of beds would be assigned for tuberculosis.

There was a total of 409 beds in the Department of Hospitals institutions earmarked for children with tuberculosis: Bellevue = 47, Metropolitan = 18, Sea View = 200, Seton = 80, Willard Parker = 64.

The Hospital for Joint Diseases closed its Country Home on July 31, 1953; the House of Rest showed a marked decline in its patient census and its authorities plan to terminate the tuberculosis service in the near future. Lenox Hill Hospital closed its tuberculosis service on March 13, 1954. The new Commissioner of Hospitals (Dr. Basil C. MacLean) announced approval by the Board of Hospitals of the proposal to close by July 1, 1955 the 85-year old municipal sanatorium for tuberculosis patients at

(†)Not included for 1953 was the Country Home (Hosp. Jt. Dis.) closed during the year.

Otisville, N.Y. He noted that some patients from Otisville could be transferred to the Nathan B. Van Etten Hospital in the Bronx.(\*) In Upstate New York, Trudeau Sanatorium closed to become a 75 bed hospital on January 1, 1954.

~~The above figures do not take into account those patients cared for in hospital services other than those specifically assigned for tuberculosis.~~

The known cases of tuberculosis hospitalized in all institutions in New York City and sanatoria and health resort establishments out of town had been increasing steadily during recent years until last year when there were somewhat fewer patients particularly in hospitals within the city.

As of December 31, 1949 there were 8,950 persons in hospitals, 9,250 in 1950, 9,532 in 1951, 9,720 in 1952 and a drop to 9,443 in 1953. These hospitalized cases in 1953 were 51.7 percent of all active cases on the tuberculosis register as compared with 44.6 in 1949.

HOSPITALIZATION FOR TUBERCULOSIS, NEW YORK CITY RESIDENTS  
Seven-Year Period 1947-1953

Patients:-	Patients Hospitalized on December 31st						
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>PULMONARY</b>							
Hospitals in city ....	4,940	5,393	6,097	6,338	6,580	6,889	6,597
Sanatoria, out of town	2,445	2,475	2,511	2,503	2,507	2,353	2,314
Total .....	7,385	7,868	8,608	8,841	9,087	9,242	8,911
<b>OTHER FORMS</b>							
Hospitals in city ....	238	289	310	376	407	458	486
Sanatoria, out of town	13	21	32	33	38	20	46
Total .....	251	310	342	409	445	478	532
<b>ALL FORMS</b>							
Hospitals in city ....	5,178	5,682	6,407	6,714	6,987	7,347	7,083
Sanatoria, out of town†	2,458	2,496	2,543	2,536	2,545	2,373	2,360
Total .....	7,636	8,178	8,950	9,250	9,532	9,720	9,443

†Includes a few in boarding-houses in health resorts: 1947 = 256, 1948 = 225, 1949 = 214, 1950 = 175, 1951 = 157, 1952 = 114, 1953 = 101. Based on Tuberculosis Register, Department of Health, City of New York.

(\*)The New York Times, May 14, 1954.

Tuberculosis patients either at home or in hospitals awaiting transfer to another institution have been fewer, according to reports of the Special Hospital Facilities Section of the Department of Hospitals. On November 2, 1953, 108 such patients were at home and 158 in hospitals; on December 1, 1953 these figures were reduced to 94 and 123; the total on the waiting list as of March 1, 1954 was 163 persons. The waiting list cannot be considered as a valid criterion of the number of patients needing hospital care.

\* \* \*

#### TYPE OF CARE

Over 9,400 New Yorkers with tuberculosis were in hospitals on December 31, 1953, the majority in institutions within the city (7,083). The various clinics in New York had 4,895 persons under supervision on that day and 2,009 cases were being treated by family doctors or tuberculosis specialists. About 1,000 persons were receiving drug therapy in the Department of Health clinics. This group included those who were not awaiting admission to a hospital and who had not been discharged recently. It was considered by the health authorities that these cases were unsuitable for collapse or surgical therapy because of age, non-tuberculous complications, or extent of tuberculous disease. Some were said to have refused hospitalization or had non-pulmonary type of tuberculosis not requiring hospital care for adequate treatment. Persons who were eligible for, and indicated that they would accept, hospital treatment were excluded. Certain other medical or environmental criteria were used to determine suitability for such care.

There were 139 active cases on the tuberculosis register as of December 31, 1953 under home medical supervision and treatment by the Department of Hospitals as part of the hospital home care service.

CLINIC PATIENTS

In contrast to the increase of hospitalized New Yorkers there has been a gradual decline in the number under clinic care in recent years. In 1953 this trend was stabilized and on the last day of the year there were 4,895 cases under clinic supervision listed on the tuberculosis register of the Department of Health, or 34 more than on the same day in 1952. Of this group 2,376 were attending Health Department clinics and 2,519 going to other clinics.

UNDER CLINIC CARE(†)

Patients	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Change 53/49
Manhattan .....	2,493	2,586	2,612	2,175	2,165	-328 = 13%
Bronx .....	866	751	716	670	661	-205 = 24%
Brooklyn .....	1,492	1,377	1,314	1,213	1,314	-178 = 12%
Queens .....	852	705	758	758	724	-128 = 15%
Richmond .....	64	62	60	45	31	-33 = 52%
New York City .....	5,767	5,481	5,461	4,861	4,895	-872 = 15%

(†)Cases on tuberculosis register, December 31.

PRIVATE PHYSICIANS CASES

Private doctors are reported now to have under their care substantially fewer tuberculosis cases with active disease than they did only five years ago. The number in 1953, reported to be 2,009, was 45 percent less than in 1949 when this group of patients was 3,623 on the last day of the year. These figures do not seem to justify a current feeling that there are many tuberculosis cases being treated by the private physicians.

UNDER CARE OF PRIVATE PHYSICIANS(†)

Patients	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Change 53/49
Manhattan .....	774	637	560	483	456	-318 = 41%
Bronx .....	640	468	438	363	342	-298 = 47%
Brooklyn .....	1,265	1,013	893	675	642	-623 = 49%
Queens .....	865	635	535	510	514	-351 = 41%
Richmond .....	79	81	84	60	55	-24 = 30%
New York City .....	3,623	2,834	2,510	2,091	2,009	-1,614 = 45%

(†)Cases on tuberculosis register, December 31.

There is little doubt that quality of care varies greatly, but data are not available for the totals considered as to adequacy of care except as mirrored in the net effect on mortality and morbidity.

### TRENDS IN FORMS OF TREATMENT

Current statements on the types and forms of treatment used in tuberculosis leave the impression that there are values in the various methods especially in use now. Adequate results are claimed not only with antimicrobials and surgery but with bed rest and combinations and modifications of these means of treatment.

So far no single drug or combination of drugs can be considered as exclusively "best" for all cases and types of tuberculosis. The three drugs presently accepted as most effective are streptomycin (SM), isoniazid (INH) and para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS). Details as to the extent of their use on a community basis are rather few and the exact effect of wide utilization and the quantitative part played by drugs in the improvement of community case fatality or death rates has not been measured precisely.

Surgical procedures and operations in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis are following the general trend established during the last few years. For New York City information was available only for selected surgical operations and procedures carried out in 1953 and in the present report data are limited to nineteen institutions for which figures are at hand for a series of years.

In the nineteen hospitals studied there were 5,675 tuberculosis patients under care on December 31, 1953 with 11,034 discharged during the preceding twelve months or a total of 16,709 persons under treatment during the year. The number receiving care in 1953 were only 58 fewer than in 1952 and 195 more than in 1951.

Pneumothorax procedures last year were successfully initiated in 277 instances emphasizing the decreasing use of this means of collapsing the lung. Successful initial pneumoperitoneums were carried out in 729 instances.

Thoracoplasty operations increased somewhat in 1953 with 317 reported as compared with 246 the previous year.

Segmental wedge resections were reported separately in these reports for the first time and the institutions considered indicated that 109 such operations were done.

There were slight increases in the number of lobectomies (240) and pneumonectomies (147) in 1953.

TRENDS IN FORMS OF TREATMENTS  
of pulmonary tuberculosis in a score of New York Hospitals  
between 1945 and 1953

Procedures and Operations	1945	1947	1949	1951	1952	1953
Reporting institutions...	19*	18†	18†	19*	19*	19*
Total patients treated...	14,609	15,730	16,085	16,514	16,767	16,709
<b>Pneumothorax:</b>						
Successful initial.....	1,110	1,244	1,243	998	320	277
Refills .....	51,049	53,338	42,640	24,574	14,274	...
Aspirations .....	2,866	3,328	2,389	1,544	1,067	...
Extrapleural pneumothorax	30	19	100	230	94	...
<b>Pneumonolyses:</b>						
Open .....	71	81	56	24	27	...
Closed .....	384	474	294	99	50	...
Oleothoraces .....	2	9	2	31	8	...
<b>Pneumoperitoneums .....</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>10,747</b>	<b>31,035</b>	<b>34,719</b>	<b>...</b>
Successful initial .....	...	...	...	...	...	729
Phrenic operations .....	108	73	112	147	28	...
Thoracoplasties .....	556	897	927	528	246	317
Segmental wedge resection	...	...	...	...	...	109
Cavernostomies .....	41	34	28	28	7	...
Lobectomies .....	26	66	146	259	228	240
Pneumonectomies .....	14	74	212	156	115	147
Other .....	20	21	122	67	279	...

\*Reporting hospitals: Bellevue, City, Harlem, Kings County, Kingston Avenue, Metropolitan, Sea View, Triboro, Ray Brook, Brooklyn Thoracic, House of Rest, Lenox Hill, Otisville Sanatorium, Montefiore Hospital and Westchester Division, New York, St. Anthony's, St. Joseph's and Seton. (...)Details not available.

