

S U M M A R Y

	Page
Highlights.....	1
Tuberculosis Today and Prospects for Tomorrow.....	2
Tuberculosis Morbidity and Mortality	3
Tuberculosis Morbidity and Mortality Tri-State New York Metropolitan Region	6
 CHARTS:	
New cases and deaths	4
New case rate and death rate	4
New case rate, Tri-State New York Metropolitan Region	5

TUBERCULOSIS HIGHLIGHTS
NEW YORK CITY
YEAR 1961

TUBERCULOSIS,

Among 7,782,000 New York City residents,
was responsible for:

738 deaths in 1961 compared to 810 in 1960

4,360 persons newly reported to have active disease;
4,699 the year before

6,842 residents with active disease under medical
care on December 31.

* * *

Among 311,477 patients having chest X-ray examinations at the time of admission to 40 General Hospitals there were 1,599 persons with active tuberculosis, including 976 previously not registered.

The Department of Health and the Tuberculosis Associations made 474,561 chest X-ray examinations for tuberculosis.

Specific antibacterial drug treatment for tuberculosis by the Department of Health alone was provided to 6,990 individuals at the end of the year. These included persons with active disease, some with inactive disease on long term chemotherapy and a lesser number of infected persons who were receiving prophylactic drug treatment. In the Department of Hospitals clinics there were 4,000 such patients. Therefore 11,000 persons are under drug treatment by the municipal agencies. These figures do not include persons receiving treatment from private physicians and voluntary hospitals.

Of the 6,842 residents with active tuberculosis at year-end, 3,427 were in hospitals and sanatoria, 2,121 attending clinics, 404 under private physicians' care, and 890 under other types of supervision.

Among 56,074 children entering secondary schools, 7,005 or 12.5 percent were found to react to the tuberculin test.

It is estimated that one-third of New York City residents are infected with the tubercle bacillus. Most new cases of tuberculosis in future years, it is anticipated, will arise among people who are now infected.

Tuberculosis cost residents of New York City around 22 million dollars last year in items that can be estimated. Other expenditures incurred because of losses to the general economy as a direct result of tuberculosis will increase the total cost by millions.

TUBERCULOSIS TODAY AND PROSPECTS FOR TOMORROW

ALL indices reflecting the prevailing trend of tuberculosis in New York City point to measurable gains and improvements made during 1961. However these accomplishments should not obscure the fact that each year thousands of people continue to be newly infected with tuberculosis and fall prey to this debilitating disease.

Not all sections of the city fared equally well last year and in some there was comparatively little progress made. No neighborhood in New York escaped the ravages of tuberculosis. Concentration of the disease tended to follow its long established demographic pattern.

Areas of high prevalence persist and constitute a growing challenge to the ideal of eradication. The concept of uprooting tuberculosis implies complete interruption of disease transmission and elimination of all possible sources of infection. Perhaps it is not appreciated that even if full use is made of existing public health knowledge it will take several generations before eradication of tuberculosis in New York City can be anticipated.

New York City is not an isolated enclave that can be expected to concern itself with tuberculosis as a disease of only parochial interest. A systematic approach to solution of widespread health problems -- such as tuberculosis -- calls for regional planning just as it is being done in economic, population and land planning research. This is especially pertinent when we consider that daily migration of millions of people provides many opportunities to spread communicable disease.

Because of its insidious nature, and the comparatively slow development of symptoms, tuberculosis does not have the same immediate emotional impact or dramatic urgency as a rare case of smallpox or perhaps an outbreak of virulent food poisoning or poliomyelitis. Yet tuberculosis far exceeds all other infectious and parasitic diseases as a leading killer.

A degree of apathy initiated a decade ago by too great reliance on the application of the results of medical research impedes the interpretation of what must still be done. Success might be achieved more easily if the extent of the remaining task were fully understood and commanded greater public support.

Last year 738 New York residents died from tuberculosis, 4,360 became new victims, 6,842 were receiving care and treatment for active disease at year-end, and literally thousands more with arrested and inactive disease were under medical supervision. It is estimated that every third person in the City is infected with the tubercle bacillus, and from this group will come a large proportion of the new cases of active tuberculosis.

Elimination of human tuberculosis from the nation's most concentrated conurbation calls for patience, persistence and imaginative application of proven public health and social procedures. There is no easy or ready solution.

Tuberculosis remains New York City's most challenging and costly single public health problem.

TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, CITY OF NEW YORK, 1961 AND 1960

A - New Cases of Active Tuberculosis Reported in Each Borough

Boroughs	Number of New Cases			Case Rate per 100,000		
	1961	1960	Change 1961/60	1961	1960	Change 1961/60
Manhattan	1,832	2,141	- 309 = 14%	108.4	126.7	- 18.3 = 14%
Bronx	704	690	+ 14 = 2%	49.4	48.4	+ 1.0 = 2%
Brooklyn	1,318	1,359	- 41 = 3%	50.1	51.7	- 1.6 = 3%
Queens	458	466	- 8 = 2%	25.3	25.7	- 0.4 = 2%
Richmond	48	43	+ 5 = 12%	21.5	19.3	+ 2.2 = 11%
New York City	4,360	4,699	- 339 = 7%	56.0	60.4	- 4.4 = 7%

B - Mortality From All Forms of Tuberculosis, By Boroughs

Boroughs	Deaths within City			Death Rate per 100,000		
	1961	1960	Change 1961/60	1961	1960	Change 1961/60
Manhattan	299	358	- 59 = 16%	17.7	21.2	- 3.4 = 16%
Bronx	84	93	- 9 = 10%	5.9	6.5	- 0.6 = 9%
Brooklyn	198	219	- 21 = 10%	7.5	8.3	- 0.8 = 10%
Queens	93	88	+ 5 = 6%	5.1	4.9	+ 0.2 = 4%
Richmond	13	9	+ 4 = 44%	5.8	4.0	+ 1.8 = 45%
New York City Residents ..	687	767	- 80 = 10%	8.8	9.9	- 1.1 = 11%
Total Recorded§	738	810	- 72 = 9%	9.4	10.4	- 1.0 = 10%

§Including non-residents (1961=24, 1960=24) and persons with unknown address (1961=27, 1960=19).

C - Cases of Active Tuberculosis on Health District Rosters
By Type of Current Care as of December 31, 1961

Classification	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	New York City
Institutions in City	1,302	442	699	293	28	2,764
Out of town in sanatoria	446	52	107	51	7	663
Total hospitalized	1,748	494	806	344	35	3,427
Health Department clinics	568	227	553	203	7	1,558
Other clinics	332	79	106	45	1	563
Attending clinics	900	306	659	248	8	2,121
Private physicians	74	57	142	114	17	404
"Home Care"†	0	1	0	0	0	1
"Pending"‡	490	114	91	26	3	724
Out of town, not in hospital	4	4	0	1	0	9
No Medical or Clinic care	98	14	25	19	0	156
Total in Register	3,314	990	1,723	752	63	6,842

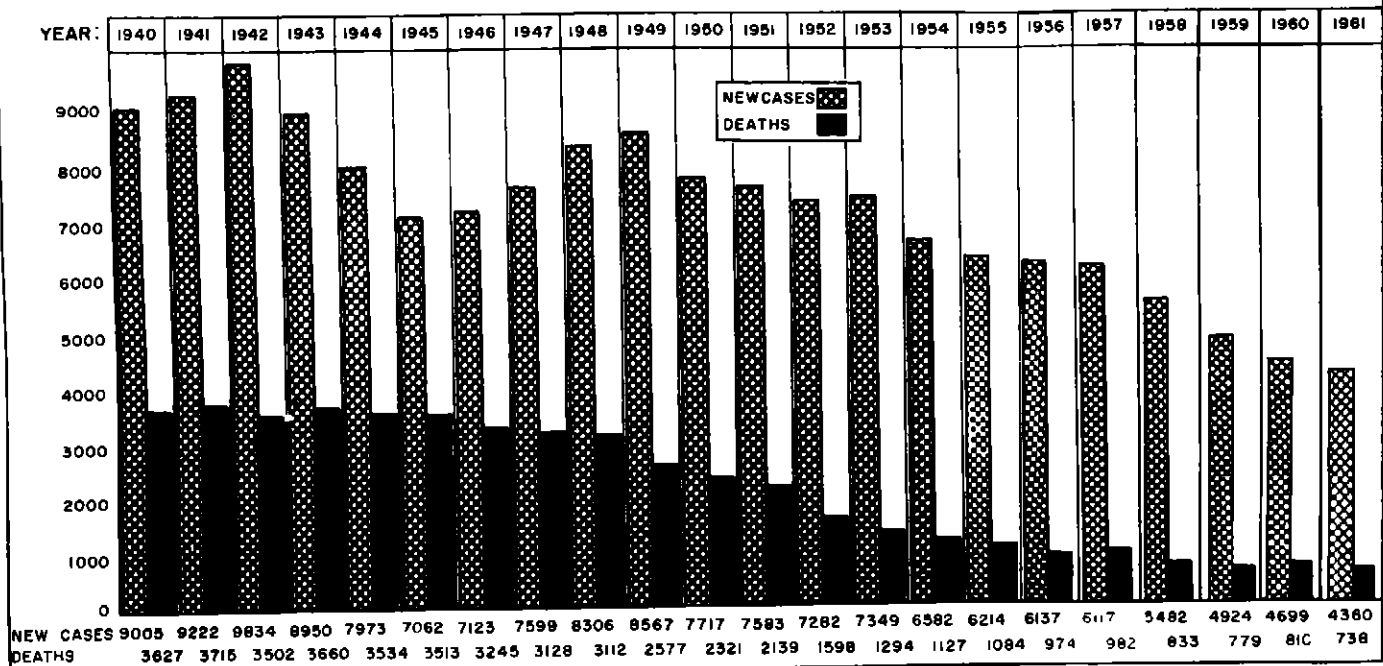
Note: The above census of cases of active tuberculosis is based on a physical inventory of each of the 30 Health Center Districts. The IBM Tuberculosis Register previously used has been discontinued since it included a substantial number of cases not under active supervision.

