PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DIVISION OF

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

of the Public Health Branch
Department of Health and Welfare

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1951

VICTORIA, B.C.
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1952

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE,
PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH,
VICTORIA, B.C., May 15th, 1952.

The Honourable A. D. Turnbull,
Minister of Health and Welfare, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I beg to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Division of Tuberculosis Control of the Department of Health and Welfare for the year January 1st to December 31st, 1951.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. F. AMYOT, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of Health.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE,
PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH,
DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL,
2647 WILLOW STREET,
VANCOUVER, B.C., May 15th, 1952.

G. F. Amyot, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of Health, Victoria, B.C.

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G. F. KINCADE, M.D.,
Director, Division of Tuberculosis Control.

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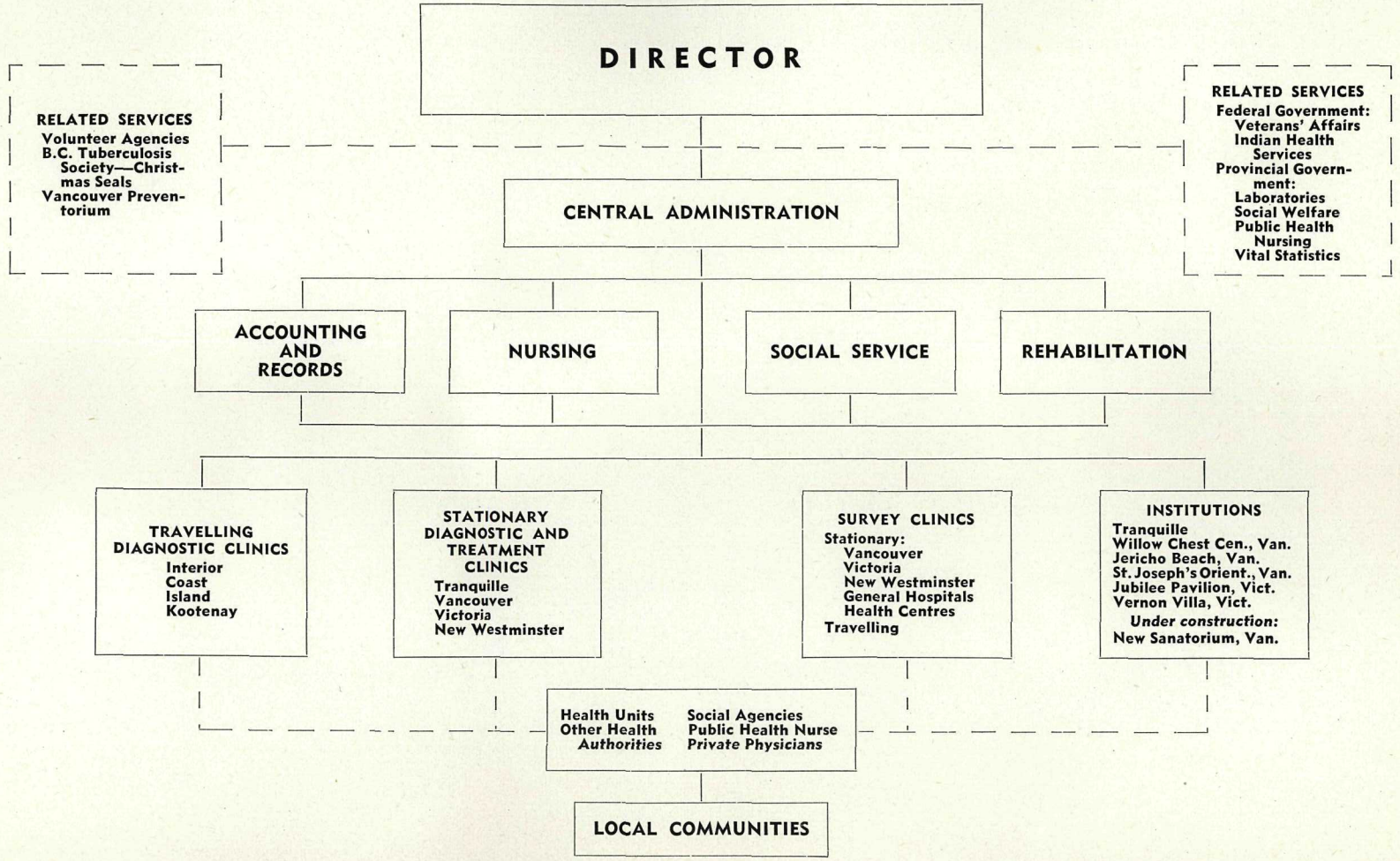


Report of the Division of Tuberculosis Control, 1951

G. F. KINCADE, DIRECTOR

INTRODUCTION

In 1951 a significant change in the administration of the Division of Tuberculosis Control was the appointment of a full-time Director. Dr. W. H. Hatfield, who had been part-time Director for sixteen years, resigned, and Dr. G. F. Kincade, formerly Medical Superintendent, Willow Chest Centre, became full-time Director of the Division. Dr. Hatfield will continue to act on a part-time basis in an advisory capacity to the Deputy Minister on matters relating to tuberculosis and other diseases of the chest.

Another major advance has been the construction of the new sanatorium in Vancouver. This has been named the Pearson Tuberculosis Hospital, in honour of G. S. Pearson, M.L.A., formerly Minister of Health and Welfare, Minister of Labour, and Provincial Secretary.

Started early in the spring of 1951, excellent progress has been made, and this institution, housing 264 beds, will be opened within a year from the beginning of construction. This will provide modern sanatorium facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis cases, and, being situated in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, it will provide beds in this rapidly growing area where they are most needed.

Although the opening of these 264 beds will meet the present situation, it is apparent that the construction of the total complement of 528 beds for this institution should be continued as soon as possible. The present plan is that, after the Pearson Hospital is opened, the tuberculosis patients housed in the Infectious Disease Hospital and St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital will be transferred there. These patients, plus the present Provincial waiting-list, will almost completely fill the 264 beds. With the construction programme of the Vancouver General Hospital proceeding toward the erection of a large acute hospital, this Division's tenure of the temporary building at the Willow Chest Centre is seriously threatened, and it may be necessary to move from this building before next summer. Recent alterations at Tranquille should compensate for the loss of these beds. However, it will not be possible to occupy the extra beds at Tranquille until such time as the proposed tunnel, elevator, and laundry have been completed.

At present we visualize the eventual bed facilities of the Division of Tuberculosis Control as being 528 beds at the Pearson Tuberculosis Hospital, 400 beds at Tranquille Sanatorium, the Willow Chest Centre reduced to approximately 115 beds for surgical and diagnostic cases, and the facilities in Victoria providing approximately the same number of beds as at present.

It was with considerable satisfaction that in 1950 we attained the lowest death rate yet recorded in British Columbia. This rate of 21.7 for the other-than-Indian population and 27.2 for the total population followed the trend of decline in other parts of the country. Whatever its cause, it represents a reduction of approximately 50 per cent in a five-year period and, in actual number, a reduction from 576 deaths to 310—this in spite of an increase in population.

We are pleased to report that this low rate has been maintained in 1951, with 292 deaths in the total population, which gives a rate of 25.1 per 100,000. There were 212 deaths in the other-than-Indian population or 18.7 deaths per 100,000.

X-RAY PROGRAMME

During the past year we have been very much interested in the development of the miniature X-ray programme throughout the Province, and have been endeavouring to concentrate on hospital-admission X-rays as a case-finding method so that the programme could be applied effectively.

In the reorganization of the X-ray programme utilizing miniature X-ray equipment in hospitals, a very definite endeavour has been made to co-ordinate it entirely within the community health services provided through the local health units. Thus the appointments and organization of the time schedules are the responsibility of local health services which have co-ordinated the programme with each local hospital. All patients are referred through the health unit, which assumes some responsibility for continuity of referral and follow-up where necessary. In addition to the admission X-ray of all hospital patients, arrangements are provided whereby some out-patients referred by the practising physicians or the public health staff can be accommodated.

It has been disappointing to note that some hospitals are falling down very badly in carrying out this programme, whereas others are most energetic in trying to obtain complete coverage of the patients admitted. In spite of the poor showing in some hospitals, the work done has represented 40 per cent of the admissions X-rayed in the hospitals where installations have been made, and it does represent 71,410 examinations in 1951. While this does not reach the goal set and eventually hoped for in this work, it does represent a good contribution to the case-finding programme. It also shows a changing emphasis in that fewer examinations will be done by the travelling clinics, while in the geographical areas covered by these clinics there will be a greater number of people X-rayed. This is the result desired, and the clinics will be freed from a great deal of routine contact examinations, which were screened in the past, and will devote more time to the important work of examining and advising known cases of tuberculosis or cases who are referred because of suspicious X-rays. For example, in 1951 the Kootenay Travelling Clinic took 2,525 X-rays as compared with 3,427 in 1950. During 1951 there were 17,377 miniature films taken in general hospitals in the Kootenay area, making a total of 19,902 films.

During 1950 there were 228,753 X-ray examinations in the clinics of the Division, general hospitals, and health units. During 1951 this increased to 278,734 films taken.

With thirty-four miniature X-ray machines operating in hospitals and health units outside the Division during the past year, there have been no new installations of photoroentgen equipment. At the present time we are preparing to install this type of equipment in the new Burnaby Hospital, in the University of British Columbia Health Service, and at Mission Memorial Hospital. We are also considering withdrawal of the equipment from one hospital, where it is not being used satisfactorily, and in another community the transfer of the equipment from the hospital to the health unit, where it will serve the needs of the community to greater advantage. Installations for other areas will be considered as the communities expand and local conditions appear to justify its placement.

In the development of the hospital-admission X-ray programme, we have been actively supported by the British Columbia Hospital Association and the British Columbia Registered Nurses' Association.

During the past six months our mobile photoroentgen unit has been travelling throughout the Interior of the Province and on Vancouver Island, visiting smaller communities where X-ray services were not available. This has been a difficult and costly enterprise, and at the present time we are not certain that the results warrant the continuation of this work in subsequent years. The 1951 schedule was completed early in December, and the results of the work will be critically analysed to see if it is justified.

The Division is watching with interest an experiment that is being carried out in Chilliwack at the present time. Realizing that the mere presence of an X-ray machine in a local community to provide free X-rays does not necessarily assure a good case-finding programme in that community, the British Columbia Tuberculosis Society has gone forward with a plan to promote an educational campaign in Chilliwack as an experiment. The idea behind this was that a properly qualified person would visit the community to publicize the services that were available and to organize local groups to canvass citizens so that a continuing community survey might be carried out. If successful at Chilliwack, this could be applied throughout the Province, using local facilities.

FEDERAL HEALTH GRANTS

From the projects already submitted, it appears that the Tuberculosis Control Grant will be totally expended for the present year if delivery of equipment is obtained before the expiry date of the grant. The total tuberculosis grant for British Columbia in 1951–52 was $368,315, and this has all been allocated.

Certain new projects and extensions of previous projects have been set up during the year. For example, the art-therapy project has been extended to the Victoria unit, a pneumothorax clinic has been approved for Metropolitan Health Unit No. 1, a physiotherapist has been obtained for the Willow Chest Centre, a Department of Respiratory Physiology is being set up in Vancouver, and a large amount of equipment has been obtained for the Pearson Tuberculosis Hospital. Three nurses, one laboratory technician, one hospital administrator, and four physicians are receiving training under the grants. The Medical Records Section has also been made possible from Federal health grants.

The following is the list of projects in the tuberculosis-control field for the present year:—

- Continuing projects—
  - Occupational therapy.
  - X-ray pool—
    - Photoroentgen equipment for University of British Columbia Health Service.
    - Burnaby Hospital.
    - Mission Memorial Hospital.
  - Medical library.
  - Home-care service.
  - Nursemaids for Vancouver Preventorium.
  - Rehabilitation.
  - Payment for admission X-rays.
  - Administration of streptomycin in homes.
  - Postgraduate training (short courses).
  - Nursing personnel—Three nurses at University of British Columbia.
  - Equipment for community survey work.
  - Staff and equipment—
    - Tranquille Sanatorium—
      - Two physicians.
      - Undelivered equipment from 1950–51.
    - Willow Chest Centre—
      - Bacteriologist.
      - Senior intern.
      - Assistant instructor of nursing.
      - Executive nurse, surgical.
      - Physician.
      - Art therapy.

Continuing projects—*Continued*
Staff and equipment—*Continued*
Willow Chest Centre—*Continued*
Planigraph.
Physiotherapist.
Out-patient Pneumothorax Clinic, Metropolitan Health Committee.
P.A.S. and streptomycin.
Additional graduate nurse, New Westminster.
Postgraduate training for two physicians.
Training in surgical nursing and techniques.
Additional stenographers—
New Westminster Clinic.
Kootenay Travelling Clinic.
Interior Travelling Clinic.
Postgraduate training for laboratory technician.
Hospital-administration training.
Expansion of education programme, T.B. nursing.
Art therapy, Victoria.
Equipment for new sanatorium.
New projects—
Postgraduate training for one physician.
Medical Records Section, Division of Tuberculosis Control.

STAFF

In reviewing the staffing of our clinics and institutions, it is pleasing to report that at the present time the Division appears to be in a very good position. The medical staff throughout the Division is at full strength, and it is a source of satisfaction to report that well-trained medical men are being attached to the service. At the present time there are five physicians under training leading to specialists' certification. It should be pointed out that a pathology service is being developed at Tranquille, and in the Willow Chest Centre a well-trained pulmonary physiologist is proving most valuable in the carrying-out of respiratory function tests, mostly in connection with pre- and post-operative cases. However, it is hoped that some attention can be paid to research in this field. It is possible, in the future, that the Division may be able to add others to the staff with special interests, such as bacteriology.

NURSING

The nursing service gives a great deal of pride to the Division because it is recognized that throughout the Division the nursing standards are of the highest order. Having assembled an able group of nursing administrators, a sound programme of student and graduate teaching is the basis of the nursing services in our clinics and institutions. As a result of this, tuberculosis nursing has been elevated to the status of a specialty, and the nurse takes an important place in the education and physical rehabilitation of the patient. Although the stage has not yet been reached where there is an abundance of nurses available, the Division is attracting a fair share of an excellent type of well-trained nurses into the service.

During 1951 the nursing service was maintained to provide for a full complement of patients in all of the institutions during the past year, and the staff in the stationary clinics was stable.

Increased student quotas and expanded activities were evident in all sections of the educational programme, for example:—

(1) *Affiliation Course for Student Nurses.*—(*a*) Three hundred and twenty-five students affiliated at the Vancouver centre, an increase of seventy over

1950. The Jericho Beach unit and New Westminster Stationary Clinic were used for placement of students in addition to the Willow Chest Centre.

(*b*) Seventy-four students affiliated in Victoria. Students from the two Victoria schools started in November to come to Vancouver for the lecture series in the first week of the course, thus providing a uniform content of instruction for all students prior to placement on the wards.

(2) *Supervised Experience for Practical Nurse Students from the Vocational School.*—Fifty-five students completed one month each of ward experience at the Jericho Beach unit, an increase of fifteen over last year.

Indications are favourable that progress will be made this coming year toward implementation of the objectives outlined in the study on staff quotas and nursing-care requirements, completed for the three main institutions more than a year ago. Organization of the ward routine to the team nursing plan is suggested as a basic factor in providing more personalized care for the patients.

Two objectives urged for the coming year in both the service and educational fields are directed toward the same target—better nursing care for the patient through implementation of a team nursing plan on the wards and better experience in nursing practice for the students.

NEW CASES

The number of new cases discovered during the year amounted to 1,688, which is a slight decrease from last year's figure. This, broken down into racial groups, shows the following: Indians, 356; other than Indians, 1,332; and into age-groups:—

Indians		*Other than Indians*	
0– 4	54	0– 4	52
5– 9	65	5– 9	24
10–14	46	10–14	26
15–19	46	15–19	39
20–24	26	20–24	104
25–29	32	25–29	123
30–39	23	30–39	271
40–49	16	40–49	204
50–59	23	50–59	192
60–69	10	60–69	191
70–79	13	70–79	86
80 and over	2	80 and over	16
Not stated	----	Not stated	4

The sources of reporting of new cases during the year were as follows:—

Stationary clinics: Tranquille, 13; Vancouver, 513; Victoria, 79; and New Westminster, 114.

Travelling clinics: Interior, 64; Coast, 72; Island, 33; and Kootenay, 119.

Reported from outside the Division of Tuberculosis Control, 681.

CLINICS AND INSTITUTIONS

With the major efforts being the construction of the Pearson Tuberculosis Hospital in Vancouver and the renovation of the Tranquille Sanatorium, there have been few physical changes other than those within the institutions. The Kootenay Travelling Clinic in Nelson found it necessary to change its location from the Kootenay Lake General Hospital to a down-town location in that city, and new quarters have been obtained. This is proving to be a more satisfactory situation than before.

The staff situation has been relatively stable over the year, but it is anticipated there will be a great many transfers in all units within the Division in staffing the new sanatorium. In making the key appointments, the Medical Superintendent of Tranquille is being transferred to the Pearson Tuberculosis Hospital, while he is being replaced at Tranquille by the transfer of the Medical Superintendent of the Victoria unit. To facilitate the handling of the problem of transfers and new appointments, a personnel assistant has been appointed to the central office of the Division. This should provide a more direct line of communication to the Civil Service Commission and expedite the handling of personnel problems.

Aside from the Kootenay Travelling Clinic in Nelson, which is becoming more and more a stationary clinic, and the work in the Fraser Valley, which is carried out by the New Westminster Stationary Clinic, all the travelling clinics are being operated from the sanatoria, with headquarters in the Victoria unit, Willow Chest Centre, and Tranquille Sanatorium. Various members of the medical staff of these institutions take responsibility for covering the medical services provided by these clinics.

There have been no significant changes in the medical or surgical treatment in the institutions during the year.

In the preventive programme, B.C.G. vaccination is being carried out in selected groups. This vaccination is urged for hospital employees and for contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. However, it has not been considered advisable to extend the programme to other groups, such as young adults, until such time as the programme is considered to be effectively applied in the contact group.

SOCIAL SERVICE

Staff changes continued to hamper the work of the Social Service Section during the year. At the Willow Chest Centre the situation was relieved by two former social workers returning to the staff, but at Tranquille the social-work programme had to be curtailed because no replacement could be found for the social worker who resigned in July. With the exception of Tranquille, case-loads for the workers have remained about the same as the previous year, with an average case-load of ninety-five per worker in the Willow Chest Centre, ninety-nine in the Jericho Beach unit, and ninety-six in the Victoria unit. At Tranquille the case-load averaged 165 per month. In September the Provincial supervisor joined the Royal Canadian Air Force as senior administrative officer in the welfare field, and the case-work supervisor at the Division of Venereal Disease Control was transferred to the Division of Tuberculosis Control. As part of the reorganization of the Tuberculosis Social Service Section at this time, the senior case-worker at the Willow Chest Centre was promoted to case-work supervisor for the Vancouver area.

The programme for providing home-maker service on a selective basis to tuberculous patients and their families in the Vancouver metropolitan area has continued during the year under the joint administration of the Metropolitan Health Committee and the Family Welfare Bureau of Vancouver. At the end of the year ten families were in receipt of full-time supervised home-maker service and fourteen families were receiving part-time help from this source. Because the programme was inaugurated as a demonstration project, financed from Federal health grants, the evaluation of the service should yield some significant information about the specific contribution which a properly organized home-maker service can make to the tuberculosis-control programme.

Although the basic Social Allowance rate was increased in 1951 by $5 a month, the problem of convalescent care for the tuberculous patient without resources remains chronic. Even with the dietary extras which may be added to the basic Social Allowance granted to a person who is unable to support himself because of tuberculosis, the Social Allowance budget falls below requirements.

CONCLUSIONS

Having been faced for many years by an acute shortage of beds for the treatment of tuberculosis, the day is rapidly approaching when this problem will be met and eventually overcome. Having then provided for those cases which have pulmonary tuberculosis, the problem of the non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases will require serious consideration, when sanatorium facilities are adequate to permit their acceptance. It is generally agreed that all forms of tuberculosis, including idiopathic pleurisy with effusion, should be treated in a sanatorium, and this practice is followed in most centres throughout the country.

Effective legislation to control recalcitrant patients would be of considerable benefit to the tuberculosis programme in British Columbia. Under present regulations an infectious case of tuberculosis may be placed in a sanatorium, but there are no regulations that will force him to remain there. The lack of adequate authority to deal with the careless and unco-operative case is a real handicap in preventing the dissemination of tuberculosis.

The care of the child with tuberculosis is a problem still being met by services outside the Division of Tuberculosis Control. Acute phases of the disease in children are being taken care of in general hospitals, while the Vancouver Preventorium is meeting a most essential need in caring for the sub-acute and chronic cases amongst children. This voluntary group is presently considering plans for the expansion of its facilities that will approximately double the present capacity of the preventorium so as to provide modern medical and nursing care for the more active forms of the disease in children. These services are urgently needed, and the board of directors of the preventorium deserve great credit for their continued assistance to the campaign against tuberculosis in this Province.

The British Columbia Tuberculosis Society, which has long played a leading part in tuberculosis work, continues to contribute greatly to augment the services provided through official agencies. Taking a leading part in educational activities and creating interest in tuberculosis work in a large number of communities in the Province through Christmas Seal Committees, the society has also made large monetary contributions to the Christmas Seal Auditorium in Vancouver and in providing a new radio installation for the patients at Tranquille Sanatorium. This assistance has been much appreciated and most valuable.

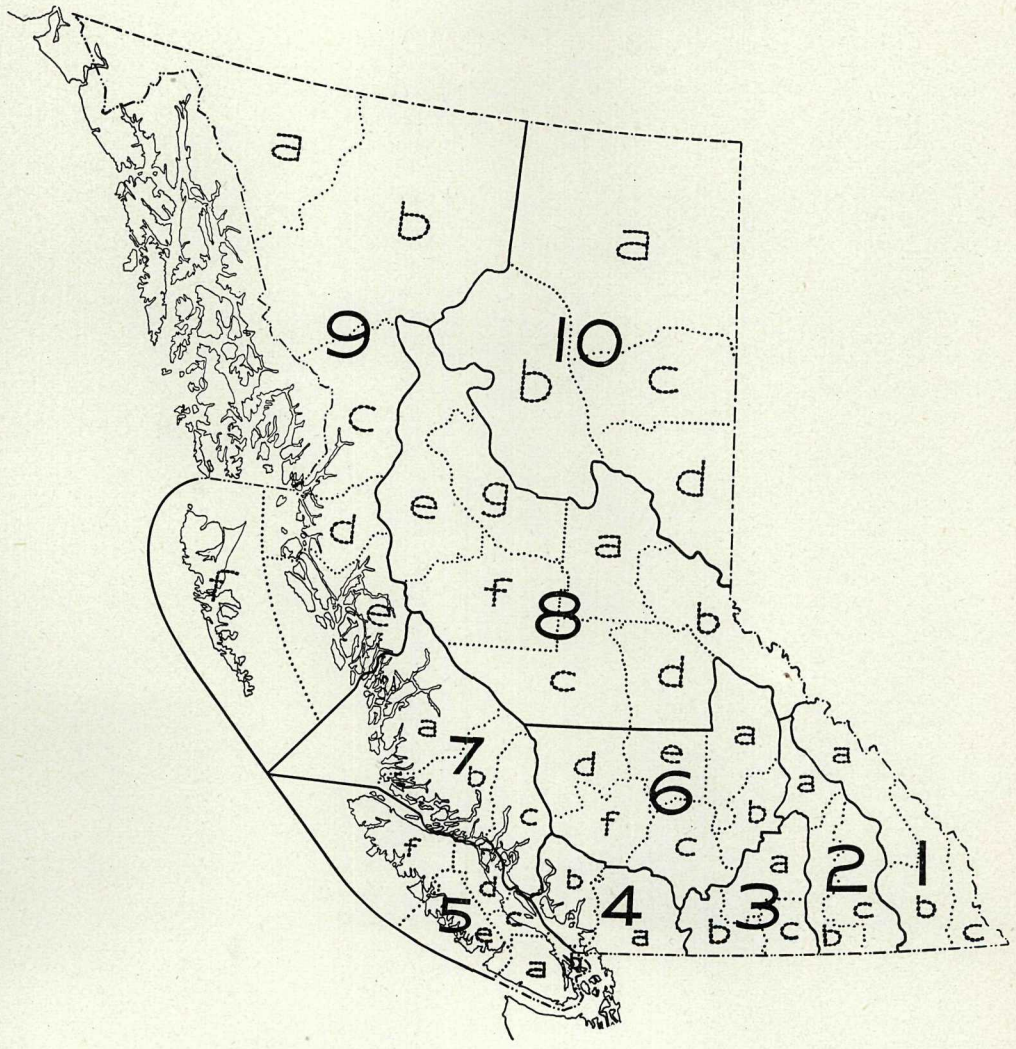
The work of the Division has been greatly facilitated by the close co-operation and cordial relations with other agencies of the Government.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

for the Year January 1st to
December 31st, 1951

CLINICS

Map of British Columbia Showing Statistical Publication Areas



Province of British Columbia—
Population, 1,165,210.
Area, 366,255 square miles.
Travelling clinics—
Kootenay Clinic (Nelson)—Statistical Areas 1 and 2.
Interior Clinic (Kamloops)—Statistical Areas 3, 6, 8, 10c, 10d.
Coast Clinic (Vancouver)—Statistical Areas 4, 7, 9c, 9d, 9e.
Island Clinic (Victoria)—Statistical Area 5.
Survey Clinic.