†Exclusive of City Hospital.

Compiled from reports of Tuberculosis Sanatorium Conference of Metropolitan New York and Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health, City of New York, by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.



### PATIENTS LEAVING AGAINST ADVICE

The difficult problem of the tuberculosis patient who interrupts hospital care, for one reason or another, before treatment is completed to the satisfaction of the medical authorities, continued as an important one in New York City during 1953. The Department of Hospitals institutions indicated that 3,210 persons left during the year without full approval. There may be some duplication in the figures, but whatever the reasons the implications of interrupted hospital care are serious. Bellevue Hospital, with its substantial number of homeless men with lodging houses as their supposed place of residence and persons from lower economic groups, showed an unusual proportion of tuberculous persons who left against advice, 41 percent in 1953 as compared to 20 percent in 1952. Metropolitan Hospital reported that half of its discharges during the year left prematurely. Seton Hospital reported 38 percent and Sea View Hospital 41 percent.

Of the private hospitals in New York City, the proportion of persons who left against advice was said to be 14 percent, with 30 percent doing so at Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital in 1953 as compared with 13 percent in 1952.

Details were not available as to the specific reasons for this apparent worsening in some places. However, it would appear that the problem should receive additional study with practical solutions in mind.

As was mentioned in a previous report in this series, there is little doubt that premature discharges, whatever criteria are used, continue to present a dilemma.

PATIENTS LEAVING AGAINST MEDICAL ADVICE  
New York Tuberculosis Hospitals, 1949-1953

HOSPITALS and SANATORIA	Total Discharged Alive or Dead					Leaving against Advice									
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Number					Proportion <sup>XX</sup>				
						1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>NEW YORK CITY:</b>															
1 Bellevue Hosp. (Chest Serv.).	3702	3702	2810	2803	1922	710	492	409	548	780	19%	13%	15%	20%	41%
2 City Hospital (Tbc. Service) <sup>X</sup>	...	403	369	520	274	...	92	90	185	90	...	23%	24%	36%	33%
5 Harlem Hospital (Tbc. Service)	757	772	715	850	877	111	74	139	111	117	16%	10%	19%	13%	13%
4 Kings County Hospital .....	285	282	312	766	1177	53	75	100	236	347	19%	27%	32%	31%	29%
5 Kingston Avenue Hospital ...	275	249	278	285	309	73	108	82	112	97	27%	43%	30%	42%	31%
6 Metropolitan Hospital .....	519	588	572	483	504	181	184	147	229	254	31%	28%	26%	47%	50%
7 Municipal San., Otisville ..	494	380	425	473	572	146	97	147	121	148	30%	26%	35%	26%	26%
8 Neponsit Beach Hospital* ...	...	47	153	152	238	...	12	57	66	89	...	26%	37%	43%	37%
9 Sea View Hospital .....	1543	1880	2084	1716	1985	551	688	897	811	806	36%	37%	43%	47%	41%
10 Seton Hospital† .....	548	503	478	397	475	205	128	150	111	179	37%	25%	31%	28%	38%
11 Triboro Hospital .....	542	711	663	664	781	146	155	154	240	264	27%	22%	23%	36%	34%
12 Willard Parker Hospital <sup>¶</sup> ...	283	164	131	152	163	138	42	43	23	39	49%	26%	33%	17%	24%
Department of Hospitals ..	8948	9681	8986	9221	9277	2294	2125	2415	2793	3210	26%	22%	27%	30%	35%
13 N.Y. State Hosp., Ray Brook .	120	102	89	81	92	2	1	4	4	9	2%	1%	4%	5%	10%
14 Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital .	284	203	167	188	220	13	8	12	25	67	5%	4%	7%	13%	30%
15 House of Rest .....	129	116	97	104	77	8	6	6	6	2	6%	5%	6%	6%	3%
16 Hosp. Jt. Dis. (Tbc. Cases).	110	104	105	83	54	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17 Hosp. Jt. Dis. (Country)** .	116	103	79	70	63	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
18 Lenox Hill Hosp. (Tbc. Service)	54	55	53	53	46	2	6	5	8	7	4%	11%	9%	15%	15%
19 Manhattan General Hospital‡.	194	446	496	528	576	89	183	246	64	89	46%	41%	50%	12%	15%
20 Montefiore Hosp. (Westch. Div.)	212	208	237	254	255	12	14	15	12	16	6%	7%	6%	5%	8%
21 Montefiore Hosp. (Tbc. Serv.).	209	212	254	286	372	8	13	17	5	10	4%	6%	7%	2%	3%
22 New York Hospital (Tbc. Serv.)	61	62	71	47	60	0	3	3	1	3	0%	5%	4%	2%	5%
23 St. Anthony's Hospital .....	484	541	583	519	519	166	159	190	172	152	34%	29%	34%	33%	29%
24 St. Joseph's Hospital .....	411	390	480	393	517	34	0	30	37	35	8%	0%	6%	9%	7%
(11 Private Institutions).	2244	2440	2602	2505	2759	332	393	524	330	381	15%	16%	20%	13%	14%
(24 Inst.) for N.Y.C. patients	11312	12223	11677	11607	12128	2628	2519	2943	3127	3600	23%	21%	25%	26%	30%
<b>SUBURBAN AREA:</b>															
25 Grasslands Hosp. (Tbc. Serv.).	272	225	294	321	366	57	42	48	60	71	21%	19%	16%	19%	19%
26 Gray Oaks Hospital .....	53	32	48	26	27	6	5	5	3	4	11%	16%	11%	12%	15%
27 Summit Park Sanatorium .....	56	72	85	72	76	6	5	5	4	3	11%	7%	6%	6%	4%
28 Nassau County Sanatorium ...	253	229	231	208	240	22	22	29	17	30	9%	10%	13%	8%	13%
29 Suffolk Sanatorium .....	109	110	150	129	127	17	17	16	9	13	16%	15%	12%	7%	10%
(5 Institutions) .....	743	668	786	756	836	108	91	103	93	121	15%	14%	13%	12%	14%
Total 29 Institutions .....	12055	12891	12463	12583	12984	2736	2610	3046	3220	3721	23%	20%	24%	26%	29%

<sup>X</sup>City Hospital Tuberculosis Service opened Feb. 5, 1950.    <sup>\*</sup>Neponsit Beach Hospital opened July 13, 1950.  
<sup>\*\*</sup>Country Home, Hospital for Joint Diseases, closed July 31, 1953.    <sup>†</sup>Seton Hospital taken over by City of New York, May 1, 1948.    <sup>¶</sup>Willard Parker Tuberculosis Service opened Jan. 1, 1949.    <sup>‡</sup>Manhattan General Hospital Tuberculosis Service opened Feb. 21, 1949.    <sup>XX</sup>Proportion of all discharges alive and dead.

Compiled from reports by courtesy, Departments of Hospitals and Health, City of New York, and responding institutions, by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

### HOSPITAL MORTALITY RATES

During 1953, 12,964 patients were discharged from twenty-nine public and private hospitals and sanatoria in New York City, in the nearby suburban area and the New York State Hospital at Ray Brook. Ninety-three percent (11,999) of the total were discharged alive and only 7 percent (965) died in the institutions. Of the 965 who died in the hospitals 790 were classified as tuberculosis deaths. The remarkable drop in institutional fatality, which now averages 7 percent, is less than one-half the rate of only five years ago when it stood at 15 percent, and when the mortality rate was much higher in selected hospitals.

The twelve institutions of the Department of Hospitals had a fatality rate of 8 percent, the eleven private hospitals had a rate of 5 percent in 1953, and the five suburban hospitals or sanatoria a rate of 10 percent.

The Municipal Sanatorium at Otisville with 572 persons discharged last year had only 5 deaths (0.9%), Metropolitan Hospital with 504 discharged had 56 deaths (11%), corresponding discharges and deaths for other institutions were Sea View Hospital 1,985 and 192 deaths (10%), Triboro Hospital 781 and 85 deaths (11%), Kingston Avenue Hospital 309 and 30 deaths (10%), the remaining New York hospitals and sanatoria had mortality rates less than 10 percent.

Through the courtesy of the New York City Department of Health, reports were made available giving details for member institutions of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium Conference of Metropolitan New York. The following tables present some data on condition on admission and discharge for the year 1953.

Improvement in hospital mortality, it must be said, is but one index in the complicated problem of gauging results of care and treatment of disease and it must be considered as an indirect means of highlighting the gains made in tuberculosis control.