†Under medical supervision and treatment by the Department of Hospitals.

‡Type of care not confirmed, unassigned or in process of change of care.

POPULATION, April 1, 1960: New York City=7,781,984, Manhattan=1,698,281, Bronx=1,424,815, Brooklyn=2,627,319, Queens=1,809,578, Richmond=221,991.

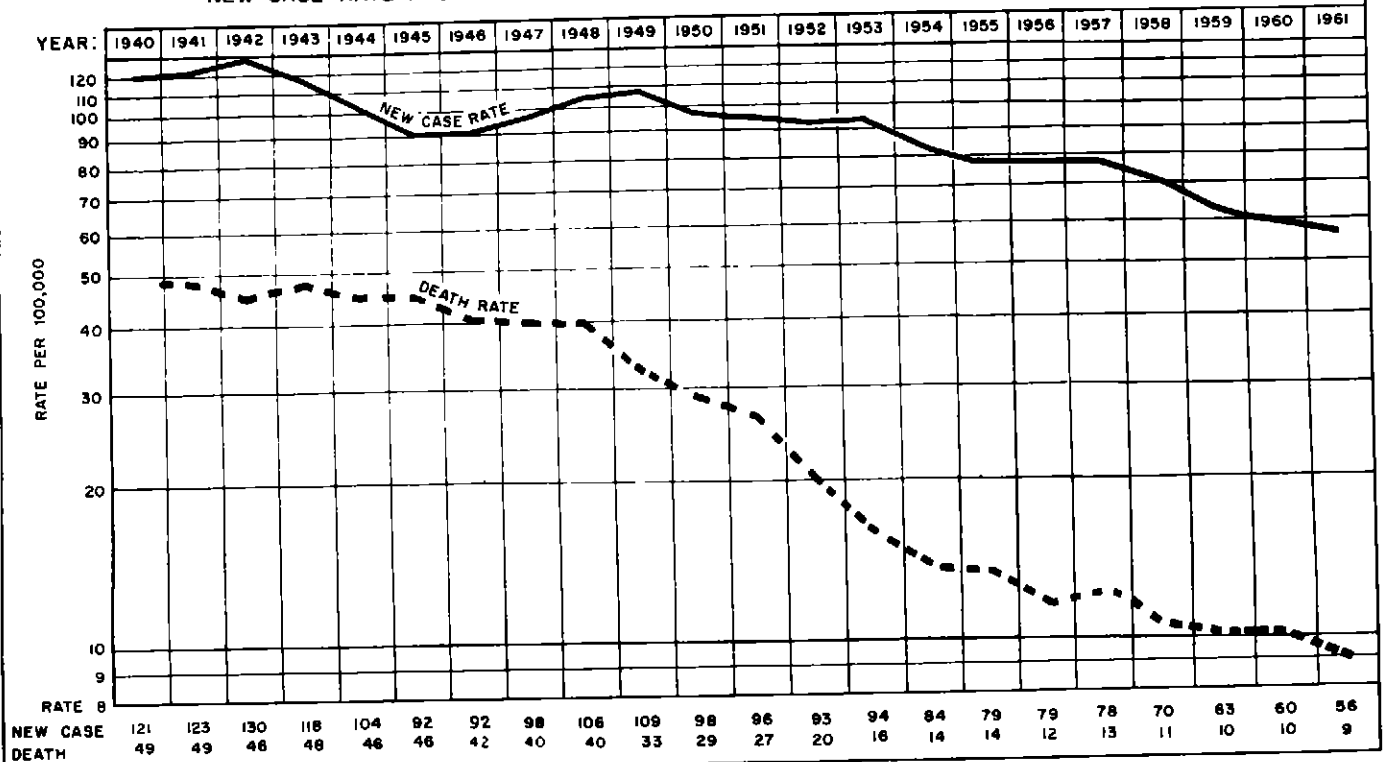
NEW CASES AND DEATHS, TUBERCULOSIS, NEW YORK CITY, SINCE 1940



BASED ON REPORTS BY COURTESY OF THE BUREAU OF RECORDS AND STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSN.