TABLE 1.—CLINICS HELD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, SHOWING TIME SPENT AT EACH CENTRE, 1951

TRAVELLING CLINICS

Interior

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Allenby	2	Penticton	9
Armstrong	3	Prince George	11
Burns Lake	4	Princeton	4
Copper Mountain	3	Quesnel	7
Dawson Creek	3	Revelstoke	6
Enderby	3	Salmon Arm	7
Fort St. John	2	Smithers	2
Kamloops	19	Summerland	2
Kelowna	15	Vanderhoof	4
Merritt	2	Vernon	15
McBride	1	Wells	4
Nickel Plate Mine	2	Williams Lake	5
Oliver	4		
		Total (25 centres)	139

Coast

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Hazelton	1	Prince Rupert	24
Marpole	3	Squamish	8
Ocean Falls	1	Terrace	10
Powell River	10		
		Total (7 centres)	57

Fraser Valley

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Abbotsford	10	Lillooet	2
Allco	1	Lytton	2
Ashcroft	2	Mission	8
Bridge River	1		
Chilliwack	23	Total (8 centres)	49

Vancouver Island

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Campbell River	8½	Lake Cowichan	7
Chemainus	6½	Mount St. Mary	3
Comox	13	Nanaimo	42
Cumberland	6	Port Alberni and Alberni	26½
Duncan	26½	Qualicum	4
Ladysmith	12		
		Total (11 centres)	155

Kootenay

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Ainsworth	3	Kaslo	2
Castlegar	6	Kimberley	11
Cranbrook	11	Michel	5
Creston	11	Nakusp	6
Emerald Mine	5	Nelson	48
Fernie	11	New Denver	3
Golden	2	Remac	3
Grand Forks	8	Rossland	9
Greenwood	2	Salmo	3
Hudson Bay Mine	1	Trail	16
Invermere	2		
		Total (21 centres)	168

TABLE 1.—CLINICS HELD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, SHOWING TIME SPENT AT EACH CENTRE, 1951—*Continued*

MOBILE SURVEY UNIT

Vancouver Island

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Bloedel Camp	3	Salmon River	3
James Island	1	Saltspring Island	2
Jordan River	1	Victoria	19
Mansons Landing	2	Whaletown	3
Port Renfrew	3		
		Total (9 centres)	37

Coast and Fraser Valley

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Abbotsford	8	New Westminster	14
Arnold	1	Powell River	7
Britannia Beach	2	Squamish	2
Clearbrook	4	Woodfibre	2
Coquitlam	2		
		Total (9 centres)	42

Interior

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Burns Lake	2	Nechako Dam	1
Fort St. James	2	Quesnel	3
Grassy Plains	1	Vanderhoof	2
100-Mile House	1	Wells	1
Lavington	1	Williams Lake	3
Lillooet	1		
Lumby	2	Total (12 centres)	20

Kootenay

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Canal Flats	1	Michel	1½
Castlegar	8	Nakusp	2
Edgewater	1	Natal	1½
Elko	1	New Denver	1
Field	1	Salmo	3
Galloway Mill	1	Slocan City	1
Golden	2	South Slocan	4
Grand Forks	7	Wardner	1
Greenwood	2	Whatshan	1
Invermere	2	Wynndel	1
Kaslo	1	Yahk	1
Kitchener	1		
		Total (23 centres)	46

During 1951 patient-visits to diagnostic and treatment clinics totalled 44,962. This is a decrease of 1,883 from the 1950 total. There was also a decrease in the number of visits to travelling clinics, from 13,360 to 11,074 visits. A total of 1,007 new cases of tuberculosis was diagnosed by the Division out of 1,688 new cases found by all agencies. Of those examined, 22.5 per cent were in the 30–39 age-group, 18.8 in the 20–29 age-group, and 16.3 per cent in the 40–49 age-group. There were 11,951 tuberculin tests and 704 B.C.G. vaccinations given in the clinics of the Division.

TABLE 2.—DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CLINIC REPORT, 1951

Item	Vancouver	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	Coast	Kootenay	Interior	Island	Total
Total patient-visits	27,560	1,804	6,251	3,273	2,340	2,525	2,770	3,439	49,962
Total cases examined—									
X-ray	17,864	1,804	6,251	3,273	2,340	2,525	2,770	3,439	40,266
Physical	4,763	629	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,410
Specialist consultation	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Type of case	17,864	1,804	6,251	3,273	2,340	2,525	2,770	3,439	40,266
New cases	4,683	524	2,242	846	613	1,131	1,059	313	11,411
Re-examinations	13,181	1,280	4,009	2,427	1,727	1,394	1,711	3,126	28,855
Reason for examination	17,864	1,804	6,251	3,273	2,340	2,525	2,770	3,439	40,266
Referred from survey	865	.....	686	164	21	247	34	.....	2,017
Symptoms	2,152	248	820	682	147	62	.....	313	4,424
Routine check	14,847	1,556	4,745	2,427	2,172	2,216	2,736	3,126	33,825
Age-groups examined	17,864	1,804	6,251	3,273	2,340	2,525	2,770	3,439	40,266
0–4 M.	171	8	268	163	27	20	29	23	709
F.	187	9	232	184	39	13	30	20	714
5–9 M.	372	9	246	105	89	41	84	69	1,015
F.	279	9	206	112	62	38	92	72	870
10–14 M.	261	6	116	27	86	32	97	56	681
F.	271	14	91	59	82	37	121	88	763
15–19 M.	234	49	112	24	56	55	63	73	666
F.	241	100	137	58	65	48	132	115	896
20–24 M.	592	97	125	70	34	97	46	52	1,113
F.	860	208	254	136	99	87	148	168	1,960
25–29 M.	946	123	208	140	65	101	94	114	1,791
F.	1,248	152	410	194	136	114	210	227	2,691
30–39 M.	1,839	187	576	290	191	272	225	281	3,861
F.	2,351	261	797	377	282	254	401	558	5,281
40–49 M.	1,788	169	439	256	186	325	231	285	3,679
F.	1,237	144	419	243	165	197	189	310	2,904
50–59 M.	1,441	108	410	239	164	221	167	230	2,980
F.	760	78	299	107	91	113	110	157	1,715
60–69 M.	1,398	42	442	231	207	179	137	227	2,863
F.	560	22	171	109	65	78	79	86	1,170
70 and over M.	605	9	212	113	128	128	66	160	1,421
F.	223	.....	81	36	21	75	19	68	523
Racial origins	17,864	1,804	6,251	3,273	2,340	2,525	2,770	3,439	40,266
White	16,973	1,785	5,983	3,241	2,297	2,471	2,603	3,296	38,649
Indian	45	.....	.....	8	3	.....	10	.....	66
Breed	29	.....	.....	7	18	.....	30	.....	84
Chinese	671	1	245	14	18	9	25	104	1,087
Japanese	88	16	1	3	4	45	102	.....	259
Other	58	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	121
Usual occupations	17,864	1,804	6,251	3,273	2,340	2,525	2,770	3,439	40,266
Clerks	2,238	187	542	93	102	145	138	123	3,568
Fishermen	120	.....	11	26	9	.....	.....	4	170
Hospital-workers	221	574	102	29	79	35	37	38	1,115
Housewives	4,204	270	1,627	892	667	698	927	1,256	10,541
Labourers—									
Common	2,420	144	749	583	186	519	298	152	5,051
Skilled	1,590	143	477	104	109	162	324	311	3,220
Loggers	259	4	20	12	24	9	32	141	501
Miners—									
Coal	19	.....	.....	2	.....	49	4	40	114
Hard-rock	715	1	.....	7	.....	276	.....	2	1,001
Nurses—									
Graduate	436	147	116	46	24	39	47	40	895
Student	150	2	50	33	2	9	.....	.....	246
Teachers	130	11	38	14	21	13	43	33	303
Other professional	336	36	220	39	37	24	67	30	789

TABLE 2.—DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CLINIC REPORT, 1951—*Continued*

Item	Vancouver	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	Coast	Kootenay	Interior	Island	Total
Usual occupations—*Continued*									
Students—									
Normal	7	12	10	87	19	2	.....	1	138
University	165	3	3	10	4	1	.....	2	188
Other	1,432	54	682	128	319	185	473	339	3,612
Other and unspecified	3,422	216	1,604	1,168	738	359	380	927	8,814
Treatments and tests—									
Pneumothorax—									
Initial	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Refill	9,756	619	1,879	993	.....	28	.....	.....	13,275
Oleothorax—									
Initial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumoperitoneum—									
Initial	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Refill	1,791	.....	389	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,336
Bronchoscopy	207	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	210
B.C.G.	294	31	307	9	.....	63	.....	.....	704
Aspirations	11	.....	23	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Fluoroscopes	10,163	598	2,048	1,180	.....	29	.....	.....	14,018
Tuberculin tests given	6,551	353	3,847	1,075	.....	125	.....	.....	11,951
X-rays referred to the Division—									
New tuberculous cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	25	66	15	173
Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,239	778	2,321	1,875	7,213
New cases found (tuberculous and non-tuberculous)	1,528	31	160	196	220	260	108	53	2,556
Total tuberculous	513	13	79	114	72	119	64	33	1,007
Tuberculous, pulmonary	481	13	75	108	68	117	62	31	955
Change of diagnosis, non-tuberculous to tuberculous	131	1	27	25	12	26	13	12	247
Primary	10	1	.....	3	3	.....	4	.....	21
Minimal	89	.....	16	13	8	18	8	10	162
Moderately advanced	24	.....	10	5	.....	5	1	2	47
Far advanced	7	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	12
Far advanced with silicosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other pulmonary	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Clinic cases	350	12	48	83	56	91	49	19	708
Primary	33	.....	3	1	16	5	4	.....	62
Minimal	193	10	30	58	31	69	35	13	439
Moderately advanced	88	2	11	17	4	9	7	5	143
Far advanced	36	.....	4	2	3	5	3	1	54
Far advanced with silicosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleurisy with effusion	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	10
Pleurisy without effusion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other tuberculosis of respiratory system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other pulmonary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary	32	.....	4	6	4	2	2	2	52
Intestines and peritoneum	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Vertebral column	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bones and joints	5	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	9
Skin	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Lymphatic system	9	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	13
Genito-urinary system	4	.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	11
Miliary	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Meninges	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Other	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Non-tuberculous	1,015	18	81	82	148	141	44	20	1,549
Pleurisy	232	4	17	17	35	31	9	.....	345
Empyema	7	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	13
Neoplasms	24	.....	1	1	1	11	.....	.....	38
Silicosis	16	.....	.....	3	2	24	.....	4	49
Diseases of circulatory system	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	12
Other pulmonary	409	10	46	30	36	40	17	.....	588
Other non-pulmonary	21	.....	2	4	3	13	2	.....	45
Undiagnosed	170	.....	.....	20	25	5	.....	.....	220
Suspect	128	4	15	5	43	13	15	16	239
Change of diagnosis, tuberculous to non-tuberculous	6	.....	2	1	5	1	.....	.....	15
Previously known cases re-examined	7,964	420	1,921	1,939	767	815	722	958	15,506

Survey clinic examinations in 1951 totaled 232,107. This was a 72-per-cent increase over the figure for 1950. Examinations in general hospitals contributed to 30.7 per cent of the total, and the total for these hospitals is shown separately this year for the first time. There was a 137-per-cent increase in the number of referrals for all survey clinics and a 71.5-per-cent increase in the number of new cases found. It will be seen below that a considerable proportion of the referrals and new cases found may be attributed to the examinations by the general hospitals. The number referred by mobile clinics was considerably higher this year, being 1,503 as compared to 634 in 1950. An increase from 87 last year to 160 in 1951 was registered in the number of new cases discovered by mobile clinics.

TABLE 3.—REPORT OF SURVEY CLINICS, 1951

Item	Clinics			Mobile		Stationary Metropolitan	General[1] Hospitals	Total
	Vancouver	Victoria	New Westminster	Provincial	Metropolitan			
Total examined	34,724	8,366	9,309	26,434	57,509	24,355	71,410	232,107
Total referred	1,174	423	177	686	404	413	2,839	6,116
New tuberculous cases	109	3	41	43	54	63	157	470
Primary	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	4
Minimal—								
Active	20	----	7	2	11	17	17	74
Quiescent	9	1	1	1	5	8	7	32
Apparently arrested	14	1	7	6	15	11	22	76
Apparently cured	19	1	19	24	9	6	61	139
Moderately advanced—								
Active	24	----	4	4	7	7	21	67
Quiescent	2	----	1	----	5	5	2	15
Apparently arrested	2	----	1	----	1	----	11	15
Apparently cured	1	----	1	1	----	1	4	8
Far advanced—								
Active	13	----	----	5	1	6	6	31
Quiescent	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1
Apparently arrested	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1
Apparently cured	5	----	----	----	----	----	1	6
Non-pulmonary	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Known tuberculous cases	25	----	4	63	71	64	344	571
Primary	3	----	1	----	----	----	11	15
Minimal—								
Active	----	----	1	2	2	4	6	15
Quiescent	1	----	----	----	2	5	6	14
Apparently arrested	4	----	----	12	25	12	67	120
Apparently cured	9	----	1	32	21	16	152	231
Moderately advanced—								
Active	2	----	----	----	1	9	7	19
Quiescent	----	----	----	1	2	4	12	19
Apparently arrested	3	----	----	9	10	6	29	57
Apparently cured	1	----	1	4	4	1	23	34
Far advanced—								
Active	----	----	----	1	----	1	12	14
Quiescent	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	4
Apparently arrested	1	----	----	----	2	2	8	13
Apparently cured	1	----	----	2	2	----	7	12
Non-pulmonary	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	4
Cardiac disease	24	7	1	35	4	7	217	295
Pleurisy	101	8	11	27	36	40	169	392
Suspect	73	10	8	63	18	33	223	428
Negative	34,109	8,297	9,188	26,072	57,185	24,033	69,382	228,266
Other diagnoses	198	20	40	102	110	80	773	1,323
Not yet diagnosed	85	21	16	29	31	35	145	362

[1] Excludes St. Joseph's and Royal Jubilee Hospitals, Victoria.

There was a decrease in the total number of clinic examinations, there being 96,445 in 1950 and 92,665 in 1951. This year 63,439 were re-examined, an increase of 6,707 over those completed in 1950. New examinations showed a decline from 39,713 in 1950 to 29,226 in 1951. During 1951 there were 11,074 examinations conducted by travelling clinics; this was a decrease of 2,286 from the 1950 total of 13,360 examinations.

TABLE 4.—NEW EXAMINATIONS AND RE-EXAMINATIONS DURING THE YEARS 1947 TO 1951

(Excluding Indians.)

Year	Total Examined			New Examinations			Old Examinations		
	Total	Stationary[1]	Travelling[2]	Total	Stationary	Travelling	Total	Stationary	Travelling
1947	79,447	65,250	14,197	37,900	31,991	5,909	41,547	33,259	8,288
1948	95,237	81,708	13,529	42,800	36,564	6,236	52,437	45,144	7,293
1949	97,631	84,042	13,589	43,318	37,553	5,765	54,313	46,489	7,824
1950	96,445	83,085	13,360	39,713	35,816	3,897	56,732	47,269	9,463
1951	92,665	81,591	11,074	29,226	26,110	3,116	63,439	55,481	7,958

[1] Includes stationary diagnostic and stationary survey.
[2] Does not include mobile buses.
Source: Daily Report of Clinics, Form T.B. 71, and Case Examination, Form T.B. 1.

CHART 2.—NEW EXAMINATIONS AND RE-EXAMINATIONS BY STATIONARY CLINICS, 1942–51

(Excluding Indians.)

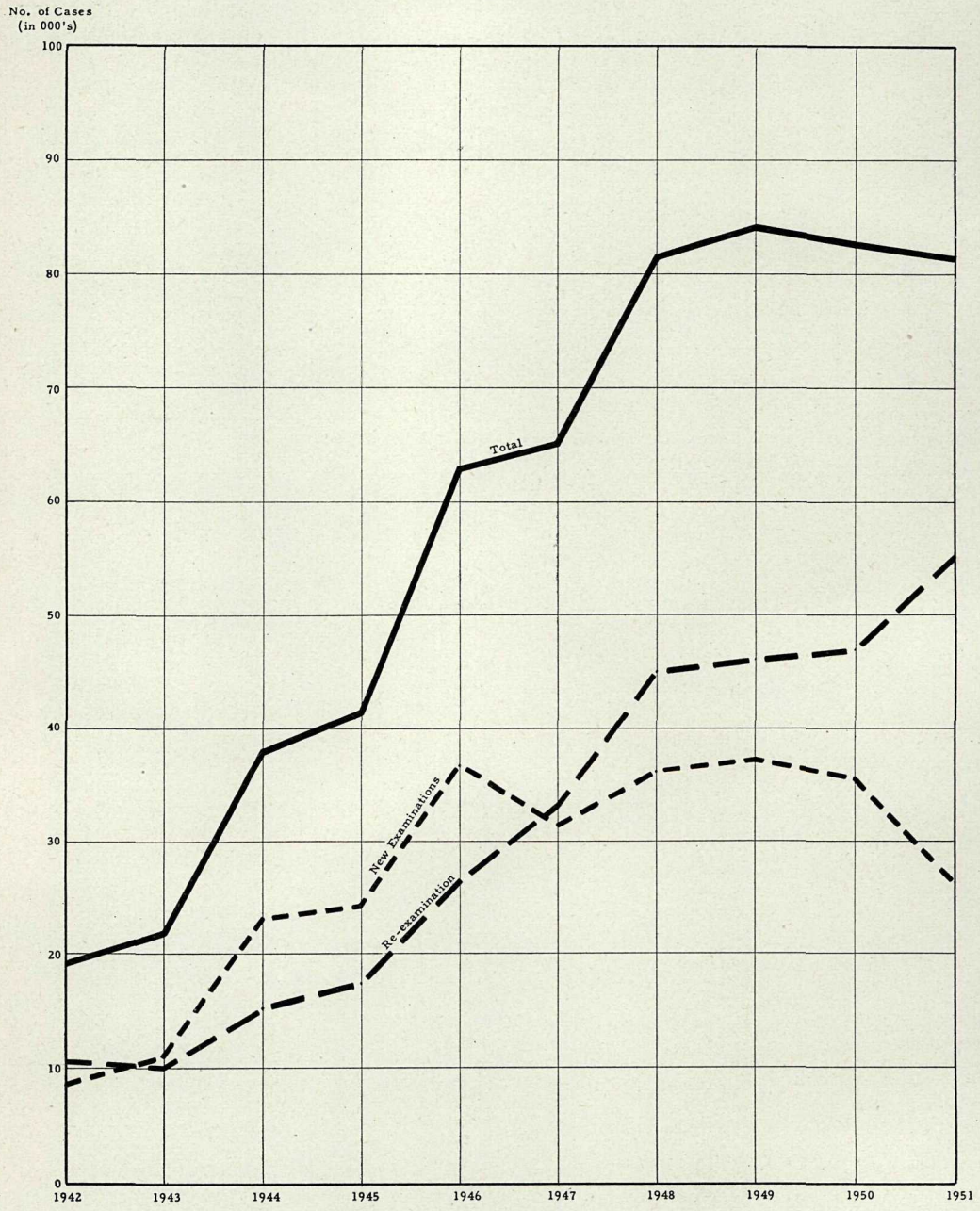
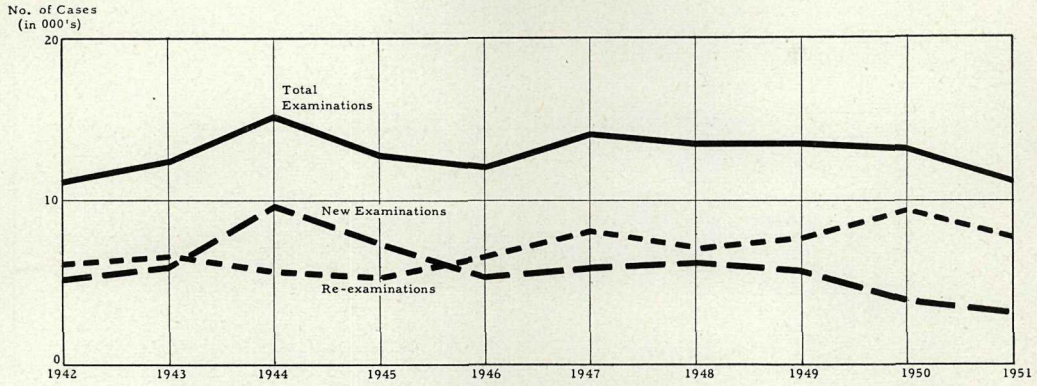


CHART 3.—NEW EXAMINATIONS AND RE-EXAMINATIONS BY TRAVELLING CLINICS, 1942–51

(Excluding Indians.)



New cases of pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosed in clinics contributed 3.2 per cent of all cases diagnosed, an increase of 1.3 per cent over the percentage for 1950. Cases found normal decreased slightly from the previous year's figure.

NEW CASES EXAMINED BY CLINICS

TABLE 5.—CLINIC EXAMINATIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, 1951

(Excluding Indians.)

Diagnosis	Number of Cases	Per Cent of Cases Examined
Pulmonary tuberculosis	941	3.2
Tuberculous pleurisy and other tuberculosis of respiratory system	15	0.1
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	51	0.2
Other pulmonary diagnoses	1,034	3.5
Other (other non-pulmonary diagnoses, undiagnosed and suspect)	516	1.8
Normal	26,669	91.2
Total new cases examined	29,226	100.0

Source: Case Examination, Form T.B. 1.

TABLE 6.—NEW CASES OTHER THAN NEGATIVE EXAMINED BY DIAGNOSTIC CLINICS, BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND AGE-GROUPS, 1951
(Excluding Indians.)

Age-group	Tuberculous																			Non-tuberculous										Grand Total
	Pulmonary							Pleurisy with Effusion	Pleurisy without Effusion	T.B. Respiratory System (Other)	Non-pulmonary									Pleurisy	Empyema	Neoplasms	Silicosis	Other Pulmonary	Diseases of the Circulatory System	Other Non-pulmonary Diagnoses	Undiagnosed	Suspect	Total Non-tuberculosis	
	Primary	Minimal	Moderately Advanced	Far Advanced	Far Advanced with Silicosis	Type Not Stated	Total Pulmonary				T.B. of Vertebral Column	T.B. of Bones and Joints	T.B. of Skin	T.B. of Lymphatic System	T.B. of Genito-urinary System	T.B. of Intestines and Peritoneum	T.B. of Meninges	Other Non-pulmonary	Total Non-pulmonary											
0– 4 M.	17	-----	-----	----	----	----	17		----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	-----	----	----	----	4	1	2	2	4	13	32
F.	20	-----	-----	1	----	----	21	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	-----	----	----	----	3	----	2	2	5	12	34
5– 9 M.	12	-----	-----	----	----	----	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	8	----	1	2	11	25	37
F.	10	-----	-----	----	----	----	10	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	-----	----	2	----	4	----	----	1	7	14	25
10–14 M.	4	-----	-----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	4	----	----	----	9	----	1	1	3	18	23
F.	8	3	-----	----	----	----	11	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	1	----	3	3	----	----	----	8	----	2	-----	5	18	33
15–19 M.	2	4	2	----	----	----	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	12	----	----	1	3	21	29
F.	1	14	5	----	----	----	20	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	11	----	1	3	6	24	44
20–24 M.	1	25	9	5	----	----	40	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	7	----	3	1	15	----	1	3	4	34	76
F.	2	28	6	2	----	----	38	2	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	10	----	1	----	18	----	----	2	6	37	79
25–29 M.		24	7	2	----	----	33	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	3	9	----	1	----	23	----	----	12	11	56	93
F.	1	39	11	1	----	----	52	2	----	----	1	----	----	3	1	----	----	----	5	8	----	----	----	28	----	1	8	19	64	123
30–39 M.		60	23	11	----	----	94	1	----	----	3	1	1	----	2	----	----	1	8	36	1	2	1	39	----	4	8	19	110	213
F.	2	72	30	5	----	----	109	2	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	2	----	1	5	40	----	1	----	52	----	4	13	19	129	246
40–49 M.	----	69	17	8	----	----	94	3	----	----	----	2	----	----	2	----	1	----	5	50	1	2	13	53	----	4	19	20	162	264
F.		46	9	3	----	----	58	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	1	4	17	----	2	----	28	----	3	10	12	72	134
50–59 M.	1	63	17	9	----	1	91	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	3	----	----	----	4	48	5	4	16	51	1	4	29	26	184	279
F.	1	34	3	2	----	----	40	----	----	----	----	1	----	2	1	----	1	----	5	17	3	3	----	28	----	3	14	11	79	124
60–69 M.	----	52	25	10	----	----	87	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	46	1	8	11	88	4	4	35	24	221	309
F.	1	30	8	2	----	----	41	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	16	1	1	----	24	4	5	15	5	71	113
70–79 M.	----	22	15	5	----	----	42	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13	1	3	5	40	1	1	24	13	101	143
F.	----	10	2	----	----	----	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7	----	3	----	20	----	1	12	3	46	58
80 and over M.	----	2	-----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	15	----	----	3	-----	21	23
F.	----	3	1	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	2	1	1	1	----	7	11
Not stated M.	----	1	-----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	3	----	----	1	2	10	11
F.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	1	----	----	-----	----	1	1
Totals M.	37	322	115	50	----	1	525	6		1	3	4	1	4	8	1	2	1	24	225	9	24	49	360	7	22	140	140	976	1,532
F.	46	279	75	16	----	----	416	7	1		1	5	1	9	3	3	2	3	27	122	4	14	----	227	5	23	81	98	574	1,025
Grand totals	83	601	190	66	----	1	941	13	1	1	4	9	2	13	11	4	4	4	51	347	13	38	49	587	12	45	221	238	1,550	2,557

Source: Case Examination, Form T.B. 1.