New York Tuberculosis Hospitals  
 PATIENTS DISCHARGED ALIVE OR WHO DIED DURING 1949-1953\*

HOSPITALS and SANATORIA	Discharged Alive					Died in Institutions									
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Number					Proportion†				
						1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>NEW YORK CITY:</b>															
1 Bellevue Hosp. (Chest Serv.)	3420	3420	2570	2597	1789	282	282	240	208	133	8%	8%	9%	7%	7%
2 City Hospital (Tbc.Service)	...	336	515	479	253	...	87	56	41	21	...	17%	15%	8%	8%
3 Harlem Hosp. (Tbc.Service)	589	656	636	772	798	188	116	77	78	81	22%	15%	11%	9%	9%
4 Kings County Hospital	284	252	288	673	1090	21	50	24	93	87	8%	11%	8%	12%	7%
5 Kingston Avenue Hospital	223	199	229	233	279	52	50	47	32	30	19%	20%	17%	12%	10%
6 Metropolitan Hospital	372	450	450	412	448	147	138	142	71	56	28%	23%	25%	15%	11%
7 Municipal San., Otisville	488	372	417	465	587	6	8	8	8	5	1%	2%	2%	2%	0.9%
8 Neponsit Beach Hospital	...	40	127	159	228	...	7	26	13	12	...	15%	17%	9%	5%
9 Sea View Hospital	1137	1468	1708	1402	1793	408	412	378	314	192	26%	22%	18%	18%	10%
10 Seton Hospital	468	440	400	358	442	80	65	78	39	33	15%	13%	16%	10%	7%
11 Triboro Hospital	441	587	520	581	696	101	124	145	83	85	19%	17%	22%	13%	11%
12 Willard Parker Hospital	211	156	114	125	158	72	8	17	7	5	25%	5%	13%	5%	3%
Department of Hospitals	7613	8376	7750	8236	8537	1248	1305	1256	985	740	15%	13%	14%	11%	8%
13 N.Y.State Hosp., Ray Brook	118	100	86	79	88	2	2	5	2	6	2%	2%	3%	2%	7%
14 Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital	228	179	146	176	212	56	24	21	12	8	14%	12%	13%	6%	4%
15 House of Rest	126	114	97	102	75	8	2	0	2	2	2%	2%	0%	2%	3%
16 Hosp. Jt. Dis. (Tbc. Cases)	109	101	105	62	52	1	3	0	1	2	1%	3%	0%	2%	4%
17 Hosp. Jt. Dis. (Country)	116	103	78	70	63	0	0	1	0	0	...	0%	1%	0%	0%
18 Lenox Hill Hosp. (Tbc.Serv.)	54	55	52	51	45	0	0	1	2	1	...	0%	2%	4%	2%
19 Manhattan General Hospital	175	383	440	507	550	21	65	56	21	26	11%	14%	11%	4%	5%
20 Montefiore Hosp. (Westch.Div.)	211	207	237	254	254	1	1	0	0	1	.5%	.5%	0%	0%	0.4%
21 Montefiore Hosp. (Tbc.Serv.)	181	187	237	267	339	28	25	17	19	33	15%	12%	7%	7%	9%
22 New York Hospital (Tbc.Serv.)	58	54	66	48	60	5	8	5	1	0	8%	13%	7%	2%	0%
23 St. Anthony's Hospital	374	408	447	483	475	110	133	118	58	44	23%	25%	21%	11%	8%
24 St. Joseph's Hospital	362	360	442	375	495	49	30	38	18	22	12%	8%	8%	5%	4%
(11 Private Institutions)	1990	2151	2347	2375	2620	254	289	255	132	159	11%	12%	10%	5%	5%
(24 Inst.) for N.Y.C.patients.	9721	10627	10183	10688	11243	1591	1596	1494	1119	685	14%	13%	13%	9%	7%
<b>SUBURBAN AREA:</b>															
25 Grasslands Hosp. (Tbc.Serv.)	215	171	248	295	331	57	54	46	26	35	21%	24%	16%	8%	10%
26 Gray Oaks Hospital	40	28	35	25	27	13	4	11	1	0	25%	13%	24%	4%	0%
27 Summit Park Sanatorium	48	66	80	63	71	8	6	5	9	5	14%	8%	6%	13%	7%
28 Nassau County Sanatorium	190	186	181	172	218	63	43	50	36	22	25%	19%	22%	17%	9%
29 Suffolk Sanatorium	89	86	104	113	109	20	24	26	16	18	19%	22%	20%	12%	14%
(5 Institutions)	582	537	648	668	756	161	131	138	88	80	22%	20%	16%	12%	10%
Total 29 Institutions	10303	11164	10831	11356	11999	1752	1727	1632	1207	965	15%	13%	13%	10%	7%

\*For total number of discharges, alive and dead, see table of patients leaving against advice. †Proportion of all discharges alive and dead.

Compiled from reports by courtesy, Departments of Hospitals and Health, City of New York, by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

CONDITION ON ADMISSION  
Tuberculosis Sanatorium Conference of Metropolitan New York, 1953

INSTITUTION*	Pulmonary Tuberculosis						Other Types †	TOTAL ADMISSIONS		
	Minimal		Moderately Advanced		Far Advanced			New Admissions and Readmissions		
	New Adm.	Re-Adm.	New Adm.	Re-Adm.	New Adm.	Re-Adm.		White	Non-White	All Races
<b>NEW YORK: HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA</b>										
1 Bellevue Hosp. (Chest Service) ..	112	93	288	254	340	301	477	1,448	417	1,865
2 City Hospital (Tbc. Service) ....	140	0	85	0	40	0	0	204	61	265
3 Harlem Hospital (Tbc. Service) ..	11	1	204	16	454	101	92	29	850	879
4 Kings County Hospital .....	64	2	209	26	534	89	300	736	488	1,224
5 Kingston Avenue Hospital .....	20	2	21	5	163	54	7	176	96	272
6 Metropolitan Hospital .....	32	5	135	42	165	72	59	340	170	510
7 Municipal San., Otisville .....	67	3	229	56	95	26	31	245	262	507
8 Neponsit Beach Hospital .....	11	6	27	12	145	41	0	180	62	242
9 Sea View Hospital .....	121	24	333	126	537	297	342	1,143	637	1,780
10 Seton Hospital .....	28	6	157	25	118	60	83	278	199	477
11 Triboro Hospital .....	36	8	221	36	298	84	151	655	179	834
12 Willard Parker Hospital .....	6	2	36	3	28	5	60	92	48	140
Department of Hospitals .....	648	152	1,945	601	2,917	1,130	1,602	5,526	3,469	8,995
13 N.Y. State Hosp., Ray Brook .....	20	0	34	1	18	2	9	68	16	84
14 Stony Wold Sanatorium .....	22	4	27	7	22	9	2	80	13	93
15 Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital .....	27	4	60	12	65	9	46	149	74	223
16 House of Rest .....	7	1	7	1	19	3	5	43	0	43
17 Hosp. Jt. Diseases (Tbc. Cases) .	2	0	4	1	1	0	45	36	17	53
18 Hosp. Jt. Dis. (Country Home)† ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	17	5	22
19 Lenox Hill Hosp. (Tbc. Service) .	4	0	30	0	4	0	7	43	2	45
20 Manhattan General Hospital .....	16	0	434	10	92	2	0	311	243	554
21 Montefiore Hosp. (Westch. Div.) .	68	9	100	27	29	22	1	203	53	256
22 Montefiore Hosp. (Tbc. Service) .	33	4	90	23	47	32	123	312	40	352
23 New York Hospital (Tbc. Div.) ...	6	0	24	5	8	6	11	49	11	60
24 St. Anthony's Hospital .....	23	3	128	24	258	60	5	419	82	501
25 St. Joseph's Hospital .....	37	6	142	17	185	29	107	432	91	523
Total Private (11) Institutions .	223	27	1,019	120	708	163	372	2,014	618	2,632
<b>SUBURBAN AREA - Outside City</b>										
26 Grasslands Hosp. (Tbc. Service) .	23	5	81	31	78	51	70	245	94	339
27 Gray Oaks Hospital .....	1	0	2	0	5	7	1	14	2	16
28 Summit Park Sanatorium .....	5	1	29	9	15	9	12	75	5	80
29 Nassau County Sanatorium .....	17	3	74	17	69	35	19	206	28	234
30 Suffolk Sanatorium .....	25	3	37	10	42	18	14	127	22	149
Total (5 Institutions) .....	71	12	223	67	209	120	116	667	151	818
<b>SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS</b>										
31 Altro Work Shops .....	21	1	26	1	18	2	2	53	18	71
<b>NEW JERSEY: HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA</b>										
32 Bergen County Hosp. (Tbc. Div.) .	15	6	58	24	42	26	204	356	19	375
33 Bonnie Burn Sanatorium .....	13	3	35	11	99	47	68	201	75	276
34 Deborah Sanatorium .....	10	0	43	1	38	0	7	99	0	99
35 Essex Co. Hosp. for Tbc. Children	3	0	9	0	11	0	51	28	46	74
36 Essex County Sanatorium .....	0	0	10	3	170	84	103	171	199	370
37 Lakeland Sanatorium .....	18	7	43	37	41	53	5	168	36	204
38 Newcomb Hosp. for Chest Diseases.	2	1	18	5	30	21	12	61	28	89
39 N.J. San. for Tbc. Diseases .....	41	3	95	23	66	13	21	198	64	262
40 Pollak Hosp. for Chest Diseases .	30	13	157	98	131	149	364	822	120	942
41 Roosevelt Hospital .....	20	4	59	18	51	50	215	350	67	417
42 Shonghum Mountain Sanatorium ....	8	2	21	8	15	3	3	50	10	60
43 Valley View Sanatorium .....	4	1	34	28	35	36	54	156	36	192
NEW JERSEY TOTAL .....	164	40	582	256	729	482	1,107	2,660	700	3,360
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>3,856</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>4,621</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>11,068</b>	<b>4,985</b>	<b>16,053</b>

\*Members reporting to Tuberculosis Sanatorium Conference of Metropolitan New York. Preventoria not included in above data.

†Closed July 31, 1953.

‡Including: New York State Hosp., Ray Brook, Stony Wold Sanatorium, Altro Work Shops.

