PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DIVISION OF
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL
of the Health Branch
Department of Health and Welfare

ANNUAL REPORT
For the Year 1955

VICTORIA, B.C.
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1956

VICTORIA, B.C., May 28th, 1956.

To His Honour FRANK MACKENZIE ROSS, C.M.G., M.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present the Report on Tuberculosis in the Province of British Columbia for the year 1955.

ERIC MARTIN,
Minister of Health and Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, HEALTH BRANCH,
VICTORIA, B.C., May 28th, 1956.

The Honourable E. C. Martin,
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, 1955.

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, HEALTH BRANCH,
DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL,
2647 WILLOW STREET,
VANCOUVER 9, B.C., May 28th, 1956.

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

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All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

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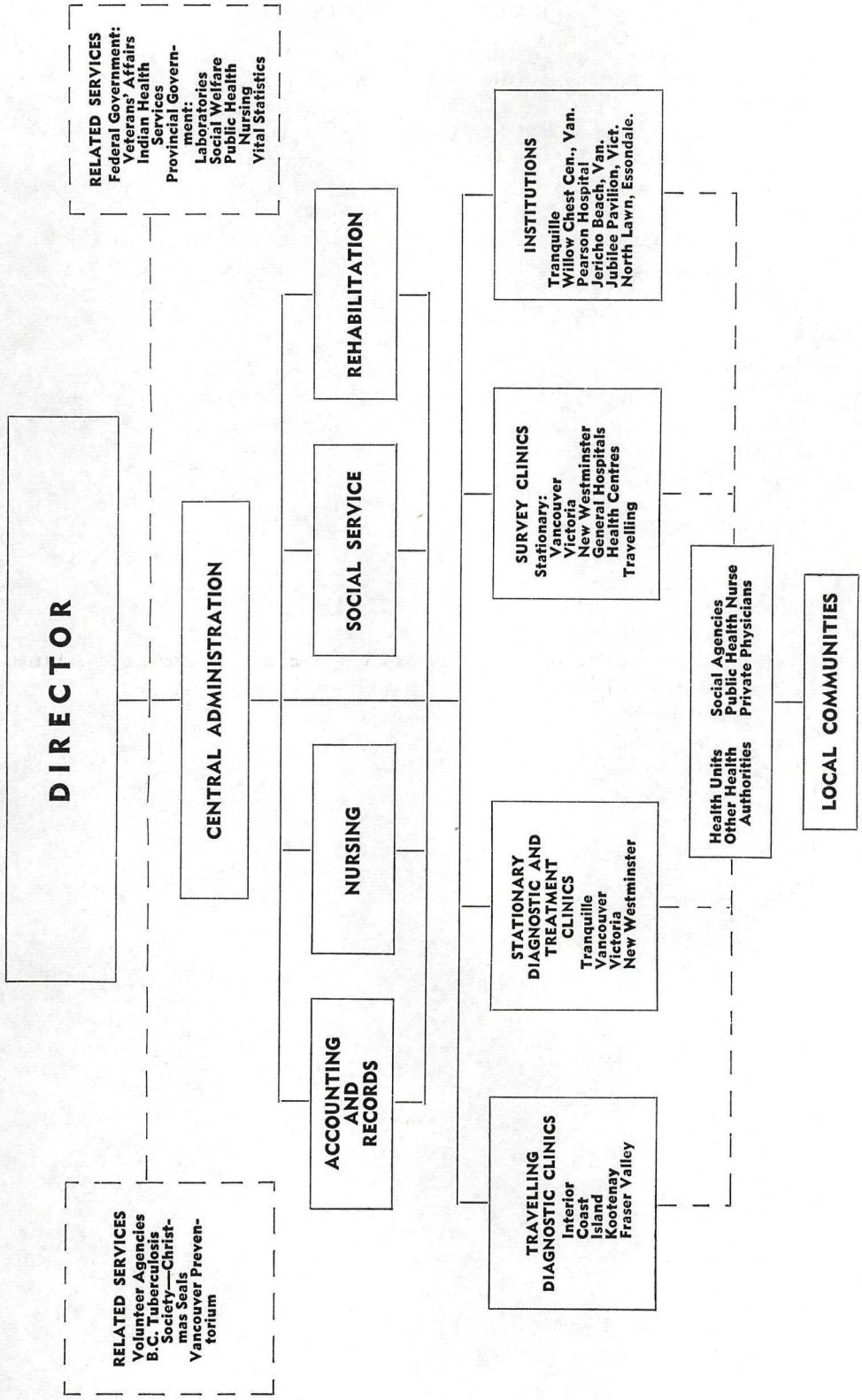
CHART 1.—ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL



Report of the Division of Tuberculosis Control, 1955

DR. G. F. KINCADE, DIRECTOR

INTRODUCTION

This is the Twentieth Report of the Division of Tuberculosis Control, and it covers the calendar year January 1st to December 31st, 1955.

The Report is divided into six major sections of statistical tables showing the general summaries of the clinics of the Division, institutional admission and discharge summaries, B.C.G. summaries, tables on known cases and new cases of tuberculosis, and tuberculosis mortality.

Certain amendments have been made to existing tables with a view to improving their usefulness. Brief narrative comments have been made as a guide to the more important features of these statistics, and graphs have been included with some of the tables to assist the reader in following time trends.

Organizations set up for the control of tuberculosis must approach the problem and organize their forces for attack along four major fronts, namely, treatment, case-finding, prevention, and rehabilitation. Treatment for many years at the outset of the campaign demanded all the Division's attention, and the other phases gradually developed and increased in importance. As success was achieved on one front, greater resources could be shifted to strengthen the attack on other fronts.

In the natural history of any disease, alleviation of suffering and prevention of death always becomes the first concern. When treatment becomes mastered, death rates fall, and in the broader aspects of control the emphasis must change from therapy to other phases of the problem. With the improvements that have taken place in therapy of tuberculosis, the cure of the disease now appears possible. For those developing the disease, recovery is almost a certainty. One might wish for more effective drugs, and undoubtedly they will be developed; but even with the tools presently at hand the treatment of tuberculosis can be said to be in a very satisfactory state. Therefore, the control of tuberculosis can be said to be in a very satisfactory state. Therefore, the control of tuberculosis is well into the transition stage and the emphasis in the Division's programme must shift from mortality to morbidity. This finds its expression in the new emphasis on case-finding and epidemiology, and the marshalling of forces for greater effort along this line.

The case-finding effort in the Province is reflected in 354,025 chest X-rays taken in this programme throughout the Province during 1955. This represents a slight increase over the previous year and more than double the effort over the past ten years. A breakdown of the total examinations shows that 111,987 were done on hospital X-ray units, 83,852 of these having been taken as part of the admission X-ray survey and the rest as out-patients referred to local hospitals. A total of 105,700 examinations were done by the mobile X-ray units, one operating entirely in Vancouver and the other covering chiefly the smaller centres in the Province where X-ray facilities are not available. The remainder of the survey examinations, totalling 89,403, were done in the stationary units.

Out of 307,090 survey examinations analysed, 381 new cases of tuberculosis were found. The active cases numbered 126, with the hospital admission surveys finding 26 cases and other surveys finding 100. The incidence of new active tuberculosis cases was 1 for every 2,437 survey examinations. However, in addition to new active cases, 71 previously known tuberculosis cases were relocated and found to be active by survey

X-rays—24 by hospital admission X-rays and 47 by other surveys. This gave a case-finding rate for all active cases found of 1 per 1,677 hospital admission examinations and 1 per 1,518 examinations by other surveys. It is worthy of note that 24 or 48 per cent of the 50 active cases found through hospital admission surveys were previously known cases, whereas only 47 or 31.9 per cent of the 147 active cases found by other surveys were previously known. The case-finding rates vary in different localities, and the effectiveness of the Division's work is shown by the following analysis of active cases found in selected operations.