The registration of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1951 showed a slight increase over the figure of 921 for 1950. Of the new cases found, 483 or 51.4 per cent were classed as active or quiescent pulmonary tuberculosis, which is an increase over the 1950 percentage of 48.2. Of the cases diagnosed, 63.9 per cent had minimal tuberculosis.

TABLE 7.—NEW CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS EXAMINED BY CLINICS, BY INFECTION AND CONDITION, 1951

Infection and Condition	Vancouver	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	Coast	Kootenay	Interior	Vancouver Island	Total
Primary	43	1	3	4	19	5	8	—	83
Apparently cured	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Arrested	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Apparently arrested	2	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	7
Quiescent	10	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	18
Active improved	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	7
Active unimproved	18	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	25
Active not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not stated	11	1	—	1	4	1	2	—	20
Minimal	282	10	46	71	39	87	43	23	601
Apparently cured	53	2	2	40	19	50	12	2	180
Arrested	20	2	12	15	4	4	12	1	70
Apparently arrested	61	—	6	1	5	16	11	3	103
Quiescent	41	2	22	—	3	1	1	13	83
Active improved	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	—	7
Active unimproved	98	2	4	10	4	13	3	4	138
Active not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not stated	9	1	—	4	4	—	2	—	20
Moderately advanced	112	2	21	22	4	14	8	7	190
Apparently cured	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	7
Arrested	4	—	2	3	1	—	2	—	12
Apparently arrested	9	—	3	1	—	2	3	1	19
Quiescent	17	—	11	—	1	—	2	2	33
Active improved	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Active unimproved	77	2	5	11	2	8	—	4	109
Active not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not stated	2	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	9
Far advanced	43	—	5	3	3	8	3	1	66
Apparently cured	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparently arrested	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Quiescent	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Active improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Active unimproved	37	—	2	3	3	7	3	1	56
Active not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not stated	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total pulmonary	480	13	75	100	65	114	62	31	940
Apparently cured	55	2	2	45	19	54	12	2	191
Arrested	26	2	14	18	6	4	14	1	85
Apparently arrested	74	—	10	2	9	18	14	4	131
Quiescent	72	2	37	—	10	1	3	15	140
Active improved	1	1	—	2	—	3	8	—	15
Active unimproved	230	4	11	25	13	30	6	9	328
Active not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not stated	22	2	1	8	8	4	5	—	50

Source: Case Examination, Form T.B. 1.

The total number of X-ray examinations increased from 228,753 in 1950 to 278,734 in 1951. This indicates that one out of every four persons in British Columbia (excluding Indians) had an X-ray. X-rays taken in general hospitals increased from 45,210 in 1950 to 71,410 in 1951, while slight decreases occurred in both stationary and travelling clinics. Mobile-unit X-rays, which showed a considerable decline in 1950, numbered 108,298 in 1951.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF X-RAY EXAMINATIONS (CHEST AND OTHER) MADE BY INSTITUTIONS, STATIONARY CLINICS, TRAVELLING CLINICS, MOBILE UNITS, AND GENERAL-HOSPITAL UNITS, 1942–51.

Year	Institutions	Stationary		Travelling		Mobile		Stationary Metropolitan	General-hospital Units	Total
		Diagnostic	Survey	Diagnostic	Survey	Provincial	Metropolitan			
1942	3,692	20,135	.....	12,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,150
1943	4,121	24,199	4,374	13,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,023
1944	3,881	14,315	26,173	12,124	2,914	55,868[1]	.....	.....	.....	115,275
1945	3,858	11,075	28,850	12,613	764	89,779[1]	.....	.....	.....	146,939
1946	6,667	16,781	45,810	11,289	763	99,103[1]	.....	.....	.....	180,413
1947	5,196	20,986	44,196	12,996	1,063	155,674[1]	.....	.....	.....	240,111
1948	6,111	24,144	57,428	13,399	91	127,081[1]	.....	.....	.....	228,254
1949	6,432	27,695	56,374	13,508	.....	140,722[1]	.....	.....	.....	244,731
1950	6,412	28,500	54,585	13,360	.....	80,686[1]	.....	.....	45,210	228,753
1951	6,361	29,192	52,399	11,074	.....	26,434	57,509	24,355	71,410	278,734

[1] No breakdown available for mobile units prior to 1951.
Source: X-ray Ledger T.B. 73 and Clinic Ledgers T.B. 71 and T.B. 41.

CHART 4.—X-RAY EXAMINATIONS (CHEST AND OTHER) MADE BY INSTITUTIONS, STATIONARY CLINICS, TRAVELLING CLINICS, MOBILE UNITS, AND GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1942–51.

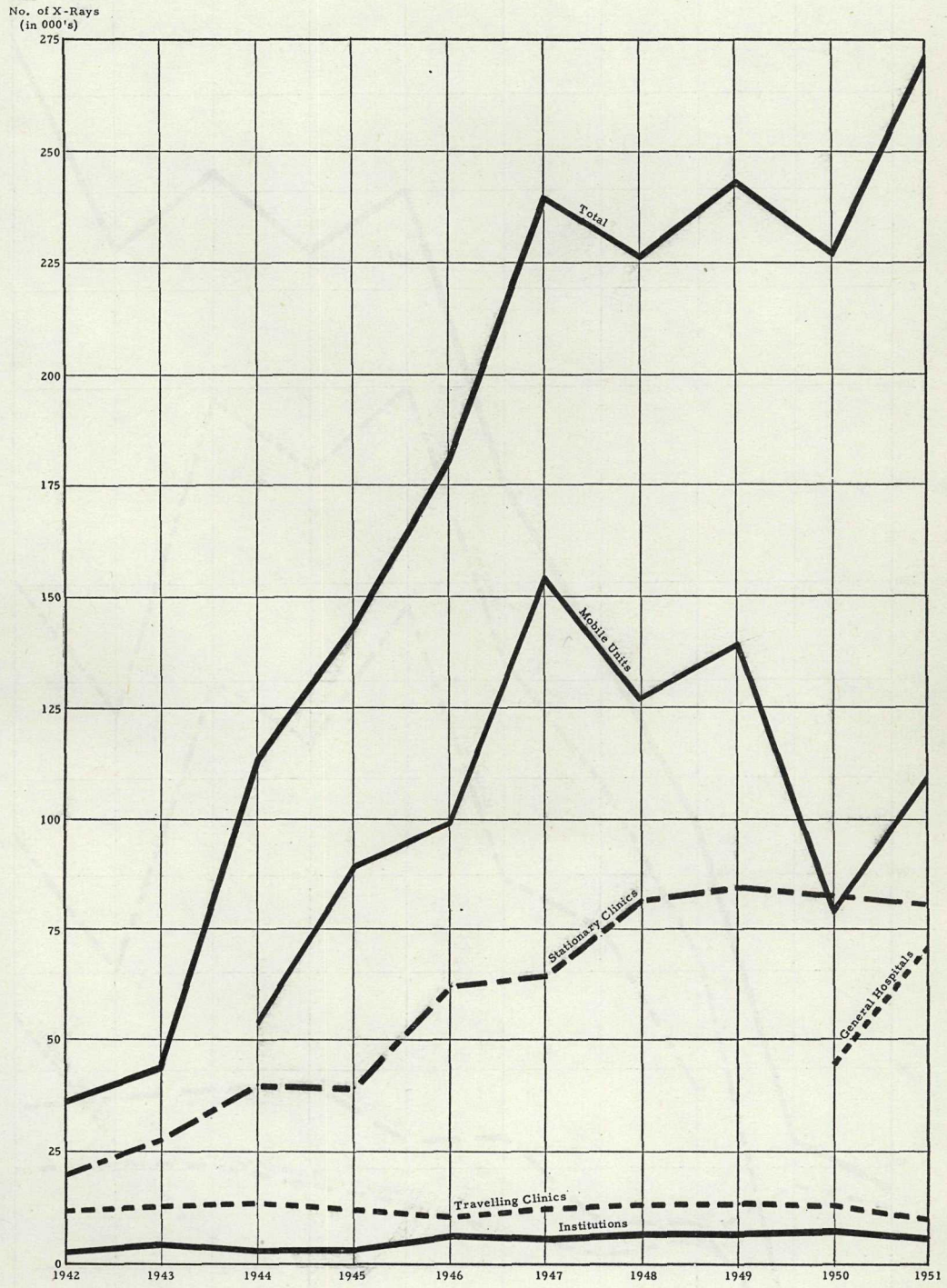
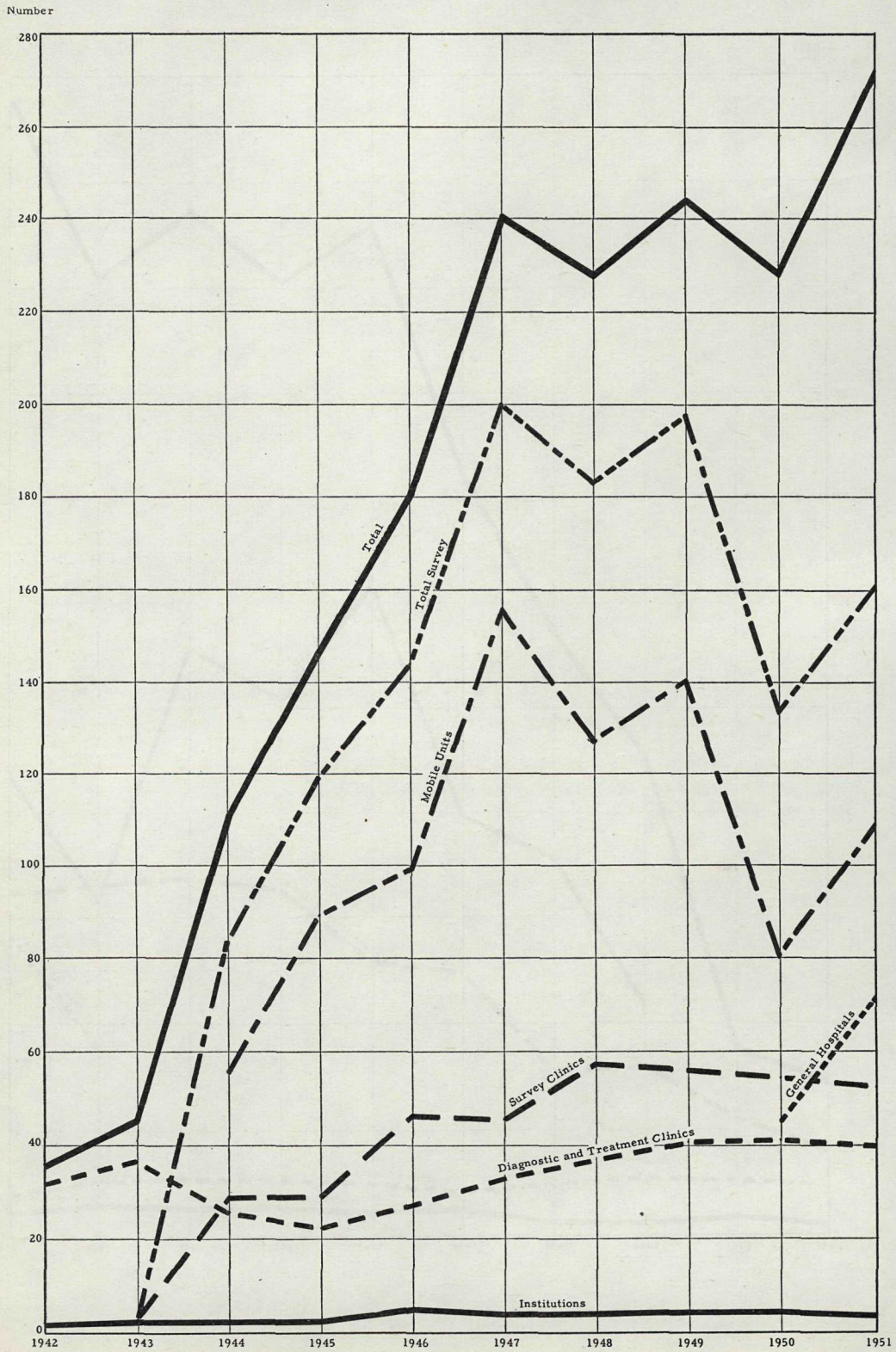


CHART 5.—X-RAY EXAMINATIONS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS, DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CLINICS, SURVEY CLINICS, MOBILE UNITS, AND GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1942–51



GENERAL SUMMARIES

TABLE 9.—X-RAY REPORT FOR STATIONARY CLINICS AND INSTITUTIONS, 1951

	Vancouver	Tranquille	Victoria	St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital	New Westminster	Jericho Beach	Total
X-rays taken	24,064	4,243	7,122	253	3,448	708	39,838
Chest X-rays—							
Flat—							
In-patient	1,994	1,985	433	198	.....	435	5,045
Out-patient	17,966	1,849	6,139	55	3,361	216	29,586
V.D. Division	585	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	599
Stereoscopic—							
In-patient	42	4	16	.....	.....	2	64
Out-patient	28	3	273	.....	2	1	307
Planograph—							
In-patient	339	59	20	.....	.....	5	423
Out-patient	279	.....	39	.....	.....	1	319
Other chest—							
In-patient	414	128	7	.....	.....	12	561
Out-patient	1,551	11	91	.....	17	1	1,671
Gastro-intestinal—							
In-patient	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	9
Out-patient	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Bones and joints—							
In-patient	89	49	19	.....	.....	26	183
Out-patient	34	35	20	.....	.....	2	91
V.D. Division	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Other—							
In-patient	45	23	1	.....	.....	7	76
Out-patient	14	16	1	.....	.....	.....	31
Fluoroscope—							
In-patient	4,041	5,618	1,504	998	.....	972	13,133
Out-patient	10,167	609	2,250	51	1,180	.....	14,257
V.D. Division	197	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	201
Electrocardiogram—							
In-patient	152	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	218
Out-patient	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
V.D. Division	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194
Indian Department examinations	222	.....	43	.....	68	.....	333
Lipiodol injection—							
In-patient	21	7	1	.....	.....	.....	29
Out-patient	54	2	1	.....	.....	.....	57

Source: X-ray Ledger T.B. 73.

TABLE 10.—LABORATORY REPORT, 1951

	Vancouver	Tranquille	Victoria	St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital	New Westminster	Jericho Beach	Total
Sputum tests—							
Routine—							
In-patient	------	------	1,554	311	------	717	2,582
Out-patient	7,584	------	1,363	3	------	------	8,950
Concentrated—							
In-patient	3,581	2,872	------	15	------	------	6,468
Out-patient	1	364	1	------	------	------	366
Stomach washings—							
In-patient	340	373	42	42	------	------	797
Out-patient	646	20	106	------	27	------	799
Guinea-pig inoculation—							
In-patient	------	409	1	------	------	------	410
Out-patient	------	165	------	------	------	------	165
Blood tests—							
Sedimentations—							
In-patient	1,127	1,574	263	144	------	388	3,496
Out-patient	15,726	325	2,213	19	1,800	40	20,123
V.D. Division	------	------	1	------	------	------	1
Hæmoglobin—							
In-patient	1,743	750	260	142	------	83	2,978
Out-patient	542	227	44	19	------	55	887
V.D. Division	7	------	------	------	------	------	7
Red-blood count—							
In-patient	467	556	216	50	------	79	1,368
Out-patient	134	79	40	------	------	5	258
V.D. Division	5	------	------	------	------	------	5
White-blood count—							
In-patient	566	574	196	53	------	84	1,473
Out-patient	133	75	41	------	------	6	255
V.D. Division	3	------	------	------	------	------	3
Differential—							
In-patient	481	572	198	48	------	86	1,385
Out-patient	103	75	45	------	------	6	229
V.D. Division	3	------	------	------	------	------	3
Blood chemistry	447	249	7	21	------	50	774
V.D. Division	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other special blood tests	835	691	15	------	------	32	1,573
V.D. Division	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Kahn—							
In-patient	310	338	58	43	------	64	813
Out-patient	65	117	5	------	------	23	210
Urinalysis—							
Routine—							
In-patient	2,140	3,367	255	59	------	430	6,251
Out-patient	355	107	12	------	------	24	498
V.D. Division	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Quantitative—							
In-patient	39	13	1	------	------	------	53
Out-patient	14	------	------	------	------	------	14
V.D. Division	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Vital capacity	170	74	------	------	------	------	244
Basal metabolism	11	25	------	------	------	------	36
Smear	213	404	2	1	------	1	621
Cultures—							
Sputum—							
In-patient	741	3	268	------	------	------	1,012
Out-patient	467	------	583	------	------	------	1,050
Other—							
In-patient	192	838	8	------	------	------	1,038
Out-patient	71	6	19	------	------	------	96
Other tests	135	1,026	4	------	------	9	1,174

Source: Daily Laboratory Ledger T.B. 72.

During 1951 the total number of bronchoscopies increased from 652 in 1950 to 723. Both the Vancouver and Victoria clinics accounted for the increases.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER OF BRONCHOSCOPIES BY INSTITUTIONS AND CLINICS, 1942–51

Year	Total				Institutions				Clinics			
	Total	Tranquille	Vancouver	Victoria	Total	Tranquille	Vancouver	Victoria	Total	Tranquille	Vancouver	Victoria
1942	206	18	188	.....	148	18	130	.....	58	.....	58	.....
1943	184	26	157	1	117	26	90	1	67	.....	67	.....
1944	243	31	204	8	143	30	108	5	100	1	96	3
1945	285	9	274	2	127	9	117	1	158	.....	157	1
1946	353	3	334	16	174	3	160	11	179	.....	174	5
1947	452	72	366	14	297	72	211	14	155	.....	155	.....
1948	700	258	415	27	552	252	273	27	148	6	142	.....
1949	683	210	437	36	554	210	308	36	129	.....	129	.....
1950	652	146	485	21	486	146	319	21	166	.....	166	.....
1951[1]	721	145	539	37	513	145	332	36	208	.....	207	1

[1] Does not include two bronchoscopies done in the Kootenay Travelling Clinic.
Source: Institutional Ledger T.B. 70 and Clinic Ledger T.B. 71.

TABLE 12.—DENTAL REPORT, 1951

	Vancouver[1]	Tranquille	Victoria	Jericho Beach	Total
Patient-visits—					
In-patient	1,299	1,538	453	323	3,613
Out-patient	436	4	35	.....	475
Examinations—					
In-patient	200	94	164	67	525
Out-patient	45	.....	5	.....	50
Consultations—					
In-patient	62	3	11	27	103
Out-patient	15	.....	1	.....	16
Extractions—					
In-patient	456	673	60	87	1,276
Out-patient	114	5	2	.....	121
Fillings, including cement bases—					
In-patient	591	922	228	67	1,808
Out-patient	316	.....	15	.....	331
Prophylactic treatment—					
In-patient	82	558	59	15	714
Out-patient	20	1	.....	.....	21
Surgical removal, impacted teeth—					
In-patient	3	.....	58	2	63
Out-patient	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Denture fittings—					
In-patient	371	596	112	199	1,278
Out-patient	175	.....	2	.....	177
X-rays	4,325	3,850	852	709	9,736
Other	83	.....	40	.....	123

[1] Includes St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital.
Source: Ledger T.B. 74.

TABLE 13.—EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT REPORT, 1951

	Vancouver	Tranquille	Victoria	Total
Patient-visits—				
In-patient	239	8	198	445
Out-patient	42	-----	2	44
Eye—				
Examinations—				
In-patient	157	19	115	291
Out-patient	5	-----	-----	5
Prescriptions—				
In-patient	78	8	35	121
Out-patient	-----	-----	-----	-----
Refractions—				
In-patient	107	12	26	145
Out-patient	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other treatments—				
In-patient	1	-----	1	2
Out-patient	-----	-----	-----	-----
Consultations—				
In-patient	3	-----	-----	3
Out-patient	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ear, nose, and throat—				
Examinations—				
In-patient	87	10	93	190
Out-patient	36	2	8	46
Treatments—				
In-patient	3	6	22	31
Out-patient	-----	-----	-----	-----
Consultations—				
In-patient	-----	4	-----	4
Out-patient	-----	-----	-----	-----
Surgical procedures	7	1	-----	8

Source: Ledger T.B. 75.

INSTITUTIONS

The number of patient-days in tuberculosis institutions remained substantially the same as in 1950. It is interesting to note that there was a considerable decrease in the number of refills both for pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum.

TABLE 14.—INSTITUTIONS—GENERAL SUMMARY, 1951

Item	Vancouver	Tranquille	Victoria	St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital	Jericho Beach	Total
Patient-days	78,380	117,197	27,151	18,204	33,028	273,960
Admissions	328	353	132	60	55	928
Discharges	343	344	139	58	58	942
Treatments—						
Pneumothoraces—						
Initial	68	89	24	13	7	201
Refill	1,890	3,622	637	382	238	6,769
Oleothorax—						
Initial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumoperitoneum—						
Initial	44	2	10	7	15	78
Refill	1,487	49	598	438	773	3,345
Aspirations	133	58	46	15	7	259
Thoracoplasties—						
Stage 1	75	39	.....	.....	.....	114
Stage 2	58	10	.....	.....	.....	68
Stage 3	20	2	.....	.....	.....	22
Stage 4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Schede	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Revision	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Phrenic—						
Crush	36	1	.....	.....	.....	37
Recrush	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Evulsion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intrapleural pneumolysis	27	54	14	.....	.....	95
Thoracoscopy	3	11	.....	.....	.....	14
Bronchoscopy	332	145	36	.....	.....	513
Light therapy treatments	80	.....	29	.....	296	405
Other treatments	541	.....	3	.....	.....	544
Other surgical treatments	163	59	2	.....	4	228
Autopsies	10	10	1	.....	2	23
Spinal puncture	43	8	.....	.....	5	56

Source: Clinic Ledgers T.B. 71 and T.B. 41 and Institutional Ledger T.B. 70; Admission Form T.B. 78 and Discharge Form T.B. 79.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER OF PNEUMOTHORACES (INITIAL AND REFILL) GIVEN BY INSTITUTIONS, STATIONARY CLINICS, AND TRAVELLING CLINICS, 1942–51

Year	Total	Initial				Refill			
		Total Initial	Institutions	Stationary Clinics	Travelling Clinics	Total Refill	Institutions	Stationary Clinics	Travelling Clinics
1942	12,766	299	295	4	.....	12,467	7,293	5,092	82
1943	14,937	401	392	5	4	14,536	9,132	5,255	149
1944	16,828	344	337	2	5	16,484	10,375	5,841	268
1945	17,121	327	325	1	1	16,794	9,678	6,892	224
1946	21,883	413	397	5	11	21,470	12,347	8,799	324
1947	21,919	354	350	1	3	21,565	12,698	8,616	251
1948	21,788	339	336	2	1	21,449	12,745	8,617	87
1949	22,393	334	328	5	1	22,059	11,066	10,873	120
1950	21,139	286	279	7	.....	20,853	9,174	11,649	30
1951	20,251	207	201	6	.....	20,044	6,769	13,247	28

Source: Clinic Ledgers T.B. 71 and T.B. 41 and Institutional Ledger T.B. 70.

TABLE 16.—INSTITUTIONS—PATIENT STATUS
(As of December 31st, 1951.)

Item	Total		Tranquille		Vancouver[1]		Victoria		Jericho Beach	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cases on pneumothorax—										
In-patients	187	100.0	75	40.1	63	33.7	27	14.4	22	11.8
Out-patients	365	100.0	17	4.7	276	75.6	72	19.7	-----	-----
	Number		Number		Number		Number		Number	
Status of patients in residence—										
Patients in residence, December 31st, 1951	736		310		260		77		89	
Cases with effusion with pneumothorax	2		-----		2		-----		-----	
Cases with effusion without pneumothorax	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	
Cases of tuberculous empyema with pneumothorax	-----		-----		-----		-----		-----	
Cases of tuberculous empyema without pneumothorax	3		-----		3		-----		-----	
Cases with positive sputum with collapse therapy	132		40		59		15		18	
Cases with positive sputum without collapse therapy	343		167		81		34		61	
Cases with negative sputum with collapse therapy	106		35		56		8		7	
Cases with negative sputum without collapse therapy	151		68		62		15		6	
Cases receiving occupational therapy	358		140		147		46		25	
Cases supervised by teacher	155		65		52		35		3	

[1] Includes St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital.
Source: Clinic Ledgers T.B. 41 and T.B. 71 and Institutional Ledger T.B. 70.