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

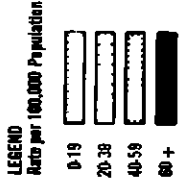


BASED ON REPORTS BY COURTESY OF THE BUREAU OF RECORDS AND STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, CITY OF NEW YORK.

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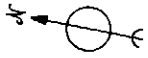
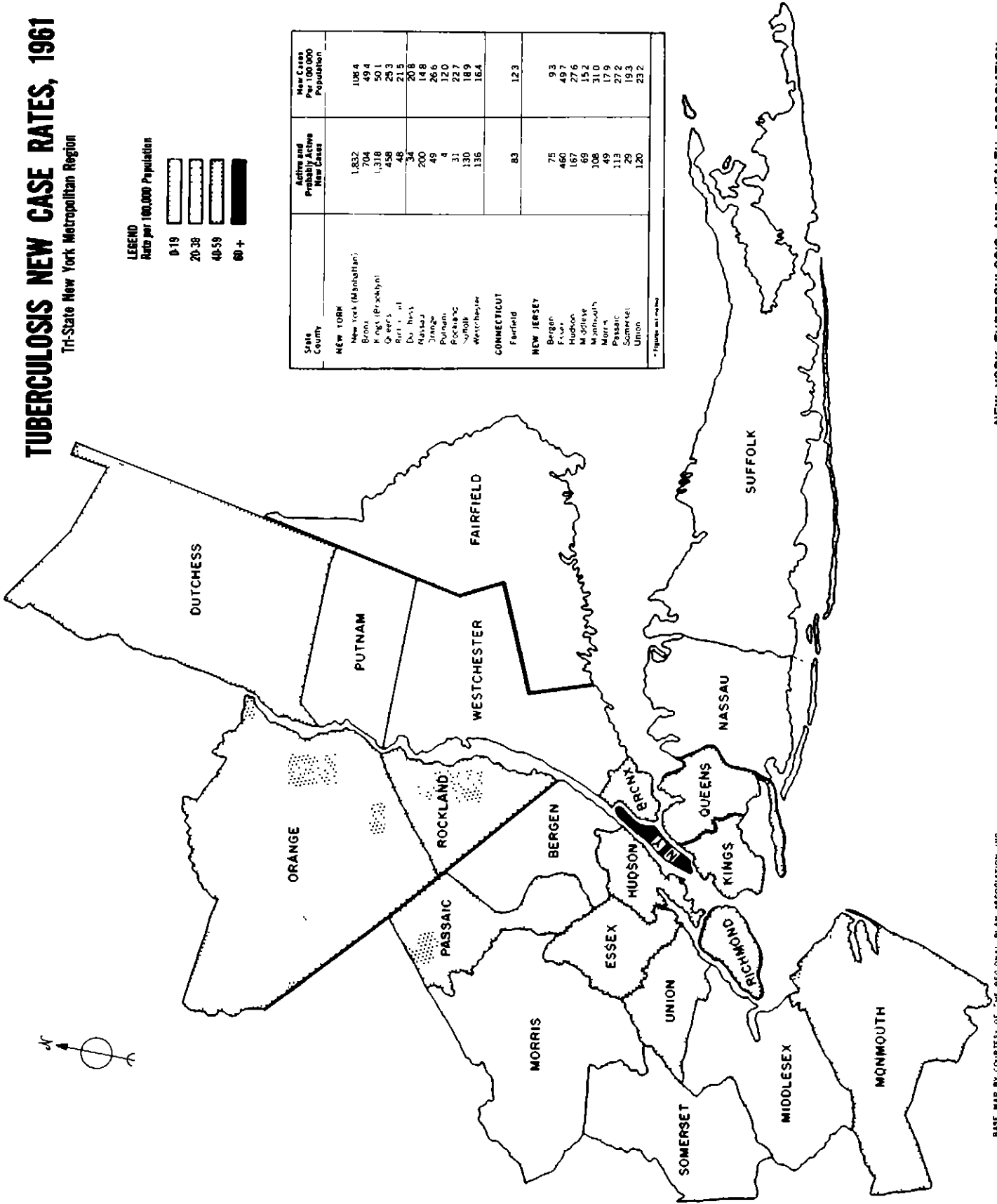
TUBERCULOSIS NEW CASE RATES, 1961

