

**ANNUAL  
REPORT  
1968**

**BUREAU OF  
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL**

**DIVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES**

**NEW YORK STATE**

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

**Hollis S. Ingraham, M.D., Commissioner**

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Stephen C. Mahady, M. D., Assistant Commissioner

28 Essex Street  
Albany, New York - 12206

### HIGHLIGHTS

1. In the Upstate area the number of newly reported cases of tuberculosis decreased 3.4 percent, from 1,527 in 1967 to 1,475 in 1968. The case rates per 100,000 were 15.3 and 14.7 respectively.

In New York City, the number of cases decreased from 3,542 to 3,224. The morbidity rate decreased from 43.6 to 39.8.

For the entire State, the tuberculosis morbidity decreased from 28.0 in 1967 to 25.9 in 1968.

2. In 1968, there were 222 resident deaths from tuberculosis in Upstate New York, compared with 203 in 1967. The corresponding death rates were 2.0 and 2.2 per 100,000.

In New York City, the number of deaths decreased from 525 to 490. The rates were 6.5 and 6.0.

For the State as a whole, the mortality rate decreased from 4.0 in 1967 to 3.9 in 1968.

3. In the State tuberculosis hospitals, the average daily census decreased from 427 in 1967 to 398 in 1968. The occupancy was 80 percent for 1968 and 86 for 1967.

In the local tuberculosis hospital services, the average daily census decreased from 379 to 281, the percent occupancy decreased from 71 to 59.

4. The prevalence of tuberculosis among patients admitted to mental hospitals remained at a rate of three per 1,000 admissions. The incidence of tuberculosis remained at 0.5 per 1,000 person-years.

5. A tuberculin test study was made of 259 persons in the Orange County infirmary to determine the prevalence of infection with PPD-S, the standard tuberculin, and PPD-B, a tuberculin prepared from the Battey bacillus. Forty-six percent were positive to PPD-S and 26 to PPD-B, indicating a large proportion of patients sensitive to the atypical organism. However, only eight percent of those sensitive to PPD-B were negative to PPD-S, indicating that most reactions to the Battey tuberculin were nonspecific cross reactions.

TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY

Tuberculosis morbidity Upstate and in the State as a whole

In Upstate New York there was a decrease of 3.4 percent in morbidity, with 1,475 cases reported in 1968 compared with 1,527 in 1967. The case rates were 14.7 and 15.3 per 100,000 respectively (Table 1, Fig. 1).

In New York City there was a decrease of nine percent in the number of new cases reported, from 3,542 in 1967 to 3,224 in 1968. The rate decreased from 43.6 to 39.8 (Table 1A).

The case rate for the entire State decreased from 28.0 to 25.9 (Table 1B).

I. Morbidity by size of community

Tables 2 - 2B and Maps 1 and 2 show the distribution of reported cases by community. The following summary table emphasizes the relative concentration of tuberculosis in urban areas:

Area	Reported Tuberculosis Case Rates	
	1967	1968
Total State	28.0	25.9
New York City	43.6	39.8
Places 100,000 to 1,000,000	36.1	34.4
Albany	49.6	32.8
Buffalo	44.0	41.0
Rochester	34.6	37.8
Syracuse	28.2	31.3
Yonkers	20.4	19.3
Places 25,000 to 100,000	19.8	21.0
Rest of State	10.9	10.2



The rate of decline within the past decade, by size of community, is as follows (Tables 2 - 2B and Map 3):

	1966 - 1968	1956 - 1958	Percent Decline
Total State	27.8	53.4	47.9
New York City	43.0	75.6	43.1
Places 100,000 to 1,000,000	36.3	65.8	44.8
Albany	41.2	73.8	44.2
Buffalo	43.8	82.5	46.9
Rochester	37.8	52.0	27.3
Syracuse	30.6	70.4	56.5
Yonkers	19.8	28.7	31.0
Places 25,000 to 100,000	21.3	38.3	44.4
Rest of State	10.9	23.9	54.4

II. Pulmonary tuberculosis morbidity by age, sex, stage of disease, race, and source of report

- a. Age - In the Upstate area the morbidity increased with age, from 0.3 per 100,000 in children under five, to 35.2 among those 75 and over (Tables 3, 3C, and 4, Fig. 2).

Data for New York City are not available.

- b. Sex - In the Upstate area the rate among males increased from 0.6 per 100,000 children under five years to a peak of 55.1 at ages 75 and over. This steady increase with age did not occur among the females. Instead, a peak rate of 12.3 developed in the 25-34 group, and the rates fluctuated between 10 and 12 until age 75 was reached (Table 4).

- c. Race - While 23.9 percent of the cases reported Upstate were nonwhite, for the entire State the percentage was 37.6. These compare with a 1967 percentage of 26.7 Upstate and 38.7 for the whole State (Tables 3 - 3C).

d. Stage of disease

There was not much change in the distribution of cases by stage of disease since 1967, either Upstate or in New York City. See the 1967 annual report for review of this subject in some detail.

e. Source of reports

There was no essential change in the proportion of cases reported by the various groups (Tables 6 - 6A).

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY

A. Upstate

There was an increase in the number of deaths from 203 in 1967 to 222 in 1968. The rates were 2.0 and 2.2 respectively (Table 1).

In general, the mortality from tuberculosis during the past decade decreased more in Upstate communities than in New York City. This is shown in Tables 7 - 7B and is summarized in the following table:

	Average Annual Death Rates per 100,000		Percent Decline
	1966 - 1968	1956 - 1958	
New York City	6.4	12.7	49.6
Places 100,000 to 1,000,000	4.7	10.3	54.4
Albany	6.5	11.2	42.0
Buffalo	4.3	11.0	60.9
Rochester	5.3	11.3	53.1
Syracuse	5.6	10.4	46.2
Yonkers	2.9	5.7	49.1
Places 25,000 to 100,000	3.0	7.2	58.3
Places under 25,000	1.7	4.0	57.5

B. New York City

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in New York City continued to decline, from 525 in 1967 to 490 in 1968. The rate decreased from 6.5 to 6.0 (Table 1A).

## TUBERCULOUS INFECTION

The accompanying table shows the results of 134,000 tuberculin tests done in 1968. The reports were received from three main groups. The first included almost 44,000 tests reported from Upstate schools, mostly from small urban and rural areas; the second was a group of 26,000 included in the tuberculin testing project being conducted in Orange County; and the third and largest group of 65,000 persons was tested in Erie County schools.

Detailed comparison of the results of the testing in the three groups is not attempted because of differences in the economic levels of those tested and lack of uniformity in performing and reading the tests.

However, the same general conclusions can be drawn from the data for 1968 as for 1967:

1. School enterers -- There are few tuberculin reactors among children in kindergarten and first grades, not more than one percent.
2. Elementary school graduates -- Even at age 14 the proportion of reactors is low, under five percent.
3. High school graduates -- The proportion of reactors increases during the high school years, but is still low, below eight percent. However, as shown in the Orange County data, persons in this age group who have left school to enter the working force have higher reactor rates.
4. Adults -- From age 20 on, the reactor rates increase rapidly. The age-specific rates were higher among those in industry than among school employees.

From the above it is apparent that the prevalence of tuberculin sensitivity is low during school-age years and reaches high levels only after the post-high school age is reached.

REPORTS OF TUBERCULIN TESTING, UPSTATE NEW YORK, 1968

BOTH SEXES, BY AGE

Age	Upstate <sup>1/</sup> Schools		Orange County <sup>2/</sup>				Erie County <sup>3/</sup>	
	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Schools		Industries		Number Tested	Percent Positive
			Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive		
All ages	43,878	2.5	25,065	3.1	785	36.1	65,045	0.8
0 - 5	4,799	0.3	4,853	0.6	-	-	-	-
6 - 8	10,380	0.4	8,719	1.0	-	-	20,343 <sup>4/</sup>	0.3
9 - 11	6,291	0.8	5,715	2.7	-	-	32,312 <sup>5/</sup>	0.7
12 - 14	8,699	2.1	3,939	4.5	-	-	8,066 <sup>6/</sup>	1.8
15 - 19	8,264	2.4	871	8.5	46	4.3	-	-
20 - 24	937	6.1	192	12.5	123	10.6	-	-
25 - 34	555	13.0	296	15.2	181	22.1	-	-
35 - 44	574	14.6	266	24.8	185	37.3	-	-
45 - 54	515	22.7	145	51.7	175	57.7	-	-
55 - 64	290	30.3	55	60.0	71	76.1	-	-
65 +	63	44.4	14	21.4	4	100.0	-	-
Age N.S.	2,511	7.2	-	-	-	-	3,491 <sup>7/</sup>	1.4
Adults	-	-	-	-	-	-	833 <sup>8/</sup>	1.4

1/ From reports received in 1968. Heaf test used in testing. Positive range not indicated.

2/ Tested in 1968. Heaf test used. Coalescence or greater reaction considered positive.

3/ Tested during 1967-68 school year. Monovac tuberculin used. 5mm or more considered positive.

4/ First grade students.

5/ Fifth grade students.

6/ Ninth grade students.

7/ Special student groups, age not given.

8/ Erie County school employees; age not indicated.

Tuberculosis Case Registers  
(As of December 31, 1968)

The following report of the level of tuberculosis control activities is based upon semiannual reports obtained from the following areas of the State:

Counties of Albany, Erie, Monroe, Nassau, Onondaga, and Suffolk;  
Cities of Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle, and the Westchester Health District.

These areas have a total population of 5,813,000, or about 58 percent of the Upstate population. In 1968 they reported 967 cases of tuberculosis, about 66 percent of the Upstate total.

In comparison with the case register as of December 31, 1967, there has been a decrease of about nine percent in size and of seven percent in the number of cases at home.

The total number of active cases at home decreased 16 percent, from 1,066 to 895. There was little change in the degree of follow up and the proportion receiving chemotherapy.

The number of cases of inactive tuberculosis decreased four percent, from 3,191 to 3,049. The degree of follow up changed little during the year.

The proportion of contacts examined decreased slightly, although the percent yield of new cases showed an increase.

The total number of new cases of tuberculosis reported in the last six months of 1968 was 450 as compared with 462 for the same period of 1967.

There was little change in follow up and yield of new cases among suspects.

Supervision of Cases, Contacts, and Suspects

A. <u>Number of cases on registers</u>		<u>1967</u>		<u>1968</u>	
Total on registers	5,299	100%	4,837	100%	
In tuberculosis hospitals	648	12%	386*	8%	
At home	4,651	88%	4,337	92%	
Active tuberculosis	1,066		895		
Activity undetermined	97		74		
Quiescent	297		319		
Inactive	3,191		3,049		
B. <u>Cases of active tuberculosis</u>					
Total on registers	1,714	100%	1,281	100%	
In hospitals	649	38%	386	30%	
At home	1,066	62%	895	70%	
Sputum exam. within 6 mos.		65%**		78%	
On chemotherapy		83%		84%	
Examined within past 6 mos.		87%		85%	

\*Excludes patients with primary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis.

C. <u>Cases of inactive tuberculosis</u>					
Total on registers	3,191	100%	3,049	100%	
Sputum exam. within 6 mos.		27%*		37%	
On chemotherapy		41%		43%	
Examined within past 12 mos.		84%		90%	

\*In addition, there were 114 patients with inactive tuberculosis in institutions.

\*\*Excludes patients with inactive primary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis.

D. Contacts (7/1/68 - 12/31/68)

	<u>1967</u>		<u>1968</u>	
		<u>Contacts per case</u>		<u>Contacts per case</u>
Total number of contacts	1,729	3.7	2,011	4.5
Household contacts	1,101	2.4	1,144	2.5
Nonhousehold contacts	628	1.3	867	2.0
Percent examined				
Household contacts		93%		86%
Nonhousehold contacts		88%		83%
Yield of new cases of tuberculosis				
Household contacts		1.4%		2.3%
Nonhousehold contacts		0.2%		0.4%

E. Newly reported cases of active tuberculosis (7/1/68 - 12/31/68)

Total number	462		450
Percent with sputum examinations		88%	78%
Hospitalized		42%	37%
Nonhospitalized - under supervision		92%	99.2%

F. Tuberculosis suspects (1/1/68 - 6/30/68)

Total number	570		438
Disposition within 6 mos.		89%	87%
Yield of new cases of tuberculosis		11%	13%

The above figures indicate a fairly high level of activity in tuberculosis control efforts in these areas of the State, although the degree of performance is higher in some areas than in others, and there is room for improvement in all areas.



TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL IN STATE INSTITUTIONS - 1968

Mental Institutions

The tuberculosis control program in the institutions of the Department of Mental Hygiene continued along the same line as in the past. Three institutions were resurveyed and three additional surveys are currently in progress. The total number of chest X-ray films interpreted during the year was 74,721. This included 16,468 films interpreted in the surveys, 41,229 of new patients and applicants for employment, and 18,966 follow-up of patients and employees.

Eighteen hospitals and two schools for mentally retarded have had nine surveys. The average annual incidence of tuberculosis in the ninth survey was 0.7 per 1,000 person-years for the hospitals, and 0.27 for the schools. In the latest surveys of the hospitals (including 14 with ten surveys, six with eleven, three with twelve, and one with thirteen) the rate was 0.5. In the schools it was 0.18. The rates are shown in the following table:

Period between surveys	Rate per 1,000 Person-Years	
	Hospitals	Schools
1st and 2nd	5.1	3.4
2nd and 3rd	3.2	2.7
3rd and 4th	2.4	1.1
4th and 5th	2.0	0.8
5th and 6th	1.3	0.3
6th and 7th	1.1	0.22
7th and 8th	1.0	0.14
8th and 9th	0.7	0.27
Latest surveys of hospitals and schools	0.5	0.18

The prevalence of tuberculosis among patients admitted to mental hospitals remained at a rate of three per 1,000 admissions.

Correction Institutions

In the institutions of the Department of Correction a total of 10,176 chest X-ray films were interpreted, 8,733 among inmates and 1,443 among employees. There were 26 clinically significant cases of tuberculosis among the inmates, with a prevalence of 0.3 percent.

A total of 1,218 films of State Troopers were read during the year, and 3,025 films were read for the Employees' Health Services.

Table 1

Tuberculosis (all forms) Deaths and Death Rates, Reported Cases and Rates, in New York State, Exclusive of New York City, 1934 - 1968

Year	Tuberculosis Deaths		Reported Tuberculosis Cases	
	Number*	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
1934	2,584	44.4	6,180	106.3
1935	2,438	41.7	6,165	105.4
1936	2,415	41.0	6,638	112.8
1937	2,385	40.3	6,211	104.9
1938	2,148	36.0	5,938	99.6
1939	2,117	35.3	5,225	87.1
1940	2,036	33.7	5,158	85.4
1941	1,936	31.7	5,256	86.1
1942	2,029	32.8	6,178	100.0
1943	2,111	33.7	5,916	94.5
1944	2,007	31.7	5,324	84.0
1945	2,032	31.7	4,768	74.4
1946	1,893	29.1	5,505	84.7
1947	1,757	26.6	5,316	80.4
1948	1,614	24.0	5,411	80.4
1949	1,515	22.1	5,344	78.0
1950	1,227	17.5	4,776	68.5
1951	1,140	15.8	4,746	66.0
1952	849	11.5	4,379	59.5
1953	677	8.9	4,026	53.3
1954	573	7.3	3,767	48.7
1955	561	7.0	3,502	44.2
1956	512	6.2	3,082	37.7
1957	452	5.3	2,687	31.1
1958	430	4.9	2,591	29.2
1959	449	5.1	2,475	27.6
1960	392	4.3	2,376	26.2
1961	340	3.7	2,052	22.1
1962	306	3.2	2,005	21.3
1963	316	3.3	1,865	19.5
1964	259	2.7	1,715	17.6
1965	271	2.8	1,627	16.5
1966	243	2.5	1,633	16.4
1967	203	2.0	1,527	15.3
1968	222	2.2	1,475	14.7

\* Provisional for 1968

Table 1A

Tuberculosis (all forms) Deaths and Death Rates, Reported Cases and Rates  
 in New York City, 1934 - 1968

Year	Tuberculosis Deaths		Reported Tuberculosis Cases	
	Number*	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
1934	4,829	67.5	10,722	149.9
1935	4,827	67.0	9,466	131.4
1936	5,062	69.7	9,769	134.6
1937	4,786	65.5	9,840	134.6
1938	4,255	57.8	9,742	132.3
1939	4,236	57.1	9,245	124.7
1940	4,059	54.4	9,005	120.6
1941	4,175	55.6	9,222	122.8
1942	3,947	52.3	9,834	130.2
1943	4,170	54.9	8,950	117.8
1944	3,990	52.2	7,973	104.3
1945	3,875	50.4	7,062	91.9
1946	3,632	47.0	7,123	92.2
1947	3,457	44.5	7,599	97.8
1948	3,464	44.3	8,306	106.3
1949	2,874	36.6	8,567	109.0
1950	2,545	32.2	7,717	97.6
1951	2,324	29.5	7,583	96.1
1952	1,745	22.1	7,282	92.4
1953	1,427	18.1	7,349	93.4
1954	1,209	15.4	6,582	83.8
1955	1,142	14.6	6,214	79.2
1956	1,041	13.3	6,137	78.4
1957	1,044	13.4	6,117	78.2
1958	897	11.5	5,482	70.2
1959	837	10.7	4,924	63.2
1960	851	10.9	4,699	60.4
1961	796	10.2	4,360	56.0
1962	785	10.1	4,437	57.0
1963	716	9.2	4,891	62.9
1964	601	7.7	4,207	54.1
1965	567	7.2	4,242	54.1
1966	541	6.7	3,663	45.6
1967	525	6.5	3,542	43.6
1968	490	6.0	3,224	39.8

\*Provisional for 1968

Table 1B

Tuberculosis (all forms) Deaths and Death Rates, Reported Cases and Rates,  
in New York State, 1934 - 1968

Year	Tuberculosis Deaths		Reported Tuberculosis Cases	
	Number*	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
1934	7,413	57.2	16,902	133.1
1935	7,265	55.6	15,631	119.7
1936	7,477	56.9	16,407	125.8
1937	7,171	54.2	16,051	121.3
1938	6,403	48.1	15,680	117.7
1939	6,353	47.4	14,470	107.9
1940	6,095	45.1	14,163	104.9
1941	6,111	44.9	14,478	106.3
1942	5,976	43.5	16,012	116.6
1943	6,281	45.3	14,866	107.3
1944	5,997	42.9	13,297	95.1
1945	5,907	41.9	11,830	83.9
1946	5,525	38.8	12,628	88.8
1947	5,214	36.2	12,915	89.8
1948	5,078	34.9	13,717	94.9
1949	4,389	29.8	13,911	94.6
1950	3,772	25.3	12,493	83.8
1951	3,464	22.9	12,329	81.7
1952	2,594	17.0	11,661	76.3
1953	2,104	13.6	11,375	73.5
1954	1,782	11.4	10,349	66.0
1955	1,703	10.7	9,716	61.2
1956	1,553	9.6	9,219	57.3
1957	1,496	9.2	8,804	54.0
1958	1,327	8.0	8,073	48.9
1959	1,286	7.7	7,399	44.4
1960	1,243	7.4	7,075	42.0
1961	1,136	6.7	6,412	37.6
1962	1,091	6.3	6,442	37.4
1963	1,032	5.9	6,756	38.9
1964	860	4.9	5,922	33.7
1965	838	4.7	5,869	32.9
1966	784	4.4	5,296	29.4
1967	728	4.0	5,069	28.0
1968	712	3.9	4,699	25.9

\*Provisional for 1968

Table 2

Population in 1968 Newly Reported Tuberculosis Cases and Rates per 100,000  
Population with Percentage Decline in Rates by County

1966-1968, 1956-1958 and 1968

County	Estimated population 1968	Annual average cases				Cases 1968		Percent decline in rate between 1956-1958 and 1966-1968
		1966-1968		1956-1958		Number	Rate	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			
New York State	18,175,283	5,021	27.8	8,699	53.4	4,699	25.9	47.9
New York City	8,110,000	3,476	43.0	5,912	75.6	3,224	39.8	43.1
Bronx	1,475,000	570	38.8	459	57.4	524	35.5	32.4
Brooklyn	2,620,000	1,131	42.9	850	61.4	1,080	41.2	30.1
Manhattan	1,745,000	1,300	74.7	2,833	157.5	1,173	67.2	52.6
Queens	1,990,000	429	21.7	422	34.2	409	20.6	36.5
Richmond	280,000	46	16.9	43	28.0	38	13.6	39.6
Rest of State <sup>a/</sup>	10,065,283	1,545	15.5	2,787	32.9	1,475	14.7	52.9
Albany	286,764	68	23.7	132	50.2	58	20.2	52.8
Allegany	42,948	3	6.9	5	12.1	2	4.7	43.0
Broome	221,864	21	9.4	42	20.8	21	9.5	54.8
Cattaraugus	79,752	8	9.6	21	25.9	12	15.0	62.9
Cayuga	74,252	9	11.7	15	20.5	7	9.4	42.9
Chautauqua	150,280	12	7.8	36	24.9	8	5.3	68.7
Chemung	100,434	13	13.3	22	23.4	12	11.9	43.2
Chenango	46,452	3	6.5	3	7.9	-	-	17.7
Clinton	76,047	5	6.2	8	12.6	3	3.9	50.8
Columbia	49,920	12	24.2	18	38.5	13	26.0	37.1
Cortland	44,049	1	1.5	8	20.8	-	-	92.8
Delaware	41,904	2	3.9	8	18.9	1	2.4	79.4
Dutchess	205,289	34	16.8	50	34.2	32	15.6	50.9
Erie	1,081,197	273	25.3	582	57.5	245	22.7	56.0
Essex	34,595	9	25.9	8	21.7	11	31.8	+ 19.4
Franklin	43,395	12	27.5	12	26.8	8	18.4	+ 2.6
Fulton	50,639	4	8.5	9	18.1	2	3.9	53.0
Genesee	58,764	8	14.3	12	23.7	9	15.3	39.7
Greene	32,703	7	22.5	12	39.9	10	30.6	43.6
Hamilton	4,319	1	15.4	-	-	-	-	+100.0
Herkimer	69,848	8	12.0	20	30.2	8	11.5	60.3
Jefferson	88,728	8	9.4	15	17.1	13	14.7	45.0
Lewis	23,440	1	2.8	2	8.7	-	-	67.8
Livingston	46,952	5	10.0	11	26.0	8	17.0	61.5
Madison	59,832	6	9.5	10	19.7	5	8.4	51.8