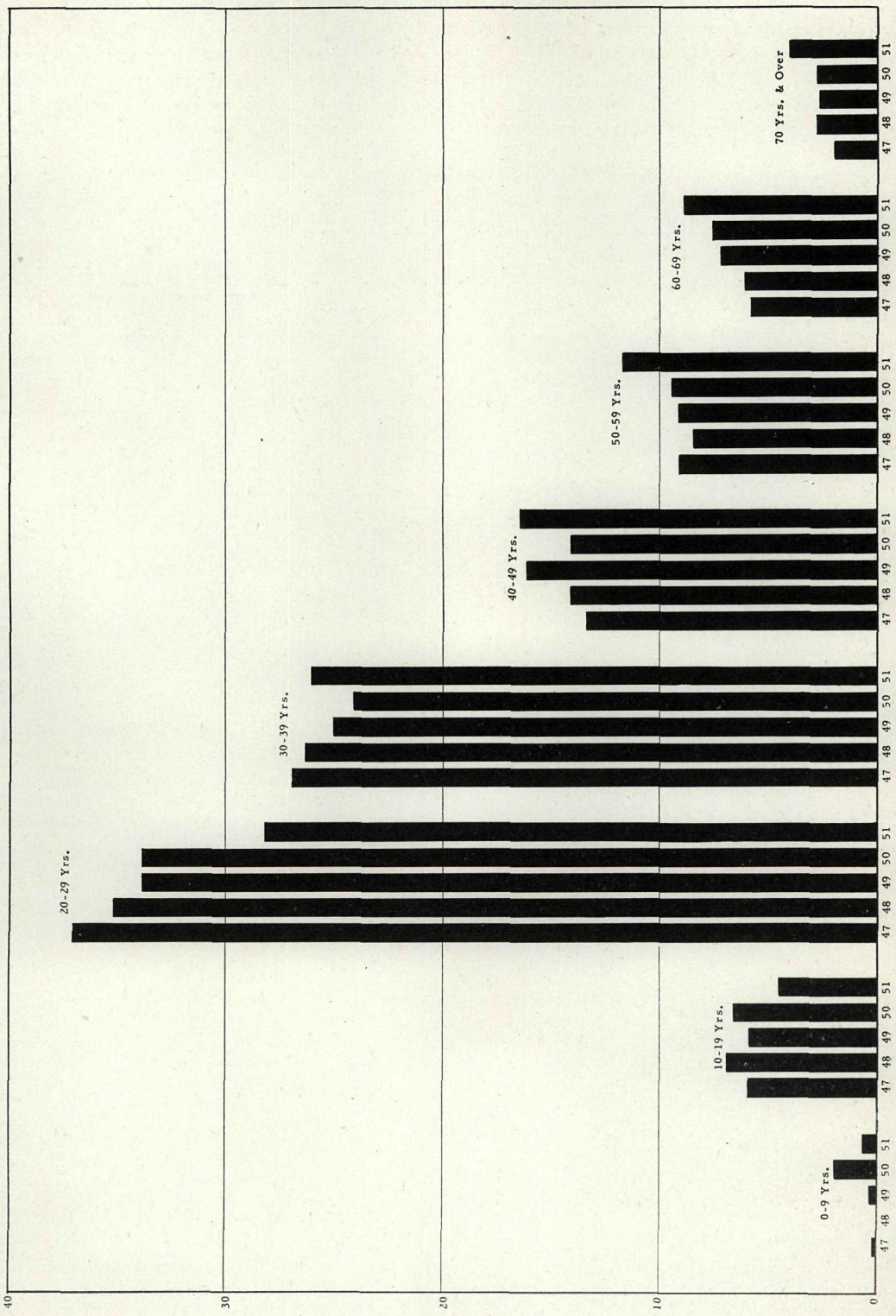
Admissions to the five institutions totalled 928 in 1951. Although the greatest number of admissions occurred in the 20–29 and 30–39 age-groups, it is interesting to note that there was an increase in admissions in the age-groups over 40 years of age.

TABLE 17.—ADMISSIONS BY AGE AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS IN EACH AGE-GROUP, 1947–51

Age-group	1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
0– 9	1	0.1	-----	-----	2	0.2	18	1.9	5	0.6
10–19	53	5.9	56	6.9	56	5.8	61	6.6	42	4.5
20–29	333	37.1	287	35.2	328	33.7	312	33.7	262	28.2
30–39	241	26.8	214	26.3	243	25.0	224	24.1	241	26.0
40–49	120	13.4	115	14.1	157	16.1	131	14.1	151	16.3
50–59	82	9.1	68	8.4	89	9.1	87	9.4	109	11.7
60–69	51	5.7	49	6.0	70	7.2	70	7.5	82	8.8
70 and over	17	1.9	22	2.7	25	2.6	25	2.7	36	3.9
Not stated	-----	-----	3	0.4	3	0.3	-----	-----	----	-----
Totals	898	100.0	814	100.0	973	100.0	928	100.0	928	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form T.B. 78.

CHART 6.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS, 1947–51



The largest group entering sanatoria in 1951 were those with moderately advanced chest lesions, which comprised 43.3 per cent of total admissions. Of the 143 admissions for males in the far advanced stage, 74 per cent were over 40 years of age, while 55 or 75.8 per cent of the admissions for females in the same stage of infection were under 40 years of age. Substantially the same distribution occurred in both the minimal and moderately advanced stages.

TABLE 18.—ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND AGE, 1951

Age-group		Diagnosis								
		Primary	Minimal	Moderately Advanced	Far Advanced	Tuberculous Pleurisy with Effusion	Tuberculous Pleurisy without Effusion	Other Diagnoses	Total by Sex	Grand Total
0– 4	M.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	F.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
5– 9	M.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
	F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
10–14	M.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	F.	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6
15–19	M.	.....	2	6	2	.....	.....	1	11	
	F.	.....	18	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	36
20–24	M.	.....	16	21	6	.....	.....	.....	43	
	F.	3	36	36	7	1	1	.....	84	127
25–29	M.	.....	17	23	7	.....	.....	.....	47	
	F.	1	34	39	13	.....	.....	1	88	135
30–39	M.	4	24	39	22	.....	.....	.....	89	
	F.	5	49	64	30	1	.....	3	152	241
40–49	M.	1	33	40	34	.....	.....	1	109	
	F.	1	9	22	9	1	.....	.....	42	151
50–59	M.	.....	24	42	29	.....	.....	.....	95	
	F.	.....	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	109
60–69	M.	.....	12	31	30	.....	.....	.....	73	
	F.	.....	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	9	82
70 and over	M.	.....	6	12	13	.....	.....	.....	31	
	F.	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	36
Not stated	M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	M.	8	134	215	143	.....	.....	2	502	.....
	F.	11	154	187	66	3	1	4	426	.....
Grand totals		19	288	402	209	3	1	6	.....	928

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form T.B. 78.

CHART 7.—ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS BY DIAGNOSIS AND AGE ON ADMISSION, 1951

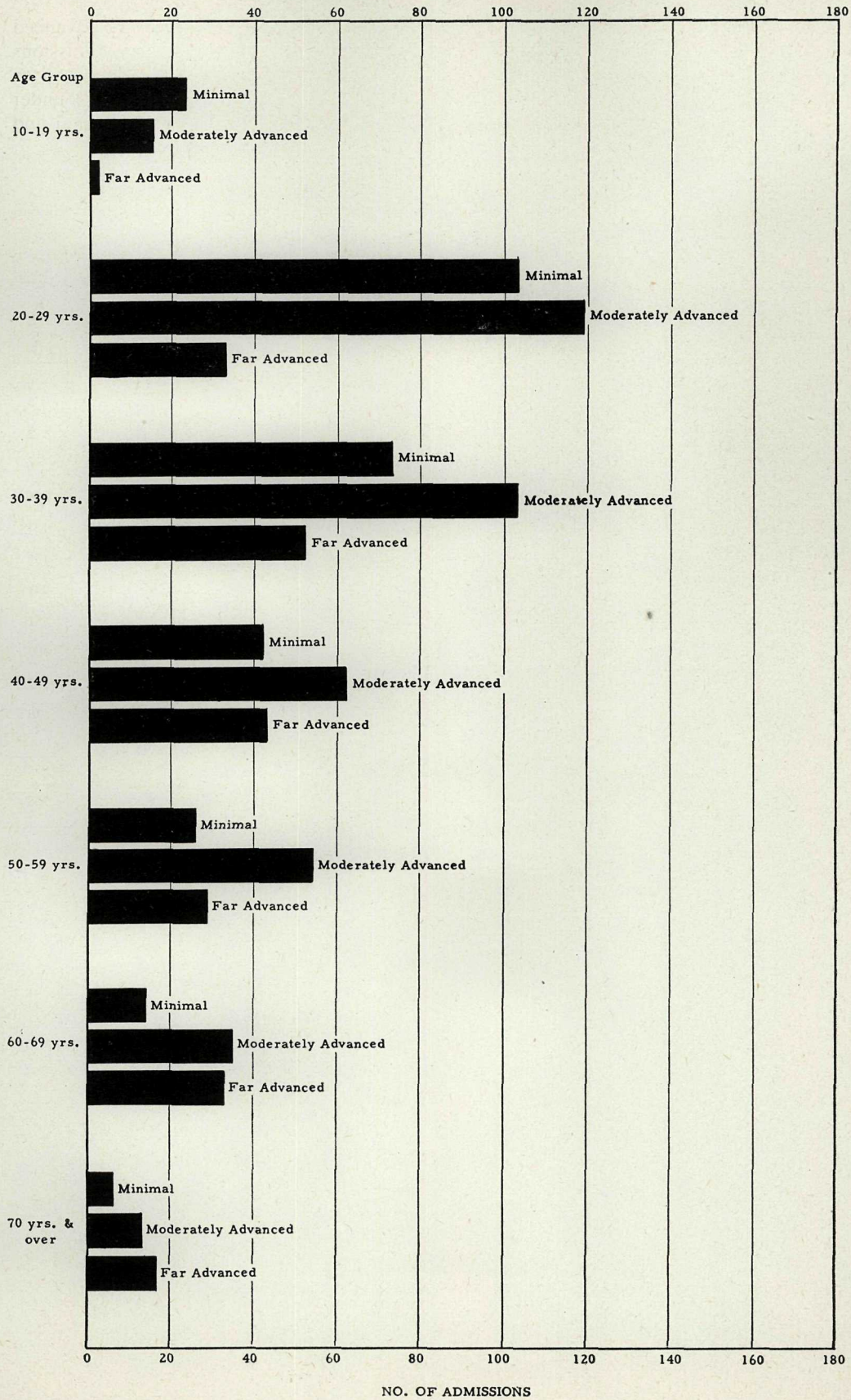


TABLE 19.—ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND RACIAL ORIGIN, 1951

Racial Origin		Diagnosis							
		Primary	Minimal	Moderately Advanced	Far Advanced	Tbc. Pleurisy with Effusion	Tbc. Pleurisy without Effusion	Other Diagnoses	Total
British races[1]	M.	5	79	122	71	-----	-----	-----	277
	F.	9	80	86	33	2	-----	1	211
	T.	14	159	208	104	2	-----	1	488
European races	M.	1	32	56	42	-----	-----	1	132
	F.	1	39	61	19	1	1	2	124
	T.	2	71	117	61	1	1	3	256
Chinese	M.	-----	9	12	11	-----	-----	-----	32
	F.	-----	9	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	10
	T.	-----	18	13	11	-----	-----	-----	42
Japanese	M.	-----	5	1	5	-----	-----	-----	11
	F.	-----	6	8	4	-----	-----	-----	18
	T.	-----	11	9	9	-----	-----	-----	29
Hindu	M.	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	3
	F.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	T.	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	3
Half-breed and Indian	M.	-----	2	4	2	-----	-----	-----	8
	F.	-----	3	14	3	-----	-----	-----	20
	T.	-----	5	18	5	-----	-----	-----	28
Not stated	M.	2	5	18	9	-----	-----	1	35
	F.	1	17	16	6	-----	-----	1	41
	T.	3	22	34	15	-----	-----	2	76
Other	M.	-----	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----	4
	F.	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	2
	T.	-----	1	2	3	-----	-----	-----	6
Totals	M.	8	134	215	143	-----	-----	2	502
	F.	11	154	187	66	3	1	4	426
Grand totals		19	288	402	209	3	1	6	928

[1] Includes United States.
Source: Institutions, Admissions, T.B. 78.

TABLE 20.—ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND TYPE OF CASE, 1951

Type of Case	Diagnosis								
	Primary	Minimal	Moderately Advanced	Far Advanced	Tbc. Pleurisy with Effusion	Tbc. Pleurisy without Effusion	Other Diagnoses	Total by Sex	Total
New case M.	4	100	129	84	.....	.....	1	318	
F.	7	103	85	22	2	1	3	223	541
Review M.	3	5	14	3	.....	.....	1	26	
F.	3	15	26	3	.....	.....	1	48	74
Readmission M.	1	29	72	56	.....	.....	.....	158	
F.	1	36	76	41	1	.....	.....	155	313
Totals M.	8	134	215	143	.....	.....	2	502	.....
F.	11	154	187	66	3	1	4	426	.....
Grand totals	19	288	402	209	3	1	6	.....	928

Source: Institutions, Admissions, T.B. 78.

During 1951 there were 541 first admissions, of which 47.1 per cent were admitted to Tranquille, 35.5 per cent to Vancouver, and 11.1 per cent to Victoria.

TABLE 21.—FIRST ADMISSIONS BY INSTITUTION AND DIAGNOSIS, 1951

Diagnosis	Total		Institution							
			Tranquille		Vancouver[1]		Victoria		Jericho Beach	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	11	2.0	7	2.7	3	1.6	1	1.7	.....	.....
Minimal	203	37.5	104	40.8	67	34.9	25	41.7	7	20.5
Moderately advanced	214	39.6	90	35.3	90	46.9	23	38.3	11	32.4
Far advanced	106	19.6	48	18.8	31	16.1	11	18.3	16	47.1
Tuberculous pleurisy	3	0.6	3	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diagnoses	4	0.7	3	1.2	1	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	541	100.0	255	100.0	192	100.0	60	100.0	34	100.0

[1] Includes St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital.
Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form T.B. 78.

TABLE 22.—FIRST ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION), 1947–51

Diagnosis	1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	5	0.9	3	0.6	1	0.2	3	0.6	11	2.0
Minimal	137	25.1	148	30.5	174	31.8	199	37.8	203	37.5
Moderately advanced	241	44.1	226	46.5	242	44.2	208	39.6	214	39.6
Far advanced	145	26.6	98	20.2	117	21.4	107	20.3	106	19.6
Tuberculous pleurisy	6	1.1	4	0.8	6	1.1	3	0.6	3	0.6
Other diagnoses	12	2.2	7	1.4	7	1.3	6	1.1	4	0.7
Totals	546	100.0	486	100.0	547	100.0	526	100.0	541	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form T.B. 78.

CHART 8.—FIRST ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS BY INSTITUTION AND DIAGNOSIS, 1951

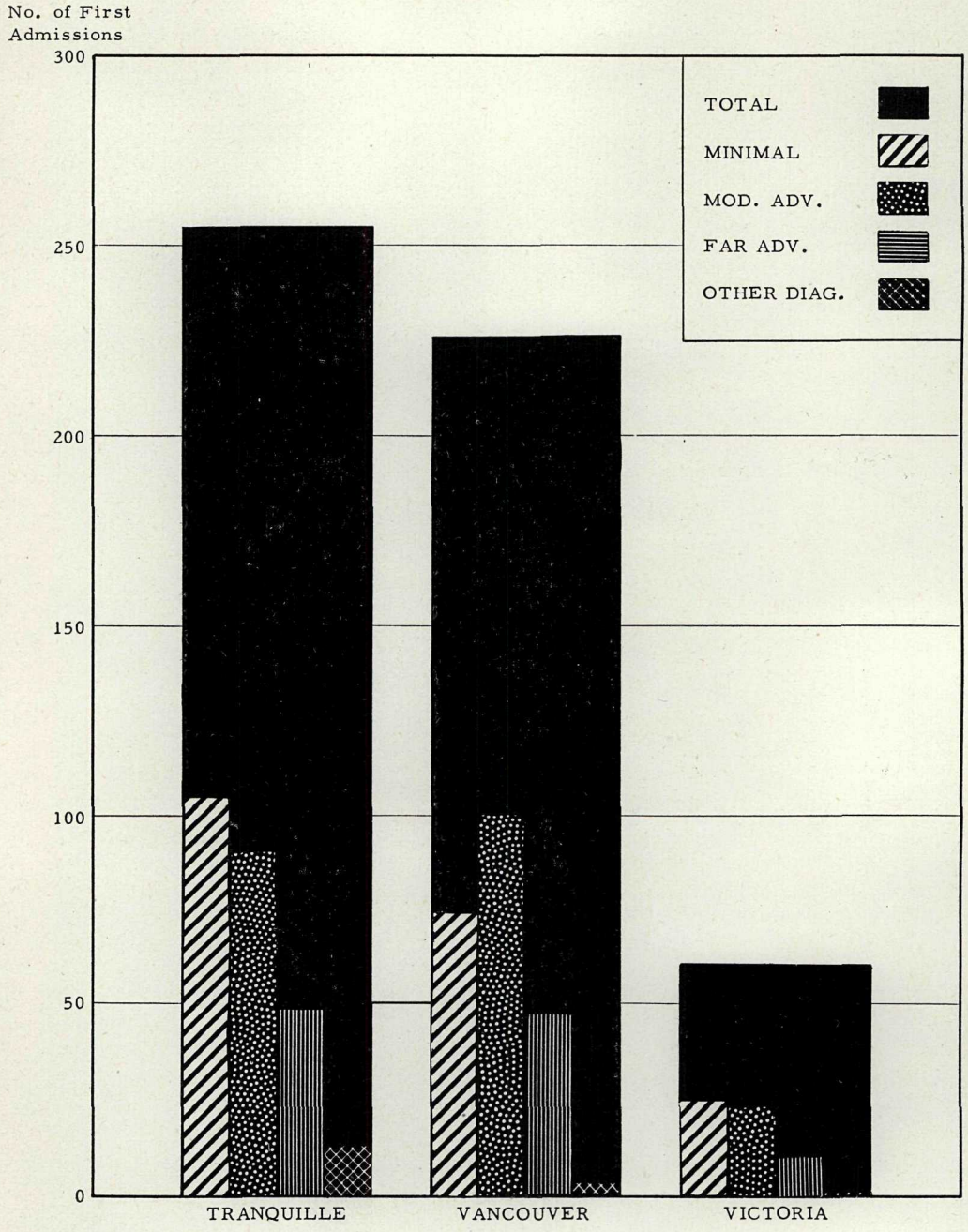
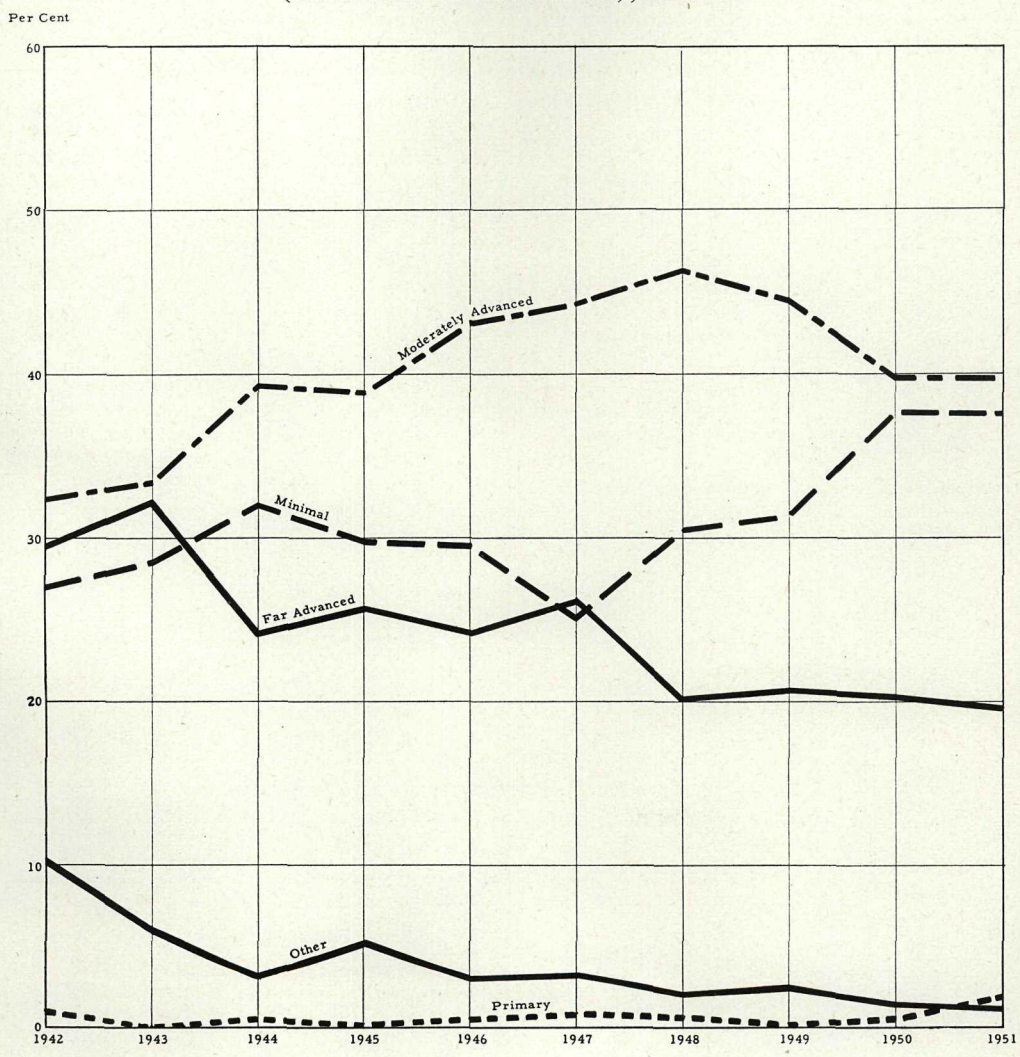


CHART 9.—FIRST ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS BY DIAGNOSIS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION), 1947–51



Of the 106 cases of far advanced tuberculosis, 67 or 63.2 per cent were admitted within one month of application, while of those with moderately advanced tuberculosis, 64 per cent were admitted to sanatoria within two months of application.

TABLE 23.—FIRST ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND TIME BETWEEN APPLICATION AND ADMISSION, 1951

Diagnosis		Length of Time between Application and Admission												
		No Interval	Under 1 Month	1–2 Months	2–3 Months	3–4 Months	4–5 Months	5–6 Months	6–7 Months	7–8 Months	8–9 Months	Over 9 Months	Total by Sex	Total
Primary	M.	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	
	F.	....	5	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	11
Minimal	M.	6	16	20	34	16	5	....	1	1	....	1	100	
	F.	10	45	32	9	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	103	203
Moderately advanced	M.	8	33	25	27	23	8	4	....	....	....	1	129	
	F.	7	41	23	9	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	85	214
Far advanced	M.	9	43	10	12	8	1	1	....	....	....	....	84	
	F.	5	10	5	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	22	106
Tuberculous pleurisy with effusion	M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
	F.	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Tuberculous pleurisy without effusion	M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	F.	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Other diagnoses	M.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
	F.	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4
Totals	M.	24	92	56	75	48	14	5	1	1	....	2	318	.....
	F.	23	104	61	21	8	6	....	....	....	....	....	223	.....
Grand totals		47	196	117	96	56	20	5	1	1	....	2	.....	541

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form T.B. 78.

TABLE 24.—INSTITUTIONAL PATIENT-DAYS OF THE DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL, 1942–51

Year	Total	Tranquille	Vancouver	Victoria	Jericho Beach
1942	223,331	116,823	81,441	25,067	.....
1943	230,561	123,280	79,935	27,346	.....
1944	222,822	122,298	75,562	24,962	.....
1945	226,994	117,866	83,111	26,017	.....
1946	244,264	121,197	96,503	26,564	.....
1947	269,495	118,545	110,584	26,559	13,807[1]
1948	305,169	115,819	128,825	27,463	33,062
1949	266,894	114,610	92,664	26,993	32,627
1950	273,972	116,932	96,695	27,348	32,987
1951	273,960	117,197	96,584	27,151	33,028

[1] As the Jericho Beach unit opened in July, 1947, this figure is for part of the year only.
Source: Institutional Summary, 1951.