(†)CONDITION ON ADMISSION (Other Types)

Condition on admission	Dept. of Hospitals	Private Institutions (11)	Suburban Area Outside City (5)	N.J. Hosps. and Sans.	Total All Institutions
Primary (childhood type) ...	355	1	16	53	425
Miliary and/or TB meningitis	51	8	10	23	92
Other non-pulmonary .....	154	54	25	29	266
Pleurisy with effusion .....	103	11	9	23	151
Non-tuberculous .....	811	286	28	761	1,889
Undiagnosed .....	128	12	28	218	387

Compiled from reports, Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health, City of New York, by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

**CONDITION ON DISCHARGE**  
Tuberculosis Sanatorium Conference of Metropolitan New York, 1953

INSTITUTION*	Classification of Patients Discharged							TOTAL
	Tuberculous					Non- ** Tuberculous		
	Active	Arrested	Inactive	Other Tbc.	Not Stated		Dead	
<b>NEW YORK: HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA</b>								
1 Bellevue Hosp. (Chest Service) ...	907	179	228	206	23	78	301	1,922
2 City Hospital (Tbc. Service) .....	124	60	65	3	0	21	1	274
3 Harlem Hospital (Tbc. Service) ...	529	18	122	0	3	81	124	877
4 Kings County Hospital .....	229	136	214	269	0	71	258	1,177
5 Kingston Avenue Hospital .....	159	94	15	1	0	26	14	309
6 Metropolitan Hospital .....	252	57	102	16	7	56	14	504
7 Municipal San., Otisville .....	186	55	322	4	0	4	1	572
8 Neponsit Beach Hospital .....	193	26	7	0	0	12	0	238
9 Sea View Hospital .....	652	733	234	135	0	191	40	1,985
10 Seton Hospital .....	200	196	12	27	4	23	13	475
11 Triboro Hospital .....	289	211	68	13	0	56	144	781
12 Willard Parker Hospital .....	60	75	13	1	1	5	8	163
Department of Hospitals .....	3,780	1,840	1,402	675	38	624	918	9,277
13 N.Y. State Hosp., Ray Brook .....	21	20	38	6	0	6	1	92
14 Stony Wold Sanatorium .....	37	12	57	0	0	0	1	107
15 Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital .....	76	16	76	2	0	5	45	220
16 House of Rest .....	13	9	45	3	2	2	3	77
17 Hosp. Jt. Diseases (Tbc. Cases) ..	7	0	0	26	0	2	19	54
18 Hosp. Jt. Dis. (Country Home)† ...	0	0	11	4	0	0	48	63
19 Lenox Hill Hosp. (Tbc. Service) ..	30	6	3	0	0	0	7	46
20 Manhattan General Hospital .....	107	191	61	191	0	26	0	576
21 Montefiore Hosp. (Westch. Div.) ..	60	183	0	9	0	1	2	255
22 Montefiore Hosp. (Tbc. Service) ..	147	47	59	0	0	7	112	372
23 New York Hospital (Tbc. Div.) ....	17	15	9	13	3	0	3	60
24 St. Anthony's Hospital .....	4	190	38	226	3	44	14	519
25 St. Joseph's Hospital .....	116	101	177	2	5	17	99	517
Total Private (11) Institutions ..	577	758	479	476	13	104	352	2,759
<b>SUBURBAN AREA - Outside City</b>								
26 Grasslands Hosp. (Tbc. Service) ..	68	56	166	16	19	27	14	366
27 Gray Oaks Hospital .....	13	8	5	0	0	0	1	27
28 Summit Park Sanatorium .....	13	36	11	4	0	2	10	76
29 Nassau County Sanatorium .....	181	22	6	0	0	16	15	240
30 Suffolk Sanatorium .....	45	40	1	18	0	11	12	127
Total (5 Institutions) .....	320	162	189	38	19	56	52	836
<b>SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS</b>								
31 Altro Work Shops .....	11	44	8	1	0	1	1	66
<b>NEW JERSEY: HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA</b>								
32 Bergen County Hosp. (Tbc. Div.) ..	35	127	11	26	12	24	163	398
33 Bonnie Burn Sanatorium .....	33	24	102	24	0	36	68	287
34 Deborah Sanatorium .....	13	25	54	3	0	8	4	107
35 Essex Co. Hosp. for Tbc. Children.	0	46	0	12	0	8	0	66
36 Essex County Sanatorium .....	175	115	4	0	5	29	21	349
37 Lakeland Sanatorium .....	100	42	33	1	0	26	5	207
38 Newcomb Hosp. for Chest Diseases .	45	21	8	2	0	13	5	94
39 N.J. San. for Tbc. Diseases .....	73	64	113	12	0	15	17	294
40 Pollak Hosp. for Chest Diseases ..	179	273	106	20	1	96	318	993
41 Roosevelt Hospital .....	70	54	71	1	0	27	195	418
42 Shonghum Mountain Sanatorium .....	26	5	25	1	0	8	1	66
43 Valley View Sanatorium .....	88	88	7	0	0	16	28	227
NEW JERSEY TOTAL .....	837	884	534	102	18	306	825	3,506
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>5,583</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>2,707</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>16,643</b>

\*Members reporting to Tuberculosis Sanatorium Conference of Metropolitan New York. Preventoria not included in above data. \*\*Alive and dead. †Closed July 31, 1953. Compiled from reports, Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health, City of New York, by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

## COST OF TUBERCULOSIS

The cost of tuberculosis to the individual and the community is of perennial interest even though there is today no strict accounting of the full economic "losses" assignable to tuberculosis. Estimates, at best, give only a general picture of the situation.

The National Tuberculosis Association(\*) has recently pointed out that the annual cost in the United States amounts to 500 million dollars. Each case of tuberculosis costs approximately \$15,000. Included in this are medical and nursing care, health education, case finding, rehabilitation, loss of patient's wages, compensation, pensions and relief payments to the patient's family while he is incapacitated. Excluded are estimates of the loss of patient's productive capacity and potential future earning power of those who die.

Of more direct interest here are the costs of hospital care to the people of New York City. The following are conservative estimates based on available data.

Hospital care is perhaps the one item that at present accounts for the largest expenditure of money. The New York City Commissioner of Health stated recently that tuberculosis is one of the city's most costly health problems and "that its annual toll of taxpayer's money amounted to \$26,000,000 for hospital care alone".

The cost per day in proprietary institutions to those tuberculosis patients who pay for their own care was on an average around \$9.50. However, the rate in some hospitals was said to be \$12 to \$14. In many instances the hospital authorities indicated that the amount paid by the patient did not cover the full cost of hospital care provided.

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(\*)Trends in Tuberculosis, Mary Dempsey, Bulletin N.T.A., Jan. 1954.

Last year there were, on an average, about 9,560(\*) patients in hospitals and sanatoria. On December 31, 1953, of 9,443 New York City residents with tuberculosis in institutions, 7,083 were in hospitals within the city; the remainder were out of town in sanatoria (2,259) or health resorts (101), presumably under some medical care.

Taking the average cost per patient per day to be \$9.50 the daily expenditure for hospital care of New Yorkers was \$90,820 or \$33,149,300 for only one year.

The amount allowed to charitable institutions in the City of New York budget for the care of the tuberculous in need of hospitalization was \$6.00 and \$7.50 per day for care of patients and \$12.00 for those with concurrent diagnosis(†).

(\*)1953: March 31=9,802, June 30=9,575, Sept. 30=9,441, Dec. 31=9,443.

(†)Budget for the Fiscal Year, 1953-1954, City of New York, under heading "Payments to Charitable Institutions"--

Fixed Charges and Contributions (paragraph 15): "The rates of payments to private charitable institutions and/or any sanatorium or other facility providing care for tuberculosis patients within the meaning of Subdivision 4 of Section 51 of the Public Health Law, unless otherwise specially provided for, are fixed by the various classes of inmates as follows: Provided, that where the Comptroller finds, after investigation, that any per capita rate hereinafter stated is too high, he is hereby authorized, on the approval of the Board of Estimate to reduce such per capita rate for any or all institutions --

HOSPITALS

- 1. To hospitals for medical or surgical treatment, per day ..... \$12.00
- 2. For care of tuberculosis patients, per day ..... \$6.00 and \$7.00
- 2a. For care of tuberculosis patients (with concurrent diagnosis), per day ..... \$12.00



The Hospital Council of Greater New York (\*) found that of 48,274 beds of all types in 156 New York City Hospitals (under voluntary, municipal and proprietary control) 6,035 or 12.5 percent were designated for tuberculosis as of January 1, 1953 and the patient care days were 13,962,831 (all types of care) and 2,126,626 (tuberculosis = 15.2%) for the year 1952.

If to this day to day cost of hospitalization are added the expenditures for out-patient services, the activities of the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the Department of Health in detecting, preventing and controlling the disease, services and relief payments to the tuberculous and their families by the Department of Welfare and others, nursing services and activities of social service agencies, as well as the important health education and rehabilitation work of the tuberculosis associations, sums for care by private doctors and the loss of income of the patient unable to work, the total adds up to many millions of dollars more each year.

In 1953 the Public Health Law (New York State) was amended, to become effective on January 1, 1954, whereby the 50 percent maximum State aid reimbursement for tuberculosis hospital care was increased from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per patient day and the maximum reimbursement for State charges cared for in local tuberculosis hospitals was increased from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per patient day; obviously this reimbursement covers only part of the cost.

Economic burden of physical disability due to tuberculosis must not overshadow the importance of the less tangible considerations such as the mental distress of the patient, disruption of work and family life and other multiple personal problems. After arrest and cure of the disease there still remains the problem of rehabilitation and readjustment.

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(\*)The Bulletin of the Hospital Council of Greater New York, Vol. 9, No. 9, September 1953.

An expression of "cost" in dollars and cents fails to convey the impact of social and personal tragedy that confronted many of the 7,349 New Yorkers last year who found that they were new victims of the "White Plague". Their families too may have been directly affected by having to assume, in many instances, the heavy burden of added responsibility in order to maintain their homes. That this strain on family resources can result in bringing about indigency where previously it did not exist was shown by a recent study(†). It was found, in a sizable group of patients, that at the time of diagnosis two percent of the patients' families were relief recipients, when the tuberculous patient was admitted to a hospital a few months later sixteen percent were receiving public assistance, and at time of hospital discharge fifty percent of these families were on relief.