(over)

Table 2 (continued)

County	Estimated population 1968	Annual average cases				Cases 1968		Percent decline in rate between 1956-1958 1966-1968
		1966-1968		1956-1958		Number	Rate	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			
Monroe	661,537	126	19.3	193	34.7	121	18.3	44.4
Montgomery	53,409	6	11.1	14	23.4	6	11.2	52.6
Nassau	1,437,963	184	12.9	277	23.4	177	12.3	44.9
Niagara	231,891	34	14.2	77	33.6	29	12.5	57.7
Oneida	272,066	49	18.2	83	34.1	49	18.0	46.6
Onondaga	474,834	84	18.0	202	50.7	83	17.5	64.5
Ontario	73,863	6	8.2	11	17.6	4	5.4	53.4
Orange	209,228	29	14.0	73	42.8	24	11.5	67.3
Orleans	38,033	6	15.0	10	31.6	3	7.9	52.5
Oswego	93,797	7	7.2	21	24.7	8	8.5	70.9
Otsego	53,693	5	9.9	14	27.0	6	11.2	63.3
Putnam	48,265	4	9.4	5	18.8	5	10.4	50.0
Rensselaer	148,685	34	22.9	55	39.0	38	25.6	41.3
Rockland	204,080	25	12.8	45	42.9	16	7.8	70.2
St. Lawrence	116,737	6	5.4	17	15.1	4	3.4	64.2
Saratoga	105,629	7	7.1	26	30.2	6	5.7	76.5
Schenectady	147,226	18	12.4	64	42.1	26	17.7	70.5
Schoharie	22,006	2	7.5	4	17.6	-	-	57.4
Schuyler	15,645	1	8.5	1	9.0	-	-	5.6
Seneca	31,581	2	7.4	5	16.5	3	9.5	55.2
Steuben	99,195	11	11.4	20	21.1	12	12.1	46.0
Suffolk	999,833	141	14.5	151	29.6	138	13.8	51.0
Sullivan	47,868	15	31.5	17	38.3	13	27.2	17.8
Tioga	45,409	7	15.7	3	7.5	10	22.0	+109.3
Tompkins	74,731	8	10.4	6	9.9	6	8.0	+ 5.1
Ulster	140,682	20	14.2	47	42.2	12	8.5	66.4
Warren	48,065	8	16.8	17	38.9	5	10.4	56.8
Washington	48,326	5	9.7	15	31.8	3	6.2	69.5
Wayne	73,719	7	10.1	12	19.4	12	16.3	47.9
Westchester	870,993	138	16.0	206	27.3	145	16.6	41.4
Wyoming	34,208	5	13.7	6	17.5	5	14.6	21.7
Yates	18,949	1	5.3	4	21.7	1	5.3	75.6

a/ Includes institutional population and cases which are not included in the counties.

Table 2A

Population in 1968, Newly Reported Tuberculosis Cases and Rates Per 100,000 Population with Percentage Decline in Rates, Upstate Cities and Villages over 25,000 Population 1966-1968, 1956-1958, and 1968

Cities and Villages over 25,000 population in Upstate New York	Estimated population 1968	Annual average cases				Cases 1968		Percent decline in rate between 1956-1958 1966-1968
		1966-1968		1956-1958		Number	Rate	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			
<b>Total cities and villages</b>	2,472,995	728	29.0	1,393	52.8	692	28.0	45.1
Albany	121,835	51	41.2	97	73.8	40	32.8	44.2
Amsterdam	24,352	4	17.4	10	33.2	4	16.4	47.6
Auburn	31,378	7	22.1	8	24.3	6	19.1	9.1
Binghamton	64,267	10	15.8	22	29.0	11	17.1	45.5
Buffalo	455,662	204	43.8	449	82.5	187	41.0	46.9
Elmira	40,157	7	16.3	15	32.6	4	10.0	50.0
Freeport V.	38,838	11	27.3	9	27.4	12	30.9	0.4
Glen Cove	25,672	5	18.3	5	25.0	2	7.8	26.8
Hempstead V.	39,474	15	37.6	17	52.9	16	40.5	28.9
Ithaca	27,950	6	20.2	5	16.1	3	10.7	+25.5
Jamestown	39,791	5	11.6	11	26.6	3	7.5	56.4
Kingston	28,938	3	10.3	17	56.1	2	6.9	81.6
Lackawanna	28,206	4	14.1	18	63.3	4	14.2	77.7
Lockport	25,290	3	10.4	9	35.9	2	7.9	71.0
Long Beach	31,731	8	26.1	6	23.4	6	18.9	+11.5
Mount Vernon	70,150	21	29.6	28	37.4	25	35.6	20.9
Newburgh	26,337	9	33.4	23	73.9	8	30.4	54.8
New Rochelle	73,504	16	22.0	21	28.9	11	15.0	23.9
Niagara Falls	85,246	22	23.9	44	43.1	21	24.6	44.5
No. Tonawanda	36,036	4	12.0	8	25.2	2	5.6	52.4
Poughkeepsie	35,462	16	44.5	21	53.6	10	28.2	17.0
Rochester	288,023	110	37.8	167	52.0	109	37.8	27.3
Rockville Center V.	26,458	4	13.8	8	31.5	3	11.3	56.2
Rome	45,662	8	17.4	8	18.0	7	15.3	3.3
Schenectady	69,584	12	17.3	45	52.7	20	28.7	67.2
Syracuse	207,677	64	30.6	151	70.4	65	31.3	56.5
Troy	62,244	21	32.8	42	61.1	23	37.0	46.3
Utica	94,633	21	22.0	39	39.5	24	25.4	44.3
Valley Stream V.	40,219	4	10.1	12	33.6	4	9.9	69.9
Watertown	31,584	4	13.6	9	27.6	7	22.2	50.7
White Plains	49,388	8	15.4	16	32.2	11	22.3	52.2
Yonkers	207,247	41	19.8	52	28.7	40	19.3	31.0

Table 2B

Population in 1968, Newly Reported Tuberculosis Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population with Percentage Decline in Rates by County, exclusive of Cities & Villages of 25,000 and over. 1966-1968, 1956-1958, and 1968

County	Estimated population 1968	Annual average cases				Cases 1968		Percent decline in rate between 1956-1958 and 1965-1968
		1966-1968		1956-1958		Number	Rate	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			
Total	7,483,518	806	10.9	1,367	23.9	766	10.2	54.4
Albany	164,929	17	10.4	36	26.9	18	10.9	61.3
Allegany	42,948	3	6.9	5	12.1	2	4.7	43.0
Broome	157,597	10	6.6	20	16.0	10	6.3	58.8
Cattaraugus	79,752	8	9.6	21	25.9	12	15.0	62.9
Cayuga	42,874	2	3.9	6	17.0	1	2.3	77.1
Chautauqua	110,489	7	6.4	24	24.2	5	4.5	73.6
Chemung	60,277	7	11.2	7	14.6	8	13.3	23.3
Chenango	46,452	3	6.5	3	7.9	-	-	17.7
Clinton	76,047	5	6.2	8	12.6	3	3.9	50.8
Columbia	49,920	12	24.2	18	38.5	13	26.0	37.1
Cortland	44,049	1	1.5	8	20.8	-	-	92.8
Delaware	41,904	2	3.9	8	18.9	1	2.4	79.4
Dutchess	169,827	18	10.8	29	27.2	22	13.0	60.3
Erie	597,329	65	11.1	115	26.1	54	9.0	57.5
Essex	34,595	9	25.9	8	21.7	11	31.8	+19.4
Franklin	43,395	12	27.5	12	26.8	8	18.4	+ 2.6
Fulton	50,639	4	8.5	9	18.1	2	3.9	53.0
Genesee	58,764	8	14.3	12	23.7	9	15.3	39.7
Greene	32,703	7	22.5	12	39.9	10	30.6	43.6
Hamilton	4,319	1	15.4	-	-	-	-	+100.0
Herkimer	69,848	8	12.0	20	30.2	8	11.5	60.3
Jefferson	57,144	4	7.0	6	10.5	6	10.5	33.3
Lewis	23,440	1	2.8	2	8.7	-	-	67.8
Livingston	46,952	5	10.0	11	26.0	8	17.0	61.5
Madison	59,832	6	9.5	10	19.7	5	8.4	51.8
Monroe	373,514	15	4.3	26	11.0	12	3.2	60.9
Montgomery	29,057	2	5.7	4	13.0	2	6.9	56.2
Nassau	1,235,571	138	11.2	220	21.7	134	10.8	48.4
Niagara	85,319	5	6.0	16	22.7	4	4.7	73.6
Oneida	131,771	20	15.7	36	35.9	18	13.7	56.3
Onondaga	267,157	20	7.8	51	27.8	18	6.7	71.9
Ontario	73,863	6	8.2	11	17.6	4	5.4	53.4
Orange	182,891	20	11.0	50	35.9	16	8.7	69.4
Orleans	38,033	6	15.0	10	31.6	3	7.9	52.5
Oswego	93,797	7	7.2	21	24.7	8	8.5	70.9

(over)



Table 2B (continued)

County	Estimated population 1968	Annual average cases				Cases 1968		Percent decline in rate between 1956-1958 1966-1968
		1966-1968		1956-1958		Number	Rate	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			
Otsego	53,693	5	9.9	14	27.0	6	11.2	63.3
Putnam	48,265	4	9.4	5	18.8	5	10.4	50.0
Rensselaer	86,441	13	15.6	12	17.4	15	17.4	10.3
Rockland	204,080	25	12.8	45	42.9	16	7.8	70.2
St. Lawrence	116,737	6	5.4	17	15.1	4	3.4	64.2
Saratoga	105,629	7	7.1	26	30.2	6	5.7	76.5
Schenectady	77,642	6	7.8	19	28.3	6	7.7	72.4
Schoharie	22,006	2	7.5	4	17.6	-	-	57.4
Schuyler	15,645	1	8.5	1	9.0	-	-	5.6
Seneca	31,581	2	7.4	5	16.5	3	9.5	55.2
Steuben	99,195	11	11.4	20	21.1	12	12.1	46.0
Suffolk	999,833	141	14.5	151	29.6	138	13.8	51.0
Sullivan	47,868	15	31.5	17	38.3	13	27.2	17.8
Tioga	45,409	7	15.7	3	7.5	10	22.0	+109.3
Tompkins	46,781	2	4.4	2	4.7	3	6.4	6.4
Ulster	111,744	17	15.3	30	36.9	10	8.9	58.5
Warren	48,065	8	16.8	17	38.9	5	10.4	56.8
Washington	48,326	5	9.7	15	31.8	3	6.2	69.5
Wayne	73,719	7	10.1	12	19.4	12	16.3	47.9
Westchester	470,704	53	11.3	89	23.6	58	12.3	52.1
Wyoming	34,208	5	13.7	6	17.5	5	14.6	21.7
Yates	18,949	1	5.3	4	21.7	1	5.3	75.6

Table 3

NEW ACTIVE CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS REPORTED BY AGE, SEX, AND DIAGNOSIS  
New York State (exclusive of New York City) - 1968

Age (in years)	Sex	Total	Respiratory System											Vert. column bones and joints	Lym- phatic system	Genito- urinary system	Other
			Total	Pulmonary			Mili- ary	Prim. act.	Pleur. eff.	Other resp.	Men. and CNS						
				Total	Min.	M.A.						F.A.	N.S.				
All Ages	T	1475	1120	286	483	297	54	26	150	55	3	11	15	39	38	18	
	M	911	725	165	321	202	37	16	82	35	2	4	7	11	19	10	
	F	564	395	121	162	95	17	10	68	20	1	7	8	28	19	8	
Under 5	M	52	3	2	1	-	-	-	44	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	
	F	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
5 - 9	M	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	
	F	29	4	2	2	-	-	-	23	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
10 - 14	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	F	14	6	4	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
15 - 19	M	13	10	5	4	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	14	11	8	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
20 - 24	M	30	19	7	8	4	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	
	F	37	28	12	10	6	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	
25 - 34	M	81	66	17	24	24	1	1	2	6	-	-	-	2	1	2	
	F	91	69	25	27	17	-	2	2	6	-	-	-	4	7	1	
35 - 44	M	151	127	28	57	38	4	2	-	9	1	1	1	1	6	3	
	F	88	70	21	32	16	1	2	1	3	-	-	1	6	2	2	
45 - 54	M	152	136	29	53	47	7	3	-	4	1	-	2	1	4	1	
	F	83	63	14	29	15	5	-	1	3	-	-	2	5	9	1	
55 - 64	M	179	169	39	78	40	12	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	
	F	63	50	11	22	14	3	1	-	3	-	-	2	4	-	1	
65 - 74	M	109	102	15	53	28	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	1	
	F	49	42	14	14	11	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	
75 & Over	M	81	73	12	35	19	7	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	
	F	58	48	8	19	16	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	
Not Stated	M	26	20	11	8	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	
	F	7	4	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	

Table 3A

NEW ACTIVE CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS REPORTED BY AGE, SEX, RACE, DIAGNOSIS,  
TYPE AND STAGE OF DISEASE  
New York City - 1968

Age (in years)	Both Sexes			Males			Females		
	Race			Race			Race		
	All Races*	White	Non- White	All Races	White	Non- White	All Races	White	Non- White
Total	3224*	1382	1416	1843	934	909	955	448	507
Under 5	121	53	55	59	32	27	49	21	28
5 - 14	104	48	42	39	16	23	51	32	19
15 - 24	323	141	148	162	83	79	127	58	69
25 - 44	1180	392	659	661	239	422	390	153	237
45 - 64	1001	466	378	630	364	266	214	102	112
65 +	464	274	124	280	194	86	118	80	38
Not stated	31	8	10	12	6	6	6	2	4

\* Includes 426 cases with race and sex not stated

Stage and Type of Disease (Both Sexes, All Races)\*

Minimal	395
Moderately advanced	1,037
Far advanced	747
Not stated	479
Primary	174
Pleural effusion	85
Miliary and meningeal	59
Other	<u>248</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,224</b>

Table 3B

NEW ACTIVE CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS REPORTED BY AGE, SEX, RACE, DIAGNOSIS,  
TYPE AND STAGE OF DISEASE  
New York State - 1968

Age (in years)	Both Sexes			Males			Females		
	Race			Race			Race		
	All Races	White	Non- White	All Races	White	Non- White	All Races	White	Non- White
Total	4699*	2504	1769	2754	1628	1126	1519	876	643
Under 5	204	100	91	111	61	50	80	39	41
5 - 14	184	97	73	76	40	36	94	57	37
15 - 24	417	209	174	205	114	91	178	95	83
25 - 44	1591	672	790	893	390	503	569	282	287
45 - 64	1478	844	477	961	626	335	360	218	142
65 +	761	544	151	470	366	104	225	178	47
Not stated	64	38	13	38	31	7	13	7	6

\* Includes 426 cases with race and sex not stated

Stage and Type of Disease (Both Sexes, All Races)\*

Minimal	681
Moderately advanced	1,520
Far advanced	1,044
Not stated	533
Primary	324
Pleural effusion	140
Miliary and meningeal	96
Other	<u>361</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,699</b>

Table 3C  
 NEW ACTIVE CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS REPORTED BY AGE, SEX, AND DIAGNOSIS  
 New York State (exclusive of New York City) - 1968

Non-White

Age (in years)	Sex	Total	Total	Respiratory System										Vert. column bones and joints	Lym- phatic system	Genito- urinary system	Other
				Total	Pulmonary			Milli- ary	Prim. act.	Pleur. eff.	Other resp.	Men. and CNS					
					Min.	M.A.	F.A.						N.S.				
All Ages	T	353	317	223	52	84	81	6	13	63	17	1	5	3	15	3	10
	M	217	199	144	32	57	51	4	8	35	11	1	-	2	8	2	6
	F	136	118	79	20	27	30	2	5	28	6	-	5	1	7	1	4
Under 5	M	23	21	2	1	1	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	M	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	F	13	12	2	1	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	M	5	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	5	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
15 - 19	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	M	10	9	5	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	11	9	6	3	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	M	37	34	28	8	10	10	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	2
	F	25	22	20	7	6	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
35 - 44	M	44	39	34	6	12	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
	F	25	22	19	3	7	8	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 54	M	36	32	27	7	9	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
	F	18	15	13	3	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	M	33	33	32	7	16	7	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	12	10	9	-	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
65 - 74	M	13	12	10	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	7	5	5	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
75 & Over	M	5	5	5	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	M	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Table 4

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS REPORTED IN 1968 AND CASE RATES PER  
100,000 POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

New York State (exclusive of New York City)

Age (in years)	Number of cases			Rate per 100,000 population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	1,120	725	395	11.1	14.8	7.7
Under 5	3	3	-	0.3	0.6	-
5 - 9	4	-	4	0.4	-	0.8
10 - 14	6	-	6	0.6	-	1.2
15 - 19	21	10	11	2.4	2.3	2.5
20 - 24	47	19	28	7.5	6.8	8.5
25 - 34	135	66	69	13.2	13.3	12.3
35 - 44	197	127	70	14.6	19.3	10.1
45 - 54	199	136	63	16.4	22.7	10.3
55 - 64	219	169	50	24.5	38.7	10.9
65 - 74	144	102	42	22.5	35.8	11.8
75 & Over	121	73	48	35.2	55.1	22.7
Not stated	24	20	4	-	-	-

Table 5

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS REPORTED BY STAGE

New York State (Exclusive of New York City) 1954 - 1968

Year	Number of Cases	Percent distribution by stage			
		Minimal	Moderately advanced	Far advanced	Stage not stated
1954	3,187	35.3	36.6	25.3	2.9
1955	2,920	32.5	37.6	26.7	3.1
1956	2,502	30.4	39.8	26.6	3.2
1957	2,143	28.9	39.1	27.3	4.7
1958	1,972	25.7	42.0	28.3	4.1
1959	1,925	27.8	40.1	28.2	3.8
1960	1,844	26.1	42.4	27.4	4.1
1961	1,582	26.2	41.7	28.6	3.5
1962	1,552	27.8	40.5	28.0	3.8
1963	1,482	25.8	41.8	28.9	3.4
1964	1,319	26.4	42.0	28.1	3.5
1965	1,210	23.8	41.6	29.8	4.9
1966	1,250	25.4	41.3	29.0	4.2
1967	1,185	23.9	44.3	28.3	3.5
1968	1,120	25.5	43.1	26.5	4.8

Table 5A

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS REPORTED BY STAGE

New York City, 1954 - 1968

Year	Number of cases	Percent distribution by stage			
		Minimal	Moderately advanced	Far advanced	Stage not stated
1954	5,439	17.2	44.3	27.4	11.1
1955	5,064	16.5	42.8	28.1	12.7
1956	5,089	17.7	43.0	26.6	12.7
1957	5,162	16.0	47.1	23.9	13.1
1958	4,513	16.9	44.7	24.4	14.0
1959	4,196	17.4	47.1	22.6	12.9
1960	3,923	16.6	40.4	24.3	18.6
1961	3,635	14.6	39.9	26.4	19.1
1962	3,702	13.6	39.1	28.1	19.2
1963	4,057	17.0	39.3	27.3	16.4
1964	3,381	16.7	38.8	24.5	20.0
1965	3,389	17.9	36.3	25.1	20.7
1966	2,952	17.7	38.2	23.6	20.5
1967	2,893	15.2	35.4	25.0	24.4
1968	2,658	14.9	39.0	28.1	18.0



Table 6

## TOTAL CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND PULMONARY CASES REPORTED BY SOURCE OF REPORT AND STAGE OF PULMONARY DISEASE