CHART 10.—INSTITUTIONAL PATIENT-DAYS OF THE DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL, 1942–51

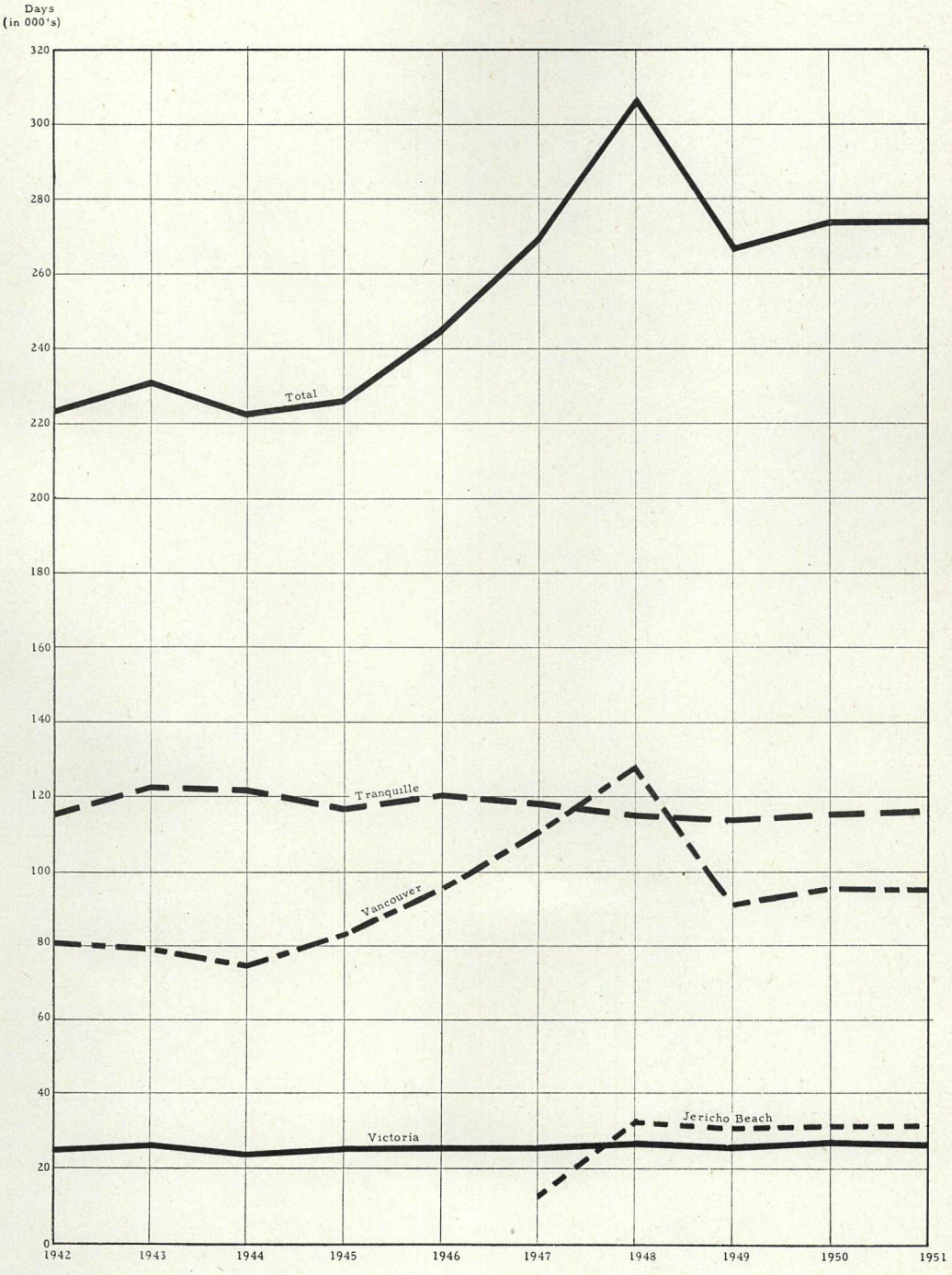
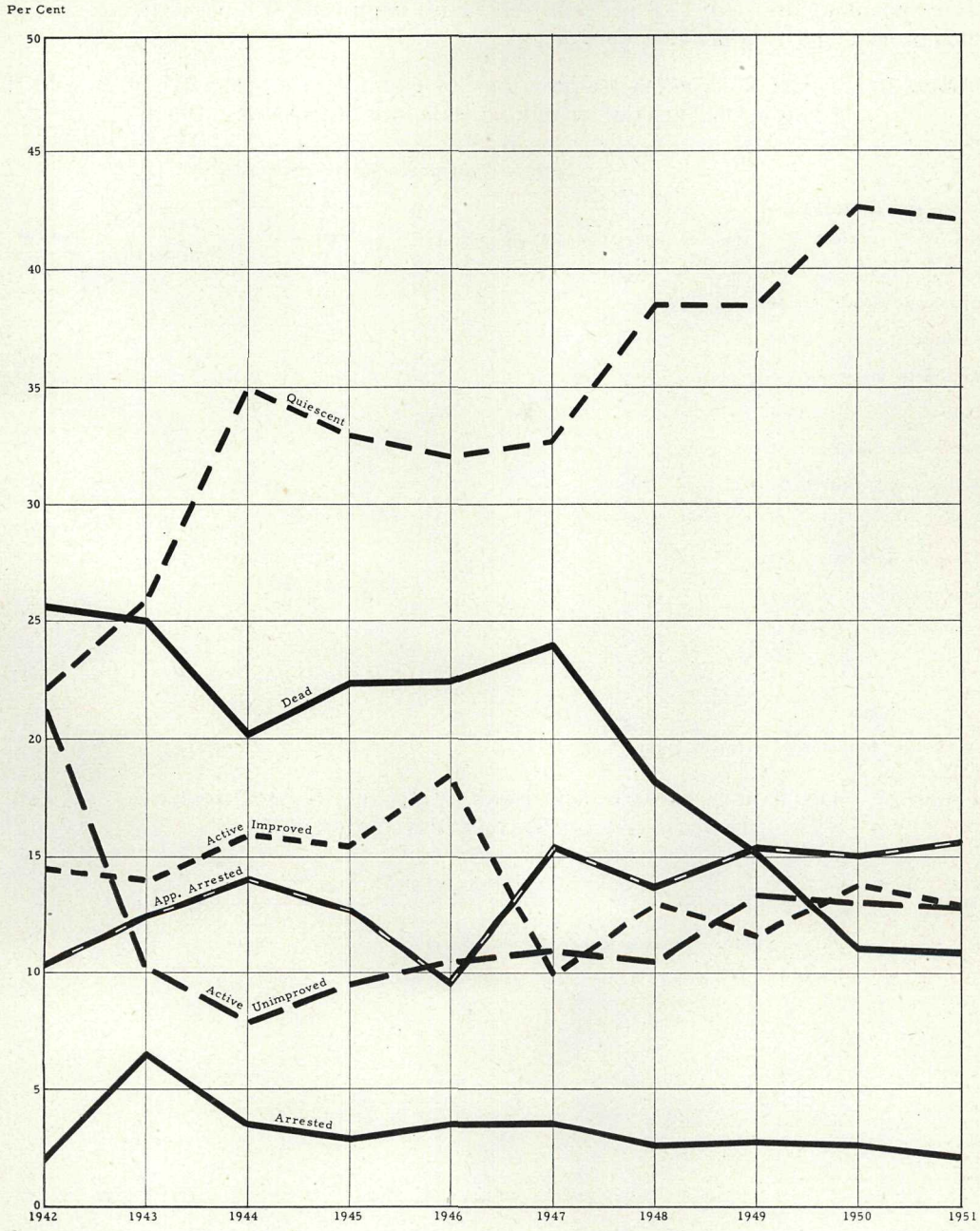


TABLE 25.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, 1947–51

Condition	1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Arrested	28	3.5	20	2.5	26	2.7	23	2.5	19	2.0
Apparently arrested	125	15.4	112	13.7	151	15.4	135	15.0	147	15.6
Quiescent	265	32.7	313	38.4	377	38.4	385	42.6	396	42.0
Active improved	79	9.8	106	13.0	114	11.6	125	13.8	121	12.9
Active unimproved	89	11.0	86	10.5	131	13.3	118	13.1	121	12.9
Dead	195	24.0	148	18.1	149	15.2	99	11.0	102	10.8
Other diagnoses	29	3.6	31	3.8	33	3.4	18	2.0	36	3.8
Totals	810	100.0	816	100.0	981	100.0	903	100.0	942	100.0

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form T.B. 79.

CHART 11.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, 1942–51



During 1951 there were 942 discharges from institutions. This is an increase of 39 over the 1950 discharges. Of those discharged, 42 per cent were quiescent, 15.6 per cent were apparently arrested, 12.8 per cent were active improved, 12.8 per cent were active unimproved, and 10.8 per cent were deaths.

TABLE 26.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, SEX, AND LENGTH OF TREATMENT DURING PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS, 1951

Condition on Discharge	Length of Treatment during Previous Admissions										
	Under 1 Month	1–4 Months	4–8 Months	8–12 Months	1–2 Years	2–3 Years	3–5 Years	Over 5 Years	Not Admitted Before	Total by Sex	Total
Apparently cured M.	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	
F.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	2	5
Arrested M.	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	8	13	
F.	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	4	6	19
Apparently arrested M.	-----	2	10	4	6	2	2	1	51	78	
F.	-----	3	6	4	7	5	3	-----	41	69	147
Quiescent M.	4	11	12	10	21	7	8	3	95	171	
F.	2	6	25	17	23	7	6	1	138	225	396
Active improved M.	-----	3	4	3	1	4	-----	2	26	43	
F.	3	5	5	1	5	3	-----	-----	56	78	121
Active unimproved M.	3	5	4	5	11	7	1	-----	34	70	
F.	1	4	1	2	10	8	1	-----	24	51	121
Dead M.	-----	2	5	2	9	3	4	2	46	73	
F.	-----	-----	1	2	6	5	1	1	13	29	102
Non-pulmonary M.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	
F.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3	5
Non-tuberculous M.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3	
F.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	4
Undiagnosed M.	-----	2	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	3	8	
F.	-----	2	-----	1	2	1	-----	-----	8	14	22
Totals M.	8	26	37	26	50	25	15	9	268	464	-----
F.	6	20	38	28	53	32	11	2	288	478	-----
Grand totals	14	46	75	54	103	57	26	11	556	-----	942

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form T.B. 79.

TABLE 27.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, SEX, AND LENGTH OF LAST STAY IN INSTITUTION, 1951

Condition on Discharge	Length of Last Stay in Institution										
	Under 1 Month	1–4 Months	4–8 Months	8–12 Months	1–2 Years	2–3 Years	3–5 Years	Over 5 Years	Not Stated	Total by Sex	Total
Apparently cured M.	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	
F.	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	5
Arrested M.	4	2	5	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	13	
F.	-----	2	1	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	19
Apparently arrested M.	10	8	26	15	14	4	1	-----	-----	78	
F.	15	6	7	17	20	4	-----	-----	-----	69	147
Quiescent M.	15	33	49	25	35	9	5	-----	-----	171	
F.	32	43	52	48	42	6	2	-----	-----	225	396
Active improved M.	5	9	13	9	4	2	1	-----	-----	43	
F.	3	14	19	16	22	2	1	1	-----	78	121
Active unimproved M.	10	28	15	4	9	1	2	1	-----	70	
F.	16	9	10	4	9	2	-----	1	-----	51	121
Dead M.	14	14	12	7	13	3	2	7	1	73	
F.	7	3	2	4	6	3	4	-----	-----	29	102
Non-pulmonary M.	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	
F.	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	5
Non-tuberculous M.	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	
F.	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	4
Undiagnosed M.	3	2	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	
F.	3	6	2	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----	14	22
Totals M.	63	101	121	61	78	20	11	8	1	464	-----
F.	78	85	95	91	101	19	7	2	-----	478	-----
Grand totals	141	186	216	152	179	39	18	10	1	-----	942

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form T.B. 79.

TABLE 28.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, SEX, AND HOME CONDITION, 1951

Home Condition		Condition on Discharge											
		Active			Inactive								
		Improved	Unimproved	Quiescent	Arrested	Apparently Arrested	Apparently Cured	Dead	Non-pulmonary	Non-tuberculous	Undiagnosed	Total by Sex	Total
Satisfactory	M.	30	52	158	12	74	3	----	2	3	6	340	
	F.	73	35	220	6	68	2	----	3	1	12	420	760
Unsatisfactory	M.	9	13	7	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	31	
	F.	2	11	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	16	47
Unknown	M.	4	5	6	1	2	----	73	----	----	2	93	
	F.	3	5	2	----	1	----	29	----	----	2	42	135
Totals	M.	43	70	171	13	78	3	73	2	3	8	464	------
	F.	78	51	225	6	69	2	29	3	1	14	478	------
Grand totals		121	121	396	19	147	5	102	5	4	22	------	942

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form T.B. 79.

TUBERCULIN TESTING

TABLE 29.—TUBERCULIN TESTING RESULTS BY RACIAL ORIGIN AND AGE-GROUPS, 1951

Racial Origin and Age-group	Number of Cases Tested	Test Positive									Test Negative		Test Not Reported	
		Number of Cases Positive	Per Cent of Cases Positive	Diagnosed Tuberculous		Per Cent of Positive Cases Found Tuberculous	Other Diagnoses				Number of Cases Negative	Per Cent of Cases Negative	Number of Cases Not Reported	Per Cent of Cases Not Reported
				Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary		No X-ray	Negative	Suspect	Other				
Chinese—														
0– 4	73	8	11.0	----	----	-----	2	6	----	---	55	75.3	10	13.7
5– 9	88	10	11.4	1	1	20.0	2	5	----	1	66	75.0	12	13.6
10–14	98	20	20.4	1	----	5.0	1	17	----	1	65	66.3	13	13.3
15–19	170	94	55.3	1	----	1.1	-----	93	----	----	65	38.2	11	6.5
20 and over	34	20	58.8	1	----	5.0	1	16	1	1	12	35.3	2	5.9
Not stated	1	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	1	100.0	-----	-----
Totals	464	152	32.8	4	1	3.3	6	137	1	3	264	56.9	48	10.3
Japanese—														
0– 4	14	1	7.1	----	----	-----	-----	1	----	---	12	85.8	1	7.1
5– 9	30	2	6.7	----	----	-----	-----	1	----	1	25	83.3	3	10.0
10–14	26	5	19.2	----	----	-----	-----	5	----	----	20	76.9	1	3.9
15–19	22	4	18.2	----	----	-----	-----	4	----	----	17	77.3	1	4.5
20 and over	1	1	100.0	----	----	-----	-----	1	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Not stated	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	93	13	14.0	----	----	-----	-----	12	----	1	74	79.6	6	6.4
Indian—														
0– 4	37	4	10.8	----	----	-----	1	3	----	---	31	83.8	2	5.4
5– 9	36	9	25.0	----	1	11.1	3	2	1	2	23	63.9	4	11.1
10–14	28	4	14.3	----	----	-----	2	2	----	----	21	75.0	3	10.7
15–19	8	4	50.0	1	----	25.0	1	2	----	----	4	50.0	-----	-----
20 and over	6	2	33.3	1	----	50.0	-----	-----	1	----	4	66.7	-----	-----
Not stated	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	115	23	20.0	2	1	13.0	7	9	2	2	83	72.2	9	7.8
All other races—														
0– 4	3,958	226	5.7	5	2	3.1	66	144	6	3	3,187	80.5	545	13.8
5– 9	6,272	253	4.0	4	----	1.6	44	200	----	5	5,521	88.0	498	8.0
10–14	1,937	141	7.3	2	1	2.1	14	121	1	2	1,554	80.2	242	12.5
15–19	1,583	236	14.9	6	----	2.5	50	172	1	7	1,242	78.5	105	6.6
20 and over	2,746	864	31.5	24	----	2.8	61	734	14	31	1,692	61.6	190	6.9
Not stated	39	3	7.7	----	----	-----	1	2	----	----	31	79.5	5	12.8
Totals	16,535	1,723	10.4	41	3	2.6	236	1,373	22	48	13,227	80.0	1,585	9.6
Grand totals	17,207	1,911	11.1	47	5	2.7	249	1,531	25	54	13,648	79.3	1,648	9.6

Source: Tuberculin Testing Reports, Form T.B. 77.

TABLE 30.—TUBERCULIN TESTING RESULTS BY TYPE OF SURVEY, 1951

Type of Survey	Number Tested	Test Positive														Test Negative							Test Not Reported	
		Number of Cases Positive by Type of Test					Number of Cases Positive	Per Cent of Cases Positive	Diagnosed Tuberculous		Per Cent of Positive Cases Found Tbc.	Other Diagnoses				Number of Cases Negative by Type of Test					Number of Cases Negative	Per Cent of Cases Negative	Number of Cases Not Reported	Per Cent of Cases Not Reported
		1/100 Mg.	1/20 Mg.	1/10 Mg.	1 Mg.	Patch			Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary		No X-ray	Negative	Suspect	Other	1/100 Mg.	1/20 Mg.	1/10 Mg.	1 Mg.	Patch				
Elementary school	3,210	.....	.....	1	.....	111	112	3.5	2	.....	1.8	4	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	3,030	3,068	95.6	30	0.9
Superior school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Junior high school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High school	141	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	130	92.2	1	0.7
Normal school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
University of B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total schools	3,351	.....	.....	11	.....	111	122	3.7	2	.....	1.6	4	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	3,030	3,198	95.4	31	0.9
Student nurses	138	.....	18	.....	45	33	96	69.6	.....	.....	.....	65	31	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	30	9	41	29.7	1	0.7
Other	13,712	126	918	17	80	547	1,688	12.3	45	5	3.0	175	1,384	25	54	131	3,202	63	389	6,623	10,408	75.9	1,616	11.8
Indians	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	83.3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	16.7	.....	.....
Grand totals	17,207	126	936	33	125	691	1,911	11.1	47	5	2.7	249	1,531	25	54	131	3,204	231	419	9,663	13,648	79.3	1,648	9.6

Source: Tuberculin Testing Reports, Form T.B. 77.

TABLE 31.—TUBERCULIN TESTING RESULTS BY AGE-GROUP AND DIAGNOSIS, 1951

Age-group	Number of Cases Tested	Test Positive									Test Negative		Test Not Reported	
		Number of Cases Positive	Per Cent of Cases Positive	Diagnosed Tuberculous		Per Cent of Positive Cases Found Tuberculous	Other Diagnoses				Number of Cases Negative	Per Cent of Cases Negative	Number of Cases Not Reported	Per Cent of Cases Not Reported
				Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary		No X-ray	Negative	Suspect	Other				
0– 4	4,082	239	5.9	5	2	2.9	69	154	6	3	3,285	80.4	558	13.7
5– 9	6,426	274	4.3	5	2	2.6	49	208	1	9	5,635	87.7	517	8.0
10–14	2,089	470	8.1	3	1	2.5	17	145	1	3	1,660	79.5	259	12.4
15–19	1,783	338	19.0	8	----	2.4	51	271	1	7	1,328	74.5	117	6.5
20 and over	2,787	887	31.8	26	----	2.9	62	751	16	32	1,708	61.3	192	6.9
Not stated	40	3	7.5	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	32	80.0	5	12.5
Totals	17,207	1,911	11.1	47	5	2.7	249	1,531	25	54	13,648	79.3	1,648	9.6

Source: Tuberculin Testing Reports, Form T.B. 77.

KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

During 1950 an exhaustive check was made of the register of known cases of tuberculosis. Every case appearing in the known-case register was actually verified against the current records of the public health staff in the field. All possible means were employed in attempting to locate cases which had become unknown. At the conclusion of this extensive checking project, 1,411 cases could not be located, and these cases have been deleted from our known-case register.

TABLE 32.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1947–51

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Area No. 1	250	287	313	315	336
Area No. 2	743	768	802	807	821
Area No. 3	739	767	871	913	889
Area No. 4	8,802	9,399	10,038	10,337	10,371
Area No. 5	2,230	2,447	2,641	2,742	2,768
Area No. 6	795	832	908	930	949
Area No. 7	302	364	404	430	472
Area No. 8	513	662	822	854	942
Area No. 9	596	719	896	975	1,001
Area No. 10	63	79	141	153	160
Not stated	375	488	647	972	----
Totals	15,408	16,812	18,483	19,428	18,709

TABLE 33.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1947–51

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Area No. 1	205	239	260	264	275
Area No. 2	739	764	798	802	816
Area No. 3	687	714	799	827	789
Area No. 4	8,385	8,978	9,607	9,887	9,872
Area No. 5	1,867	2,018	2,152	2,183	2,167
Area No. 6	516	546	573	584	548
Area No. 7	157	179	179	190	200
Area No. 8	237	285	330	335	355
Area No. 9	231	274	327	374	304
Area No. 10	48	57	76	77	78
Not stated	358	474	637	915	----
Totals	13,430	14,528	15,738	16,438	15,404

TABLE 34.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1947–51

	1947[1]	1948[1]	1949[1]	1950[1]	1951[1]
Area No. 1	45	48	53	51	61
Area No. 2	4	4	4	5	6
Area No. 3	52	53	72	86	100
Area No. 4	417	421	431	450	499
Area No. 5	363	429	489	559	601
Area No. 6	279	286	335	346	401
Area No. 7	145	185	225	240	271
Area No. 8	276	377	492	519	587
Area No. 9	365	445	569	601	697
Area No. 10	15	22	65	76	82
Not stated	17	14	10	57	----
Totals	1,978	2,284	2,745	2,990	3,305

[1] These figures include: 1947, 141 Indians of white status; 1948, 84 Indians of white status; 1949, 93 Indians of white status; 1950, 160 Indians of white status; 1951, 127 Indians of white status.

TABLE 35.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1951
(Excluding Indians.)

Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total	Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 1	142	133	275	Area No. 4—*Continued*			
Chapman Camp	1	2	3	Surrey	175	138	313
Cranbrook	25	38	63	Vancouver	3,687	2,819	6,506
Fernie	34	25	59	West Vancouver	65	56	121
Invermere	2	-----	2	Unorganized parts	96	80	176
Kimberley	23	22	45	Area No. 5	1,187	980	2,167
Unorganized parts	57	46	103	Alberni	18	32	50
Area No. 2	433	383	816	Alert Bay	6	7	13
Castlegar	9	8	17	Campbell River	7	11	18
Creston	21	24	45	Central Saanich	1	3	4
Kaslo	10	6	16	Comox	7	6	13
Kinnaird	3	4	7	Courtenay	19	17	36
Nelson	107	96	203	Cumberland	13	16	29
New Denver	33	29	62	Duncan	29	38	67
Revelstoke	25	18	43	Esquimalt	41	39	80
Rossland	25	44	69	Ladysmith	20	24	44
Salmo	15	4	19	Lake Cowichan	8	11	19
Silverton	4	4	8	Nanaimo	85	71	156
Slocan City	7	5	12	North Cowichan	14	17	31
Trail	80	66	146	Oak Bay	73	45	118
Unorganized parts	94	75	169	Parksville	6	3	9
Area No. 3	393	396	789	Port Alberni	49	50	99
Armstrong	11	9	20	Qualicum Beach	6	3	9
Coldstream	3	-----	3	Saanich	178	125	303
Enderby	4	4	8	Tofino	3	2	5
Glenmore	-----	2	2	Victoria	389	292	681
Grand Forks	22	25	47	Unorganized parts	215	168	383
Greenwood	4	5	9	Area No. 6	286	262	548
Kelowna	91	90	181	Kamloops	106	109	215
Oliver	13	16	29	Lillooet	6	5	11
Osoyoos	9	11	20	Lytton	-----	2	2
Peachland	3	3	6	Merritt	8	9	17
Penticton	49	56	105	North Kamloops	6	19	25
Spallumcheen	3	1	4	Salmon Arm City	20	19	39
Summerland	20	18	38	Salmon Arm District	14	3	17
Vernon	55	71	126	Unorganized parts	126	96	222
Unorganized parts	106	85	191	Area No. 7	111	89	200
Area No. 4	5,470	4,402	9,872	Cranberry Lake	1	2	3
Abbotsford	21	30	51	Westview	11	6	17
Burnaby	231	234	465	Unorganized parts	99	81	180
Chilliwack City	40	55	95	Area No. 8	191	164	355
Chilliwhack District	60	82	142	Burns Lake	10	11	21
Coquitlam	247	186	433	McBride	6	6	12
Delta	22	28	50	Prince George	43	34	77
Fraser Mills	3	4	7	Quesnel	25	21	46
Gibsons Landing	19	11	30	Smithers	4	17	21
Hope	10	7	17	Vanderhoof	8	8	16
Kent	14	9	23	Williams Lake	12	13	25
Langley	69	41	110	Unorganized parts	83	54	137
Maple Ridge	64	35	99	Area No. 9	181	123	304
Matsqui	19	13	32	Prince Rupert	121	78	199
Mission City	16	28	44	Stewart	3	1	4
Mission District	16	15	31	Terrace	20	19	39
New Westminster	318	285	603	Unorganized parts	37	25	62
North Vancouver City	141	116	257	Area No. 10	34	44	78
North Vancouver District	23	11	34	Dawson Creek	12	19	31
Pitt Meadows	6	7	13	Fort St. John	3	5	8
Port Coquitlam	17	20	37	Pouce Coupe	4	2	6
Port Moody	9	12	21	Unorganized parts	15	18	33
Richmond	72	73	145				
Squamish	6	4	10	Totals for Province	8,428	6,976	15,404
Sumas	4	3	7				

Source: Case Examination, Form T.B. 1.