"It is obvious, therefore, that while the tubercle bacillus is the specific etiological agent of infection, there are other factors which are responsible for converting infection into tuberculous disease. In other words, the etiology of disease cannot be explained entirely in terms of the etiology of infection."(‡)

The opinion that "The tuberculosis situation in New York City has never been as favorable as it is today and there is every reason to anticipate that it will continue to improve....."(¶) should not be interpreted to mean that there may be in the near future any substantial reduction in the need for medical facilities or that there is warrant for a decrease in budgetary requirements. From the evidence at hand a high level of activity in our

(†)From a study by Sol L. Warren, Ph.D., supervisor, TB-Cardiac Services, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, New York State Education Department.  
(‡)Dubos, Rene J.: The Gold-Headed Cane in the Laboratory (excerpt), Public Health Reports, Vol.69, No.4, April 1954, page 367.  
(¶)News release, Jan. 4, 1954, Dept. of Health, City of New York.

large metropolitan areas where there are special problems would seem to be indicated for some time to come. Too, need for further improvement in the quality of service rendered to the tuberculous is indicated. The false premise that tuberculosis is no longer an important public health problem because of the progress made in combatting it has had serious repercussions in the attitude of the public toward this disease. This is due in part to the widespread publicity relating to the dramatic decline of the tuberculosis death rate and the gains made in treating the disease with antibiotics. A communicable disease, for which there is no preventive or specific of proven efficacy, always remains a serious threat to the individual and it seems that this aspect of tuberculosis might be stressed. The incontrovertible fact that over seven thousand new cases are reported during one year in New York City suggests strongly the existence of an important reservoir of tuberculosis in the community. Obviously "prevention" is better than "cure" and caution might be judiciously exercised in presenting the facts.

The Federal appropriations for the long-established program in tuberculosis control have been decreased again(\*). The proposed appropriation, \$3,500,000 (1954-55), is markedly lower than the \$6,000,000 voted for 1953-54 and \$8,222,000 for the fiscal year 1952-53. Grants made to the various States to assist in planning and administering specific control measures, including training of professional workers, case finding, case follow-up, and clinic operations, under this appropriation, would be made amounting to \$2,000,000 as compared with \$4,275,000 this year and \$5,300,000 the previous fiscal year. These reductions at this time will no doubt have an adverse effect on this program.

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(\*) Social Legislation Information Service, Washington, D.C., Issue No. 45, 83rd Congress, February 1, 1954.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Chest x-ray surveys and examinations for the detection of tuberculosis are being carried on at a substantially high level by both public and private agencies in New York City. Last year the number of such examinations reported was 564,824 but the peak had previously been reached in 1951 when 625,690 x-rays were taken.

The Department of Health is responsible for the greatest number of x-ray examinations and the totals for this agency shown in the accompanying table include those instances where the local tuberculosis associations gave assistance with publicity promotion and clerical or volunteer workers. In 1953 the Department of Health took 456,529 x-rays or 81 percent of the total and the three tuberculosis associations independently an additional 108,295 during the year. Data were not available as to the number of x-rays taken in the Department of Hospitals clinics and private clinics.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS FOR TUBERCULOSIS  
New York City, 1940-1953

Agency:- Year	Department of Health	Brooklyn TB and Health Assn.	Queensboro TB and Health Assn.	New York TB and Health Assn.	Department of Hospitals Clinics	Private Clinics	Total X-ray Examinations for TB
1940 .....	196,267	8,630	10,895	...	20,305	5,499	241,546
1941 .....	193,644	16,203	7,352	...	20,372	5,258	242,829
1942 .....	164,459	20,229	8,820	...	15,916	4,999	214,423
1943 .....	118,374	18,933	20,564	...	12,614	4,698	175,183
1944 .....	129,450	24,778	21,129	15,163	13,109	4,739	208,368
1945 .....	219,434	35,660	25,148	18,283	13,340	4,094	315,959
1946 .....	252,858	33,562	24,924	13,234	13,195	4,328	342,101
1947 .....	356,388	36,353	33,739	25,924	13,933	4,476	470,813
1948 .....	355,986	55,218	36,319	13,136	15,224	4,403	480,286
1949 .....	474,055	50,650	46,939	24,103	17,251	4,459	617,457
1950 .....	437,931	44,268	56,654	22,754	...	...	561,607
1951 .....	523,683	49,133	27,904	24,970	...	...	625,690
1952 .....	421,702	48,765	29,618	27,590	...	...	527,675
1953 .....	456,529	46,441	27,905	33,949	...	...	564,824

Based on reports from organizations listed above. (...)Data not available.

In 1953 the Brooklyn Tuberculosis and Health Association listed 14,224 x-ray examinations as having been done in cooperation with the Department of Health, the Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association assisted with 73,654 and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association with 25,740 (Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee = 17,341, Washington Heights-Riverside District Health Committee = 8,399) in addition to those completed by these organizations independently using their own facilities.

The United States Public Health Service reported that during 1952, the latest year for which nation-wide figures are available, 13,466,299 x-rays were taken in the continental United States in connection with tuberculosis x-ray case finding activities compared with 11,107,806 in 1951. In 1952, 8.6 percent of the total population was so examined.

The routine x-ray examination of patients admitted to hospitals has been advocated for several years. Where done it reveals a proportion of previously unknown cases two to three times as numerous as in surveys of the general apparently healthy population. So far in New York City, less than ten institutions of the 150 or so general hospitals have been able to inaugurate such a general service to their patients. There is involved the cost of equipment, the availability of space in the admission department, the necessary staffing which should be on a twenty-four hour basis, the problem of accommodating both stretcher and emergency cases, as well the ambulatory.

Within the Department of Hospitals, whose institutions care for the largest number of in-patients in New York City, pilot projects have been inaugurated with the support of the local tuberculosis associations; for

instance, at Morrisania Hospital(†) in the Bronx, more recently at Harlem Hospital(‡) in Manhattan, and at Mary Immaculate Hospital(¶) in Queens.

It is regrettable, considering the generally higher incidence of tuberculosis in New York City, that so far there has not been available the aid, so needed, given in Upstate New York, through the State Department of Health, to more than three score institutions, both public and private, through the provision or loan of x-ray equipment and especially of reimbursement for films used. Considering that, along with the detection of previously unknown cases of tuberculosis, important cardiac conditions, malignant neoplasms and tumors are frequently discovered, the development of this protective measure to the sick entering institutions should receive continued and increasing attention.

In 1953, of 6,192 hospitals studied(\*) in the United States a total of 1,898 stated that they were attempting to provide routine chest x-rays for patients on admission. However, to be effective, it is considered that at least 60 percent of all admissions should be covered and it is quite likely that many of the institutions reporting do not screen this proportion of their patients.

The New York City Department of Health states that the number of new active cases known to have been found through mass x-ray examinations in recent years were 588 in 1949 of 8,567 new cases reported or 6.86 percent, 458 in 1950 of 7,717 new cases or 5.93 percent, and 512 in 1951 of 7,583 new cases or 6.75 percent. Community mass x-ray surveys of

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Note: In cooperation with (†)the Bronx Tuberculosis and Health Committee, and (‡)The Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, and (¶)the Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association. (\*)Modern Hospital, Vol. 82, No. 2, February 1954.

apparently healthy persons at present find somewhat less than one active case per 1,000 individuals examined.

The New York Tuberculosis and Health Association x-rayed 32,275 "persons" in 1953 and found 67 or 2.1 per 1,000 examined with active tuberculosis. (\*) For the most part these were newly found cases of tuberculosis previously unknown. However, included were a few persons already on record with the Department of Health. This voluntary health agency conducts surveys of the general public at its Manhattan headquarters office and special surveys on the outside (school groups and industrial and business organizations) as well as at its branch offices in the Bronx and on Staten Island. The Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association found through its diagnostic services, where 85,561 examinations were made last year, 149 persons with active tuberculosis or 1.7 per 1,000.

In New Jersey there were 141,658 x-rays taken in 1953, according to the State Department of Health, with 52 active cases (0.36 per 1,000 persons surveyed) of tuberculosis found in mass chest x-ray surveys. These 52 new active cases comprise 1.27 percent of all new cases (4,067) or 2.38 percent of all newly active cases (2,179) reported during 1953(†)

In Los Angeles where 1,725,766 persons were examined the following rates were found (new active cases per 1,000 persons x-rayed): White 0.93, Negro 1.42, Latin American 2.65, and others who were mostly Oriental 4.23.(‡)

(\*)Manhattan, 23,980 individuals x-rayed, active TB 51 cases = 2.1 per 1000; Bronx, 6,361 individuals, active TB 12 cases = 1.9 per 1000; Staten Island, 1,934 individuals, active TB 4 cases = 2.1 per 1000.

(†)Public Health News, New Jersey State Department of Health, April 1954.

(‡)Los Angeles County-wide Chest X-ray Survey of 1950, G.J. Drolet, Tuberculosis Control Foundation, Los Angeles, 1953.

### NEW STEPS BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK

In addition to the existing broad tuberculosis program the City of New York put into action the following plan:

The Interdepartmental Health Council (established November 7, 1952 on order of the Mayor), composed of the Commissioners of Health, Hospitals and Welfare, as its first major undertaking gave attention to tuberculosis -- "one of the major public health problems of the community". On March 26, 1953 the Commissioner of Hospitals appointed the Director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the Department of Health as Director of Tuberculosis for the Department of Hospitals. This action was taken to carry out a recommendation of the Interdepartmental Health Council calling for the appointment of a single well qualified head for the tuberculosis activities of the Departments of Health and Hospitals as the first step in the establishment of a coordinated program for tuberculosis control in New York City. It also endorsed the program of the Health Department to provide chemotherapy for unhospitalized patients.