New York State (exclusive of New York City) - 1968

Source of report	All new active cases		Pulmonary									
	Number	Percent of total	Total		Minimal		Moderately advanced		Far advanced		Stage not stated	
			Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
Total	1,475	100.0	1,120	100.0	286	25.5	483	43.1	297	26.5	54	4.8
State tuberculosis hospitals and clinics	271	18.4	200	100.0	44	22.0	91	45.5	62	31.0	3	1.5
County and city tuberculosis hospitals and clinics	775	52.5	605	100.0	167	27.6	256	42.3	173	28.6	9	1.5
Private physicians	202	13.7	135	100.0	40	29.6	63	46.7	28	20.7	4	3.0
General hospitals	80	5.4	51	100.0	8	15.7	28	54.9	8	15.7	7	13.7
Private tuberculosis hospitals and clinics	1	0.1	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal hospitals and clinics, exclusive of mental hospitals	72	4.9	66	100.0	17	25.8	31	47.0	13	19.7	5	7.6
State and Federal custodial institutions and county homes	33	2.2	33	100.0	9	27.3	14	42.4	10	30.3	-	-
Reported by death certificate only	38	2.6	29	100.0	-	-	-	-	3	10.3	26	89.7
Not stated	3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7

Population in 1968, Tuberculosis Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population with Percentage Decline in Rates by County: 1966-1968, 1956-1958 and 1968

County	Estimated population 1968	Annual average deaths				Deaths 1968		Percent decline in rate between 1956-1958 and 1966-1968
		1966-1968		1956-1958		Number	Rate	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			
New York State	18,175,283	741	4.1	1,459	8.9	712	3.9	53.9
New York City	8,110,000	519 <sub>c/</sub>	6.4	994 <sub>c/</sub>	12.7	490 <sub>c/</sub>	6.0	49.6
Bronx	1,475,000	64	4.3	153	10.9	61	4.1	60.6
Brooklyn	2,620,000	182	7.0	283	10.9	173	6.6	35.8
Manhattan	1,745,000	171	9.8	455	25.3	149	8.5	61.3
Queens	1,990,000	60	3.1	140	7.9	59	3.0	60.8
Richmond	280,000	8	2.8	14	6.1	8	2.9	54.1
Rest of State <u>a/</u>	10,065,283	223	2.2	465	5.5	222 <sub>c/</sub>	2.2	58.2
Albany	286,764	11	3.8	22	8.5	10	3.5	55.3
Allegany	42,948	1	3.1	1	1.5	2	4.7	+106.7
Broome	221,864	5	2.4	9	4.5	6	2.7	46.7
Cattaraugus	79,752	1	1.3	3	3.8	2	2.5	65.8
Cayuga	74,252	1	1.8	3	3.7	2	2.7	51.4
Chautauqua	150,280	2	1.1	5	3.3	2	1.3	66.7
Chemung	100,434	<u>b/</u>	0.3	7	7.8	-	-	96.2
Chenango	46,452	1	2.2	1	2.4	-	-	8.3
Clinton	76,047	1	1.3	1	2.2	2	2.6	40.9
Columbia	49,920	1	2.7	3	5.8	2	4.0	53.4
Cortland	44,049	1	1.5	2	4.2	1	2.3	64.3
Delaware	41,904	1	2.4	1	2.3	1	2.4	+ 4.3
Dutchess	205,289	3	1.7	10	6.6	3	1.5	74.2
Erie	1,081,197	29	2.7	76	7.5	31	2.9	64.0
Essex	34,595	2	4.8	4	11.3	1	2.9	57.5
Franklin	43,395	3	6.9	7	16.4	7	16.1	57.9
Fulton	50,639	1	2.0	2	3.2	1	2.0	37.5
Genesee	58,764	<u>b/</u>	0.6	2	3.8	-	-	84.2
Greene	32,703	<u>b/</u>	1.0	2	5.5	1	3.1	81.8
Hamilton	4,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herkimer	69,848	2	2.4	3	4.1	1	1.4	41.5
Jefferson	88,728	1	1.5	3	3.8	1	1.1	60.5
Lewis	23,440	<u>b/</u>	1.4	<u>b/</u>	1.4	-	-	-
Livingston	46,952	1	1.4	1	3.3	-	-	57.6
Madison	59,832	1	1.1	2	3.2	2	3.3	65.6
Monroe	661,537	18	2.8	42	7.6	20	3.0	63.2
Montgomery	53,409	3	6.2	3	4.6	2	3.7	+ 34.8

Table 7 (continued)

County	Estimated population 1968	Annual average deaths				Deaths 1968		Percent decline in rate between 1956-1958 1966-1968
		1966-1968		1956-1958		Number	Rate	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			
Nassau	1,437,963	28	1.9	44	3.7	30	2.1	48.6
Niagara	231,891	4	1.8	11	5.0	4	1.7	64.0
Oneida	272,066	7	2.6	11	4.5	6	2.2	42.2
Onondaga	474,834	14	3.1	29	7.2	10	2.1	56.9
Ontario	73,863	1	1.8	4	6.2	1	1.4	71.0
Orange	209,228	9	4.2	15	8.6	8	3.8	51.2
Orleans	38,033	b/	0.9	2	6.1	-	-	85.2
Oswego	93,797	1	1.1	5	5.6	1	1.1	80.4
Otsego	53,693	1	2.5	3	6.4	2	3.7	60.9
Putnam	48,265	1	2.2	1	2.3	1	2.1	4.3
Rensselaer	148,685	7	4.5	10	7.1	4	2.7	36.6
Rockland	204,080	2	1.2	3	2.8	3	1.5	57.1
St. Lawrence	116,737	1	0.9	3	2.7	1	0.9	66.7
Saratoga	105,629	2	1.6	4	4.3	1	0.9	62.8
Schenectady	147,226	4	2.9	9	6.2	3	2.0	53.2
Schoharie	22,006	1	4.5	1	4.4	-	-	+ 2.3
Schuyler	15,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seneca	31,581	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	100.0
Steuben	99,195	b/	0.3	3	3.2	1	1.0	90.6
Suffolk	999,833	12	1.2	25	4.9	12	1.2	75.5
Sullivan	47,868	4	8.4	5	10.7	3	6.3	21.5
Tioga	45,409	1	1.5	b/	0.9	-	-	+ 66.7
Tompkins	74,731	1	1.8	-	-	-	-	+100.0
Ulster	140,682	4	2.7	9	7.8	4	2.8	65.4
Warren	48,065	1	1.4	5	10.9	1	2.1	87.2
Washington	48,326	1	2.1	4	9.2	2	4.1	77.2
Wayne	73,719	1	1.4	3	4.8	2	2.7	70.8
Westchester	870,993	17	2.0	37	4.9	16	1.8	59.2
Wyoming	34,208	1	2.0	1	4.1	-	-	51.2
Yates	18,949	b/	1.8	b/	1.8	-	-	-

a/ Includes institutional population and deaths which are not included in the counties.

b/ Less than 1.

c/ Includes non-residents and residence not stated.

Table 7A

Population in 1968, Tuberculosis Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population with Percentage Decline in Rates, Upstate Cities and Villages over 25,000 Population 1966-1968, 1956-1958, and 1968

Cities and Villages over 25,000 population in Upstate New York	Estimated population 1968	Annual average deaths				Deaths 1968		Percent decline in rate between 1956-1958 and 1966-1968
		1966-1968		1956-1958		Number	Rate	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			
<b>Total Cities and Villages</b>	2,472,995	97	3.9	233	8.8	89	3.6	55.7
Albany	121,835	8	6.5	15	11.2	4	3.3	42.0
Amsterdam	24,352	2	6.7	1	4.4	1	4.1	+ 52.3
Auburn	31,378	1	3.2	1	3.9	1	3.2	17.9
Binghamton	64,267	3	4.1	6	7.6	4	6.2	46.1
Buffalo	455,662	20	4.3	60	11.0	23	5.0	60.9
Elmira	40,157	-	-	6	13.0	-	-	100.0
Freeport V.	38,838	1	1.7	3	8.4	-	-	79.8
Glen Cove	25,672	b/	1.3	2	10.9	-	-	88.1
Hempstead V.	39,474	1	2.6	5	15.3	-	-	83.0
Ithaca	27,950	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jamestown	39,791	-	-	1	2.3	-	-	100.0
Kingston	28,938	1	3.4	3	8.8	1	3.5	61.4
Lackawanna	28,206	b/	1.2	3	11.5	-	-	89.6
Lockport	25,290	b/	1.3	3	11.5	-	-	88.7
Long Beach	31,731	1	3.3	1	2.7	1	3.2	+ 22.2
Mount Vernon	70,150	2	3.3	5	6.2	2	2.9	46.8
Newburgh	26,337	2	8.3	5	17.1	2	7.6	51.5
New Rochelle	73,504	2	2.7	4	5.5	2	2.7	50.9
Niagara Falls	85,246	2	2.6	6	5.6	2	2.3	53.6
No. Tonawanda	36,036	1	1.9	1	2.1	-	-	9.5
Poughkeepsie	35,462	2	4.6	4	11.1	1	2.8	58.6
Rochester	288,023	15	5.3	36	11.3	19	6.6	53.1
Rockville Center V.	26,458	1	2.5	1	3.9	1	3.8	35.9
Rome	45,662	1	2.9	-	-	2	4.4	+100.0
Schenectady	69,584	3	4.7	7	8.6	2	2.9	45.3
Syracuse	207,677	12	5.6	22	10.4	8	3.9	46.2
Troy	62,244	4	6.4	8	12.0	3	4.8	46.7
Utica	94,633	2	2.4	7	7.4	2	2.1	67.6
Valley Stream V.	40,219	-	-	1	2.7	-	-	100.0
Watertown	31,584	1	2.1	2	4.9	1	3.2	57.1
White Plains	49,388	1	2.0	4	7.4	1	2.0	73.0
Yonkers	207,247	6	2.9	10	5.7	6	2.9	49.1

b/ Less than one.

Table 7B

Population in 1968, Tuberculosis Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population with Percentage Decline in Rates, by County, Exclusive of Cities and Villages over 25,000 Population: 1966-1968, 1956-1958, and 1968

County	Estimated population 1968	Annual average deaths				Deaths 1968		Percent decline in rate between 1956-1958 and 1966-1968
		1966-1968		1956-1958		Number	Rate	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			
Total	7,483,518	122	1.7	228	4.0	127	1.7	57.5
Albany	164,929	3	1.8	8	5.8	6	3.6	69.0
Allegany	42,948	1	3.1	1	1.5	2	4.7	+106.7
Broome	157,597	3	1.7	3	2.6	2	1.3	34.6
Cattaraugus	79,752	1	1.3	3	3.8	2	2.5	65.8
Cayuga	42,874	b/	0.8	1	3.6	1	2.3	77.8
Chautauqua	110,489	2	1.5	4	3.6	2	1.8	58.3
Chemung	60,277	b/	0.6	1	2.8	-	-	78.6
Chenango	46,452	1	2.2	1	2.4	-	-	8.3
Clinton	76,047	1	1.3	1	2.2	2	2.6	40.9
Columbia	49,920	1	2.7	3	5.8	2	4.0	53.4
Cortland	44,049	1	1.5	2	4.2	1	2.3	64.3
Delaware	41,904	1	2.4	1	2.3	1	2.4	+ 4.3
Dutchess	169,827	2	1.0	5	4.9	2	1.2	79.6
Erie	597,329	9	1.5	13	2.9	8	1.3	48.3
Essex	34,595	2	4.8	4	11.3	1	2.9	57.5
Franklin	43,395	3	6.9	7	16.4	7	16.1	57.9
Fulton	50,639	1	2.0	2	3.2	1	2.0	37.5
Genesee	58,764	b/	0.6	2	3.8	-	-	84.2
Greene	32,703	b/	1.0	2	5.5	1	3.1	81.8
Hamilton	4,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herkimer	69,848	2	2.4	3	4.1	1	1.4	41.5
Jefferson	57,144	1	1.2	2	3.1	-	-	61.3
Lewis	23,440	b/	1.4	b/	1.4	-	-	+100.0
Livingston	46,952	1	1.4	1	3.3	-	-	57.6
Madison	59,832	1	1.1	2	3.2	2	3.3	65.6
Monroe	373,514	3	0.7	6	2.5	1	0.3	72.0
Montgomery	29,057	2	5.7	1	4.7	1	3.4	+ 21.3
Nassau	1,235,571	24	2.0	31	3.1	28	2.3	35.5
Niagara	85,319	1	1.2	2	2.9	2	2.3	58.6
Oneida	131,771	3	2.6	4	3.7	2	1.5	29.7
Onondaga	267,157	3	1.0	6	3.4	2	0.7	70.6
Ontario	73,863	1	1.8	4	6.2	1	1.4	71.0
Orange	182,891	6	3.5	9	6.7	6	3.3	47.8
Orleans	38,033	b/	0.9	2	6.1	-	-	85.2

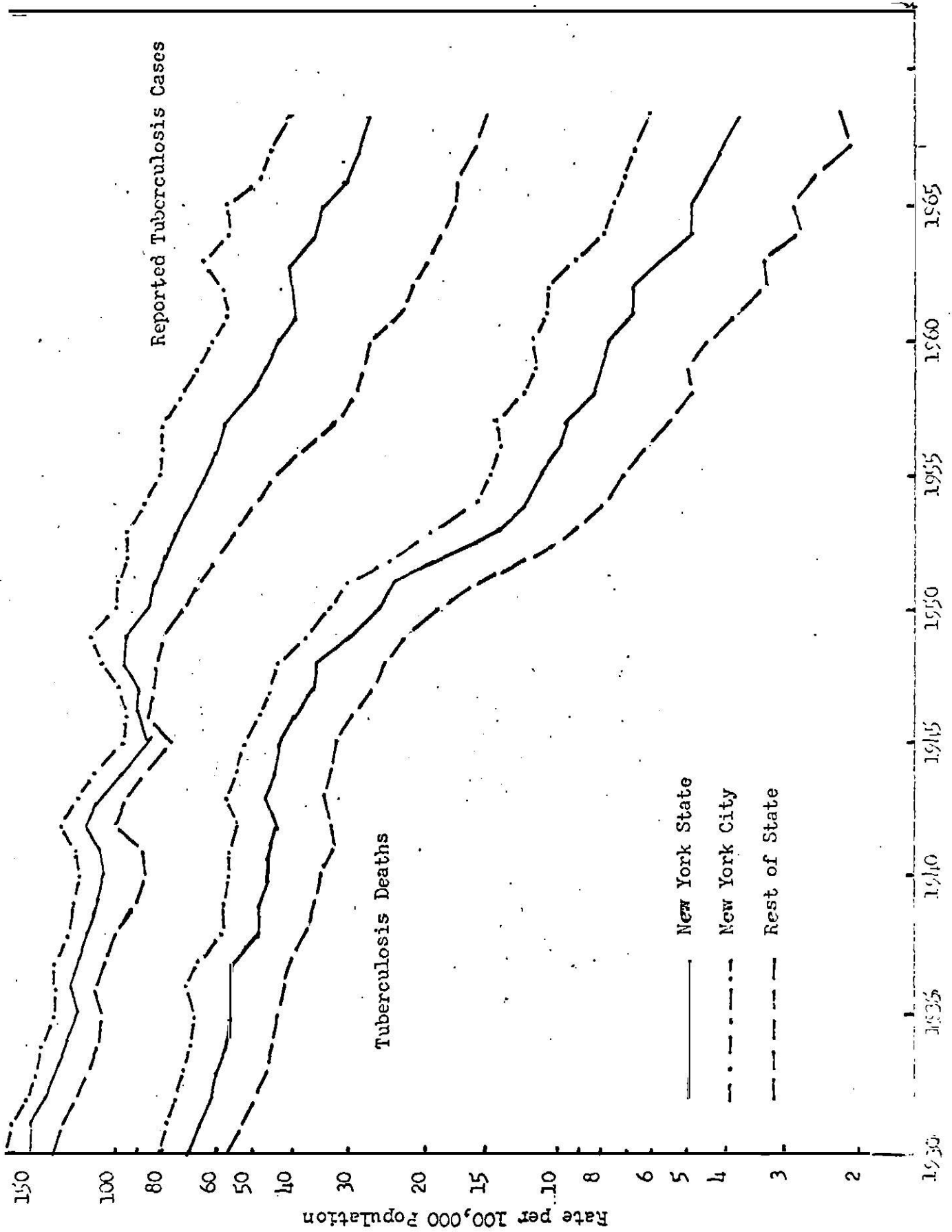
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Table 7B (continued)

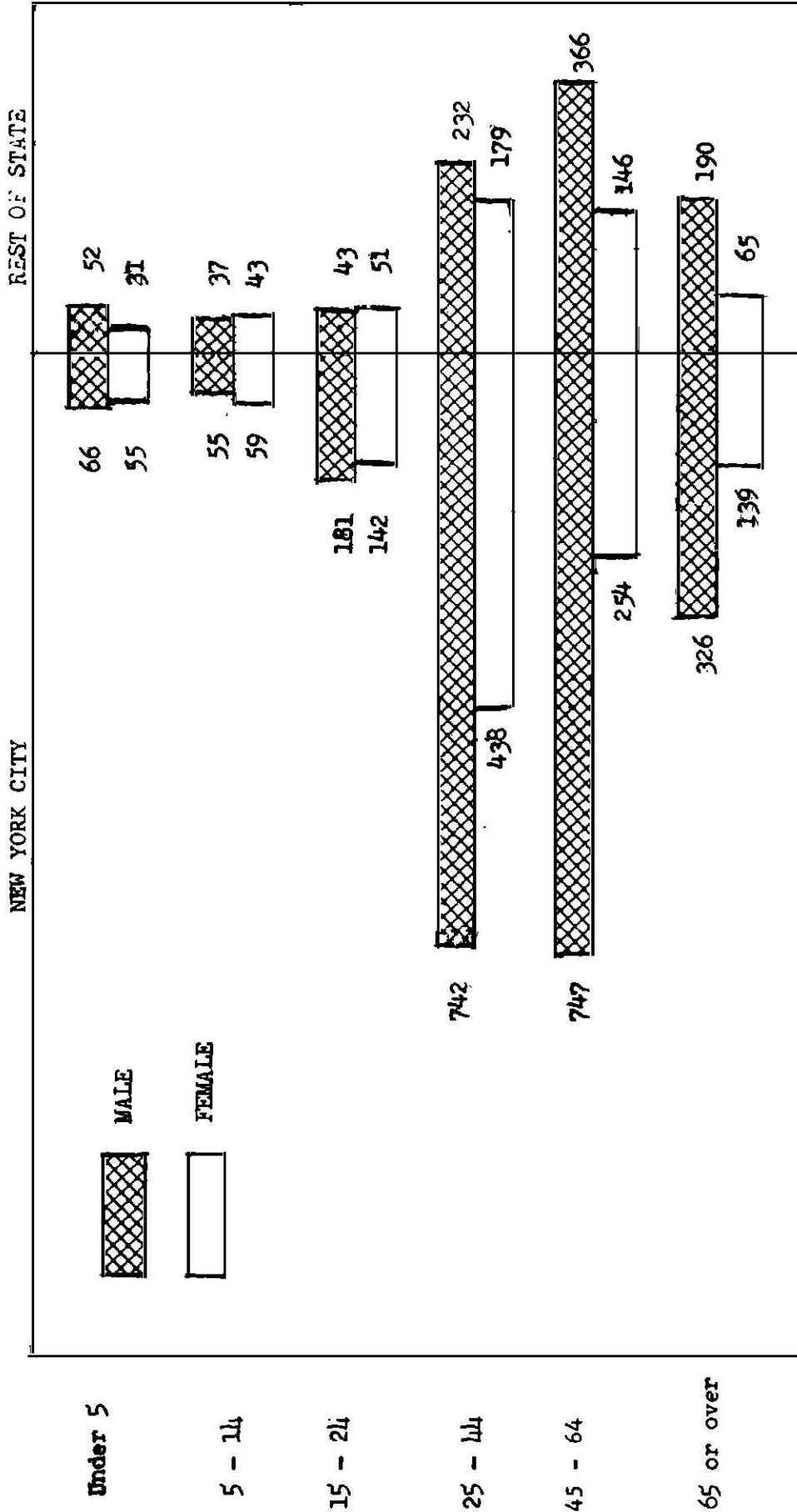
County	Estimated population 1968	Annual average deaths				Deaths 1968		Percent decline in rate between 1956-1958 1966-1968
		1966-1968		1956-1958		Number	Rate	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			
Oswego	93,797	1	1.1	5	5.6	1	1.1	80.4
Otsego	53,693	1	2.5	3	6.4	2	3.7	60.9
Putnam	48,265	1	2.2	1	2.3	1	2.1	4.3
Rensselaer	86,441	3	3.1	2	2.3	1	1.2	+ 34.8
Rockland	204,080	2	1.2	3	2.8	3	1.5	57.1
St. Lawrence	116,737	1	0.9	3	2.7	1	0.9	66.7
Saratoga	105,629	2	1.6	4	4.3	1	0.9	62.8
Schenectady	77,642	1	1.3	2	3.0	1	1.3	56.7
Schoharie	22,006	1	4.5	1	4.4	-	-	+ 2.3
Schuyler	15,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seneca	31,581	-	-	1	4.7	-	-	100.0
Steuben	99,195	b/	0.3	3	3.2	1	1.0	90.6
Suffolk	999,833	12	1.2	25	4.9	12	1.2	75.5
Sullivan	47,868	4	8.4	5	10.7	3	6.3	21.5
Tioga	45,409	1	1.5	b/	0.9	-	-	+ 66.7
Tompkins	46,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulster	111,744	3	2.4	6	7.5	3	2.7	68.0
Warren	48,065	1	1.4	5	10.9	1	2.1	87.2
Washington	48,326	1	2.1	4	9.2	2	4.1	77.2
Wayne	73,719	1	1.4	3	4.8	2	2.7	70.8
Westchester	470,704	6	1.3	14	3.8	5	1.1	65.8
Wyoming	34,208	1	2.0	1	4.1	-	-	51.2
Yates	18,949	b/	1.8	b/	1.8	-	-	-

b/ Less than 1.