TABLE 36.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1951
(Indians only.[1])

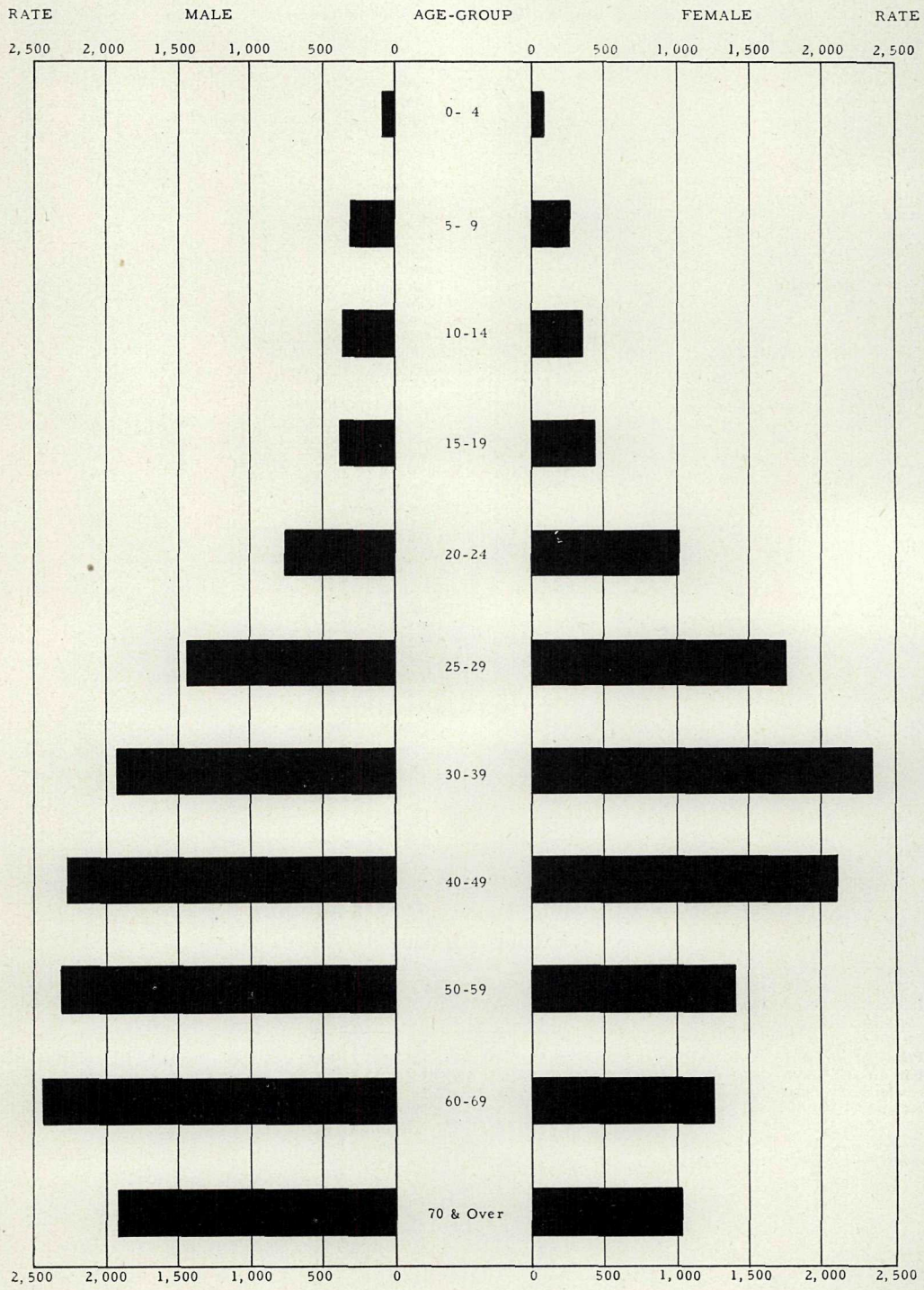
Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total	Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 1	31	30	61	Area No. 5—*Continued*			
Cranbrook	8	10	18	Central Saanich	6	2	8
Unorganized parts	23	20	43	Comox	3	3	6
Area No. 2	6	-----	6	Duncan	21	23	44
Creston	4	-----	4	Esquimalt	4	-----	4
New Denver	1	-----	1	Ladysmith	3	-----	3
Unorganized parts	1	-----	1	Lake Cowichan	1	3	4
Area No. 3	58	42	100	Nanaimo	6	10	16
Enderby	11	9	20	North Cowichan	6	11	17
Oliver	1	1	2	Port Alberni	7	1	8
Osoyoos	1	1	2	Saanich	10	9	19
Penticton	10	6	16	Tofino	4	10	14
Vernon	13	6	19	Victoria	1	1	2
Unorganized parts	22	19	41	Unorganized parts	148	189	337
Area No. 4	241	258	499	Area No. 6	194	207	401
Burnaby	2	-----	2	Kamloops	17	21	38
Chilliwack City	11	6	17	Lillooet	9	11	20
Chilliwhack District	28	19	47	Lytton	18	20	38
Coquitlam	2	7	9	Merritt	4	13	17
Delta	4	1	5	Salmon Arm City	8	10	18
Harrison Hot Springs	3	2	5	Salmon Arm District	1	-----	1
Hope	2	5	7	Unorganized parts	137	132	269
Kent	38	38	76	Area No. 7	127	144	271
Langley	4	6	10	Unorganized parts	127	144	271
Maple Ridge	3	5	8	Area No. 8	272	315	587
Matsqui	-----	1	1	Burns Lake	-----	4	4
Mission City	3	1	4	Prince George	1	-----	1
New Westminster	2	3	5	Quesnel	1	3	4
North Vancouver City	26	40	66	Vanderhoof	3	-----	3
North Vancouver District	2	6	8	Williams Lake	12	11	23
Richmond	3	2	5	Unorganized parts	255	297	552
Squamish	3	1	4	Area No. 9	335	362	697
Sumas	3	5	8	Prince Rupert	10	12	22
Surrey	-----	1	1	Terrace	1	3	4
Vancouver	23	21	44	Unorganized parts	324	347	671
West Vancouver	1	2	3	Area No. 10	46	36	82
Unorganized parts	78	86	164	Fort St. John	6	3	9
Area No. 5	280	321	601	Unorganized parts	40	33	73
Alberni	22	18	40				
Alert Bay	35	38	73	Totals for Province	1,590	1,715	3,305
Campbell River	3	3	6				

[1] These figures include 127 Indians of white status.
Source: Case Examination, Form T.B. 1.

TABLE 37.—RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 1951
(Excluding Indians.)

Population	0–4 Years	5–9 Years	10–14 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	25–29 Years	30–39 Years	40–49 Years	50–59 Years	60–69 Years	70–79 Years	80 and Over	Total
Total	83.3	283.9	361.1	411.5	882.5	1,603.9	2,138.5	2,185.2	1,882.4	1,924.1	1,594.5	1,304.0	1,337.9
Male	77.0	300.4	363.0	381.4	751.3	1,445.1	1,918.3	2,257.4	2,304.5	2,448.9	1,991.6	1,693.8	1,427.5
Female	90.0	267.1	359.2	440.8	1,005.3	1,750.3	2,352.5	2,106.5	1,402.0	1,259.6	1,069.1	849.8	1,243.7

CHART 12.—RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 1951
(Excluding Indians.)



The majority of the other-than-Indian known cases were found in the minimal stage, where 54.0 per cent of all cases were registered. This was followed by the moderately advanced group (24.3 per cent), the far advanced group (7.9 per cent), and the non-pulmonary group (7.6 per cent). For the minimal cases the largest group was in the apparently cured and arrested conditions, 36.2 per cent and 31.8 per cent respectively. For the moderately advanced cases, the largest number were in arrested condition, 29.3 per cent, while for the far advanced stage the largest group was in an active unimproved condition, 29.2 per cent, and arrested, 19.2 per cent.

TABLE 38.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY TYPE OF INFECTION, PRESENT CONDITION, AND AGE-GROUP, 1951

(Excluding Indians.)

Diagnosis	Age-group													
	0–4 Years	5–9 Years	10–14 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	25–29 Years	30–39 Years	40–49 Years	50–59 Years	60–69 Years	70–79 Years	80 and Over	Not Stated	Total
Primary	81	196	162	70	62	50	39	8	8	6	2	-----	4	688
Apparently cured	1	21	22	12	12	3	9	2	4	1	-----	-----	-----	87
Arrested	10	54	54	33	30	27	8	-----	2	2	2	-----	1	223
Apparently arrested	22	40	20	9	6	4	3	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	107
Quiescent	10	30	17	4	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	62
Active improved	5	7	3	2	3	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25
Active unimproved	19	17	25	2	-----	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	66
Active not stated	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Condition not stated	14	27	21	8	11	10	17	4	1	2	-----	-----	2	117
Minimal	2	11	22	100	351	792	2,113	1,705	1,312	1,233	509	118	59	8,327
Apparently cured	1	-----	-----	6	42	177	696	719	544	533	225	48	20	3,011
Arrested	-----	-----	5	21	93	279	685	528	455	382	155	33	12	2,648
Apparently arrested	-----	7	5	20	76	160	351	221	135	135	57	20	9	1,196
Quiescent	-----	2	2	16	63	75	153	88	61	57	27	5	2	551
Active improved	-----	-----	-----	2	17	16	71	44	23	40	6	1	3	223
Active unimproved	1	1	4	21	46	60	88	50	45	35	15	2	1	369
Active not stated	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-----	2	10
Condition not stated	-----	1	6	13	13	24	68	54	48	50	23	9	10	319
Moderately advanced	2	4	11	44	195	368	966	740	571	522	244	51	23	3,741
Apparently cured	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	17	88	114	87	61	30	5	1	404
Arrested	1	-----	-----	7	29	85	288	242	171	168	80	20	6	1,097
Apparently arrested	-----	2	3	7	49	110	222	125	102	73	29	6	2	730
Quiescent	1	-----	-----	8	51	70	187	109	90	93	40	8	2	659
Active improved	-----	-----	-----	1	5	19	41	29	21	17	6	2	1	142
Active unimproved	-----	-----	2	15	48	61	117	96	78	88	41	8	5	559
Active not stated	-----	-----	1	-----	2	1	1	-----	3	-----	1	-----	1	10
Condition not stated	-----	2	5	6	10	5	22	25	19	22	17	2	5	140
Far advanced	3	5	5	15	48	104	316	291	186	150	74	18	8	1,223
Apparently cured	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	38	36	28	11	7	3	-----	126
Arrested	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	14	57	61	43	34	20	3	-----	235
Apparently arrested	-----	-----	-----	2	9	18	50	43	15	13	9	1	-----	160
Quiescent	-----	-----	1	2	10	22	57	46	29	28	9	-----	1	205
Active improved	-----	1	-----	1	5	6	27	10	8	7	2	1	-----	68
Active unimproved	3	1	-----	3	17	35	79	82	55	51	25	4	2	357
Active not stated	-----	-----	-----	2	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5
Condition not stated	-----	3	4	4	3	6	7	13	8	6	2	6	5	67
Pulmonary tuberculosis (type not stated)	-----	-----	-----	2	2	4	11	13	24	24	13	1	2	96
Pleurisy with effusion	-----	1	2	4	15	23	31	15	10	6	2	-----	-----	109
Pleurisy without effusion	-----	-----	1	2	1	5	7	6	1	2	-----	-----	-----	25
Far advanced tuberculosis with silicosis	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	6	7	4	-----	1	19
Non-pulmonary	7	37	60	61	87	146	254	210	124	92	39	28	31	1,176
Totals	95	254	263	298	761	1,492	3,737	2,989	2,242	2,042	887	216	128	15,404

Source: Case Examination, Form T.B. 1.

TABLE 39. — RATIO OF KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS TO DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION, AND THE INDIAN POPULATION, 1942–51.

Year	Total			Other than Indians			Indians		
	Known Cases	Deaths	Ratio	Known Cases	Deaths	Ratio	Known Cases[1]	Deaths[2]	Ratio
1942	8,511	558	15.2:1	7,597	388	19.6:1	914	170	5.4:1
1943	10,260	613	16.7:1	8,914	405	22.0:1	1,346	208	6.5:1
1944	11,469	517	22.2:1	9,861	346	28.5:1	1,608	171	9.4:1
1945	13,116	525	25.0:1	11,212	363	30.9:1	1,904	162	11.8:1
1946	14,069	576	24.4:1	12,254	369	33.2:1	1,815	207	8.8:1
1947	15,408	536	28.7:1	13,430	362	37.1:1	1,978	174	11.4:1
1948	16,812	442	38.0:1	14,528	286	50.8:1	2,284	156	14.6:1
1949	18,483	406	45.5:1	15,738	295	53.3:1	2,745	111	24.7:1
1950	19,428	313	62.1:1	16,438	239	68.8:1	2,990	74	40.4:1
1951	18,709	292	64.1:1	15,404	212	72.7:1	3,305	80	41.3:1

[1] These figures include: 1947, 141 Indians of white status; 1948, 84 Indians of white status; 1949, 93 Indians of white status; 1950, 160 Indians of white status; 1951, 127 Indians of white status.

[2] These figures include deaths of: 1947, 9 Indians of white status; 1948, 12 Indians of white status; 1949, 8 Indians of white status; 1950, 4 Indians of white status; 1951, 10 Indians of white status.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

There were 1,688 new cases of tuberculosis this year, compared with 1,699 in 1950. There was a slight decline in the Indian new cases, there being 356 in 1951 compared to 383 in 1950. New cases for Chinese and Japanese racial groups showed slight increases this year.

TABLE 40.—NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1947–51

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Area No. 1	43	44	39	27	48
Area No. 2	163	78	62	71	94
Area No. 3	192	71	125	83	80
Area No. 4	1,087	988	1,019	889	852
Area No. 5	416	382	298	259	198
Area No. 6	168	93	95	69	71
Area No. 7	71	74	69	41	56
Area No. 8	175	179	210	88	133
Area No. 9	201	139	191	120	121
Area No. 10	34	35	75	34	17
Not stated	10	7	1	3	5
Ex-Province	56	18	18	15	13
Totals	2,616	2,108	2,202	1,699	1,688

TABLE 41.—NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1947–51

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Area No. 1	34	40	30	27	38
Area No. 2	162	78	61	71	94
Area No. 3	171	58	102	64	67
Area No. 4	989	913	988	853	816
Area No. 5	327	276	219	144	151
Area No. 6	83	50	41	27	29
Area No. 7	30	24	19	18	19
Area No. 8	50	50	62	35	58
Area No. 9	45	36	57	54	36
Area No. 10	16	14	27	15	6
Not stated	10	3	1	3	5
Ex-Province	54	13	17	15	13
Totals	1,971	1,555	1,624	1,326	1,332

TABLE 42.—NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1947–51

	1947[1]	1948[1]	1949[1]	1950[1]	1951[1]
Area No. 1	9	4	9	----	10
Area No. 2	1	----	1	----	----
Area No. 3	21	13	23	19	13
Area No. 4	98	75	31	36	36
Area No. 5	89	106	79	115	47
Area No. 6	85	43	54	42	42
Area No. 7	41	50	50	23	37
Area No. 8	125	129	148	53	75
Area No. 9	156	103	134	66	85
Area No. 10	18	21	48	19	11
Not stated	----	4	----	----	----
Ex-Province	2	5	1	----	----
Totals	645	553	578	373	356

[1] Includes notifications of: 1947, 21 Indians of white status; 1948, 27 Indians of white status; 1949, 34 Indians of white status; 1950, 10 Indians of white status; 1951, 21 Indians of white status.

TABLE 43.—INCIDENCE PER 1,000 POPULATION OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION, AND THE INDIAN POPULATION, 1951.

Population	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Total
Total	1.75	1.58	1.04	1.33	0.93	1.72	3.09	3.34	5.86	1.20	1.46
Other-than-Indian	1.40	1.58	0.88	1.28	0.73	0.78	1.19	1.66	2.25	0.44	1.18
Indian	24.94	----	12.28	13.28	8.98	9.84	17.49	15.05	18.26	21.70	13.68

TABLE 44.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY STATISTICAL AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1951
(Excluding Indians.)

Place of Residence	Alive			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 1a	4	4	8	-------	-------	-------
Invermere	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
Unorganized parts	3	4	7	-------	-------	-------
Area No. 1b	7	6	13	-------	1	1
Cranbrook	4	2	6	-------	1	1
Kimberley	3	3	6	-------	-------	-------
Unorganized parts	-------	1	1	-------	-------	-------
Area No. 1c	9	6	15	1	-------	1
Fernie	5	3	8	1	-------	1
Unorganized parts	4	3	7	-------	-------	-------
Area No. 2a	1	2	3	-------	-------	-------
Revelstoke	1	2	3	-------	-------	-------
Area No. 2b	23	17	40	-------	-------	-------
Castlegar	1	1	2	-------	-------	-------
Rossland	5	8	13	-------	-------	-------
Salmo	3	1	4	-------	-------	-------
Trail	8	3	11	-------	-------	-------
Unorganized parts	6	4	10	-------	-------	-------
Area No. 2c	29	22	51	-------	-------	-------
Creston	3	4	7	-------	-------	-------
Nelson	13	11	24	-------	-------	-------
New Denver	5	2	7	-------	-------	-------
Slocan	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
Unorganized parts	7	5	12	-------	-------	-------
Area No. 3a	21	18	39	2	1	3
Coldstream	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
Kelowna	9	8	17	-------	-------	-------
Vernon	7	7	14	1	-------	1
Unorganized parts	4	3	7	1	1	2
Area No. 3b	4	11	15	-------	-------	-------
Oliver	-------	2	2	-------	-------	-------
Osoyoos	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
Penticton	2	8	10	-------	-------	-------
Unorganized parts	1	1	2	-------	-------	-------
Area No. 3c	3	6	9	1	-------	1
Grand Forks	3	4	7	1	-------	1
Unorganized parts	-------	2	2	-------	-------	-------
Area No. 4a	84	74	158	7	3	10
Abbotsford	2	2	4	-------	-------	-------
Chilliwack City	2	5	7	-------	1	1
Chilliwhack District	9	9	18	-------	-------	-------
Coquitlam	17	5	22	3	-------	3
Delta	1	1	2	-------	-------	-------
Hope	3	2	5	-------	-------	-------
Kent	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
Langley	4	2	6	-------	-------	-------
Maple Ridge	2	2	4	1	1	2
Matsqui	1	-------	1	-------	1	1
Mission City	1	2	3	-------	-------	-------
Mission District	-------	1	1	-------	-------	-------
New Westminster	26	19	45	2	-------	2
Port Coquitlam	3	1	4	-------	-------	-------
Port Moody	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
Surrey	9	19	28	1	-------	1
Unorganized parts	2	4	6	-------	-------	-------
Area No. 4b	362	248	610	30	8	38
Burnaby	27	23	50	-------	-------	-------
Gibsons Landing	1	-------	1	1	-------	1
North Vancouver City	11	8	19	1	-------	1
North Vancouver District	3	1	4	-------	-------	-------
Richmond	8	6	14	2	-------	2
Squamish	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------
Vancouver	306	204	510	26	8	34
West Vancouver	1	5	6	-------	-------	-------
Unorganized parts	4	1	5	-------	-------	-------

TABLE 44.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY STATISTICAL AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1951—*Continued*

(Excluding Indians.)

Place of Residence	Alive			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 5a	56	53	109	2	3	5
Central Saanich	----	1	1	------	------	------
Duncan	4	2	6	------	------	------
Esquimalt	2	3	5	------	------	------
Ladysmith	1	------	1	------	------	------
Lake Cowichan	1	3	4	------	------	------
Nanaimo	6	9	15	------	1	1
North Cowichan	------	1	1	------	------	------
Oak Bay	3	2	5	------	------	------
Saanich	9	12	21	------	------	------
Victoria	23	18	41	2	2	4
Unorganized parts	7	2	9	------	------	------
Area No. 5b	1	1	2	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	1	1	2	------	------	------
Area No. 5c	12	1	13	1	------	1
Port Alberni	5	------	5	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	7	1	8	1	------	1
Area No. 5d	4	13	17	1	------	1
Campbell River	1	3	4	------	------	------
Comox	------	2	2	------	------	------
Courtenay	------	3	3	------	------	------
Cumberland	3	2	5	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	------	3	3	1	------	1
Area No. 5f	2	1	3	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	2	1	3	------	------	------
Area No. 6a	------	1	1	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	------	1	1	------	------	------
Area No. 6b	3	7	10	------	------	------
Salmon Arm City	------	3	3	------	------	------
Salmon Arm District	1	------	1	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	2	4	6	------	------	------
Area No. 6c	8	6	14	------	------	------
Kamloops	6	2	8	------	------	------
North Kamloops	1	1	2	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	1	3	4	------	------	------
Area No. 6d	1	------	1	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	1	------	1	------	------	------
Area No. 6e	------	1	1	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	------	1	1	------	------	------
Area No. 6f	1	------	1	1	------	1
Unorganized parts	1	------	1	1	------	1
Area No. 7a	7	------	7	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	7	------	7	------	------	------
Area No. 7b	1	------	1	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	1	------	1	------	------	------
Area No. 7c	7	3	10	1	------	1
Westview	3	1	4	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	4	2	6	1	------	1
Area No. 8a	10	6	16	1	------	1
Prince George	9	5	14	1	------	1
Unorganized parts	1	1	2	------	------	------
Area No. 8b	3	4	7	------	------	------
McBride	2	3	5	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	1	1	2	------	------	------
Area No. 8d	7	10	17	------	1	1
Quesnel	2	4	6	------	1	1
Williams Lake	4	4	8	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	1	2	3	------	------	------
Area No. 8e	2	4	6	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	2	4	6	------	------	------
Area No. 8f	3	6	9	------	------	------
Burns Lake	2	2	4	------	------	------
Vanderhoof	1	3	4	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	------	1	1	------	------	------
Area No. 8g	1	------	1	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	1	------	1	------	------	------
Area No. 9b	------	1	1	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	------	1	1	------	------	------
Area No. 9c	1	------	1	------	------	------
Stewart	1	------	1	------	------	------

TABLE 44.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY STATISTICAL AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1951—*Continued*

(Excluding Indians.)

Place of Residence	Alive			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 9d	22	10	32	.....	1	1
Prince Rupert	16	4	20	.....	1	1
Terrace	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....
Area No. 9f	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Area No. 10c	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Area No. 10d	.....	4	4	1	.....	1
Dawson Creek	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Area not stated	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Totals for Province	703	549	1,252	49	18	67
Ex-Province	10	3	13	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 45.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY STATISTICAL AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1951

(Indians only.[1])

Place of Residence	Alive			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 1a	6	1	7	.....	1	1
Unorganized parts	6	1	7	.....	1	1
Area No. 1b	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Area No. 1c	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Area No. 3a	2	4	6	2	.....	2
Enderby	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Vernon	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Unorganized parts	1	2	3	1	.....	1
Area No. 3b	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Area No. 3c	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Area No. 4a	3	7	10	3	.....	3
Chilliwhack District	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Kent	1	1	2	2	.....	2
Maple Ridge	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Sumas	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Surrey	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Area No. 4b	9	12	21	1	1	2
North Vancouver City	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Squamish	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Vancouver	2	3	5	.....	1	1
West Vancouver	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Area No. 5a	18	11	29	.....	.....	.....
Central Saanich	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Duncan	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Nanaimo	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
North Cowichan	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	13	9	22	.....	.....	.....
Area No. 5b	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Area No. 5d	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Area No. 5e	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized parts	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes notifications of 21 Indians of white status.