Tri-State New York Metropolitan Region



State County	Active and Probably Active New Cases	New Cases Per 100,000 Population
NEW YORK		
New York (Manhattan)	1,832	108.4
Bronx	704	49.4
Westchester	1,318	50.1
Queens	458	25.3
Rutgers	48	21.5
Dutchess	34	20.8
Nassau	200	14.8
Orange	49	26.6
Putnam	4	12.0
Rockland	31	22.7
Sullivan	130	18.9
Westchester	136	16.4
CONNECTICUT		
Fairfield	83	12.3
NEW JERSEY		
Bergen	75	9.3
Essex	460	48.7
Hudson	167	27.6
Middlesex	69	15.2
Monmouth	308	31.0
Morris	49	17.9
Passaic	113	27.2
Somerset	29	19.3
Union	120	23.2

* Figures in italics



TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, 1961
Tri-State New York Metropolitan Region

State County	New Cases			Tuberculosis Deaths		Population 1961
	Total New Cases Reported	Active and Probably Active		All forms		
		Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	
NEW YORK						
New York (Manhattan) ..	1,969	1,832	108.4	299	17.7	1,698,281
Bronx	757	704	49.4	84	5.9	1,424,815
Kings (Brooklyn)	1,432	1,318	50.1	198	7.5	2,627,319
Queens	508	458	25.3	93	5.1	1,809,578
Richmond	54	48	21.5	13	5.8	221,991
New York City	4,720	4,360	56.0	738†	9.4	7,781,984*
Dutchess	34	34	20.8	5	3.1	163,265
Nassau	208	200	14.8	32	2.4	1,352,988
Orange	49	49	26.6	12	6.5	184,356
Putnam	4	4	12.0	2	6.0	33,365
Rockland	31	31	22.7	8	5.9	136,382
Suffolk	138	130	18.9	22	3.2	688,996
Westchester	140	136	16.4	22	2.6	830,776
CONNECTICUT						
Fairfield	123	83(e)	12.3	26(p)	3.9	674,200
NEW JERSEY						
Bergen	558	75	9.3	29	3.6	810,000
Essex	585	460	49.7	83	9.0	926,000
Hudson	261	167	27.6	59	9.7	606,000
Middlesex	116	69	15.2	16	3.5	455,000
Monmouth	138	108	31.0	21	6.0	348,000
Morris	85	49	17.9	9	3.3	274,000
Passaic	249	113	27.2	24	5.8	415,000
Somerset	55	29	19.3	4	2.7	150,000
Union	151	120	23.2	32	6.2	518,000
Tri-State Region§	7,645	6,217	38.0	1,144	7.0	16,348,312

*Per 100,000 population. †Deaths for New York City counties are of residents who died in city, total for the city includes residents, non-residents and persons with unknown address. §22 counties. Based on reports by courtesy of Authorities of respective areas.

THE NEW JERSEY-NEW YORK-CONNECTICUT METROPOLITAN REGION

The New York Metropolitan Region is a 22-county metropolis spreading roughly fifty miles from Times Square in every direction, and covering parts of three states. The Region was defined in 1922 for the purpose of research studies leading to the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs and has been used since then for economic, population and land-planning research by the Regional Plan Association.

The Region's land area is approximately 7,000 square miles of which New York City covers 320 square miles. The Region's 1960 population was 16,139,000.