FIGURE 1  
DEATH AND CASE RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS: NEW YORK STATE, NEW YORK CITY, AND REST OF STATE, 1930-1968



**FIGURE 2**  
**NUMBER OF NEWLY REPORTED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX**  
**NEW YORK CITY AND REST OF STATE**  
**1968**

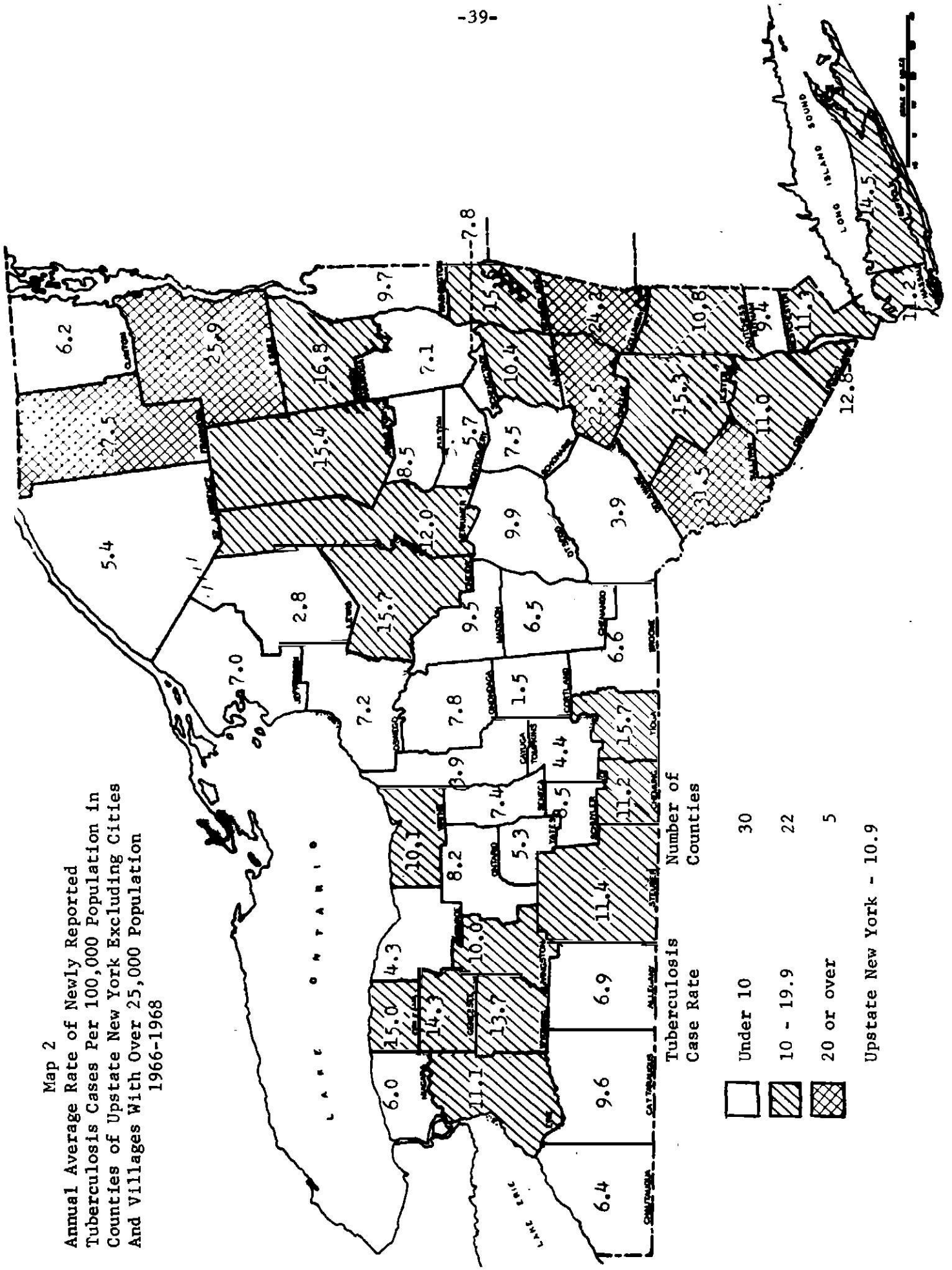


	NUMBER OF CASES	
	NEW YORK CITY	REST OF STATE
Male	2130	911
Female	1094	564
Total	3224	1475





Map 2  
 Annual Average Rate of Newly Reported  
 Tuberculosis Cases Per 100,000 Population in  
 Counties of Upstate New York Excluding Cities  
 And Villages With Over 25,000 Population  
 1966-1968





PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

State Tuberculosis Hospitals and Chest Clinic

1. Duboczy, Bela O. Practical Significance of Multiple Readings, Local Sensitizing and General Booster Effect of Delayed Type of Skin Tests, Review of Allergy, Volume 22, March 1968.
2. Duboczy, Bela O. Active Tuberculosis and Negative Tuberculin Reaction, and, Three Basic Characteristics of the Tuberculin Reaction to be Observed in the Prophylactic Treatment of Positive Reactors, American Review of Respiratory Disease, Volume 98, pages 317-319, August 1968.
3. Duboczy, Bela O. Two-Reading Technique for the Delayed Type of Skin Tests, presented at the Eastern Section, American Thoracic Society, Portland, Maine, October 11, 1968.
4. Fruhlinger, Ben Presentation at teaching day program, follow up of open negative cases of pulmonary tuberculosis after drug treatment, October 30, 1968.
5. Monroe, James Tuberculosis and Its Treatment Today, presented at annual meeting of Ulster County Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association, Kingston, New York, November 19, 1968.
6. Ryan, William Editorial on Mind If I Smoke, Onondaga County Medical Society Bulletin.
7. Villafranca, E. A. Retreatment of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis with Three Secondary or One Primary and Two Secondary Drugs, presented at teaching day program, October 30, 1968.
8. White, F. Clark Hospital and Home Drug Treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis, presented at teaching day program, October 30, 1968.

## HISTORICAL REVIEW OF TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL AND CLINIC SERVICES IN UPSTATE NEW YORK

The care of tuberculosis patients is in process of transition, with the trend toward reduced utilization of hospital beds and the increasing use of clinics for continuation of drug therapy. The use of general hospitals and clinics for tuberculosis is also under consideration. This section of the report attempts to present the background of levels and trends of tuberculosis hospital and clinic services within recent years in Upstate New York. The basic statistical information was obtained from the annual reports of the Bureau of Tuberculosis Control, but more detailed data are included to provide a clearer picture of the changes that have occurred within the past two or three decades. The tables have different starting points because of variations in the need or availability of information.

### I. TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL SERVICES

#### A. Utilization of tuberculosis hospital beds

Since 1950, there has been a continuing decrease in the utilization of hospital beds (table 1). A three-year running average is used in the table to smooth out variations in the figures between single years. The average annual decrease for the entire period was about nine percent for the State hospitals, and 11 percent for the local hospitals.

The implications of these figures are obvious and need not be belabored here. The conversion of the local tuberculosis hospitals into chronic disease hospitals or into pulmonary disease sections of general hospitals is indication enough that the specialized tuberculosis hospital is no longer needed in most areas. The State tuberculosis hospitals are also in transition, as shown by the change in the law permitting them to accept patients with nontuberculous pulmonary disease.

One of the causes of the decreasing use of hospital beds is the shift toward the use of clinics for the care of tuberculous patients. This will be considered below.

Of historical interest in connection with the decreasing utilization of tuberculosis hospital beds, is the number of hospitals discontinued within the past 30 years (table 2). Upstate New York discontinued 35 hospitals with 3,302 beds, and New York City 14 hospitals with 2,850 beds during this period. Until 1955, the Upstate hospitals which closed were small, most of them with part-time directors. It was not until about 1955 that larger hospitals began to close, due to the decreasing morbidity and the shortened length of hospital stay made possible by antimicrobial drugs.

#### B. Length of hospital stay

In the past 17 years, the average length of stay in the State tuberculosis hospitals has decreased 34 percent, from 323 days in 1951 to 212 in 1968. In the local hospitals, since 1954 the decrease has been 63 percent (table 3). Among the factors possibly influencing the length of stay are the following:



1. Upon admission to the hospitals

a. Stage of disease on admission

Most patients were beyond the minimal stage on admission (table 4). Among males there were relatively fewer with minimal disease and more with far advanced tuberculosis than among females. The proportion with moderately advanced disease was similar for both sexes. The distribution of patients by stage of disease on admission was remarkably constant among males during the entire period, but showed considerable fluctuation among women. The latter may be due to the small numbers of women admitted.

Among males the distribution by stage of disease did not differ much between State and local hospital patients. This was, in general, true among female patients, but the similarity in distribution was not so close because of fluctuations from year to year, which may also be due to the small numbers.

Patients with minimal disease are relatively less inclined to enter tuberculosis hospitals for treatment, while those with far advanced disease more often accept this recommendation, as shown in table 5. There has been no change in this trend in the past 15 years.

There is no information relating the length of hospital stay to the stage of disease on admission.

The above data indicate that there were no changes in the stage of disease among hospital admissions to account for the shorter length of hospital stay.

b. Type of disease on admission

The majority of admissions to tuberculosis hospitals were for pulmonary tuberculosis, the proportion of such cases being higher among males, over 75 percent, compared with less than 70 percent among females. There was little change in the distribution of the types of disease on admission to the State tuberculosis hospitals during the past 10 years, but the local hospitals showed a considerable increase in the proportion of nontuberculous patients, resulting from the change in the nature of the institutions from tuberculosis hospitals to general or chronic disease hospitals (table 6).

c. Age on admission (table 7, figure I)

1) Males

During the past 15 years, there was a considerable increase in the age of patients admitted to the State tuberculosis hospitals.

Men over 65, who comprised only 12 percent of all admissions in 1953, constituted almost 20 percent in 1968. As a result, the proportion of patients 45 years old or more increased from about half of male admissions in 1953 to two-thirds in 1968.

There was a decrease in the proportion of men in the 25-44 years age group admitted between 1953 and 1960, from 36 percent to 21, after which it increased to 26 in 1968.

The proportion of patients in the other age groups also decreased since 1953.

## 2) Females

The increase in the proportion of older patients admitted to the State tuberculosis hospitals was even more pronounced among the women.

There was a sharp decline in the proportion admitted in the 25-44 year age group, from 58 percent of the total in 1953 to 36 in 1968, accompanied by a proportionally greater increase among those 45 or over, so that the proportion of women over 45 years of age more than doubled between 1953 and 1967, from 20 percent to 48 percent of all admissions. The increasing age of women admitted to the hospitals was particularly pronounced among those 65 years old or over who comprised only four percent of admissions in 1953, but increased to 20 percent in 1968.

In 1953 there were proportionately three times as many men as women aged 65 or over admitted, 12 and four percent respectively, but by 1968 the proportions were equal at 20 percent.

There was little change in the age distribution of males admitted to the local tuberculosis hospitals during the past 15 years. Female admissions, on the other hand, showed essentially the same trends as in the State tuberculosis hospitals, i.e., an increase in the proportion of patients 45 years of age or older (table 8, figure II). The proportion of these patients increased from 30 percent in 1953 to 47 percent in 1968.

Table 9 shows that older patients with pulmonary tuberculosis have a smaller proportion of minimal and a larger proportion of advanced disease than younger patients. There are no data which relate stage of disease to length of hospital stay, but it is reasonable to assume that patients with advanced disease require longer periods of hospitalization than those with minimal lesions. Nevertheless, in spite of the increasing age of patients on admission, the length of hospital stay continued to decrease. The question is whether there was a change in requirements for discharge of hospitalized patients which would account for this.

### 2. Upon discharge from the hospital

The average length of stay in State hospitals in 1968 was 212 days, or 103.8 percent longer than the 104-day stay in local tuberculosis hospitals. The greater part of the difference is due to the generally longer stay in State hospitals, but some of it is due to the difference in the proportion of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis (longest stay),

nonpulmonary tuberculosis (intermediate stay), and nontuberculous patients (with the shortest stay). When a standard population is used (in this case, the patients from State and local hospitals combined) and respective lengths of stay applied, the State hospital length of stay exceeds that of local hospitals by 74 percent, as shown below:

	State Hospitals			Local Hospitals			Excess of State over Local - Percent
	Number	Percent	Length of stay	Number	Percent	Length of stay	
All patients discharged	826	100	212	1191	100	104	104
Pulmonary	596	72	253	685	58	149	70
Nonpulmonary	96	12	149	70	6	77	94
Nontuberculous	134	16	70	436	37	37	89
Standardized length of stay			193			111	74

a. Reasons for discharge - State tuberculosis hospitals

Most of the patients with pulmonary tuberculosis, 56 percent, were discharged because they had received maximum hospital benefit, after an average of 273 days hospitalization. Almost 22 percent left the hospitals against medical advice after 177 days stay, and 11 percent went AWOL or received disciplinary discharges after 142 days. Nine percent of the patients died in the hospital after 454 days stay.

The average length of stay of patients with nonpulmonary tuberculosis or with nontuberculous disease was shorter than of those with pulmonary tuberculosis (table 10).

The proportion of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis discharged after having received maximum hospital benefit has been higher in the local than in the State hospitals, since 1954, but the relative increase in patients discharged in this category was higher in the State hospitals with 25 percent increase than in local hospitals with 10 percent increase (table 11).

There was considerable variation in the length of stay of patients in the three State tuberculosis hospitals, as shown in table 12. Thus, among district patients with pulmonary tuberculosis who were discharged with maximum hospital benefit in 1968, the average was lowest at Ray Brook with 174 days, higher at Mount Morris with 253, and highest at Homer Folks, with 313 days. There was considerable variation in length of stay of patients discharged for other reasons - transfer, AWOL, etc., but the numbers were too small for analysis.



Within each State tuberculosis hospital there was considerable difference in length of stay of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis from the district as compared with out-of-district patients, as shown in table 13.

b. Reasons for discharge - Local tuberculosis hospitals

In all categories, the length of stay of patients in the local tuberculosis hospitals was shorter than in State hospitals as shown in the following table:

Average Length of Stay (Days) by Reason for Discharge, State and Local Tuberculosis Hospitals, 1968

Diagnosis on discharge	Reason for Discharge					Dead (Days)
	Maximum Hospital Benefit (Days)	Transfer (Days)	AWOL and Disciplinary (Days)	Against Medical Advice		
				With Consent (Days)	No Consent (Days)	
<u>Pulmonary TB</u>						
State	273	274	142	182	175	454
Local	148	128	108	122	62	267
<u>Nonpulmonary TB</u>						
State	160	201	-	103	48	76
Local	81	-	53	79	20	104

The reasons for these differences are not apparent from the data.

c. Condition on discharge

Within the past 35 years, there has been a marked change in the proportion of patients discharged alive with active disease from tuberculosis hospitals (tables 14 and 15, figure III).

In the State hospitals, there was a downward trend in the proportion of patients so discharged, the lowest level of 38 percent being reached in 1954, after which there was a very rapid increase of 84 percent in 1968. In the local hospitals, there was a decrease between 1933 and 1938, followed by a period of relatively constant rates until 1950, when a very sharp decrease brought the level down to 40 percent by 1954. Since then the proportion of patients discharged with active disease is quite similar for the two groups of hospitals.

The reason for these trends may perhaps lie in the availability of hospital beds. In the first two or three decades of this century, the number of tuberculosis hospital beds was inadequate to meet the need. There were waiting lists, and although the length of stay was long, perhaps the tendency was to discharge patients somewhat early

to make room for waiting patients. As the number of beds increased, the period of hospital stay was increased. After about 1950, the effect of chemotherapy became evident by the rapid increase in the proportion of patients who could be discharged with negative sputum even though the disease was radiologically not completely stabilized. As may be expected, patients admitted with minimal lesions are more apt to be discharged with inactive disease, 18 percent of both State and local hospital patients, while at the other extreme, only seven and nine percent respectively of patients with far advanced disease left with inactive lesions in 1968 (table 16).

A fact sometimes not appreciated is the high percentage of patients who die in tuberculosis hospitals. As shown in the table, in 1968, 23 percent of patients with far advanced tuberculosis in the State hospitals and 17 in the local hospitals did not leave the hospitals alive. About 55 percent of the deaths in the State hospitals, and 82 percent of those in local hospitals were due to tuberculosis,

The effectiveness of antimicrobial therapy is dramatically shown in figure III. The proportion of patients dying in the hospitals, which had been in the 20-30 percent range, decreased to about 10 percent in the five years between 1948 and 1953.

## II. CHEST CLINIC SERVICES

### A. Extent of clinic services

There has been an increasing number of patients examined in the clinics of the State tuberculosis hospitals, from about 28,000 in 1950 to 36,000 in 1968. During this period the numbers examined in local tuberculosis hospital clinics decreased from 57,000 to 19,000.

### B. Yield of new cases of tuberculosis

The yield of new cases has declined steadily since 1950. Although yields have been somewhat larger in the local hospital clinics than in those of the State hospitals, the rate of decline has been similar for both (table 17, figure IV).

Also, as shown in table 18 and figure V, this decrease was evident as far back as 1936, and was similar for contacts and noncontacts. It must be emphasized that chest clinic patients are not representative of the general population; many of them are contacts or tuberculosis suspects. The similarity in the rate of decrease in the proportion of diagnosed cases between this "high risk" group and the general population is to be expected, since this group contributes a major proportion of all cases of tuberculosis reported in the Upstate area.

Since there is no readily apparent reason why contacts and suspects of 1953 should not have contained the same proportion of cases of active tuberculosis as contacts and suspects of 1936, the cause of the decrease

over the years is difficult to explain. One reason may be that exposure is only one factor in the development of tuberculosis, the others being resistance and environment. Perhaps even if the resistance of the population has not changed, improvements in environmental conditions in the broad sense of the term -- better housing, improved working conditions, better nutrition -- have been sufficient to overcome the impact of exposure, resulting in fewer cases of clinical disease.

### C. Types of clinic services

As shown above, following the development of antimicrobial therapy there was a trend toward shorter periods of hospitalization with increase in the duration of clinic observation. As the period of drug treatment was lengthened from a few months to a minimum of two years or even longer, there was a corresponding increase in post-hospital clinic-based therapy. With increased use of isoniazid for prophylaxis, another large group of patients was added to the clinic responsibility, so that at present there are four main groups of clinic patients:

1) Contacts and suspects; 2) cases of active or recently inactivated tuberculosis receiving chemotherapy; 3) persons receiving chemoprophylaxis; and 4) persons receiving routine chest X-ray films for college entrance, pre-employment, etc. Among patients receiving drug therapy in chest clinics, available data indicate that 42 percent were receiving drugs for therapy, 58 percent for chemoprophylaxis. The use of isoniazid chemoprophylaxis is increasing rapidly.

The admission of patients with nontuberculous pulmonary disease to the State tuberculosis hospitals will increase the proportion of such patients in the chest clinics.

In summary, the data indicate the following:

#### I. Hospital services

1. Utilization of tuberculosis hospital beds is decreasing due to decreasing morbidity from tuberculosis and the effectiveness of antimicrobial therapy.
2. The length of hospital stay of tuberculous patients is decreasing because of effective chemotherapy rendering patients noninfectious and permitting discharge before radiological stability of the disease has been achieved.

#### II. Clinic services

1. The extent of clinic services has not changed materially.
2. There is a decreasing yield of new cases of tuberculosis among clinic patients.
3. To the diagnostic duties of the clinic has been added, first, an increasing therapeutic load, and more recently, a large group of patients receiving chemoprophylaxis.