TABLE 45.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY STATISTICAL AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1951—*Continued*

(Indians only.[1])

Place of Residence	Alive			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 5f	7	2	9	------	------	------
Alert Bay	3	1	4	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	4	1	5	------	------	------
Area No. 6b	1	5	6	1	------	1
Salmon Arm District	1	------	1	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	------	5	5	1	------	1
Area No. 6c	9	8	17	1	1	2
Kamloops	1	------	1	------	------	------
Lytton	4	4	8	1	------	1
Merritt	1	2	3	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	3	2	5	------	1	1
Area No. 6d	5	6	11	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	5	6	11	------	------	------
Area No. 6e	1	1	2	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	1	1	2	------	------	------
Area No. 6f	1	2	3	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	1	2	3	------	------	------
Area No. 7a	8	18	26	1	------	1
Unorganized parts	8	18	26	1	------	1
Area No. 7b	8	1	9	------	1	1
Unorganized parts	8	1	9	------	1	1
Area No. 8a	------	1	1	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	------	1	1	------	------	------
Area No. 8c	7	7	14	1	2	3
Unorganized parts	7	7	14	1	2	3
Area No. 8d	3	1	4	------	------	------
Quesnel	------	1	1	------	------	------
Williams Lake	3	------	3	------	------	------
Area No. 8e	5	10	15	3	1	4
Unorganized parts	5	10	15	3	1	4
Area No. 8f	2	5	7	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	2	5	7	------	------	------
Area No. 8g	9	14	23	2	2	4
Unorganized parts	9	14	23	2	2	4
Area No. 9a	------	1	1	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	------	1	1	------	------	------
Area No. 9b	1	2	3	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	1	2	3	------	------	------
Area No. 9c	11	5	16	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	11	5	16	------	------	------
Area No. 9d	21	16	37	1	1	2
Prince Rupert	3	1	4	------	1	1
Terrace	1	1	2	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	17	14	31	1	------	1
Area No. 9e	12	10	22	------	1	1
Unorganized parts	12	10	22	------	1	1
Area No. 9f	1	2	3	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	1	2	3	------	------	------
Area No. 10b	------	2	2	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	------	2	2	------	------	------
Area No. 10c	4	2	6	2	1	3
Fort St. John	1	------	1	------	------	------
Unorganized parts	3	2	5	2	1	3
Totals for Province	165	161	326	18	12	30

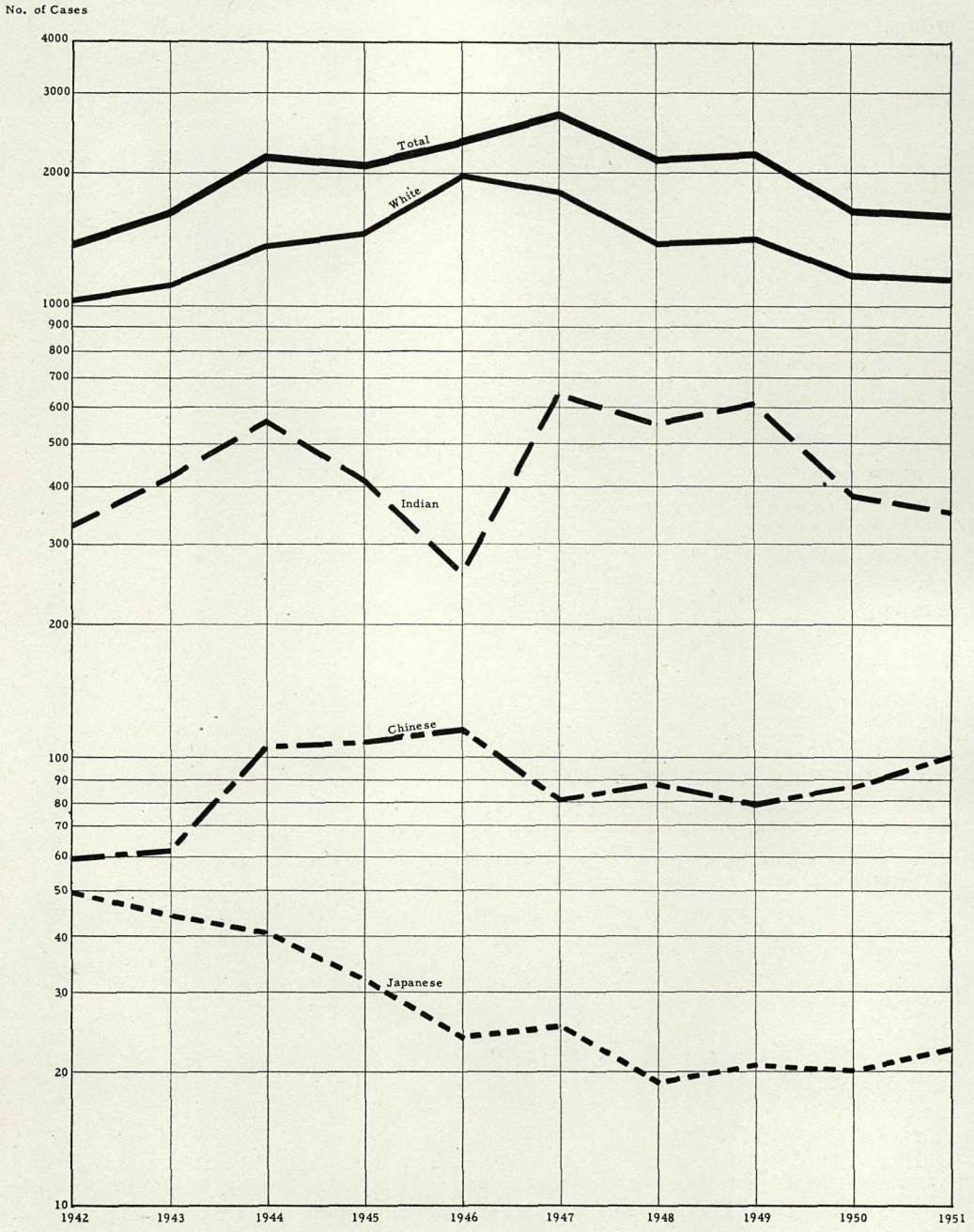
[1] Includes notifications of 21 Indians of white status.

TABLE 46.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY RACIAL GROUPS (INCLUDING DEAD CASES REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME), 1942–51

Racial Origin	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Total	1,451	1,688	2,153	2,079	2,373	2,616	2,108	2,202	1,699	1,688
White	1,016	1,163	1,446	1,519	1,973	1,864	1,448	1,491	1,210	1,209
Indian[1]	327	419	558	417	256	645	553	612	383	356
Chinese	59	62	108	111	120	81	88	78	86	100
Japanese	49	44	41	32	24	26	19	21	20	23

[1] Includes notifications of: 1947, 21 Indians of white status; 1948, 27 Indians of white status; 1949, 34 Indians of white status; 1950, 10 Indians of white status; 1951, 21 Indians of white status.

CHART 13.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY RACIAL GROUPS (INCLUDING DEAD CASES REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME), 1942–51



In the total population the highest percentage of new cases occurred in the 30–39 age-group (17.4 per cent). In this age-group it was also highest for the white population (21.2 per cent). Among Indians the highest percentage again occurred in the 5–9 age-group (18.2 per cent), and in the Japanese and Chinese racial groups it was highest in the 60–69 age-group, 21.7 per cent and 29.0 per cent respectively.

TABLE 47.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUPS, SEX, AND RACIAL GROUPS (INCLUDING DEAD CASES REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME), 1951.

Age and Sex		White		Chinese		Japanese		Indian[1]		Total	
		Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
0– 4 years	M.	22	3.3	2	2.4	.....	.....	32	17.5	56	5.9
	F.	25	4.6	3	16.6	.....	.....	22	12.7	50	6.7
	T.	47	3.9	5	5.0	.....	.....	54	15.2	106	6.3
5– 9 years	M.	11	1.6	2	2.4	.....	.....	35	19.1	48	5.1
	F.	9	1.7	1	5.6	1	10.0	30	17.3	41	5.5
	T.	20	1.7	3	3.0	1	4.4	65	18.2	89	5.3
10–14 years	M.	8	1.2	1	1.2	.....	.....	20	10.9	29	3.1
	F.	15	2.8	1	5.6	1	10.0	26	15.0	43	5.8
	T.	23	1.9	2	2.0	1	4.4	46	12.9	72	4.3
15–19 years	M.	11	1.6	2	2.4	1	7.7	23	12.6	37	3.9
	F.	23	4.2	1	5.6	1	10.0	23	13.3	48	6.5
	T.	34	2.8	3	3.0	2	8.6	46	12.9	85	5.0
20–24 years	M.	48	7.2	3	3.7	.....	.....	10	5.5	61	6.5
	F.	52	9.6	.....	.....	1	10.0	16	9.3	69	9.3
	T.	100	8.3	3	3.0	1	4.4	26	7.3	130	7.7
25–29 years	M.	43	6.5	4	4.9	1	7.7	10	5.5	58	6.1
	F.	71	13.1	2	11.1	2	20.0	22	12.7	97	13.1
	T.	114	9.4	6	6.0	3	13.1	32	9.0	155	9.2
30–39 years	M.	116	17.4	6	7.3	3	23.1	9	4.9	134	14.2
	F.	140	25.8	5	27.7	1	10.0	14	8.1	160	21.5
	T.	256	21.2	11	11.0	4	17.4	23	6.5	294	17.4
40–49 years	M.	121	18.1	5	6.1	1	7.7	9	4.9	136	14.4
	F.	75	13.8	1	5.6	1	10.0	7	4.0	84	11.3
	T.	196	16.2	6	6.0	2	8.6	16	4.5	220	13.0
50–59 years	M.	115	17.3	17	20.8	.....	.....	18	9.8	150	15.9
	F.	56	10.3	3	16.6	1	10.0	5	2.9	65	8.7
	T.	171	14.1	20	20.0	1	4.4	23	6.5	215	12.7
60–69 years	M.	108	16.2	28	34.2	4	30.7	4	2.2	144	15.2
	F.	49	9.1	1	5.6	1	10.0	6	3.5	57	7.7
	T.	157	13.0	29	29.0	5	21.7	10	2.8	201	11.9
70–79 years	M.	53	7.9	11	13.4	2	15.4	11	6.0	77	8.1
	F.	20	3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.2	22	3.0
	T.	73	6.0	11	11.0	2	8.6	13	3.6	99	5.9
80 years and over	M.	8	1.2	1	1.2	1	7.7	2	1.1	12	1.3
	F.	6	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	0.8
	T.	14	1.2	1	1.0	1	4.4	2	0.6	18	1.1
Not stated	M.	3	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0.3
	F.	1	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.1
	T.	4	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0.2
Totals	M.	667	100.0	82	100.0	13	100.0	183	100.0	945	100.0
	F.	542	100.0	18	100.0	10	100.0	173	100.0	743	100.0
Grand totals		1,209	100.0	100	100.0	23	100.0	356	100.0	1,688	100.0

[1] Includes notifications of 21 Indians of white status.
Source: Case Examination, Form T.B. 1.

The situation regarding diagnosis of notifications of tuberculosis is substantially unchanged from that noted last year. However, it is worth noting that there was an increase in the number of cases diagnosed as primary and the number of cases reported at death from pulmonary tuberculosis. Among Indians there was a decrease in the cases diagnosed with far advanced tuberculosis.

CHART 14.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY DIAGNOSIS, 1951

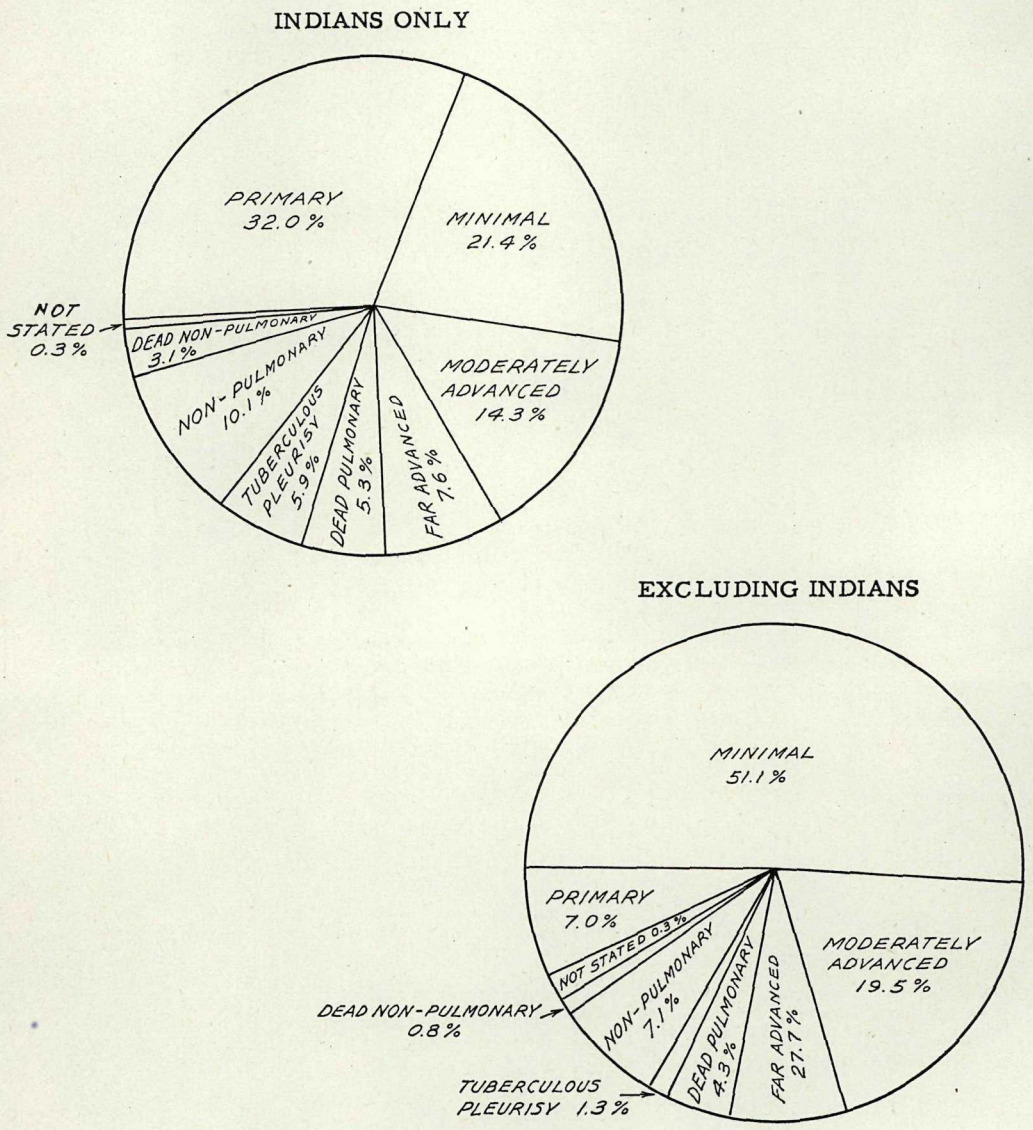


TABLE 48.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY DIAGNOSIS, 1951

Diagnosis	Excluding Indians		Indians Only	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	93	7.0	114	32.0
Minimal	681	51.1	76	21.4
Moderately advanced	260	19.5	51	14.3
Far advanced	103	7.7	27	7.6
Dead, pulmonary	57	4.3	19	5.3
Tuberculous pleurisy	17	1.3	21	5.9
Dead, tuberculous pleurisy	-----	-----	-----	-----
Non-pulmonary	95	7.1	36	10.1
Dead, non-pulmonary	10	0.8	11	3.1
Not stated	16	1.2	1	0.3
Total	1,332	100.0	356	100.0

TABLE 49.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUPS, SEX, AND DIAGNOSIS, 1951

(Excluding Indians.)

Diagnosis on Notification		Age-group													
		0–4 Years	5–9 Years	10–14 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	25–29 Years	30–39 Years	40–49 Years	50–59 Years	60–69 Years	70–79 Years	80 and Over	Not Stated	Total
Pulmonary—															
Primary	M.	20	12	5	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	41
	F.	23	10	9	2	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	52
Minimal	M.	1	...	...	5	27	27	65	79	72	60	23	3	1	363
	F.	...	...	3	16	32	44	83	50	39	34	13	3	1	318
Moderately advanced	M.	...	...	...	3	11	10	28	23	25	37	17	1	...	155
	F.	...	...	...	6	11	17	40	14	5	9	2	1	...	105
Far advanced	M.	...	...	...	1	5	3	14	12	17	19	9	1	1	82
	F.	2	...	...	...	3	2	6	3	2	2	1	...	...	21
Far advanced with silicosis	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Type not stated	M.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	4	3	1	...	15
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dead[1]	M.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	5	17	14	4	1	46
	F.	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	11
Total pulmonary	M.	21	12	6	12	46	41	110	115	123	137	66	10	3	702
	F.	26	10	13	24	48	65	135	68	48	47	18	5	1	508
	T.	47	22	19	36	94	106	245	183	171	184	84	15	4	1,210
Tuberculous pleurisy—															
Tuberculous pleurisy with effusion	M.	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	9
	F.	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tuberculous pleurisy without effusion	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dead[1]	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total tuberculous pleurisy	M.	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	9
	F.	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	T.	...	...	1	1	4	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	17
Non-pulmonary—															
Meninges	M.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5
	F.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Intestines and peritoneum	M.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	F.	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
Vertebral column	M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bones and joints	M.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	7
	F.	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	7
Skin	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lymphatic system	M.	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	8
	F.	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	14
Genito-urinary system	M.	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	5	1	...	...	...	16
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	8
Miliary	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other respiratory system	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other non-pulmonary	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Dead[1]	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
	F.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	7
Total non-pulmonary	M.	3	1	3	1	3	6	14	9	8	3	...	...	...	51
	F.	2	1	3	1	3	8	8	9	12	4	2	1	...	54
	T.	5	2	6	2	6	14	22	18	20	7	2	1	...	105
Total notifications	M.	24	13	9	14	51	48	125	127	132	140	66	10	3	762
	F.	28	11	17	25	53	75	146	77	60	51	20	6	1	570
	T.	52	24	26	39	104	123	271	204	192	191	86	16	4	1,332

[1] Dead on notification.

Source: Case Examination, Form T.B. 1.

TABLE 50.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUPS, SEX, AND DIAGNOSIS, 1951

(Indians only.[1])

Diagnosis on Notification		Age-group													
		0–4 Years	5–9 Years	10–14 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	25–29 Years	30–39 Years	40–49 Years	50–59 Years	60–69 Years	70–79 Years	80 and Over	Not Stated	Total
Pulmonary—															
Primary	M.	18	25	7	3		1								54
	F.	14	26	16	3		1								60
Minimal	M.			1	7	2	6	4	3	7	1	3			34
	F.			5	6	6	7	8	5	2	2	1			42
Moderately advanced	M.		2	1	4	4		3	2	2	3	4	1		26
	F.	1		3	5	2	9	1	1	1	1	1			25
Far advanced	M.	2		2	2	2	1	2	2	3		1			17
	F.				3	2	1	2			2				10
Far advanced with silicosis	M.														
	F.														
Type not stated	M.				1										1
	F.														
Dead[2]	M.	3	3		1					2		2	1		12
	F.	1	1		1	1		1	1	1					7
Total pulmonary	M.	23	30	11	18	8	8	9	7	14	4	10	2		144
	F.	16	27	24	18	11	18	12	7	4	5	2			144
	T.	39	57	35	36	19	26	21	14	18	9	12	2		288
Tuberculous pleurisy—															
Tuberculous pleurisy with effusion	M.		1	3	1	2	2								9
	F.		1		1	3	2	1							8
Tuberculous pleurisy without effusion	M.		1	1											2
	F.				1		1								2
Dead[2]	M.														
	F.														
Total tuberculous pleurisy	M.		2	4	1	2	2								11
	F.		1		2	3	3	1							10
	T.		3	4	3	5	5	1							21
Non-pulmonary—															
Meninges	M.	1	1												2
	F.	1													1
Intestines and peritoneum	M.														
	F.														
Vertebral column	M.	1								1					2
	F.		1												1
Bones and joints	M.		1												1
	F.	1		1											2
Skin	M.			1											1
	F.			1											1
Lymphatic system	M.	1	1	3	4										9
	F.		1		2	2				1	1				7
Genito-urinary system	M.			1					2	2		1			6
	F.														
Miliary	M.														
	F.														
Other respiratory system	M.														
	F.				1										1
Other non-pulmonary	M.									1					1
	F.						1								1
Dead[2]	M.	6													6
	F.	4						1							5
Total non-pulmonary	M.	9	3	5	4				2	4		1			28
	F.	6	2	2	3	2	1	1		1	1				19
	T.	15	5	7	7	2	1	1	2	5	1	1			47
Total notifications	M.	32	35	20	23	10	10	9	9	18	4	11	2		183
	F.	22	30	26	23	16	22	14	7	5	6	2			173
	T.	54	65	46	46	26	32	23	16	23	10	13	2		356

[1] Includes notifications of 21 Indians of white status.
[2] Dead on notification.
Source: Case Examination, Form T.B. 1.

TABLE 51.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY DIAGNOSIS AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1951
(Excluding Indians.)

Diagnosis on Notification	Prior to 1939	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Not Stated	Total
Primary	11	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	4	8	5	10	3	3	34	93
Minimal	264	5	8	7	11	7	15	9	19	17	24	24	26	44	201	681
Moderately advanced	106	6	3	5	7	3	4	7	4	9	12	9	15	22	48	260
Far advanced	54	—	—	1	3	—	1	2	4	4	1	3	4	10	16	103
Far advanced with silicosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Type not stated	6	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	16
Tuberculous pleurisy with effusion	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	16
Tuberculous pleurisy without effusion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Non-pulmonary	34	3	1	4	—	2	2	3	6	4	5	—	7	2	20	93
Dead	26	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	30	65
Totals	508	17	14	20	27	17	27	23	37	43	47	50	59	81	362	1,332

Source: Case Examination, Form T.B. 1.

TABLE 52.—RATIO OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS TO DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1947–51

Year	Total			Other than Indians			Indians		
	New Cases	Deaths	Ratio	New Cases	Deaths	Ratio	New Cases[1]	Deaths[2]	Ratio
1947	2,560	536	4.8:1	1,917	362	5.3:1	643	174	3.7:1
1948	2,090	442	4.7:1	1,542	286	5.4:1	548	156	3.5:1
1949	2,184	406	5.4:1	1,607	295	4.1:1	577	111	5.2:1
1950	1,699	313	5.4:1	1,326	239	5.5:1	373	74	5.0:1
1951	1,688	292	5.8:1	1,332	212	6.3:1	356	80	4.5:1

[1] Includes notifications of: 1947, 21 Indians of white status; 1948, 27 Indians of white status; 1949, 34 Indians of white status; 1950, 10 Indians of white status; 1951, 21 Indians of white status.

[2] Includes deaths of: 1947, 9 Indians of white status; 1948, 12 Indians of white status; 1949, 7 Indians of white status; 1950, 4 Indians of white status; 1951, 10 Indians of white status.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY

TABLE 53.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1947–51

Total Population	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Total
Mortality—											
1947	9	22	30	249	65	35	18	56	35	17	536
1948	9	10	20	184	72	30	12	58	33	14	442
1949	2	11	24	207	61	20	12	40	19	10	406
1950	4	11	13	162	44	18	4	33	18	6	313[1]
1951	3	9	10	138	42	12	10	30	23	11	288[2]
Mortality rate per 100,000 population—											
1947	35.6	41.3	42.3	41.9	34.6	100.1	123.1	185.0	159.6	153.6	51.3
1948	37.0	18.9	30.3	29.1	38.5	74.9	85.9	183.3	158.4	107.8	40.9
1949	8.3	20.4	33.0	31.7	32.5	52.9	81.7	122.9	86.7	75.4	36.4
1950	16.2	19.9	17.5	24.3	22.8	46.5	26.6	99.3	80.3	44.3	27.5
1951	10.9	15.0	12.9	21.3	19.5	28.7	54.8	74.5	110.3	76.4	24.8

[1] Excludes death of 1 ex-Province resident.
[2] Excludes deaths of 3 ex-Province residents and 1 area-not-stated resident.
1950 figures subject to revision; preliminary figures for 1951.

TABLE 54.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1947–51.

Other-than-Indian Population	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Total
Mortality—											
1947	6	22	21	229	49	13	----	9	5	8	362
1948	7	9	15	174	51	11	2	7	7	3	286
1949	1	11	12	196	40	13	4	6	6	6	295
1950	3	11	12	160	32	5	1	9	5	1	239[1]
1951	2	9	8	129	33	7	5	6	8	1	208[2]
Mortality rate per 100,000 population—											
1947	24.1	41.4	30.1	38.8	26.8	42.4	...	34.8	30.7	77.3	35.6
1948	29.3	17.0	23.1	27.7	28.0	30.9	16.5	25.9	46.8	24.5	27.1
1949	4.2	20.4	16.8	30.2	21.7	38.9	31.3	21.7	37.6	48.2	27.2
1950	12.4	20.0	16.4	24.1	17.0	14.6	7.6	31.8	30.7	7.8	21.5
1951	7.4	15.0	10.5	20.0	15.8	18.9	31.7	17.2	50.8	7.2	18.4

[1] Excludes death of 1 ex-Province resident.
[2] Excludes deaths of 3 ex-Province residents and 1 area-not-stated resident.
1950 figures subject to revision; preliminary figures for 1951.

TABLE 55.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1947–51

Indian Population	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Total
Mortality—											
1947[1]	3	.....	9	20	16	22	18	47	30	9	174
1948[1]	2	1	5	10	21	19	10	51	26	11	156
1949[1]	1	.....	12	11	21	7	8	34	13	4	111
1950[1]	1	.....	3	2	12	13	3	24	13	3	74
1951[1]	1	.....	2	9	9	5	5	24	15	10	80
Mortality rate per 100,000 population—											
1947	835.7	.....	797.2	536.4	320.3	508.1	1010.1	1062.6	531.6	1262.3	644.4
1948	540.5	1315.7	426.6	275.3	405.9	428.1	541.7	1092.7	443.4	1547.1	557.1
1949	266.7	.....	944.9	301.8	400.8	157.3	422.2	702.5	217.8	490.8	388.4
1950	245.1	.....	244.3	54.0	228.4	286.7	155.0	484.8	212.5	380.7	255.2
1951	228.3	.....	175.0	302.2	157.4	105.9	216.5	440.9	294.1	1801.8	280.7

[1] Includes deaths of: 1947, 9 Indians of white status; 1948, 12 Indians of white status; 1949, 8 Indians of white status; 1950, 4 Indians of white status; 1951, 10 Indians of white status.
1950 figures subject to revision; preliminary figures for 1951.

TABLE 56.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY STATISTICAL AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1951

(Excluding Indians.)

Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total	Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 1b	....	2	2	Area No. 5a—*Continued*			
Cranbrook	....	2	2	Victoria	11	6	17
Area No. 2a	....	1	1	Unorganized parts	3	....	3
Revelstoke	....	1	1	Area No. 5c	2	1	3
Area No. 2b	1	....	1	Port Alberni	1	1	2
Unorganized parts	1	....	1	Unorganized parts	1	....	1
Area No. 2c	4	3	7	Area No. 5d	3	....	3
Creston	2	....	2	Cumberland	1	....	1
Nelson	1	2	3	Unorganized parts	2	....	2
New Denver	....	1	1	Area No. 6a	1	....	1
Unorganized parts	1	....	1	Unorganized parts	1	....	1
Area No. 3a	5	2	7	Area No. 6b	2	....	2
Kelowna	3	1	4	Salmon Arm City	1	....	1
Vernon	1	....	1	Unorganized parts	1	....	1
Unorganized parts	1	1	2	Area No. 6c	2	....	2
Area No. 3c	1	....	1	North Kamloops	1	....	1
Grand Forks	1	....	1	Unorganized parts	1	....	1
Area No. 4a	16	9	25	Area No. 6f	2	....	2
Chilliwack City	....	1	1	Unorganized parts	2	....	2
Chilliwhack District	....	1	1	Area No. 7b	1	....	1
Coquitlam	3	....	3	Unorganized parts	1	....	1
Harrison Hot Springs	1	....	1	Area No. 7c	2	2	4
Langley	2	1	3	Cranberry Lake	....	2	2
Maple Ridge	1	2	3	Westview	1	....	1
Mission City	1	1	2	Unorganized parts	1	....	1
New Westminster	3	1	4	Area No. 8a	3	....	3
Sumas	....	1	1	Prince George	2	....	2
Surrey	4	1	5	Unorganized parts	1	....	1
Unorganized parts	1	....	1	Area No. 8d	1	2	3
Area No. 4b	76	28	104	Quesnel	....	2	2
Burnaby	1	....	1	Unorganized parts	1	....	1
District Lot 172	1	....	1	Area No. 9d	5	3	8
Gibsons Landing	1	....	1	Prince Rupert	4	3	7
Richmond	1	1	2	Terrace	1	....	1
Vancouver	71	26	97	Area No. 10d	1	....	1
West Vancouver	1	....	1	Unorganized parts	1	....	1
Unorganized parts	....	1	1	Area not stated	1	....	1
Area No. 5a	21	6	27				
Duncan	2	....	2	Totals for Province	150	59	209
Nanaimo	2	....	2				
Saanich	3	....	3	Ex-Province	2	1	3

Source: Death registrations, 1951 (preliminary figures).

TABLE 57.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY STATISTICAL AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1951

(Indians only.[1])

Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total	Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 1b	—	1	1	Area No. 8c	2	4	6
Unorganized parts	—	1	1	Unorganized parts	2	4	6
Area No. 3a	1	1	2	Area No. 8d	1	2	3
Unorganized parts	1	1	2	Quesnel	—	1	1
Area No. 4a	5	1	6	Williams Lake	1	—	1
Chilliwhack District	1	—	1	Unorganized parts	—	1	1
Langley	1	—	1	Area No. 8e	3	8	11
Maple Ridge	—	1	1	Unorganized parts	3	8	11
Unorganized parts	3	—	3	Area No. 8f	—	1	1
Area No. 4b	1	2	3	Burns Lake	—	1	1
North Vancouver City	—	1	1	Area No. 8g	1	1	2
Vancouver	—	1	1	Unorganized parts	1	1	2
Unorganized parts	1	—	1	Area No. 9b	1	—	1
Area No. 5a	3	3	6	Unorganized parts	1	—	1
Unorganized parts	3	3	6	Area No. 9c	1	—	1
Area No. 5e	1	—	1	Unorganized parts	1	—	1
Unorganized parts	1	—	1	Area No. 9d	4	5	9
Area No. 5f	1	1	2	Prince Rupert	—	1	1
Unorganized parts	1	1	2	Unorganized parts	4	4	8
Area No. 6c	3	1	4	Area No. 9e	2	2	4
Unorganized parts	3	1	4	Unorganized parts	2	2	4
Area No. 6f	1	—	1	Area No. 10a	1	1	2
Unorganized parts	1	—	1	Unorganized parts	1	1	2
Area No. 7a	2	—	2	Area No. 10b	—	1	1
Unorganized parts	2	—	2	Unorganized parts	—	1	1
Area No. 7b	1	1	2	Area No. 10c	3	3	6
Unorganized parts	1	1	2	Unorganized parts	3	3	6
Area No. 7c	—	1	1	Area No. 10d	1	—	1
Unorganized parts	—	1	1	Unorganized parts	1	—	1
Area No. 8a	—	1	1				
Prince George	—	1	1	Totals for Province	39	41	80

[1] Includes 10 Indians of white status.

Source: Death registrations, 1951 (preliminary figures).

TABLE 58.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY DIAGNOSIS AND AGE-GROUP, 1951

Excluding Indians

Age-group	Total	T.B. of Respiratory System	T.B. Meningitis	T.B. of Intestines and Peritoneum	T.B. of Vertebral Column	T.B. of Bones and Joints	T.B. of Lymphatic System	T.B. of Genito-urinary System	T.B. of Other Organs	Disseminated T.B. (Miliary)
Under 1 year	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1– 4 years	3	1	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
5– 9 years	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
10–14 years	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
15–19 years	3	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
20–24 years	12	10	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
25–29 years	10	9	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------
30–39 years	37	34	------	------	2	------	------	1	------	------
40–49 years	26	26	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
50–59 years	29	26	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	1
60–69 years	57	52	1	1	------	------	------	------	1	2
70–79 years	30	28	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	------
80 years and over	4	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Totals	212	192	5	1	3	------	1	2	3	5

Indians Only[1]

Under 1 year	5	1	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
1– 4 years	11	4	6	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
5– 9 years	6	3	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
10–14 years	5	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
15–19 years	15	13	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------
20–24 years	10	9	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------
25–29 years	4	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
30–39 years	3	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
40–49 years	5	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	------
50–59 years	5	3	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	1
60–69 years	3	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
70–79 years	5	5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
80 years and over	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Not stated	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
Totals	80	56	11	1	------	------	------	3	4	5

[1] Includes deaths of 10 Indians of white status.

Source: Death registrations, 1951 (preliminary figures).

A further decline in tuberculosis mortality occurred in British Columbia during 1951. The combined death rate for the total population for 1951 was 25.1, as compared with 27.5 in 1950. In the white population the death rate declined from 21.6 in 1950 to 18.7 in 1951, while for Indians the death rate increased from 255.2 in 1950 to 280.7 in 1951. The death rate for the other-than-Indian population, excluding Chinese and Japanese, declined from 19.2 in 1950 to 15.9 in 1951.

TABLE 59.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE POPULATIONS, AND THE POPULATION EXCLUDING INDIANS AND ORIENTALS, 1942–51.

Year	Total Province			Indians			Excluding Indians		
	Number of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000	Number of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000	Number of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000
1942	558	870,000	64.1	170	24,080	705.9	388	845,920	45.9
1943	613	900,000	68.1	208	24,522	848.2	405	875,478	46.3
1944	517	932,000	55.5	169	25,139	672.2	348	906,861	38.4
1945	525	949,000	55.3	173	25,758	671.6	352	923,242	38.1
1946	576	1,003,000	57.4	207	26,400	784.1	369	976,600	37.8
1947	536	1,044,000	51.3	174[1]	27,000	644.4	362	1,017,000	35.6
1948	442	1,082,000	40.9	156[1]	28,000	557.1	286	1,054,000	27.1
1949	406	1,114,000	36.4	111[1]	28,500	389.5	295	1,085,500	27.2
1950	313	1,138,000	27.5	74[1]	29,000	255.2	239	1,109,000	21.6
1951	292	1,165,210	25.1	80[1]	28,500	280.7	212	1,136,710	18.7

Year	Chinese			Japanese			Excluding Indians and Orientals		
	Number of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000	Number of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000	Number of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000
1942	44	17,767	247.6	24	19,100	125.6	320	809,053	39.6
1943	36	16,915	212.8	24	16,103	149.0	345	842,460	41.0
1944	41	16,063	255.2	10	15,610	64.1	297	875,188	33.9
1945	40	15,848	252.4	16	14,695	108.9	296	892,699	33.2
1946	44	15,600	282.1	13	7,000	185.7	312	954,000	32.7
1947	40	15,400	259.7	12	7,000	171.4	310	994,600	31.2
1948	33	15,200	217.1	8	7,000	114.3	245	1,031,800	23.8
1949	22	14,900	147.7	5	7,500	66.7	268	1,063,100	25.2
1950	24	15,000	160.0	6	8,000	75.0	209	1,086,000	19.2
1951	31	15,000	206.7	4	8,000	50.0	177	1,113,710	15.9

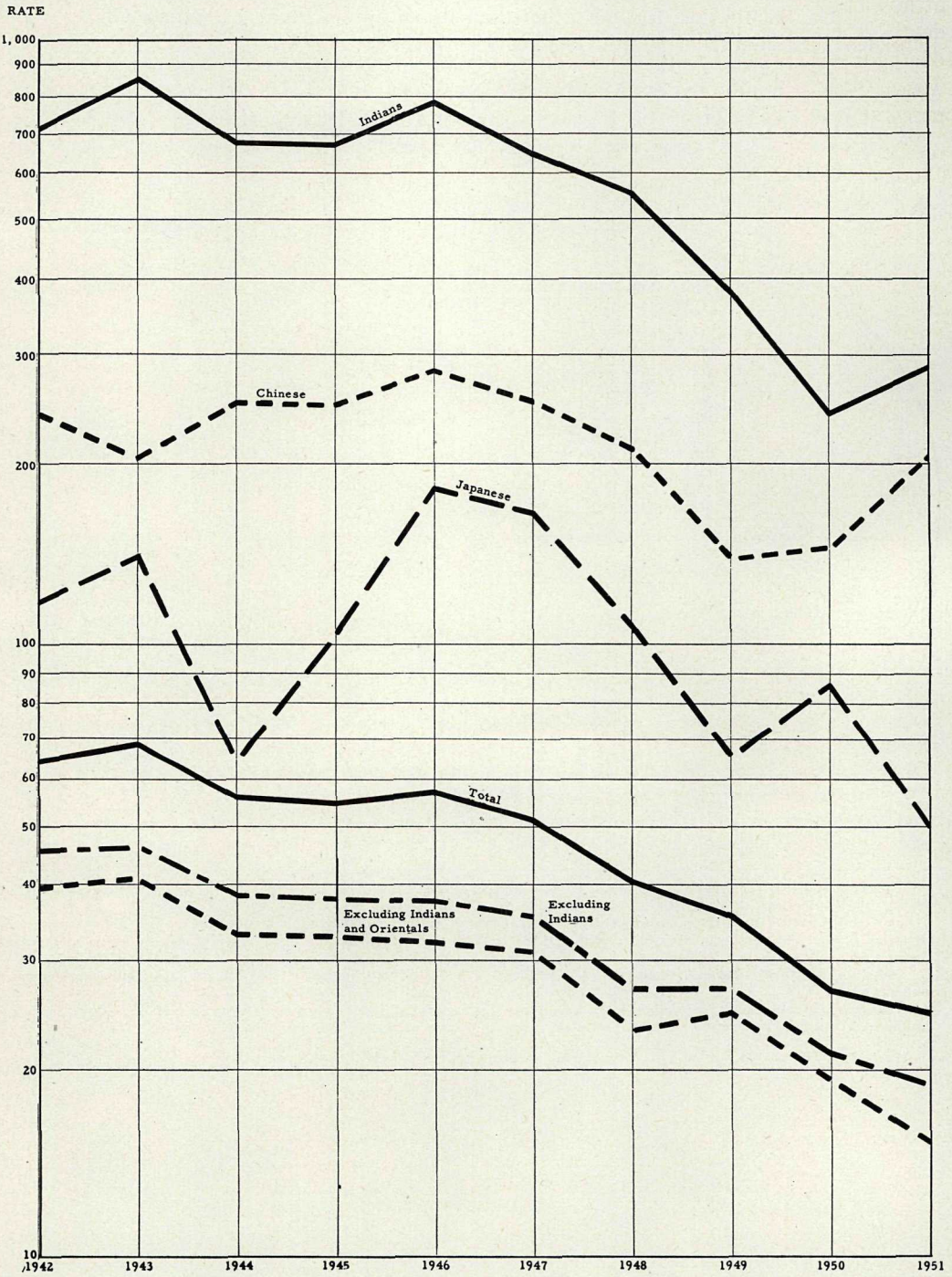
[1] Includes deaths of: 1947, 9 Indians of white status; 1948, 12 Indians of white status; 1949, 8 Indians of white status; 1950, 4 Indians of white status; 1951, 10 Indians of white status.

NOTE.—"Indian deaths" includes all deaths of persons of Indian racial origin, whether they were Indians under the meaning of the "Indian Act" or not, except in 1943 to 1951 deaths, where the term applies only to deaths of Indians under the meaning of the "Indian Act."

Source: Mortality—Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1942 to 1950, inclusive (1951 death registrations preliminary only).

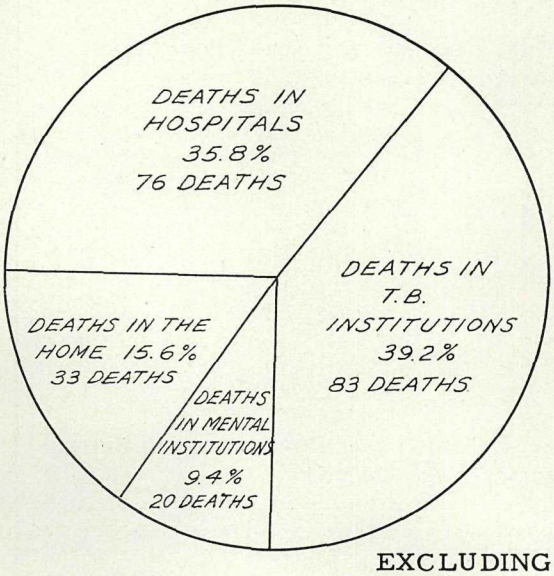
Estimated population (1941 and 1951 census figures): Federal Bureau of Statistics estimates of total population for intervening years. Division of Vital Statistics estimates of Indian, Chinese, and Japanese populations.

CHART 15.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE POPULATIONS, AND THE POPULATION EXCLUDING INDIANS AND ORIENTALS, 1942–51.

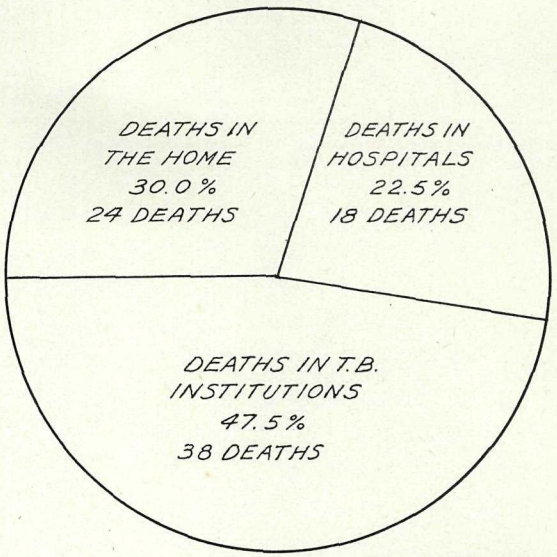


The percentage of other-than-Indian deaths occurring in tuberculosis institutions showed a slight increase over last year, increasing from 33.1 per cent in 1950 to 39.2 per cent in 1951. Deaths during 1951 occurring in mental institutions, general hospitals, and in homes decreased slightly from the 1950 figures. Among Indians the percentage of deaths in hospitals increased from 20.3 per cent in 1950 to 22.5 per cent in 1951, while deaths in homes increased from 27.5 per cent in 1950 to 30.0 per cent in 1951. There was a slight decrease in deaths during 1951 in tuberculosis institutions from the 1950 percentages.

CHART 16.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION AND THE INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY PLACE OF DEATH, 1951



EXCLUDING INDIANS



INDIANS ONLY

TABLE 60.—MALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUPS, 1947–51

Year	0–4 Years	5–9 Years	10–14 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	25–29 Years	30–39 Years	40–49 Years	50–59 Years	60–69 Years	70–79 Years	80 and Over
1947	27	10	7	16	21	27	38	45	50	62	26	3
1948	17	12	5	11	21	15	29	42	52	43	27	6
1949	17	9	5	12	13	6	25	34	45	56	24	7
1950	10	6	2	5	8	8	17	21	30	49	28	5
1951	11	5	2	7	8	6	18	20	30	56	24	3

1950 figures subject to revision; preliminary figures for 1951.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics.

TABLE 61.—FEMALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUPS, 1947–51

Year	0–4 Years	5–9 Years	10–14 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	25–29 Years	30–39 Years	40–49 Years	50–59 Years	60–69 Years	70–79 Years	80 and Over
1947	21	9	11	26	31	25	37	19	7	7	9	2
1948	12	12	8	17	22	18	25	16	13	13	4	2
1949	11	5	8	8	16	20	36	15	19	11	4	...
1950	13	6	2	6	11	14	21	23	11	13	1	3
1951	8	1	4	11	14	8	22	11	4	4	11	3

1950 figures subject to revision; 1951 figures preliminary only.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics.

TABLE 62.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUPS, 1947–51

Year	0–4 Years	5–9 Years	10–14 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	25–29 Years	30–39 Years	40–49 Years	50–59 Years	60–69 Years	70–79 Years	80 and Over
1947	48	19	18	42	52	52	75	64	57	69	35	5
1948	29	24	13	28	43	33	54	58	65	56	31	8
1949	28	14	13	20	29	26	61	49	64	67	28	7
1950	23	12	4	11	19	22	38	44	41	62	29	8
1951	19	6	6	18	22	14	40	31	34	60	35	6

1950 figures subject to revision; 1951 figures preliminary only.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics.

CHART 17.—MALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUPS, 1947–51

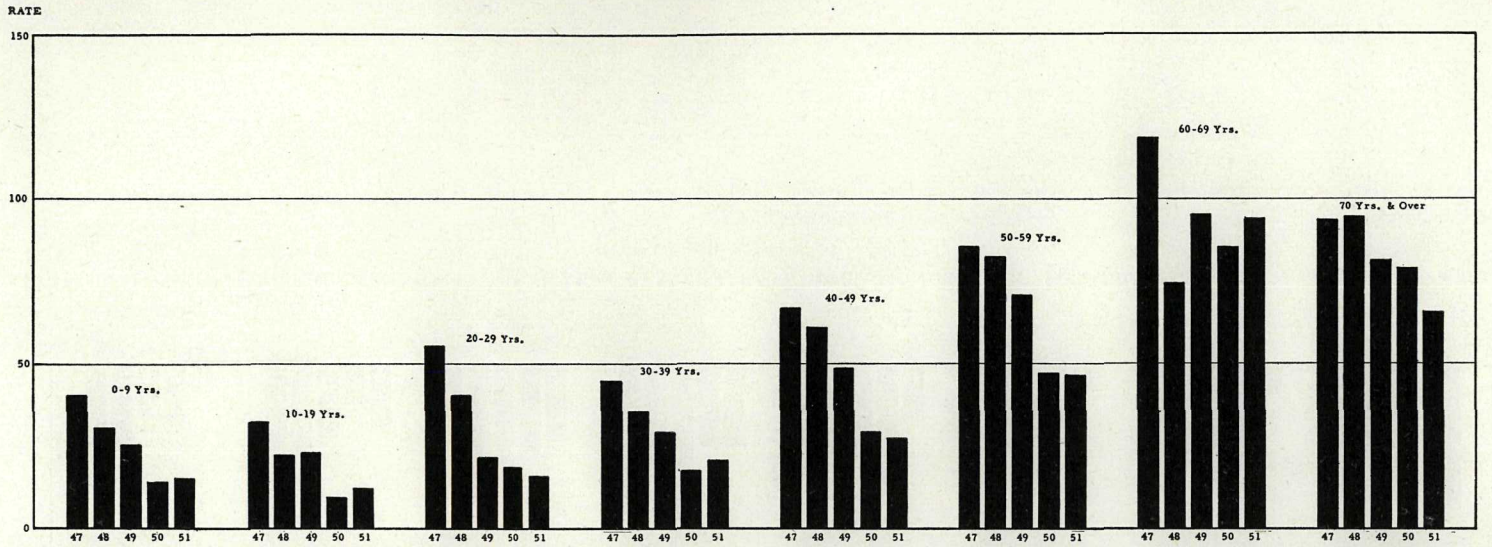


TABLE 63.—MALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUPS, 1947–51

Year	0–9 Years	10–19 Years	20–29 Years	30–39 Years	40–49 Years	50–59 Years	60–69 Years	70–79 Years	80 and Over
1947	40.7	32.2	55.5	44.9	66.9	85.9	118.5	105.3	48.4
1948	30.3	22.4	40.4	35.3	61.6	82.4	74.1	97.5	83.3
1949	25.7	23.3	21.5	29.4	48.6	70.8	95.4	80.5	86.4
1950	16.8	9.4	18.3	19.7	29.3	47.3	83.5	88.9	55.6
1951	14.8	12.0	15.8	20.6	27.5	46.7	94.1	75.1	32.8

1950 figures subject to revision; 1951 figures preliminary only.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics.

CHART 18.—FEMALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUPS, 1947–51

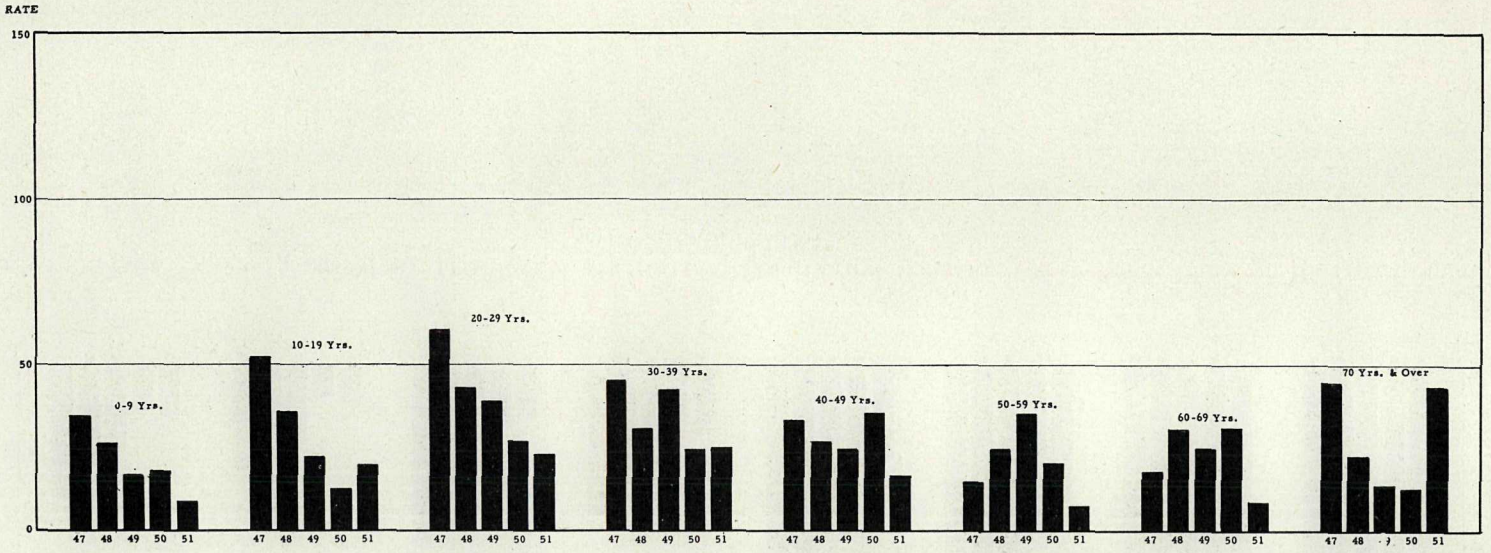


TABLE 64.—FEMALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUPS, 1947–51

Year	0–9 Years	10–19 Years	20–29 Years	30–39 Years	40–49 Years	50–59 Years	60–69 Years	70–79 Years	80 and Over
1947	34.6	52.2	60.5	45.3	33.4	14.2	18.0	47.4	36.4
1948	26.1	35.9	43.0	30.5	26.8	24.3	30.2	19.0	34.5
1949	16.7	22.3	38.7	42.4	24.2	35.1	24.4	17.9	
1950	18.9	10.8	27.2	24.1	35.8	20.1	28.4	4.3	39.5
1951	8.6	19.6	23.2	24.4	16.5	7.1	8.4	45.2	38.3

1950 figures subject to revision; 1951 figures preliminary only.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics.

TABLE 65.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PLACE OF DEATH, 1951

Place of Death	Length of Residence in British Columbia														
	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	Over 5 Years	Life	Not Stated	Total
Hospitals and other institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	....	1	45	15	9	76
Tuberculosis institutions	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	53	22	5	83
Mental institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	10	6	2	20
Home	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	24	5	2	33
Totals	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	4	3	....	3	132	48	18	212

Source: Death registrations, 1951.

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