On July 1st of last year a large scale program of oral medication was begun for persons for whom institutional treatment was considered not feasible. Subsequent facilities for parenteral treatment were also made available for this type of care. At the end of 1953 more than 1,000 patients were receiving such treatment in the Health Department clinics alone. By February, 1954, approximately 1,350 patients were under treatment, the largest group, 1,100, receiving INH and PAS.

On October 1, 1953 the tuberculosis clinics of the Department of Health began providing antituberculosis drugs by mouth or injection as recommended by the hospital for discharged patients. At the end of the year 100 cases were under such post-hospital treatment.



On November 1, 1953 a program for the home treatment of tuberculosis patients, involving the Department of Health, the Department of Hospitals, the Department of Welfare and the Visiting Nurse Services, was started for individuals with newly diagnosed active or reactivated tuberculosis. Selected patients from this group needing streptomycin, under the care of Department of Health Chest Clinics, received bi-weekly visits of a visiting nurse who administered streptomycin. These visits are paid for by the Department of Welfare or the Department of Hospitals. The patient also makes monthly visits to the clinic for medical examination and supplies of medication.

At the same time the Department of Hospitals was continuing its own home care services for the tuberculous. This extra-mural, or extension, hospital "home care" had under supervision 203 patients on December 31, 1953. Triboro Hospital reported 146 and Seton Hospital 57 patients with an average home care census during December of 144 and 56 for these two institutions, and 126 and 57 for the year 1953.

BCG vaccine was made available during 1953 at two health centers, the first at Central Harlem(†) in Manhattan and the second at Fort Greene(‡) in Brooklyn. This service will be discontinued at these two health center district clinics and instead will be continued at the Central Chest Clinic of the Department of Health beginning May 7, 1954. From October 1949 through 1953 there were over ten thousand admissions to the services and of this number 4,632 vaccinations were done by the BCG services of the Department of Health.

(†)Opened October 10, 1949 and (‡)February, 1951.

The Commissioner of the Department of Welfare formulated, in the early part of 1954, a definite policy for the special handling of tuberculosis patients.

"The specific responsibility of the Department in this preventive and follow-up program will be to provide in the most expeditious manner for the special needs of eligible TB patients who have just been discharged from hospitals, as well as those of TB contacts. These special needs would include adequate food (therapeutic diets), proper housing, sufficient clothing, beds and bedding.

"All members of staff concerned with the processing of applications for assistance and providing service to under-care cases are being alerted to the necessity for special handling, so that these particular needs may be provided without delay."(†)

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(†)The Welfarer, Vol. VI, No. 4, April 1954 (New York City Department of Welfare).

## MORTALITY

In 1953 the recorded tuberculosis mortality in New York City was 1,308 as compared to 1,598 in 1952 or a decline of 18 percent. The tuberculosis death rate for these two years was 16.1 and 19.8 per 100,000 population. As mentioned earlier all five boroughs participated in this drop in mortality and tuberculosis is now down to tenth place as a leading cause of death in New York City.

The New York State Department of Health reports show that when account is taken of mortality of New York City residents occurring "anywhere" the number of tuberculosis deaths are somewhat more numerous, being 1,444 for 1953 and 1,782 for 1952 and the corresponding death rates 17.8 and 22.0 per 100,000 population.

Of the 1,308 deaths recorded within the city last year 423 or 32 percent were nonwhite producing a rate of 48 per 100,000 nonwhite population or four times the white rate which was 12 per 100,000.

Nine health center districts had tuberculosis death rates in 1953 higher than the average for the city which was 16.1 per 100,000 population.

The Central Harlem death rate of 67 was twice that for the Borough of Manhattan and over four times the rate recorded for the city as a whole. Manhattan contributed 639 tuberculosis deaths or 49 percent of the city total.

\* \* \* \* \*

Special acknowledgments are due the Bureau of Tuberculosis, The Bureau of Records and Statistics of the Department of Health and the Department of Hospitals, City of New York, who have cordially made available important detailed statistics of their community-wide activities. Thanks are also owed the hospital authorities who have assisted in providing the latest reports of their institutions. --A.M.L.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY\*, NEW YORK CITY, 1952, 1953

Health Center DISTRICT	Population July 1, 1953	Number of deaths						Death Rate† All Races	
		White		Nonwhite		Total		1952	1953
		1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953		
<b>MANHATTAN:</b>									
Central Harlem .....	255,000	8	8	202	164	210	172	83	67
East Harlem .....	201,300	35	26	20	21	55	47	27	23
Kips Bay-Yorkville..	263,400	46	33	0	2	46	35	18	13
Lower East Side .....	295,000	95	96	14	25	109	121	37	41
Lower West Side .....	323,000	117	92	25	17	142	109	44	34
Riverside .....	309,900	37	39	14	14	51	53	17	17
Washington Hgts.....	319,400	23	14	29	17	52	31	16	10
<b>MANHATTAN</b> .....	<b>1,967,000</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>BRONX:</b>									
Fordham-Riverdale...	233,300	17	11	1	0	18	11	8	5
Morrisania .....	303,800	28	28	37	18	65	46	22	15
Mott Haven .....	235,400	40	32	8	7	48	39	21	17
Pelham Bay .....	151,600	10	15	0	0	10	15	7	10
Tremont .....	311,900	20	22	5	5	25	27	8	9
Westchester .....	266,000	18	11	2	1	20	12	8	5
<b>BRONX</b> .....	<b>1,502,000</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>BROOKLYN:</b>									
Bay Ridge .....	329,600	23	19	0	0	23	19	7	6
Bedford .....	305,600	24	15	56	52	80	67	26	22
Brownsville .....	276,200	20	18	11	7	31	25	11	9
Bushwick .....	226,200	33	24	6	6	39	30	17	13
Flatbush .....	490,000	30	33	2	1	32	34	7	7
Fort Greene .....	218,000	51	32	23	22	74	54	34	25
Gravesend .....	302,300	16	9	2	1	18	10	6	3
Red Hook-Gowanus ...	170,800	44	43	6	3	50	46	29	27
Sunset Park .....	227,400	25	33	0	0	25	33	11	15
Wmsbrg.-Greenp't ...	203,400	39	29	7	2	46	31	22	15
<b>BROOKLYN</b> .....	<b>2,749,500</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>QUEENS:</b>									
Astoria-L.I. City ...	266,600	31	21	2	3	33	24	12	9
Corona .....	225,800	17	15	4	2	21	17	9	8
Flushing .....	357,400	20	17	1	0	21	17	6	5
Jamaica East .....	276,000	15	14	12	8	27	22	10	8
Jamaica West .....	291,600	43	22	3	3	46	25	16	9
Maspeth-For. Hills..	271,600	21	16	1	0	22	16	8	6
<b>QUEENS</b> .....	<b>1,689,000</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>
Richmond † .....	200,500	29	15	2	3	31	18	16	9
<b>RICHMOND</b> .....	<b>200,500</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>NEW YORK CITY</b> .....	<b>8,108,000</b>	<b>1079</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>1598</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>

\*Recorded mortality. †Per 100,000 population. New York City death rate in 1953: White = 12; Nonwhite = 48. ‡Residents. Note: Included in borough and city totals are deaths of non-residents and "unknowns". Compiled from provisional reports by courtesy, Bureau of Records and Statistics, Department of Health, City of New York, by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

A D D E N D A

- a. Tuberculosis new cases and deaths, United States, Upstate  
New York and State of New Jersey, 1952 and 1953.
- b. Tuberculosis new cases reported and deaths in eighteen large  
American cities, 1952 and 1953.
- c. Tuberculosis beds (1953), new cases reported and deaths (1952)  
in each state and the United States.
- d. Public and private tuberculosis hospitals, number of beds  
and average census, United States, 1942-1953.
- e. Tuberculosis mortality among residents of 50 large American  
cities, by race, year 1950.
- f. Tuberculosis hospital beds in North and South American countries.
- g. Tuberculosis hospital beds, deaths and B.C.G. immunization in  
selected countries of the world, mainly for years 1950-1952.

TUBERCULOSIS NEW CASES AND DEATHS, 1952 AND 1953  
The United States, Upstate New York and State of New Jersey

Area	New Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
<b>UNITED STATES*</b>				
1952 .....	109,837†	70	25,080‡	16.1
1953 .....	104,809†	66	19,870‡	12.6
Change .....	-5,028	-4	-5,210	-3.5
	= 5%	= 6%	= 21%	= 22%
<b>UPSTATE NEW YORK¶</b>				
1952 .....	4,379	61	883	12.2
1953 .....	4,026	55	696	9.4
Change .....	-353	-6	-187	-2.8
	= 8%	= 10%	= 21%	= 23%
<b>STATE OF NEW JERSEY#</b>				
1952 .....	3,769	76	831	16.8
1953 .....	4,186	84	696	13.9
Change .....	+417	+8	-135	-2.9
	= 11%	= 11%	= 16%	= 17%

\*Per 100,000 population.    †Provisional.    ‡Reports of U.S. Public Health, Division of Chronic Disease and Tuberculosis.  
 ‡Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 3, No. 1, March 24, 1954, National Office of Vital Statistics.    ¶New York State excluding New York City. Provisional data based on report of New York State Department of Health.    #By courtesy of Division of Vital Statistics and Administration, Department of Health, State of New Jersey.