Table I

UTILIZATION OF TB HOSPITAL BEDS

Year	State			Local		
	No. of Patient Days Used	3 Year Running Average	Percent Decrease 3 Year Running Average	No. of Patient Days Used	3 Year Running Average	Percent Decrease 3 Year Running Average
1950	604,625			895,962		
1951	634,884	624,562		854,949	860,745	
1952	634,177	628,483	+ 0.6	831,326	834,064	3.1
1953	616,390	609,197	3.1	815,919	796,777	4.5
1954	577,024	576,941	5.3	743,087	743,224	6.7
1955	537,410	535,161	7.2	670,668	681,456	8.3
1956	491,051	488,040	8.8	630,614	625,099	8.3
1957	435,660	438,216	10.2	574,017	575,718	7.9
1958	387,937	384,788	12.2	522,524	529,168	8.1
1959	330,767	330,933	14.0	490,964	481,774	9.0
1960	274,097	282,355	14.7	431,835	424,434	11.9
1961	242,202	250,216	11.4	350,503	364,646	14.1
1962	234,349	228,284	8.8	311,601	300,301	17.6
1963	208,301	215,299	5.7	238,799	241,772	19.5
1964	203,249	193,583	10.1	174,918	192,642	20.3
1965	169,200	177,072	8.5	164,210	166,503	13.6
1966	158,768	161,323	8.9	160,383	154,359	7.3
1967	156,002	153,484	4.9	138,484	133,951	13.2
1968	145,683			102,987		

Table II

HOSPITALS DISCONTINUED FOR TUBERCULOSIS  
1937 - 1967

UPSTATE			NEW YORK CITY		
Hospital	Bed Capacity	Date	Hospital	Bed Capacity	Date
<u>Public Hospitals</u>			<u>Municipal Hospitals</u>		
Tompkins	30	1937	Riverside	248	1944
Steuben	59	1938	Morrisania (Tb Ward)	60	1954
Ontario	45	1938	Municipal Sanatorium, Otisville	420	1954
Otsego	26	1941	Neponsit Beach	200	1955
Delaware	32	1942	Seton	311	1955
Chenango	33	1945	Willard Parker	187	1955
Montgomery	60	1946	Kingston Avenue	183	1956
Cattaraugus	41	1951			
Columbia	72	1952			
S. W. Bowne (Dutchess)	79	1954			
Herkimer	60	1955			
Chemung	40	1955			
Gray Oaks (Yonkers)	45	1955			
Biggs Memorial (State)	290	1956			
Rensselaer	92	1957			
Warren	48	1957			
Jefferson	35	1957			
Oswego	47	1958			
Broadacres (State)	182	1958			
Chautauqua	104	1958			
Onondaga Sanatorium (State)	240	1959			
Broome	96	1960			
J. N. Adam (State)	330	1960			
Saratoga	60	1960			
Suffolk	103	1960			
Orange	50	1962			
Monroe	300	1964			
Ulster	54	1967			
TOTAL: 28 hospitals - 2,653 beds			TOTAL: 7 hospitals - 1,609 beds		
<u>Voluntary Hospitals</u>			<u>Voluntary Hospitals</u>		
Trudeau Sanatorium	200	1954	Lenox Hill (Tb Ward)	21	1955
Western Avenue Sanatorium, Albany	60	1954	Brooklyn Thoracic Manhattan General, Brooklyn	128	1955
Workmen's Circle, Liberty	80	1954	Montefiore Country Sanatorium	90	1955
Northwoods Sanatorium, Saranac Lake	28	1954	Manhattan General, New York City	235	1956
House of Rest, Yonkers	76	1955	St. Joseph's	57	1960
Stony Wold, Lake Kashaqua	145	1955	St. Anthony's	321	1962
Sanatorium Gabriels	60	1960		389	1966
TOTAL: 7 hospitals - 649 beds			TOTAL: 7 hospitals - 1,241 beds		

GRAND TOTAL: 49 hospitals closed (35 Upstate and 14 New York City)  
6,152 beds (3,302 Upstate and 2,850 New York City)

Table III

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) IN STATE AND LOCAL TB HOSPITALS

1951 - 1968

Year	State Hospitals	Local Hospitals	Total All Hospitals
1951	323	-	-
1952	359	-	-
1953	360	-	-
1954	332	283	304
1955	292	301	297
1956	270	241	253
1957	271	226	244
1958	280	211	238
1959	249	212	221
1960	210	205	207
1961	206	225	218
1962	221	193	203
1963	216	214	215
1964	219	147	176
1965	205	132	160
1966	212	133	162
1967	198	114	146
1968	212	104	148

Table IV

ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO STAGE OF PULMONARY TB  
STATE AND LOCAL TB HOSPITALS  
1958 - 1968

Year and Sex	State Tuberculosis Hospitals				Local Tuberculosis Hospitals			
	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
		Minimal	Mod. Adv.	Far Adv.		Minimal	Mod. Adv.	Far Adv.
1958 - M	849	13.8	45.7	40.5	1182	16.8	40.4	42.9
F	376	21.5	42.3	36.2	530	25.7	38.1	36.2
1959 - M	725	17.8	41.0	41.2	1102	15.7	38.7	45.6
F	292	22.6	43.2	34.2	459	23.1	42.5	34.4
1960 - M	620	15.5	40.0	44.5	1041	15.5	42.7	41.8
F	257	24.9	44.4	30.7	445	23.1	38.2	38.7
1961 - M	637	15.7	39.9	44.4	949	13.3	45.6	41.1
F	211	30.3	37.0	32.7	390	22.8	48.5	28.7
1962 - M	543	21.0	37.0	42.0	898	15.7	44.7	39.6
F	237	29.5	40.9	29.5	327	18.3	45.9	35.8
1963 - M	538	15.2	43.7	41.1	728	12.9	45.7	41.3
F	213	24.9	45.1	30.0	287	18.5	45.6	35.9
1964 - M	509	14.3	40.7	45.0	617	12.8	44.4	42.8
F	204	22.1	37.7	40.2	256	15.2	47.3	37.5
1965 - M	446	15.7	41.3	43.0	587	11.1	40.4	48.6
F	172	24.4	45.9	29.7	252	17.5	41.7	40.9
1966 - M	504	15.9	40.9	43.3	595	12.4	48.1	39.5
F	164	24.4	42.7	32.9	295	21.0	41.4	37.6
1967 - M	415	17.6	41.9	40.5	508	10.6	47.6	41.7
F	165	21.2	49.7	29.1	215	16.7	54.4	28.8
1968 - M	404	19.6	44.8	35.6	429	14.7	45.7	39.6
F	179	18.4	49.2	32.4	181	21.0	44.8	34.3

Table V

PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, STAGE OF DISEASE ON DIAGNOSIS AND ON ADMISSION TO TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS, UPSTATE NEW YORK

Year	Minimal		Moderately advanced		Far advanced	
	Percent on diagnosis*	On hospital admission	Percent on diagnosis*	On hospital admission	Percent on diagnosis*	On hospital admission
1953	32.8	15.6	37.2	42.6	25.8	41.7
1954	35.3	17.0	36.6	40.6	25.3	42.3
1955	32.5	15.1	37.6	42.5	26.7	42.4
1956	30.4	19.1	39.8	41.2	26.6	39.7
1957	28.9	19.2	39.1	41.1	27.3	39.7
1958	25.7	18.1	42.0	41.7	28.3	40.1
1959	27.8	18.4	40.1	40.5	28.2	41.1
1960	26.1	17.9	42.4	41.3	27.4	40.7
1961	26.2	17.3	41.7	43.6	28.6	39.0
1962	27.8	19.2	40.5	42.3	28.0	38.5
1963	25.8	16.0	41.8	45.0	28.9	39.0
1964	26.4	14.9	42.0	42.8	28.1	42.3
1965	23.8	15.2	41.6	41.5	29.8	43.3
1966	25.4	16.4	41.3	43.9	29.0	39.7
1967	23.9	15.2	44.3	47.2	28.3	37.6
1968	25.5	17.9	43.1	45.8	26.5	36.4

\* Excludes stage not stated.



Table VI

ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO DIAGNOSIS  
STATE AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS  
1958 - 1968

Year and Sex	State Tuberculosis Hospitals				Local Tuberculosis Hospitals			
	Number	Percent with			Number	Percent with		
		Pulm. Tb.	Non-Pulm. Tb.	Non-Tb.		Pulm. Tb.	Non-Pulm. Tb.	Non-Tb.
1958 - M	1105	76.8	8.2	14.9	1663	71.1	9.6	19.3
F	531	70.8	15.4	13.7	810	65.4	16.6	17.9
1959 - M	964	75.2	7.0	17.8	1630	67.6	11.4	21.0
F	440	66.4	15.7	18.0	752	61.0	17.6	21.4
1960 - M	814	76.2	9.6	14.3	389	66.1	19.8	14.1
F	1487	70.0	8.7	21.3	719	61.9	19.1	19.1
1961 - M	824	77.3	9.5	13.2	1375	69.0	6.7	24.3
F	313	67.4	15.3	17.3	590	66.1	13.1	20.8
1962 - M	702	77.4	7.3	15.4	1291	69.6	6.5	23.9
F	348	68.1	21.3	10.6	530	61.7	14.7	23.6
1963 - M	704	76.4	6.1	17.5	1088	66.9	7.1	26.0
F	319	66.8	14.1	19.1	445	64.5	13.3	22.2
1964 - M	639	79.7	8.5	11.9	1017	60.7	7.2	32.2
F	301	67.8	15.9	16.3	435	58.9	13.6	27.6
1965 - M	556	80.2	7.2	12.6	965	60.8	8.1	31.1
F	262	65.6	19.1	15.3	429	58.7	16.6	24.7
1966 - M	613	82.2	7.0	10.8	995	59.8	6.6	33.6
F	222	73.9	16.2	9.9	478	61.7	10.5	27.8
1967 - M	545	76.1	9.2	14.7	870	58.4	5.7	35.9
F	251	65.7	18.3	15.9	355	60.6	11.5	27.9
1968 - M	537	75.2	10.1	14.7	764	56.2	5.6	38.2
F	265	67.5	16.2	16.2	318	56.9	10.1	33.0

Table VII

ADMISSIONS OF PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS  
BY AGE AND SEX

State Tuberculosis Hospitals

Year	Male						Female					
	Total No.	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	Total No.	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over
		per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent		per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent
1953	869	1.0	9.4	36.0	41.7	11.9	602	1.2	20.8	57.8	15.9	4.3
1954	973	0.5	6.1	33.0	46.9	13.6	564	1.4	18.4	59.0	14.7	6.4
1955	894	0.6	7.0	32.3	42.6	17.4	517	2.1	19.1	55.1	18.0	5.6
1956	980	0.4	6.8	28.9	46.4	17.4	498	1.8	18.9	49.4	20.9	9.0
1957	894	0.2	6.2	26.0	50.9	16.8	401	2.5	21.2	41.1	26.2	9.0
1958	849	0.4	4.1	27.1	50.4	18.0	376	1.9	16.8	41.5	28.7	11.2
1959	725	0.7	4.1	23.0	53.7	18.5	292	1.7	14.0	41.1	27.1	16.1
1960	620	-	7.6	21.0	55.0	16.5	257	1.2	12.8	42.8	28.0	15.2
1961	637	0.6	4.9	25.1	48.7	20.7	211	1.4	16.6	37.0	31.3	13.7
1962	543	0.4	8.3	25.4	46.8	19.2	237	4.6	16.9	33.3	27.0	18.1
1963	538	-	5.0	26.0	48.7	20.3	213	1.4	15.5	37.1	31.0	15.0
1964	509	0.4	7.7	25.1	49.3	17.5	204	1.5	9.3	36.3	37.7	15.2
1965	446	0.2	5.2	26.5	46.2	22.0	172	3.5	11.6	38.4	31.4	15.1
1966	504	0.2	6.7	25.0	47.2	20.8	164	1.2	11.0	37.8	29.3	20.7
1967	415	0.2	4.6	27.2	44.6	23.4	165	1.8	10.9	39.4	28.5	19.4
1968	404	0.2	3.7	26.0	50.5	19.6	179	1.7	13.4	36.3	28.5	20.1

Table VIII

ADMISSIONS OF PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS  
BY AGE AND SEX

Local Tuberculosis Hospitals

Year	Male						Female					
	Total No.	Under 15 per-cent	15-24 per-cent	25-44 per-cent	45-64 per-cent	65 & over per-cent	Total No.	Under 15 per-cent	15-24 per-cent	25-44 per-cent	45-64 per-cent	65 & over per-cent
1954	1271	0.2	4.8	28.6	47.4	19.0	640	0.5	18.8	50.5	21.2	9.1
1955	1286	0.5	4.0	29.8	45.3	20.4	618	1.5	14.6	48.5	22.5	12.9
1956	1313	0.5	5.3	25.9	47.5	20.7	667	1.2	11.5	48.1	23.2	15.9
1957	1229	0.5	5.5	26.6	46.0	21.5	588	1.9	13.1	46.4	23.1	15.5
1958	1182	0.4	5.1	25.5	47.1	21.8	530	0.9	12.8	46.8	26.8	12.6
1959	1102	0.1	3.4	24.0	48.9	23.6	459	1.1	12.4	42.7	28.3	15.5
1960	1041	0.4	3.7	25.8	47.2	22.9	445	0.7	7.6	43.1	30.1	18.4
1961	949	0.5	3.1	23.6	46.5	26.3	390	2.1	10.8	40.8	28.2	18.2
1962	898	0.3	4.5	24.6	45.0	25.6	327	0.9	8.9	40.7	29.1	20.5
1963	728	0.4	3.6	22.5	46.6	26.9	287	1.4	10.8	33.1	34.8	19.9
1964	617	0.5	3.6	23.5	43.9	28.5	256	2.3	9.8	38.7	29.3	19.9
1965	587	0.5	3.7	23.7	43.8	28.3	252	1.2	14.7	45.2	21.0	17.9
1966	595	1.2	5.4	24.0	41.5	27.9	295	4.7	11.5	35.9	28.8	19.0
1967	508	-	5.5	27.4	43.9	23.2	215	0.5	14.4	34.4	29.8	20.9
1968	429	-	3.0	29.4	42.0	25.6	181	1.1	7.2	44.2	27.1	20.4

Table IX

## NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO DIAGNOSIS, AGE AND SEX

## State Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Diagnosis	Total	Male						Female					
		Total	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over
Pulmonary tuberculosis - total	583	404	1	15	105	204	79	179	3	24	65	51	36
Minimal	112	79	-	4	27	39	9	33	1	9	9	7	7
Moderately advanced	269	181	1	7	49	77	47	88	2	12	31	26	17
Far advanced	202	144	-	4	29	88	23	58	-	3	25	18	12
Percent - total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Minimal	19	20	-	27	26	19	11	18	33	38	14	14	19
Moderately advanced	46	45	100	47	47	38	60	49	67	50	48	51	47
Far advanced	35	36	-	27	28	43	29	32	-	13	39	35	33

Table X

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED BY LENGTH OF STAY, REASON FOR DISCHARGE

## State and Local Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Diagnosis on discharge and length of stay	Total	Percent of total	Maximum hospital benefit	Transfer	Reason for discharge				Dead	Percent
					AMOL and disciplinary	Against medical advice				
						Total	With consent	No consent		
STATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS										
Pulmonary - total	596	72.2	332	12	69	129	41	88	54	9.1
Average stay in days	253		273	274	142	177	182	175	454	
Other Tb - total	96	11.6	81	1	-	13	8	5	1	1.0
Average stay in days	149		160	201	-	82	103	48	76	5.8
Other diagnoses - total	134	16.2	93	8	4	7	4	3	22	16.4
Average stay in days	70		66	41	59	51	32	77	108	
LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS										
Pulmonary - total	685	57.5	460	25	51	79	33	46	70	10.2
Average stay in days	149		148	128	108	87	122	62	267	
Other Tb - total	70	5.9	60	-	4	4	1	3	2	2.9
Average stay in days	77		81	-	53	35	79	20	104	
Other diagnoses - total	436	36.6	318	41	6	11	6	5	60	13.8
Average stay in days	37		35	28	45	39	20	63	52	

Table XI

LENGTH OF STAY OF PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DISCHARGED FROM STATE AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS WITH MAXIMUM HOSPITAL BENEFIT

Year	State tuberculosis hospitals				Local tuberculosis hospitals			
	Pulm. Tb. Total	Maximum hospital benefit		Length of stay (days)	Pulm. Tb. Total	Maximum hospital benefit		Length of stay (days)
		Number	Per-cent			Number	Per-cent	
1968	596	332	56	273	685	460	67	148
1967	615	362	59	248	787	576	73	154
1966	642	363	57	264	863	618	72	187
1965	663	393	59	258	858	612	71	181
1964	778	480	62	250	820	574	70	197
1963	773	467	60	282	1099	740	67	228
1962	826	491	59	268	1284	823	64	260
1961	878	514	59	260	1346	773	57	299
1960	855	532	62	274	1487	932	63	262
1959	952	590	62	319	1652	916	55	246
1958	1195	579	48	355	1744	964	55	257
1957	1451	707	49	359	1848	1050	57	298
1956	1575	729	46	404	1985	1095	55	286
1955	1578	740	47	443	1982	1111	56	346
1954	1593	722	45	528	2081	1264	61	343

Table XII

STATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS (DISTRICT PATIENTS) AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS  
 LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) AND REASON FOR DISCHARGE - 1968

	Maximum hospital benefit (days)	Transfer (days)	AWOL (days)	Against medical advice		Dead	
				Consent (days)	No consent (days)	TB (days)	NonTB (days)
<b>I. Pulm. TB</b>							
Local TB Hosps.	148	128	108	122	62	32	112
Ray Brook	174	172	128	40	152	13	190
Mt. Morris	253	322	139	127	159	489	580
Homer Folks	313	67	154	204	167	567	296
<b>II. Other TB</b>							
Local TB Hosps.	81	-	53	79	20	171	36
Ray Brook	183	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Morris	122	201	-	55	14	-	76
Homer Folks	203	-	-	199	56	-	-
<b>III. NonTB</b>							
Local TB Hosps.	35	28	45	20	63	-	52
Ray Brook	81	-	29	-	-	-	199
Mt. Morris	46	44	90	19	-	-	21
Homer Folks	77	17	-	45	77	-	127

Table XIII

LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) AND REASON FOR DISCHARGE - 1968

State Tuberculosis Hospitals

	Maximum Hospital Benefit Days	Transfer Days	AWOL Days	Against Medical Advice		Dead		Average Length of Stay Days
				Consent Days	No Consent Days	TB Days	NonTB Days	
<b>I. Pulmonary TB</b>								
<u>Ray Brook</u>								
Total								243
District	174	172	128	40	152	13	190	165
Out of Dist.	459	560	173	224	370	-	302	357
<u>Mount Morris</u>								
Total								246
District	253	322	139	127	159	489	580	247
Out of Dist.	347	-	111	45	112	-	-	225
<u>Homer Folks</u>								
Total								269
District	313	67	154	204	167	567	296	275
Out of Dist.	267	-	4	400	-	93	424	239
<b>II. Other TB</b>								
<u>Ray Brook</u>								
District	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Out of Dist.	198	-	-	11	200	-	-	-
<u>Mount Morris</u>								
District	122	201	-	55	14	-	76	-
Out of Dist.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Homer Folks</u>								
District	203	-	-	199	56	-	-	-
Out of Dist.	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-
<b>III. Non TB</b>								
<u>Ray Brook</u>								
District	81	-	29	-	-	-	199	-
Out of Dist.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Mount Morris</u>								
District	46	44	90	19	-	-	21	-
Out of Dist.	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Homer Folks</u>								
District	77	17	-	45	77	-	127	-
Out of Dist.	101	-	-	-	-	-	26	-



Table XIV

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE OF DISTRICT PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS  
State Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1941 - 1968<sup>1/</sup>

Year	Total		Dead		Alive					
					Total		Inactive or arrested		Active	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
1941	435	100	109	25	326	100	149	46	177	54
1942	489	100	101	21	388	100	173	45	215	55
1943	462	100	109	24	353	100	186	53	167	47
1944	425	100	92	22	333	100	159	48	174	52
1945	400	100	99	25	301	100	136	45	165	55
1946	425	100	87	21	338	100	155	46	183	54
1947	423	100	104	25	319	100	169	53	150	47
1948	437	100	93	21	344	100	169	49	175	51
1949	762	100	178	23	584	100	288	49	296	51
1950	764	100	140	18	624	100	341	55	283	45
1951	960	100	138	14	822	100	418	51	404	49
1952	999	100	122	12	877	100	437	50	440	50
1953	1055	100	105	10	950	100	567	60	383	40
1954	1056	100	79	7	977	100	609	62	368	38
1955	1021	100	85	8	936	100	571	61	365	39
1956	1057	100	75	7	982	100	479	49	503	51
1957	957	100	98	10	859	100	355	41	504	59
1958	940	100	89	9	851	100	365	43	486	57
1959	860	100	68	8	792	100	320	40	472	60
1960 <sup>2/</sup>	855	100	69	8	786	100	259	33	527	67
1961	878	100	88	10	790	100	202	26	588	74
1962	826	100	89	11	737	100	193	26	544 <sup>3/</sup>	74
1963	773	100	75	10	698	100	202	29	496	71
1964	778	100	64	8	714	100	168	24	546	76
1965	663	100	83	13	580	100	111	19	469	81
1966	642	100	61	10	581	100	84	14	497	86
1967	615	100	60	10	555	100	104	19	451	81
1968	596	100	54	9	542	100	87	16	455	84

1/ The number of hospitals fluctuates during this time period.

2/ Pulmonary discharged, beginning with 1960, reflects both district and out of district patients.

3/ Includes some active improved or quiescent discharges from 1962 thru 1968.