Compiled by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

TUBERCULOSIS NEW CASES AND DEATHS, SELECTED AMERICAN CITIES, 1952 AND 1953

City	New Cases Reported				Deaths*							
	1952	1953	Change 53/52	Rate per 100,000	1952	1953	Change 53/52	Rate per 100,000				
New York, N.Y. . . .	7282	7349	+ 67 = 0.9%	90	91	+ 1 = 1%	1598	1308†	-290 = 18%	20	16	- 4 = 20%
Chicago, Ill. . . . .	3750†	4200†	+450 = 12%	102	113	+11 = 11%	832	637	-195 = 23%	23	17	- 6 = 26%
Philadelphia, Pa. . .	2490	2214	-276 = 11%	118	104	-14 = 12%	564	537	- 27 = 5%	27	25	- 2 = 7%
Los Angeles, Cal. . .	1884	1768	-116 = 6%	92	84	- 8 = 9%	408	...	--	20	..	--
Detroit, Mich. . . .	3154	2970	-184 = 6%	162	149	-13 = 8%	287	240†	- 47 = 16%	15	12	- 3 = 20%
Baltimore, Md. . . .	1493	1369	-124 = 8%	155	142	-13 = 8%	319	247	- 72 = 23%	33	26	- 7 = 21%
Cleveland, Ohio . . .	1806	1436	-370 = 20%	196	155	-41 = 21%	168	159†	- 9 = 5%	18	17	- 1 = 6%
St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	708	679	- 29 = 4%	82	78	- 4 = 5%	222	166	- 56 = 25%	26	19	- 7 = 27%
Boston, Mass. . . . .	957	946	- 11 = 1%	119	117	- 2 = 2%	290	225	- 65 = 22%	36	28	- 8 = 22%
Washington, D.C. . .	1885	1731†	-154 = 8%	225	203	-22 = 10%	235	172†	- 63 = 27%	28	20	- 8 = 29%
San Francisco, Cal. .	858	707	-151 = 18%	111	90	-21 = 19%	160	108	- 52 = 33%	21	14	- 7 = 33%
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .	661	652	- 9 = 1%	98	96	- 2 = 2%	195	134	- 61 = 31%	29	20	- 9 = 31%
Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	578	562	- 16 = 3%	89	86	- 3 = 3%	73#	70#	- 3 = 4%	11	11	0 = 0%
Buffalo, N.Y. . . . .	723	721	- 2 = 0.3%	123	120	- 3 = 2%	104	74	- 30 = 29%	18	12	- 6 = 33%
Houston, Texas . . . .	613	587	- 26 = 4%	96	89	- 7 = 7%	100	103	+ 3 = 3%	16	16	0 = 0%
New Orleans, La. . .	705	606	- 99 = 14%	120	102	-18 = 15%	257	190	- 67 = 26%	44	32	-12 = 27%
Minneapolis, Minn. .	601	609	+ 8 = 1%	114	115	+ 1 = 1%	62#	66#	+ 4 = 6%	12	12	0 = 0%
Cincinnati, Ohio. . .	864	876	+ 12 = 1%	168	169	+ 1 = 1%	130	107	- 23 = 18%	25	21	- 4 = 16%

\*Tuberculosis deaths recorded within city except where indicated that data are according to place of residence.  
 †Provisional. #Residents. (...) = Data not available.

Population, July 1, 1953: New York=8,108,000, Chicago=3,710,000, Philadelphia=2,131,746, Los Angeles=2,095,000, Detroit=1,996,000, Baltimore=963,500, Cleveland=924,900, St. Louis=870,038, Boston=809,102, Washington=853,000, San Francisco=783,700, Pittsburgh=678,351, Milwaukee=650,000, Buffalo=598,350, Houston=659,700, New Orleans=595,115, Minneapolis=530,520, Cincinnati=519,754.

Based on provisional reports by courtesy of Commissioners of Health and other Authorities.  
 Compiled by Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES, DEATHS AND HOSPITAL BEDS BY STATE, UNITED STATES†

State	Tuberculosis Beds, April 1, 1953			New Cases, 1952		TB Deaths, 1952	
	Local*	Federal	Total	Cases	Rate‡	Deaths	Rate‡
Alabama .....	714	111	825	2,448	79.1	539	17.4
Arizona .....	690	683	1,373	2,865	328.9	361	41.4
Arkansas .....	1,566	167	1,733	1,840	99.8	471	25.5
California .....	8,412	1,576	9,988	8,232	71.3	1,755	15.2
Colorado .....	1,291	1,600	2,891	1,206	84.5	162	11.4
Connecticut .....	1,675	15	1,690	1,317	62.5	249	11.8
Delaware .....	254	20	274	245	70.8	55	15.9
Dist. of Columbia.	1,031	134	1,165	1,885	227.7	235	28.4
Florida .....	1,892	98	1,990	2,603	83.6	505	16.2
Georgia .....	2,350	331	2,681	1,985	56.4	446	12.7
Idaho .....	90	...	90	230	38.9	33	5.6
Illinois .....	4,191	630	4,821	5,019	55.9	1,547	17.2
Indiana .....	1,638	260	1,898	1,900	45.8	503	12.1
Iowa .....	735	26	761	689	26.4	179	6.9
Kansas .....	499	69	568	470	23.8	146	7.4
Kentucky .....	1,381	279	1,660	2,562	86.9	801	27.2
Louisiana .....	1,376	325	1,701	2,330	84.4	576	20.9
Maine .....	461	33	494	419	47.0	96	10.8
Maryland .....	2,074	358	2,432	2,720	107.2	637	25.1
Massachusetts ...	3,637	854	4,491	2,397	50.3	696	14.6
Michigan .....	4,960	182	5,142	6,152	92.0	776	11.6
Minnesota .....	1,917	207	2,124	2,230	74.0	208	6.9
Mississippi .....	713	70	783	1,233	57.0	418	19.3
Missouri .....	1,915	358	2,273	2,302	57.9	703	17.7
Montana .....	200	...	200	324	54.3	79	13.2
Nebraska .....	290	40	330	231	17.1	78	5.8
Nevada .....	37	...	37	130	70.7	22	12.0
New Hampshire ...	133	...	133	177	33.3	45	8.4
New Jersey .....	3,587	218	3,805	3,769	73.9	831	16.3
New Mexico .....	372	645	1,017	1,026	139.0	170	23.0
New York .....	12,280	2,112	14,392	11,661	77.2	2,665	17.6
North Carolina ..	2,235	955	3,190	2,000	47.9	548	13.1
North Dakota ....	359	...	359	206	34.2	44	7.3
Ohio .....	4,445	641	5,086	7,228	87.4	1,135	13.7
Oklahoma .....	925	262	1,187	1,574	70.8	317	14.3
Oregon .....	565	83	648	863	53.8	137	8.5
Pennsylvania ....	5,378	943	6,321	5,213	49.4	1,734	16.4
Rhode Island ....	677	43	720	408	50.1	82	10.1
South Carolina ..	887	76	963	1,251	57.3	359	16.5
South Dakota ....	192	195	387	191	29.1	73	11.1
Tennessee .....	1,638	772	2,410	3,851	118.1	869	26.7
Texas .....	3,904	845	4,749	4,385	53.6	1,356	16.6
Utah .....	100	60	160	163	22.1	49	6.6
Vermont .....	158	...	158	382	103.0	56	15.1
Virginia .....	1,691	249	1,940	4,228	119.6	662	18.7
Washington .....	2,192	893	3,085	2,497	101.4	233	9.4
West Virginia ...	1,274	328	1,602	1,221	62.0	310	15.7
Wisconsin .....	2,086	706	2,792	1,483	42.3	223	6.4
Wyoming .....	50	...	50	96	31.4	21	6.9
United States ...	91,117	18,452	109,569	109,837	70.5	24,195	15.5

†Based on reports of the U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Chronic Disease and Tuberculosis. ‡Rate per 100,000 population as of July 1, 1952. Note: Deaths (provisional) according to place of occurrence. \*Non-Federal institutions. Compiled by A.M. Lowell, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.



TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS, UNITED STATES, SINCE 1942

Type of Control	Public Agencies						Private					Total
	Federal	State	County	City	City-County	Public Total	Church	Non-profit	Individual and Partnership	Corporations General	Private Total	
<b>HOSPITALS</b>												
1942 ...	18	75	184	30	16	323	20	82	27	16	145	468
1943 ...	16	74	184	28	15	317	20	80	23	15	138	455
1944 ...	18	76	182	26	16	318	20	82	20	13	135	453
1945 ...	18	76	183	25	16	318	19	79	21	12	131	449
1946 ...	23	77	180	25	15	320	21	79	20	10	130	450
1947 ...	23	79	176	25	12	315	20	77	20	10	127	441
1948 ...	24	82	174	25	14	319	18	76	17	8	119	438
1949 ...	25	84	178	25	13	325	18	74	20	7	119	444
1950 ...	25	84	177	25	12	323	15	69	18	6	108	431
1951 ...	27	89	171	27	11	325	14	68	17	6	105	430
1952 ...	28	92	169	27	11	327	13	67	14	7	101	428
1953 ...	27	94	164	26	8	319	14	65	11	11	101	420
<b>BEDS</b>												
1942 ...	4923	24895	24638	12895	2285	69636	2889	7680	1010	1157	12736	82372
1943 ...	4257	24681	23946	12256	2249	67389	2546	7857	942	1126	12471	79860
1944 ...	5924	25024	23756	10562	2362	66628	2514	7904	820	982	12220	79848
1945 ...	6180	24696	23434	10531	2349	67190	2419	7430	838	897	11584	78774
1946 ...	8536	26862	23577	10192	2242	71409	2524	7635	803	816	11778	83187
1947 ...	8858	26184	22629	10155	2215	70041	2400	7229	850	831	11310	81328
1948 ...	9548	26100	23119	10730	2002	71499	1919	7156	733	686	10494	81993
1949 ...	10213	26028	24241	10669	1881	73032	1943	7128	842	525	10438	83470
1950 ...	10582	26960	25370	10608	1928	75448	1749	7306	742	501	10298	85746
1951 ...	11624	29349	24739	11171	1762	78645	1615	6911	708	500	9734	88379
1952 ...	11172	30230	25750	10939	1747	79838	1647	6943	593	550	9733	89571
1953 ...	10326	30654	25300	10651	1505	78436	1729	7027	479	735	9970	88406
<b>AVERAGE CENSUS</b>												
1942 ...	4309	21451	20845	11448	1955	60008	2319	6015	729	934	9997	70005
1943 ...	3523	20599	19698	10049	1874	55743	2146	5779	730	904	9559	65302
1944 ...	4550	20225	18824	8485	1768	53852	2148	5620	663	742	9173	63025
1945 ...	4940	18721	17714	7695	1763	50833	2050	5531	702	651	8934	59767
1946 ...	6253	18612	17704	8395	1671	52635	2222	5793	655	626	9296	61931
1947 ...	7112	18993	17788	7706	1503	53102	2147	5978	676	686	9487	62575
1948 ...	8274	20200	19023	8617	1714	57828	1691	5731	604	630	8656	66484
1949 ...	8207	21555	20335	9358	1554	61009	1636	5715	654	462	8467	69476
1950 ...	8228	22529	21913	9654	1544	63868	1494	5968	588	452	8502	72370
1951 ...	8771	24137	21026	10256	1494	65684	1403	5509	551	441	7904	73588
1952 ...	8657	25131	22184	9961	1554	67487	1468	5426	439	433	7766	75253
1953 ...	9101	25340	21094	10037	1389	66961	1532	5430	315	606	7883	74844

Note: 1947 totals as given in reports.