Table XV

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Local tuberculosis hospitals - 1933 - 1968<sup>1/</sup>

Year	Total		Dead		Alive					
					Total		Inactive or arrested		Active	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
1933	3062	100	750	24	2312	100	637	28	1675	72
1934	2924	100	836	29	2088	100	655	31	1433	69
1935	2861	100	848	30	2013	100	714	36	1299	64
1936	2979	100	854	29	2125	100	696	33	1429	67
1937	2766	100	834	30	1932	100	670	35	1262	65
1938	2622	100	782	30	1840	100	749	41	1091	59
1939	2622	100	755	28	1907	100	860	45	1047	55
1940	2814	100	839	30	1975	100	835	42	1140	58
1941	2815	100	766	27	2049	100	924	45	1125	55
1942	3157	100	803	25	2354	100	998	42	1356	58
1943	3074	100	834	27	2240	100	890	40	1350	60
1944	2756	100	790	29	1966	100	856	44	1110	56
1945	2631	100	851	32	1780	100	700	39	1080	61
1946	2592	100	795	31	1797	100	708	39	1089	61
1947	2740	100	767	28	1973	100	747	38	1226	62
1948	2195	100	561	26	1634	100	609	37	1025	63
1949	2235	100	533	24	1702	100	673	39	1029	61
1950	2068	100	457	22	1611	100	634	39	977	61
1951	2139	100	414	19	1725	100	812	47	913	53
1952	2053	100	274	13	1779	100	985	55	794	45
1953	2201	100	203	9	1998	100	1092	55	906	45
1954	2146	100	208	10	1938	100	1162	60	776	40
1955	2083	100	241	12	1842	100	1025	56	817	44
1956	1979	100	216	11	1763	100	782	44	981	56
1957	1828	100	215	12	1613	100	735	46	878	54
1958	1748	100	213	12	1535	100	625	41	910	59
1959	1652	100	204	12	1448	100	638	44	810	56
1960	1487	100	178	12	1309	100	503	38	806 <sup>2/</sup>	62
1961	1346	100	175	13	1171	100	428	37	743	63
1962	1284	100	145	11	1139	100	314	28	825	72
1963	1099	100	121	11	978	100	259	26	719	74
1964	820	100	96	12	724	100	162	22	562	78
1965	858	100	78	9	780	100	130	17	650	83
1966	863	100	66	8	797	100	141	18	656	82
1967	787	100	64	8	733	100	114	16	619	84
1968	685	100	70	10	615	100	79	13	536	87

<sup>1/</sup> The number of hospitals fluctuates during this time period.

<sup>2/</sup> Active improved and quiescent clinical status is included in active category from 1960 thru 1968.

Table XVI

CONDITION OF PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DISCHARGED  
BY STAGE OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION

State and Local Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Condition on discharge		Total		Stage on admission					
				Minimal		Mod. advanced		Far advanced	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	State	596	100	171	100	261	100	164	100
	Local	685	100	119	100	336	100	230	100
Inactive	State	87	15	30	18	45	17	12	7
	Local	79	12	21	18	38	11	20	9
Act. improved	State	373	63	124	73	170	65	79	48
	Local	405	59	79	66	205	61	121	53
Quiescent	State	39	7	1	1	18	7	20	12
	Local	18	3	-	-	6	2	12	5
Active	State	43	7	10	6	18	7	15	9
	Local	113	16	15	13	59	18	39	17
Dead - total	State	54	9	6	4	10	4	38	23
	Local	70	10	4	3	28	8	38	17
Tb	State	27	5	2	1	4	2	21	13
	Local	53	8	4	3	17	5	32	14
NonTb	State	27	5	4	2	6	2	17	10
	Local	17	2	-	-	11	3	6	3

Table XVII

YIELD OF NEW CASES IN STATE AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL CLINICS

Year	State Hospitals			Local Hospitals			Total No. of Pts. Examined
	No. of Patients Examined	Yield of New Cases Active		No. of Patients Examined	Yield of New Cases Active		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
1950	27,781 <sup>1/</sup>	327	1.2	56,749 <sup>4/</sup>	1,004	1.8	84,530
1951	25,989	227	0.9	56,753	1,048	1.8	82,742
1952	26,924	231	0.9	58,001 <sup>4/</sup>	857	1.5	84,925
1953	25,227	200	0.8	56,851 <sup>4/</sup>	938	1.6	82,078
1954	28,423	177	0.6	40,135 <sup>5/</sup>	569	1.4	68,558
1955	33,484	233	0.7	57,879 <sup>6/</sup>	606	1.0	91,363
1956 <sup>2/</sup>	34,745	200	0.6	60,024 <sup>7/</sup>	444	0.7	94,769
1957	32,349	176	0.5	60,413 <sup>8/</sup>	499	0.8	92,762
1958 <sup>1/</sup>	27,020	147	0.5	50,619 <sup>9/</sup>	348	0.7	77,639
1959	32,560	168	0.5	54,924	401	0.7	87,484
1960 <sup>3/</sup>	37,751	143	0.4	52,702	361	0.7	90,453
1961	39,596	148	0.4	54,313	344	0.6	93,909
1962	40,207	148	0.4	51,212	289	0.6	91,419
1963	41,021	138	0.3	51,555	243	0.5	92,576
1964	42,239	119	0.3	35,337	171	0.5	77,576
1965	43,549	99	0.2	34,495 <sup>10/</sup>	186	0.5	78,044
1966	43,025	97	0.2	39,621	206	0.5	82,646
1967	49,881	88	0.2	22,109 <sup>11/</sup>	147	0.7	71,990
1968	35,986	70	0.2	19,474	148	0.8	55,460

<sup>1/</sup> Exclusive of Broadacres Sanatorium.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes Herman M. Biggs Memorial Hospital for period Jan. 1 - Aug. 31, 1956.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes estimated 1,083 patients examined at J. N. Adam Memorial Hospital.

<sup>4/</sup> Exclusive of E. J. Meyer Hospital.

<sup>5/</sup> Exclusive of Glenridge, Homestead, Iola, Oswego and Pine Crest Sanatoriums.

<sup>6/</sup> Exclusive of Glenridge, Homestead, Pine Crest, Chemung County Sanatoriums.

<sup>7/</sup> Exclusive of Glenridge Sanatorium.

<sup>8/</sup> Exclusive of Pawling and Westmont Sanatoriums, closed Apr. 30 and Nov. 30, respectively.

<sup>9/</sup> Exclusive of Oswego County Sanatorium.

<sup>10/</sup> Estimate based on data for 1963 and 1965 for E. J. Meyer.

<sup>11/</sup> Estimate based on data for 1966 for E. J. Meyer.

Table XVIII

NEW CASES TB AMONG CONTACTS AND NONCONTACTS

State and Local TB Hospitals

Year	State TB Hospitals				Local TB Hospitals			
	New Patients				New Patients			
	Contacts		Noncontacts		Contacts		Noncontacts	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1936	340	13.8	387	15.7	-	-	-	-
1937	92	9.3	138	3.8	-	-	-	-
1938	144	3.4	149	2.6	-	-	-	-
1939	100	2.6	157	2.9	-	-	-	-
1940	109	3.1	151	2.8	394	2.6	815	3.4
1941	106	3.1	144	2.6	548	2.8	913	3.3
1942	67	2.6	104	2.1	513	3.0	853	3.7
1943	64	2.2	137	2.7	559	3.2	1060	4.2
1944	58	1.7	130	2.0	467	2.8	878	3.5
1945	70	2.4	126	2.2	371	2.4	820	3.1
1946	76	2.1	151	1.8	458	2.7	917	2.7
1947	51	1.5	125	1.4	442	2.4	981	2.8
1948	53	1.5	123	1.2	274	1.6	910	2.4
1949	57	1.4	181	1.6	335	1.8	813	2.1
1950	77	1.9	158	1.4	291	1.7	713	1.8
1951	46	1.2	114	1.0	243	1.5	805	2.0
1952	50	1.3	124	1.1	221	1.3	636	1.6
1953	44	1.1	103	0.9	294	1.7	644	1.6

Fig. I Admissions of Patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis by Age and Sex, State Tuberculosis Hospitals

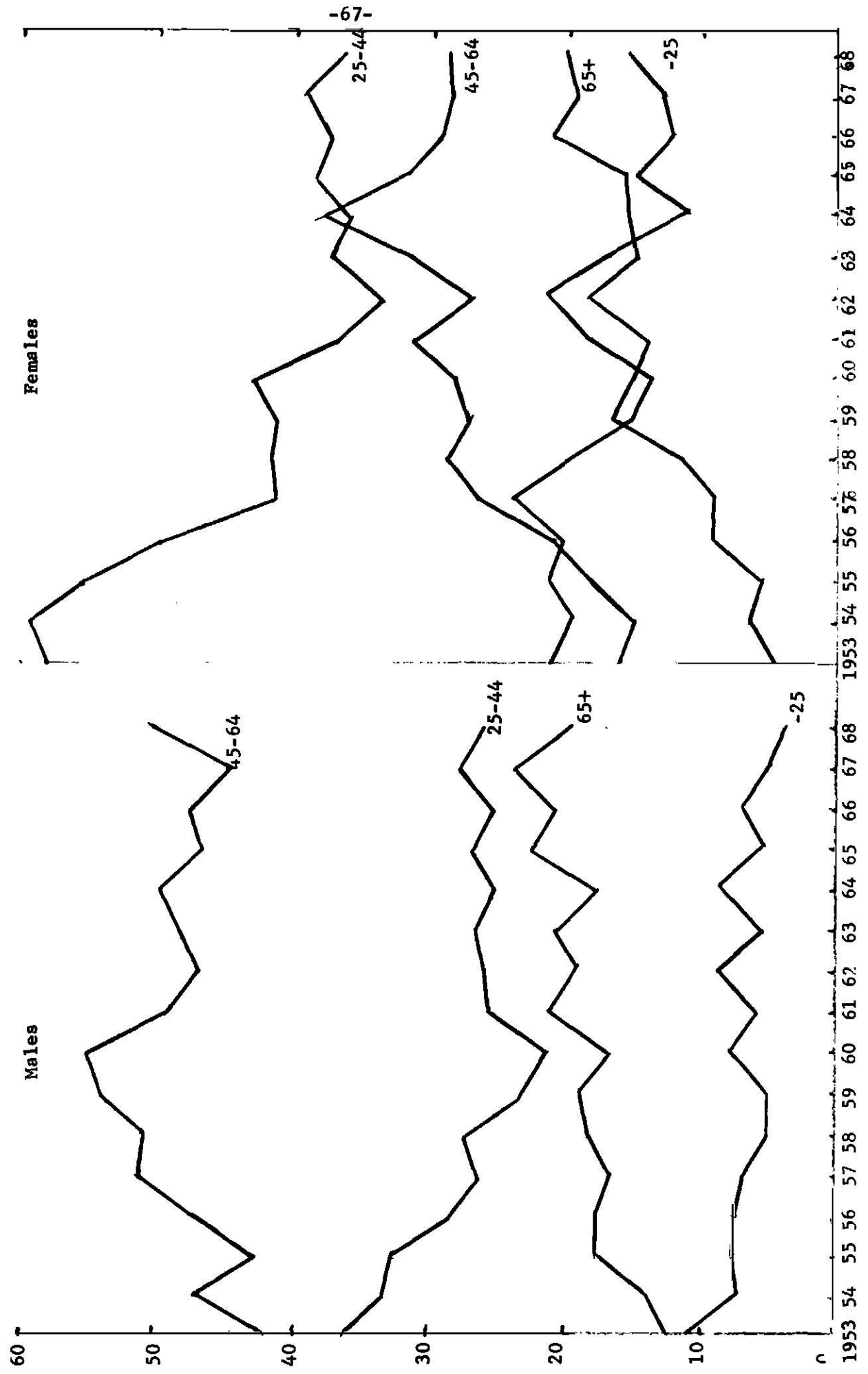


Fig. II Admission of Patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis, by Age and Sex, Local Tuberculosis Hospitals

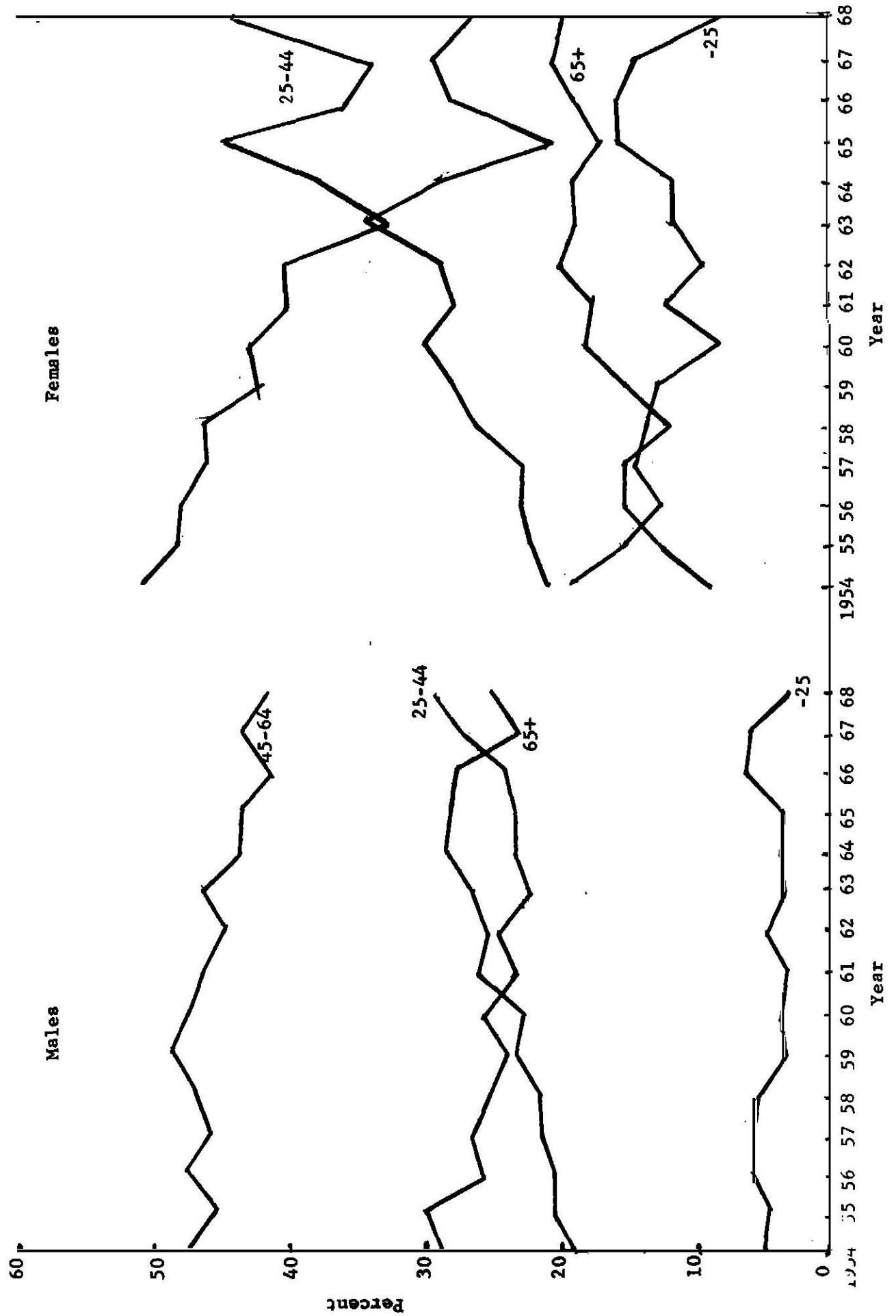


Fig. III Patients Discharged with Active Tuberculosis from State and Local Tuberculosis Hospitals and Deaths in State and Local Hospitals

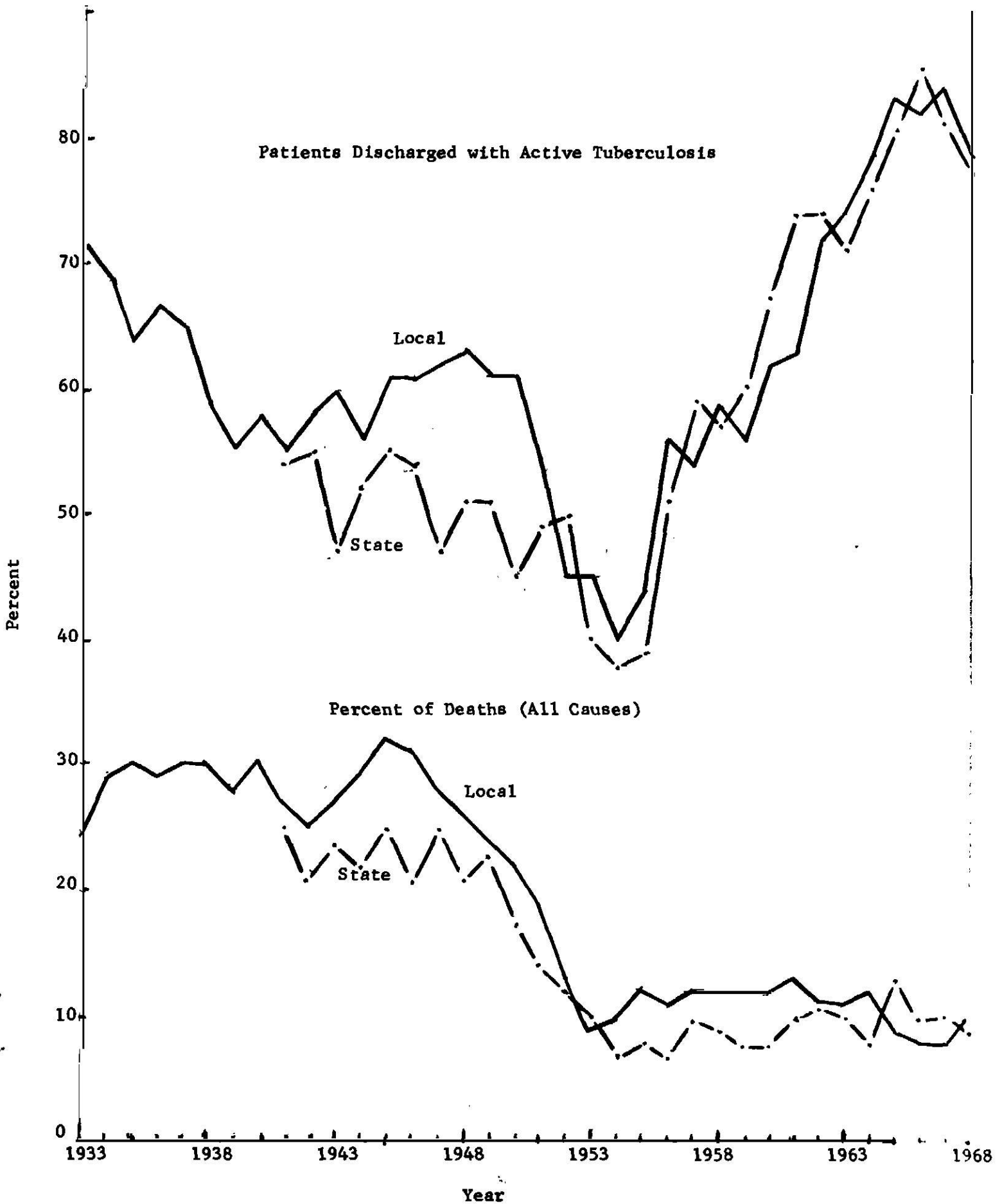




Fig. IV Yield of New Active Cases in State and Local Tuberculosis Hospital Clinics and Reported Case Rate, Upstate New York

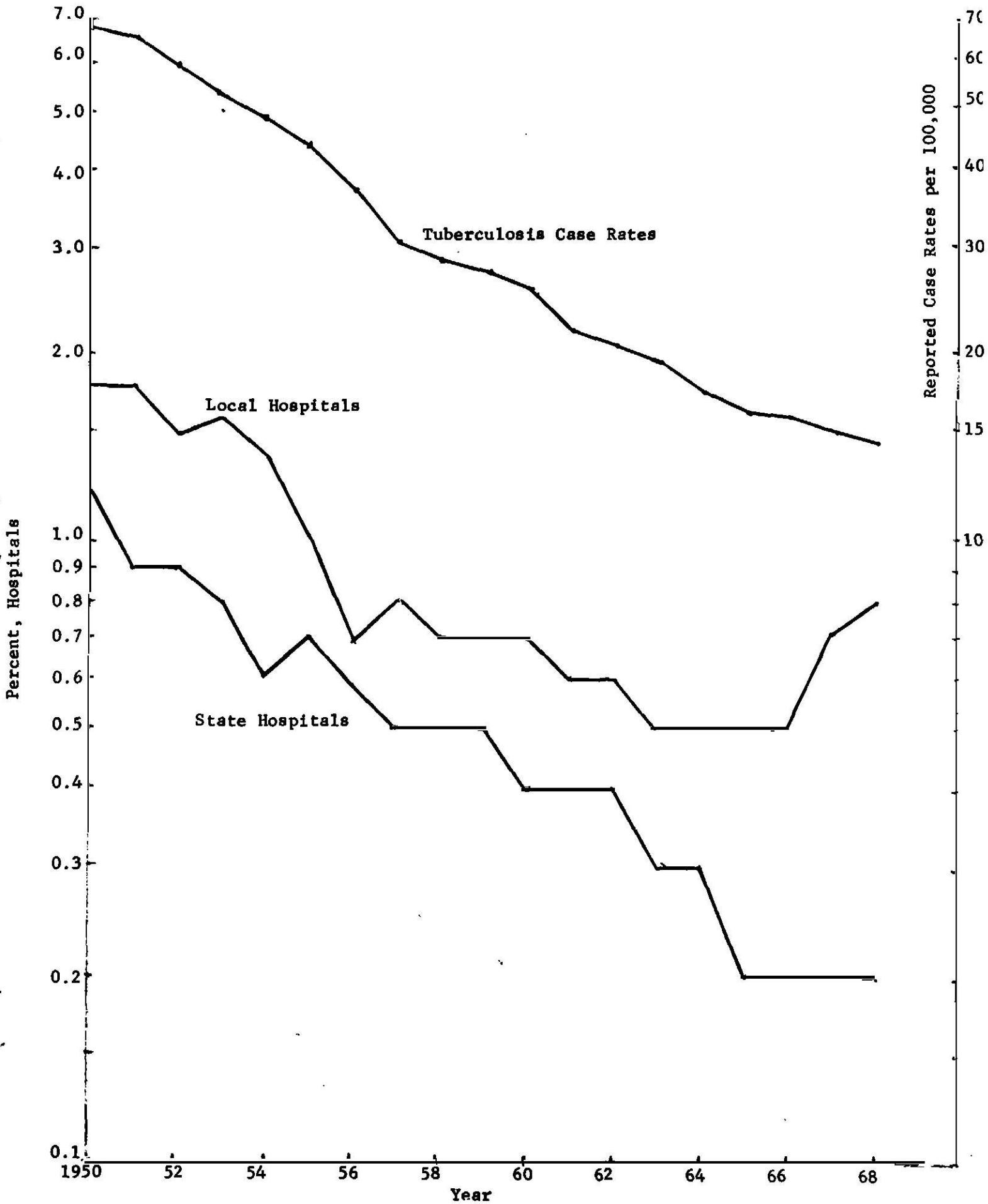
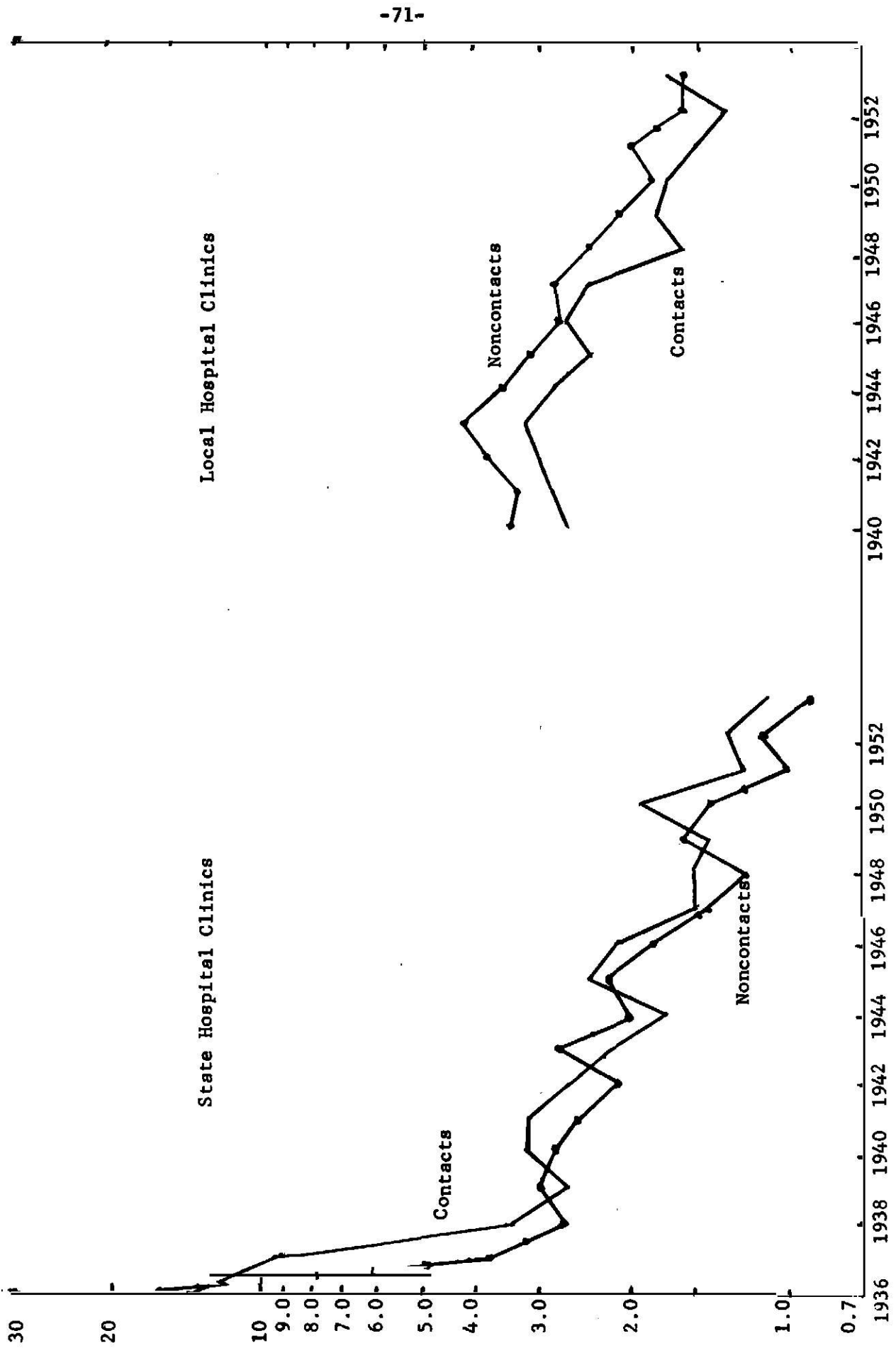


Fig. V New Cases of Tuberculosis Diagnosed Among Contacts and Noncontacts, State and Local Tuberculosis Hospital Clinics



TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL AND CLINIC SERVICES

Utilization of hospitals

In the three State tuberculosis hospitals, the average daily census decreased almost seven percent from 427 patients in 1967 to 398 in 1968. There is a total of 500 beds available in the three State tuberculosis hospitals.

In the local Upstate hospitals the average daily census decreased 26 percent from 379 in 1967 to 281 in 1968. The number of available beds at the end of 1968 was 476.

In the New York City municipal and contract hospitals, the average daily census of 1,310 in 1967 decreased to 1,089 in 1968. The number of beds available to New York City patients decreased 11 percent, from 1,555 in 1967 to 1,376 in 1968. This is exclusive of the New York City patients hospitalized in State tuberculosis hospitals.

Tuberculosis hospitals remaining in operation as of December 31, 1968, and the bed capacities are as follows:

Ownership or Control	Number of Hospitals	Capacity
Upstate	10	1,028
Public	9	981
State	3	500
County	6	476
Private	1	52
New York City	11	1,376
Public	9	1,348
Private*	2	28
Grand Total	21	2,404

\*Used by New York City on contract basis

State tuberculosis hospitals

Utilization -- Table 8 summarizes the services. The number of patients admitted increased from 796 in 1967 to 802 in 1968 and the discharges from 815 to 826. The average length of stay of patients discharged was 212 days as compared to 198 in 1967.

Admissions -- Tables 9, 9A, and 9B show the number and percent of distribution of admissions according to diagnosis, age, and sex. Of all patients admitted, 73 percent had pulmonary tuberculosis; 12 percent nonpulmonary tuberculosis and 15 percent nontuberculous disease. Males constituted 67 percent of all admissions and 45 percent of them were 45 years of age or over. Among females, 16 percent were in the 45 years and over age group.

Discharges -- The condition on discharge by stage of disease on admission is shown in Table 10. Among the pulmonary discharges who were minimal, moderately advanced and far advanced on admission respectively, the percent who were inactive on discharge was 18, 17, and 7. Table 10A shows the diagnosis on discharge of all patients.

Table 11 shows that pulmonary tuberculosis cases discharged with maximum hospital benefit or dead have average length of stay of 273 and 454 days respectively, but as would be expected, all irregular discharges have considerably shorter length of stay; 55 percent of all pulmonary discharges were with maximum hospital benefit.

Table 12 shows the condition on discharge of hospital patients with pulmonary tuberculosis since 1954.

Inpatient services -- The following table summarizes and compares the inpatient services at the State tuberculosis hospitals during 1967 and 1968:

	1967	1968
Capacity on January 1	500	500
Capacity on December 31	500	500
Possible number of patient days	182,500	183,000
Actual number of patient days	156,002	145,683
Percentage utilization	85.5	79.6
Census first day	397	433
Patients admitted	796	802
Patients discharged and died	815	826
Census end of last day	435	409
Number of patients treated	1,267	1,235
Average daily census	427	398

Outpatient services -- Comparative figures for outpatient services for 1967 and 1968 are as follows:

	1967	1968
Total examinations	59,528	46,632*
Number of field clinics	744	807
Number of outpatient clinic sessions	590	349

\*Includes Broadacres Chest Clinic.

Clinic services -- Tables 13 and 13A. In the clinics 46,632 examinations were made on 36,712 individuals. Table 13 A summarizes the findings in the clinic services.

#### Local tuberculosis hospitals

Utilization -- The Upstate local tuberculosis hospitals provided 102,987 days of treatment to 1,203 patients; utilization was 59 percent of capacity (Table 8).

Admissions -- Tables 14, 14A, and 14B show the number and percent of admissions by age and diagnosis. Of 1,082 patients admitted, 56 percent were pulmonary, seven percent had nonpulmonary tuberculosis and 37 percent nontuberculous disease.

Discharges -- Table 15 shows the pulmonary discharges by stage on admission. Those who were minimal on admission had the lowest percent active or dead on discharge. Table 15A shows the diagnosis on discharge of all patients.

Table 16 shows that those discharged with maximum hospital benefit had an average length of stay which was longer than those with irregular discharges.

Table 17 shows the condition on discharge of pulmonary cases since 1954.

Clinic services -- A total of 42,500 clinic examinations were made on 20,299 individuals, among whom there were 3,112 known cases of tuberculosis. Tables 13 and 18 summarize the clinic services by diagnosis.

Inpatient services -- The following table summarizes and compares the inpatient services at the local tuberculosis hospitals during 1967 and 1968.

	1967*	1968*
Capacity on January 1	552	480
Capacity on December 31	481	476
Possible number of patient days	196,119	174,324
Actual number of patient days	138,484	102,987
Percentage utilization	70.6	59.1
Census first day	402	292
Patients admitted	1,225	917
Patients discharged and died	1,309	993
Census end of last day	319	215
Number of patients treated	1,627	1,203
Average daily census	379	281

\*Exclusive of Hun Memorial Hospital, Albany.

Nonhospitalized patients receiving drug treatment under medical supervision of State and local tuberculosis hospitals and local chest clinics in Upstate New York

Based upon quarterly reports from the State and Upstate local tuberculosis hospitals and a number of local health department clinics, the following table shows changes in the number and status of nonhospitalized patients receiving drug therapy:

	Dec. 31, 1967		Dec. 31, 1968*	
All patients receiving drug therapy	6546		7129	
Patients previously hospitalized for tuberculosis		3086		2815
Patients never hospitalized for tuberculosis		3460		4314
Number of individuals put on therapy during previous trimester	1349		1240	
Number of individuals dropped from therapy during previous trimester	806		875	
Patients completing prescribed course of therapy during previous trimester		424		517
Patients died during previous trimester		55		34
Patients readmitted to tuberculosis hospital during previous trimester		78		43
Others dropped from therapy during previous trimester		249		281

\*Exclusive of E. J. Meyer, Rensselaer County, Westchester County, New Rochelle.

The changes since 1958 in the number of persons receiving chemotherapy are shown in the following table:

Number and Percent of Patients on Drug Therapy  
and Number of Tuberculosis Patients Hospitalized - 1958-1968  
as of January 1 of each year.

Upstate New York

Year	Total number of patients under treatment	Nonhospitalized patients on drug therapy		Patients hospitalized	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1958	5,246	2,686	51.2	2,560	48.8
1959	5,082	2,755	54.2	2,327	45.8
1960	5,263	3,334	63.3	1,929	36.7
1961	5,471	3,847	70.3	1,624	29.7
1962	5,433	3,937	72.5	1,496	27.5
1963	5,285	4,060	76.8	1,225	23.2
1964	5,250	4,217	80.3	1,033	19.7
1965	5,259	4,345	82.6	914	17.4
1966	6,293	5,419	86.1	874	13.9
1967	7,352	6,546	89.0	806	11.0
1968*	7,808	7,129	91.3	679	8.7

\*Exclusive of E. J. Meyer, Rensselaer County, New Rochelle, Westchester Health District.

Of the 7,129 patients included in this study, 58.1 percent, 4,139 patients, were receiving chemoprophylaxis and 41.9 percent, 2,990 patients, were receiving chemotherapy. The therapeutic load of these clinics is tabulated as follows:

A. <u>Patients receiving chemotherapy</u>	Total	2990
1. Active pulmonary tuberculosis	61 percent	
2. Tuberculosis inactive less than 2 years	19 percent	
3. Active primary tuberculosis	6 percent	
4. Extrapulmonary tuberculosis, or not stated	11 percent	
5. Other	3 percent	



<b>B. <u>Patients receiving chemoprophylaxis</u></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4139</b>
1. Contacts		40 percent
2. Tuberculin converters		5 percent
3. Tuberculin reactors		37 percent
4. Inactive tuberculosis		
with previous hospitalization		9 percent
without previous hospitalization		5 percent
5. Others		4 percent

This may be summarized as follows:

1. More than one half of the patients receiving isoniazid were taking the drug for chemoprophylaxis.
2. Over 80 percent of the patients on chemotherapy were receiving drugs for treatment of active or recently active pulmonary tuberculosis.
3. Clinic patients on chemoprophylaxis had conditions which do not require hospitalization, and should not be considered as "patients with tuberculosis" in the usual sense of the term.

**State aid and state charges**

A total of 77 hospitalized tuberculosis patients were approved as state charges in 1968, compared to 75 in 1967.

In the "Emergency" State Aid Program, the number of cases handled was 17 as compared to 23 in 1967.

There were 791 referrals to local health departments for follow up of aliens who, upon entry into this country, were classified as having "fibrosis" of the lungs; this compared with 1,072 such referrals in 1967.

Table 8

UTILIZATION

State and Local Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Item	All Hospitals	State Hospitals	Local Hospitals
Operating capacity:			
January 1, 1968	<u>/1</u> 980	500	<u>/1</u> 480
December 31, 1968	976	500	476
Patient days available	357,324	183,000	174,324
Patient days used	248,670	145,683	102,987
Percent utilization	70	80	59
Census - January 1, 1968	725	433	292
Patients admitted	1,719	802	917
Patients discharged and died	1,819	826	993
Census - December 31, 1968	624	409	215
Average daily census	679	398	281
Patients treated	2,438	1,235	1,203
Average length of stay of patients discharged in days	148	212	104

/1 Exclusive of 52 beds - Hun Memorial Hospital for which detail information is not available.

Table 9

## NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO DIAGNOSIS, AGE AND SEX

## State Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Diagnosis	Total	Male						Female					
		Total	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over
Total	802	537	34	23	117	253	110	265	30	28	81	73	53
Pulmonary tuberculosis - total	583	404	1	15	105	204	79	179	3	24	65	51	36
Minimal	112	79	-	4	27	39	9	33	1	9	9	7	7
Moderately advanced	269	181	1	7	49	77	47	88	2	12	31	26	17
Far advanced	202	144	-	4	29	88	23	58	-	3	25	18	12
Other tuberculosis - total	97	54	31	5	4	11	3	43	26	1	6	5	5
Primary tuberculosis active	58	30	30	-	-	-	-	28	26	1	1	-	-
Tuberculous meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Miliary tuberculosis	7	6	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pleurisy with effusion	12	10	1	4	1	4	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
Other nonpulmonary tuberculosis	19	8	-	1	2	4	1	11	-	-	3	3	5
Other diagnoses - total	122	79	2	3	8	38	28	43	1	3	10	17	12
Intrathoracic tumor	21	16	-	-	-	8	8	5	-	-	-	3	2
Cardiovascular disease	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other nontuberculous chest disease	80	51	-	1	6	29	15	29	1	3	8	10	7
Nontuberculous, nonpulmonary	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
Undiagnosed	12	6	-	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	1	2	3
No disease	5	4	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-

Table 9A

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO DIAGNOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

State Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Diagnosis	Total	Male						Female					
		Under 15		15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Under 15		15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over
		Total	15	23	117	253	110	Total	15	28	81	73	53
Number	802	537	34	23	117	253	110	265	30	28	81	73	53
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pulmonary tuberculosis - total	72.7	75.2	2.9	65.2	89.7	80.6	71.8	67.5	10.0	85.7	80.2	69.9	67.9
Minimal <u>1/</u>	19.2	19.6	-	26.7	25.7	19.1	11.4	18.4	33.3	37.5	13.8	13.7	19.4
Moderately advanced <u>1/</u>	46.1	44.8	100.0	46.7	46.7	37.7	59.5	49.2	66.7	50.0	47.7	51.0	47.2
Far advanced <u>1/</u>	34.6	35.6	-	26.7	27.6	43.1	29.1	32.4	-	12.5	38.5	35.3	33.3
Other tuberculosis - total	12.1	10.1	91.2	21.7	3.4	4.3	2.7	16.2	86.7	3.6	7.4	6.8	9.4
Primary tuberculosis active	7.2	5.6	88.2	-	-	-	-	10.6	86.7	3.6	1.2	-	-
Tuberculous meningitis	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	1.2	-	-
Miliary tuberculosis	0.9	1.1	-	-	0.9	1.2	1.8	0.4	-	-	-	1.4	-
Pleurisy with effusion	1.5	1.9	2.3	17.4	0.9	1.6	-	0.8	-	-	1.2	1.4	-
Other nonpulmonary tuberculosis	2.4	1.5	-	4.3	1.7	1.6	0.9	4.2	-	-	3.7	4.1	9.4
Other diagnoses - total	15.2	14.7	5.9	13.0	6.8	15.0	25.5	16.2	3.3	10.7	12.3	23.3	22.6
Intrathoracic tumor	2.6	3.0	-	-	-	3.2	7.3	1.9	-	-	-	4.1	3.8
Cardiovascular disease	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other nontuberculous chest disease	10.0	9.5	-	4.3	5.1	11.5	13.6	10.9	3.3	10.7	9.9	13.7	13.2
Nontuberculous, nonpulmonary	0.4	0.2	2.9	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	1.2	1.4	-
Undiagnosed	1.5	1.1	-	-	0.9	-	4.5	2.3	-	-	1.2	2.7	5.7
No disease	0.6	0.7	2.9	8.7	0.9	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	1.4	-

1/ Based on pulmonary = 100 percent

Table 9B  
 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX BY DIAGNOSIS  
 State Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Diagnosis	Total		Male					Female						
	Num-ber	Per- cent	Total	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	Total	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over
total	802	100.0	67.0	4.2	2.9	14.6	31.5	13.7	33.0	3.7	3.5	10.1	9.1	6.6
pulmonary tuberculosis - total	583	100.0	69.3	0.2	2.6	18.0	35.0	13.6	30.7	0.5	4.1	11.1	8.7	6.2
Minimal	112	100.0	70.5	-	3.6	24.1	34.8	8.0	29.5	0.9	8.0	8.0	6.3	6.3
Moderately advanced	269	100.0	67.3	0.4	2.6	18.2	28.6	17.5	32.7	0.7	4.5	11.5	9.7	6.3
Far advanced	202	100.0	71.3	-	2.0	14.4	43.6	11.4	28.7	-	1.5	12.4	8.9	5.9
other tuberculosis - total	97	100.0	55.7	32.0	5.2	4.1	11.3	3.1	44.3	26.8	1.0	6.2	5.2	5.2
Primary tuberculosis active	58	100.0	51.7	51.7	-	-	-	-	48.3	44.8	1.7	1.7	-	-
Tuberculous meningitis	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Miliary tuberculosis	7	100.0	85.7	-	-	14.3	42.9	28.6	14.3	-	-	-	14.3	-
Pleurisy with effusion	12	100.0	83.3	8.3	33.3	8.3	33.3	-	16.7	-	-	8.3	8.3	-
Other nonpulmonary tuberculosis	19	100.0	42.1	-	5.3	10.5	21.1	5.3	57.9	-	-	15.8	15.8	26.3
other diagnoses - total	122	100.0	64.8	1.6	2.5	6.6	31.1	23.0	35.2	0.8	2.5	8.2	13.9	9.8
Intrathoracic tumor	21	100.0	76.2	-	-	-	38.1	38.1	23.8	-	-	-	14.3	9.5
Cardiovascular disease	1	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other nontuberculous chest disease	80	100.0	63.8	-	1.3	7.5	36.3	18.8	36.3	1.3	3.8	10.0	12.5	8.8
Nontuberculous, nonpulmonary	3	100.0	33.3	33.3	-	-	-	-	66.7	-	-	33.3	33.3	-
Undiagnosed	12	100.0	50.0	-	-	8.3	-	41.7	50.0	-	-	8.3	16.7	25.0
No disease	5	100.0	80.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	20.0	-

Table 10

CONDITION OF PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DISCHARGED  
BY STAGE OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION

State Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Condition on discharge	Total		Stage on admission					
			Minimal		Mod. advanced		Far advanced	
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
<b>Total</b>	596	100	171	100	261	100	164	100
Inactive	87	15	30	18	45	17	12	7
Active improved	373	63	124	73	170	65	79	48
Quiescent	39	7	1	1	18	7	20	12
Active	43	7	10	6	18	7	15	9
Dead - total	54	9	6	4	10	4	38	23
Tb	27	5	2	1	4	2	21	13
Non-tb	27	5	4	2	6	2	17	10