Compiled from reports, Hospital Service in the United States, Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, American Medical Association, by A.M. Lowell, Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.



TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL BEDS IN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Country	Population	Tuberculosis Beds	Tuberculosis Deaths
Argentina .....	18,056,000 ('52)	2,650 ('51) (a)	9,470 ('48)
Bolivia .....	3,089,000 ('52)	257 ('53)	1,765 ('47)
Brazil .....	51,976,000 ('50)	13,800 ('50)	...
Canada (†) .....	14,405,000 ('52)	18,376 ('52)	2,457 ('52)
Colombia .....	11,015,000 ('49)	2,225 ('53)	3,652 ('52)
Costa Rica .....	850,000 ('52)	273 ('52)	340 ('52)
Cuba .....	5,469,000 ('51)	1,635 ('49) (b)	...
Chile .....	5,885,000 ('52)	3,888 ('52)	8,818 ('51)
Dominican Rep. ....	2,167,000 ('51)	700 ('50)	1,265 ('51)
Guatemala .....	2,890,000 ('51)	735 ('52)	1,610 ('49)
Haiti .....	3,112,000 ('50)	157 ('51)	...
Mexico .....	28,053,000 ('53)	1,290 ('50) (c)	10,588 ('50)
Nicaragua .....	1,057,000 ('50)	220 ('52)	...
Paraguay .....	1,406,000 ('50)	110 ('50) (d)	...
Peru .....	8,864,000 ('52)	1,280 ('50)	6,200 ('50) (g)
Salvador .....	1,986,000 ('52)	135 ('48)	779 ('49)
United States (‡) ...	159,696,000 ('53)	109,569 ('53) (e)	19,870 ('53) <sup>x</sup>
Uruguay .....	2,353,000 ('49)	2,086 ('50) (f)	1,489 ('50)
Venezuela .....	4,974,000 ('50)	2,032 ('50)	...

(a)Hospitals of the Ministry of Public Health of the Nation only.

(b)Hospitals of the National Tuberculosis Council in 1949.

(c)Not including municipally or privately controlled hospitals except in the Federal District.

(d)Figures derived from partial data.

(e)Federal (18,452) and Non-Federal (91,117) beds not including 4,910 beds in Alaska (549), Hawaii (1,261) and Puerto Rico (3,100).

(f)Government hospitals only.

(g)Excluding jungle population.

(<sup>x</sup>)Provisional.

Compiled from Health Statistics (Vol.11, No.4, Oct.-Dec.,1953), Pan American Sanitary Bureau, (†)Tuberculosis Institutions, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, and (‡)Tuberculosis Beds in Hospitals and Sanatoria, April 1,1953, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and reports of World Health Organization, United Nations, by A.M. Lowell, Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL BEDS, TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND B.C.G. IMMUNIZATION  
Selected Countries\*, Mainly for the Years 1950-1952

Part A

Country	Beds	Hosp-itals	Tuberculosis Deaths	B.C.G. Immunizations
Egypt ('47) .....	2,241	24	...	...
Ethiopia ('52) .....	200	2	...	...
Union of So. Africa ('51) .....	1,610	3	610('50)(v)	...
Belgian Congo ('51) .....	230(a)	2	...	100,000
Morocco, Spanish Protect. ('50) .....	190	4	...	2,175
Algeria ('50) .....	602	5	343('51)	...
Morocco, French Protect. ('51) .....	...	6	...	1,009,600('50)
South Rhodesia ('51) .....	120	2	...	...
Tanganyika ('51) .....	260	1	...	...
Brazil ('50) .....	15,310	109	...	...
Canada ('50) .....	15,617(b)	74	3,583	...
Chile ('51) .....	3,950	...	8,818	...
Costa Rica ('51) .....	273(c)	1	...	105,731(Mar.- Oct. '52)
Cuba ('51) .....	...	19	...	...
Guatemala ('52) .....	735	4	...	21,792
Haiti ('51) .....	157	3	...	20,156
Mexico ('50) .....	240	4	10,588	...
Nicaragua ('52) .....	220	1	...	910('51)
Peru ('50) .....	1,801	6	...	...
Dominican Republic ('51) .....	383	...	1,265	31,543
Uruguay ('50) .....	2,086(d)	2	1,489	76,554('51)
Venezuela ('50) .....	2,116	15	...	...
Greenland ('49) .....	61	3	...	2,161
Martinique ('51) .....	100	1	...	...
British Honduras ('51) .....	28	1	...	...
Windward Is.: St. Vincent ('51) .....	20	1	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago ('51) .....	427	2	444	...
Ceylon ('52) .....	1,245(e)	5	4,022('50)	158,589('51)
India ('50) .....	9,041(f)	187	...	169,361('51)
Indo-China, Viet Nam ('51) .....	90(g)	1	...	...
Iraq ('51) .....	230(h)	1	...	...
Iran ('52) .....	1,440	3	...	...
Israel ('51) .....	1,422	...	235('51)xx	...
Japan ('51) .....	78,026(i)	405	93,654	...
Syria ('51) .....	350	3	...	...
Turkey ('51) .....	2,675	24	...	165,102
Portuguese India(Govt. Services)('51).	...	1	...	...
Cyprus ('51) .....	124	2	57	...
Hong-Kong ('51) .....	140	1	...	...
Singapore ('51) .....	550	1	...	...

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL BEDS, TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND B.C.G. IMMUNIZATION  
Selected Countries\*, Mainly for the Years 1950-1952

Part B

Country	Beds	Hosp-itals	Tuberculosis Deaths	B. C. G. Immunizations
Germany, Fed. Rep. ('51) .....	47,791(j)	362	17,574	...
Austria ('52) .....	4,820(k)	22	3,123	114,645('51)
Belgium ('51) .....	4,255(l)	28	3,297	3,887('52)
Denmark ('50) .....	4,342	68	588	160,600
Spain ('49) .....	18,212	120	32,039	13,878('50)
Finland ('51) .....	6,001	33	3,390	138,600('50)
France ('51) .....	35,897(m)	223	25,261	...
Greece ('51) .....	5,345	16	...	114,735
Ireland, Republic ('52) .....	5,434	50	1,595	36,716('51)
Iceland ('50) .....	257	2	29	...
Italy ('51) .....	78,898(n)	321	18,844	8,988
Luxemburg ('51) .....	639	9	...	...
Monaco ('51) .....	30	...	...	...
Norway ('50) .....	5,107(o)	113	947	...
Netherlands ('50) .....	9,218(p)	54	1,922	...
Portugal ('51) .....	4,859	32	11,281	14,445
England and Wales ('51) .....	27,952(q)	235	13,820	47,000(x)
Scotland ('51) .....	5,186(r)	54	2,175	7,023
Northern Ireland ('51) .....	1,455(s)	9	615	1,919('50)
Sweden ('51) .....	7,715(t)	61	1,552('50)	121,815
Switzerland ('51) .....	11,147	129	1,655	...
Yugoslavia ('52) .....	7,555(u)	41	...	353,749('51)
Malta and Goza ('50) .....	172	2	...	38,681
Australia ('52) .....	3,181	34	1,675('50)(w)	18,633('51)
New Zealand ('51) .....	1,615	9	412('50)	...
Alaska ('52)† .....	536	10	...	...
Puerto Rico ('52)† .....	1,412	5	2,832('50)(x)	...
Hawaii ('52)† .....	2,437	10	114('50)(x)	...
United States ('52)† .....	107,120	1,097	25,080(x)	...

Figures in parentheses indicate year for which data are available. Number of beds available in general hospitals for tuberculosis: (a) 170, (b) 1950, (c) 281, (d) 761, (e) 377, (f) 833, (g) 284, (h) 583, (i) 37,991, (j) 24,250, (k) 2,341, not including 5 inst. for Tb. children with 530 beds, (l) 400 not including preventoria, (m) 20,666, (n) 13,501, (o) 444, (p) 2,377, (q) 4,131, (r) 962, (s) 385, (t) 586, (u) 3,745. Note: (v) European population only; (w) Exclusive of 254 Maoris; (x) Provisional. (xx) Jewish population. Lacking internationally accepted uniformity as to the meaning of some of the statistical units employed, caution should be used in attempting to establish comparisons between countries. \*Based on reports of World Health Organization, United Nations and (†) United States Public Health Service. Compiled by A.M. Lowell, Statistical Division, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.