Table 10A

NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGES ACCORDING TO DIAGNOSIS

State Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Diagnosis on Discharge	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Pulmonary tuberculosis - total</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>72.2</b>
Minimal	171	20.7
Moderately advanced	261	31.6
Far advanced	164	19.9
<b>Other tuberculosis - total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Primary tuberculosis active	51	6.2
Tuberculous meningitis	2	0.2
Miliary tuberculosis	8	1.0
Pleurisy with effusion	18	2.2
Other nonpulmonary tuberculosis	17	2.1
<b>Other diagnoses - total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Intrathoracic tumor	26	3.1
Cardiovascular disease	10	1.2
Other nontuberculous chest disease	77	9.3
Nontuberculous, nonpulmonary	5	0.6
Undiagnosed	12	1.5
No disease	4	0.5

Table 11

NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED BY LENGTH OF STAY, REASON FOR DISCHARGE,  
AND DISTRICT AND OUT OF DISTRICT RESIDENCE

State Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Diagnosis on discharge and length of stay	Reason for discharge							
	Total	Maximum hospital benefit	Transfer	AWOL and disciplinary	Against medical advice			Dead
					Total	With consent	No consent	
TOTAL								
Pulmonary - total	596	332	12	69	129	41	88	54
Average stay in days	253	273	274	142	177	182	175	454
Other Tb. - total	96	81	1	-	13	8	5	1
Average stay in days	149	160	201	-	82	103	48	76
Other diagnoses - total	134	93	8	4	7	4	3	22
Average stay in days	70	66	41	59	51	32	77	108
DISTRICT								
Pulmonary - total	505	294	11	54	100	35	65	46
Average stay in days	247	258	248	140	164	164	164	486
Other Tb. - total	93	80	1	-	11	6	5	1
Average stay in days	151	160	201	-	91	127	48	76
Other diagnoses - total	128	89	8	4	7	4	3	20
Average stay in days	71	65	41	59	51	32	77	117
OUT OF DISTRICT								
Pulmonary - total	91	38	1	15	29	6	23	8
Average stay in days	288	390	560	150	223	282	207	269
Other Tb. - total	3	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
Average stay in days	87	198	-	-	31	31	-	-
Other diagnoses - total	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	2
Average stay in days	55	69	-	-	-	-	-	26



Table 12

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE OF DISTRICT PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS  
State Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1954 - 1968<sup>1/</sup>

Year	Total		Dead		Alive					
					Total		Inactive or arrested		Active	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1954	1,056	100	79	7	977	100	609	62	368	38
1955	1,021	100	85	8	936	100	571	61	365	39
1956	1,057	100	75	7	982	100	479	49	503	51
1957	957	100	98	10	859	100	355	41	504	59
1958	940	100	89	9	851	100	365	43	486	57
1959	860	100	68	8	792	100	320	40	472	60
1960 <sup>2/</sup>	855	100	69	8	786	100	259	33	527	67
1961	878	100	88	10	790	100	202	26	588	74
1962	826	100	89	11	737	100	193	26	544 <sup>3/</sup>	74
1963	773	100	75	10	698	100	202	29	496	71
1964	778	100	64	8	714	100	168	24	546	76
1965	663	100	83	13	580	100	111	19	469	81
1966	642	100	61	10	581	100	84	14	497	86
1967	615	100	60	10	555	100	104	19	451	81
1968	596	100	54	9	542	100	87	16	455	84

1/ The number of hospitals fluctuates during this time period.

2/ Pulmonary discharged, beginning with 1960, reflects both district and out of district patients.

3/ Includes some active improved or quiescent discharges from 1962 thru 1968.

Table 13

SUMMARY OF OUTPATIENT SERVICES

State Tuberculosis Hospitals and Chest Clinic  
and Local Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Item	All Hospitals	State Hospitals and clinics	Local Hospitals 1/
OPD examinations	46,425	17,798	28,627
Field clinic examinations	38,350	26,927	11,423
Employee examinations	4,357	1,907	2,450
Total	89,132	46,632	42,500
Patients examined*	55,460	35,986	19,474
Employees examined	1,551	726	825
Total*	57,011	36,712	20,299
Number of field clinics	972	807	165
Number of OPD sessions	2,413	349	2,064
Total	3,385	1,156	2,229
Mass survey films read	18,630	2,644	15,986
Mass survey films taken	6,073	38	6,035

\* Tuberculin test not included

Table 13A

INDIVIDUALS EXAMINED IN CLINICS BY DIAGNOSIS

State Tuberculosis Hospitals and Chest Clinics - 1968

Diagnosis	Number	Percent
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	35,986*	100.0
<u>Pulmonary tuberculosis - total</u>	4,307	12.0
<u>Newly diagnosed - total</u>	100	0.3
<u>Active - total</u>	70	0.2
Minimal	31	0.1
Moderately advanced	27	0.1
Far advanced	12	**
<u>Quiescent - total</u>	-	-
<u>Inactive - total</u>	30	0.1
Minimal	20	0.1
Moderately advanced	7	**
Far advanced	3	**
<u>Previously diagnosed - total</u>	4,207	11.7
<u>Active</u>	126	0.4
<u>Quiescent</u>	190	0.5
<u>Active improved</u>	95	0.3
<u>Inactive</u>	3,796	10.5
<u>Active primary tuberculosis</u>	65	0.2
<u>Suspect pulmonary tuberculosis</u>	132	0.4
<u>Nonpulmonary tuberculosis</u>	231	0.6
<u>Intrathoracic tumor</u>	114	0.3
<u>Cardiovascular disease</u>	1,273	3.5
<u>Other nontuberculous chest disease</u>	2,771	7.7
<u>Emphysema</u>	342	1.0
<u>Drugs only</u>	5	**
<u>No manifest pulmonary disease</u>	26,746	74.3
<u>Tuberculin test only</u>	474	-

\* Exclusive of tuberculin tests

\*\* Less than 0.05

Table 14

## NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO DIAGNOSIS, AGE AND SEX

## Local Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Diagnosis	Total	Male					Female							
		Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over			
		Total	6	42	193	318	205	318	106	65				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,082</b>													
Pulmonary tuberculosis - total	610													
Minimal	101	-	13	126	180	110								
Moderately advanced	277	-	4	17	25	17								
Far advanced	232	-	4	54	83	55								
		-	5	55	72	38								
Other tuberculosis - total	75	5	10	13	12	3								
Primary tuberculosis active	17	5	3	1	-	-								
Tuberculous meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Miliary tuberculosis	9	-	1	3	3	-								
Pleurisy with effusion	14	-	-	4	2	1								
Other nonpulmonary tuberculosis	35	-	6	5	7	2								
Other diagnoses - total	397	1	19	54	126	92								
Intrathoracic tumor	47	-	-	2	25	14								
Cardiovascular disease	5	-	-	1	1	1								
Other nontuberculous chest disease	277	-	11	36	90	66								
Nontuberculous, nonpulmonary	27	-	3	6	5	4								
Undiagnosed	23	1	2	3	4	6								
No disease	18	-	3	6	1	1								

Table 14A

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO DIAGNOSIS, BY AGE AND SEX

Local Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Diagnosis	Total	Male					Female						
		Total	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	Total	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over
Number	1,082	764	6	42	193	318	205	318	108	106	65		
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Pulmonary tuberculosis - total	56.4	56.2	-	31.0	65.3	56.6	53.7	56.9	20.0	44.8	74.1	56.9	
Minimal 1/	16.6	14.7	-	30.8	13.5	13.9	15.5	21.0	10.0	23.1	23.8	16.2	
Moderately advanced 1/	45.4	45.7	-	30.8	42.9	46.1	50.0	44.8	10.0	38.5	45.0	45.9	
Far advanced 1/	38.0	39.6	-	38.5	43.7	40.0	34.5	34.3	-	38.5	31.3	37.8	
Other tuberculosis - total	6.9	5.6	83.3	23.8	6.7	3.8	1.5	10.1	70.0	17.2	8.3	4.6	
Primary tuberculosis active	1.6	1.2	83.3	7.1	0.5	-	-	2.5	60.0	3.4	0.9	-	
Tuberculous meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Miliary tuberculosis	0.8	0.9	-	2.4	1.6	0.9	-	0.6	-	-	1.9	-	
Pleurisy with effusion	1.3	0.9	-	-	2.1	0.6	0.5	2.2	-	6.9	2.8	-	
Other nonpulmonary tuberculosis	3.2	2.6	-	14.3	2.6	2.2	1.0	4.7	10.0	6.9	2.8	4.6	
Other diagnoses - total	36.7	38.2	16.7	45.2	28.0	39.6	44.9	33.0	10.0	37.9	17.6	38.5	
Intrathoracic tumor	4.3	5.4	-	-	1.0	7.9	6.8	1.9	-	-	-	4.7	
Cardiovascular disease	0.5	0.4	-	-	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	-	-	-	1.5	
Other nontuberculous chest disease	25.6	26.6	-	26.2	18.7	28.3	32.2	23.3	-	34.5	13.0	21.5	
Nontuberculous, nonpulmonary	2.5	2.4	-	7.1	3.1	1.6	2.0	2.8	-	3.4	1.9	6.2	
Undiagnosed	2.1	2.1	16.7	4.8	1.6	1.3	2.9	2.2	10.0	-	-	6.2	
No disease	1.7	1.4	-	7.1	3.1	0.3	0.5	2.2	-	-	2.8	1.5	

1/ Based on pulmonary = 100 percent

Table 14B

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX BY DIAGNOSIS

## Local Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Diagnosis	Total		Male					Female						
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Total	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	Total	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over
Total	1,082	100.0	70.6	0.6	3.9	17.8	29.4	18.9	29.4	0.9	2.7	10.0	9.8	6.0
Pulmonary tuberculosis - total	610	100.0	70.3	-	2.1	20.7	29.5	18.0	29.7	0.3	2.1	13.1	8.0	6.1
Minimal	101	100.0	62.4	-	4.0	16.8	24.8	16.8	37.6	1.0	3.0	18.8	8.9	5.9
Moderately advanced	277	100.0	70.8	-	1.4	19.5	30.0	19.9	29.2	0.4	1.8	13.0	7.9	6.1
Far advanced	232	100.0	73.3	-	2.2	23.7	31.0	16.4	26.7	-	2.2	10.8	7.8	6.0
Other tuberculosis - total	75	100.0	57.3	6.7	13.3	17.3	16.0	4.0	42.7	9.3	6.7	12.0	10.7	4.0
Primary tuberculosis active	17	100.0	52.9	29.4	17.6	5.9	-	-	47.1	35.3	5.9	5.9	-	-
Tuberculous meningitis	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miliary tuberculosis	9	100.0	77.8	-	11.1	33.3	33.3	-	-	-	-	22.2	-	-
Pleurisy with effusion	14	100.0	50.0	-	-	28.6	14.3	7.1	50.0	-	14.3	21.4	14.3	-
Other nonpulmonary tuberculosis	35	100.0	57.1	-	17.1	14.3	20.0	5.7	42.9	2.9	5.7	8.6	17.1	8.6
Other diagnosis - total	397	100.0	73.6	0.3	4.8	13.6	31.7	23.2	26.4	0.3	2.8	4.8	12.3	6.3
Intrathoracic tumor	47	100.0	87.2	-	-	4.3	53.2	29.8	12.8	-	-	-	10.6	2.1
Cardiovascular disease	5	100.0	60.0	-	-	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	-	-	-	20.0	20.0
Other nontuberculous chest disease	277	100.0	73.3	-	4.0	13.0	32.5	23.8	26.7	-	3.6	5.1	13.0	5.1
Nontuberculous, nonpulmonary	27	100.0	66.7	-	11.1	22.2	18.5	14.8	33.3	-	3.7	7.4	7.4	14.8
Undiagnosed	23	100.0	69.6	4.3	8.7	13.0	17.4	26.1	30.4	4.3	-	-	8.7	17.4
No disease	18	100.0	61.1	-	16.7	33.3	5.6	5.6	38.9	-	-	16.7	16.7	5.6

Table 15

CONDITION OF PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DISCHARGED

BY STAGE OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION

Local Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1968

Condition on Discharge	Total		Stage on admission					
			Minimal		Mod. advanced		Far advanced	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
TOTAL	685	100	119	100	336	100	230	100
Inactive	79	12	21	18	38	11	20	9
Active improved	405	59	79	66	205	61	121	53
Quiescent	18	3	-	-	6	2	12	5
Active	113	17	15	13	59	18	39	17
Dead - total	70	10	4	3	28	8	38	17
Tb.	53	8	4	3	17	5	32	14
Non-tb.	17	3	-	-	11	3	6	3

Table 15A

NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED ACCORDING TO DIAGNOSIS

Local Tuberculosis Hospital - 1968

Diagnosis on discharge	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Pulmonary tuberculosis - total</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>57.5</b>
Minimal	119	10.0
Moderately advanced	336	28.2
Far advanced	230	19.3
<b>Other tuberculosis - total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Primary tuberculosis active	26	2.2
Tuberculous meningitis	1	0.1
Miliary tuberculosis	5	0.4
Pleurisy with effusion	12	1.0
Other nonpulmonary tuberculosis	26	2.2
<b>Other diagnoses - total</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Intrathoracic tumor	66	5.5
Cardiovascular disease	22	1.8
Other nontuberculous chest disease	282	23.7
Nontuberculous, nonpulmonary	24	2.0
Undiagnosed	35	2.9
No disease	7	0.6



Table 16

NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED BY LENGTH OF STAY AND REASON FOR DISCHARGE

Local Tuberculosis Hospital - 1968

Diagnosis on discharge and length of stay	Total	Reason for discharge						Dead
		Maximum hospital benefit	Transfer	AWOL and disciplinary	Against Medical Advice			
					Total	With consent	No consent	
Pulmonary - total number	685	460	25	51	79	33	46	70
Average stay in days	149	148	128	108	87	122	62	267
Other tuberculosis - total number	70	60	-	4	4	1	3	2
Average stay in days	77	81	-	53	35	79	20	104
Other diagnoses - total number	436	318	41	6	11	6	5	60
Average stay in days	37	35	28	45	39	20	63	52

Table 17

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Local Tuberculosis Hospitals - 1954 - 1968<sup>1/</sup>

Year	Total		Dead		Alive					
					Total		Inactive or arrested		Active	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1954	2146	100	208	10	1938	100	1162	60	776	40
1955	2083	100	241	12	1842	100	1025	56	817	44
1956	1979	100	216	11	1763	100	782	44	981	56
1957	1828	100	215	12	1613	100	735	46	878	54
1958	1748	100	213	12	1535	100	625	41	910	59
1959	1652	100	204	12	1448	100	638	44	810	56
1960	1487	100	178	12	1309	100	503	38	806 <sup>2/</sup>	62
1961	1346	100	175	13	1171	100	428	37	743	63
1962	1284	100	145	11	1139	100	314	28	825	72
1963	1099	100	121	11	978	100	259	26	719	74
1964	820	100	96	12	724	100	162	22	562	78
1965	858	100	78	9	780	100	130	17	650	83
1966	863	100	66	8	797	100	141	18	656	82
1967	787	100	64	8	723	100	114	16	619	84
1968	685	100	70	10	615	100	79	13	536	87

<sup>1/</sup> The number of hospitals fluctuates during this time period.

<sup>2/</sup> Active improved and quiescent clinical status is included in active category from 1960 thru 1968.

Table 18

INDIVIDUALS EXAMINED IN CLINICS BY DIAGNOSIS

Local Tuberculosis Hospital - 1968

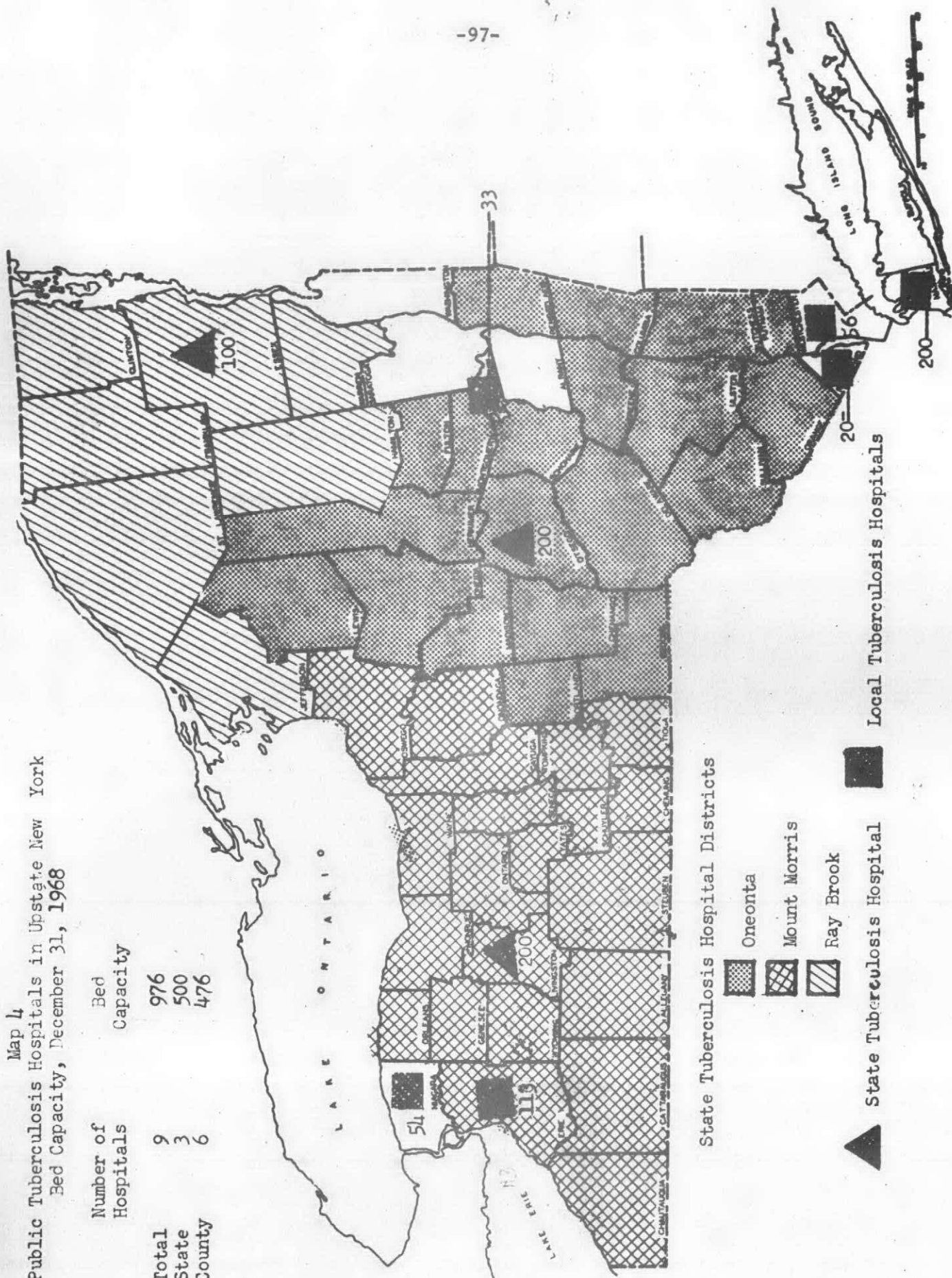
Diagnosis	Number	Percent
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	19,474 <sup>1/</sup>	100.0
<u>Pulmonary tuberculosis - total</u>	3,112	16.0
<u>Newly diagnosed - total</u>	240	1.2
<u>Active - total</u>	148	0.8
Minimal	40	0.2
Moderately advanced	64	0.3
Far advanced	44	0.2
<u>Quiescent - total</u>	4	*
<u>Inactive - total</u>	88	0.5
Minimal	57	0.3
Moderately advanced	25	0.1
Far advanced	6	*
<u>Previously diagnosed - total</u>	2,872	14.7
<u>Active</u>	160	0.8
<u>Quiescent</u>	178	0.9
<u>Active improved</u>	170	0.9
<u>Inactive</u>	2,364	12.1
<u>Active primary tuberculosis</u>	20	0.1
<u>Suspect pulmonary tuberculosis</u>	268	1.4
<u>Nonpulmonary tuberculosis</u>	324	1.7
<u>Intrathoracic tumor</u>	112	0.6
<u>Cardiovascular disease</u>	521	2.7
<u>Other nontuberculous chest disease</u>	1,814	9.3
<u>Emphysema</u>	286	1.5
<u>Deferred due to technique</u>	10	0.1
<u>No manifest pulmonary disease</u>	13,007	66.8
<u>Tuberculin test only</u>	7,475	-

<sup>1/</sup> Tuberculin test not included

\* Less than 0.05

Map 4  
Public Tuberculosis Hospitals in Upstate New York  
Bed Capacity, December 31, 1968

	Number of Hospitals	Bed Capacity
Total	9	976
State	3	500
County	6	476



State Tuberculosis Hospital Districts

Oneonta

Mount Morris

Ray Brook

State Tuberculosis Hospital

Local Tuberculosis Hospitals