ACTIVE CASES, 1955 (NEW AND PREVIOUSLY KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS)

	Total Examined	Number	Rate
Oakalla Prison Farm	5,222	35	1 in 149
Metropolitan Health Unit	120,214	38	1 in 535
Health unit at Courtenay	1,603	2	1 in 801
Willow Chest Centre	30,072	36	1 in 835
Provincial mobile unit	41,759	47	1 in 888
General hospitals—admissions	82,852	88	1 in 941
New Westminster clinic	10,362	11	1 in 942
Pacific National Exhibition	11,232	7	1 in 1,604
University of British Columbia	4,668	1	1 in 4,668

The hospital admission X-ray surveys are gradually becoming more effective. The percentage of admissions examined by miniature X-ray has risen from under 40 per cent in 1951 to over 60 per cent in 1955. For those hospitals taking large X-rays, the percentage of admissions X-rayed gradually increased from 38.6 per cent at the beginning of 1953 to 55 per cent for the fourth quarter in 1955.

The majority of hospitals are doing a good job of having their admissions X-rayed, while a few are falling down badly. For the last quarter of 1955 the results are as follows:—

	Hospitals Using—	
	Miniature X-ray	Standard X-ray
70 per cent or more of admissions X-rayed	14	14
50 to 70 per cent of admissions X-rayed	15	5
25 to 50 per cent of admissions X-rayed	9	13
Under 25 per cent	1	9
Totals	39	41

Every effort is being made to stimulate all the hospitals throughout the Province to provide adequate coverage for this programme. The programme is endorsed by the British Columbia Hospital Insurance Service and the British Columbia Hospital Association, and a spirit of competition is being developed amongst hospital administrators to do a good job, realizing the importance of finding tuberculosis for the protection of their staff, not to mention the economic significance to the hospitals when a case of tuberculosis is found and transferred to the Division of Tuberculosis Control, thus relieving themselves of the financial burden. Quarterly summaries of the results of the admission X-ray programme in each hospital are prepared and distributed to all hospitals and interested agencies. Those hospitals showing less than 50 per cent of their admissions X-rayed are brought to the attention of the local health authorities in hopes that they can be impressed with the importance of doing a better programme.

When, through National health grants, it became possible to provide miniature X-ray equipment to all the major hospitals in the Province, as well as to a few health units and institutions, the idea of mass X-ray surveys was generally abandoned because it was possible to provide continuous X-ray coverage throughout most of the Province by the use of hospital equipment on an out-patient basis. For the outlying areas without

X-ray service, a mobile unit was made available to give a complete coverage on a biennial basis. The Division has now had four years' experience with case-finding in practically all centres in the Province, and these have been surveyed at least twice in that period. In this way it has been possible to establish incidence rates to determine how effective this work has been and to show where efforts should be directed in the future.

On the basis of the figures prepared, it seems that while continuing to make X-ray facilities available throughout the Province, mass X-ray surveys are indicated in some centres, while in other areas this type of effort would be wasted. There is a tendency to judge the effectiveness of the survey by the number of people examined, and, by the same token, some surveys are planned on the easy accessibility of large groups of people and on the ease with which they can be organized for X-ray purposes. This obviously should not be a criterion; rather the Division must be guided by the tuberculosis experience in the area under consideration.

Since the beginning of the streptomycin era in 1946, the Division has been reporting a marked reduction in mortality rates, which declined from 57.4 per 100,000 at that time to 9.7 per 100,000 in 1954. In 1954 the downward trend was slackened, having only been reduced from 11.5 in the previous year. This trend has now been reversed, and there were 137 deaths from tuberculosis during 1955. This changing trend has been noted in other parts of the world as early as 1951, but is only now apparent in British Columbia, and by many is considered to be in the nature of a delayed mortality of a number of advanced cases as a result of treatment with antimicrobials.

The death rate in 1955 from the 137 tuberculosis deaths recorded was 10.5 per 100,000 population, as against a rate of 9.7 per 100,000 in 1954. This increase in tuberculosis deaths of approximately 15 per cent occurred chiefly among the older age-groups, where 83 deaths occurred in persons over 50 years, compared to 75 deaths recorded in 1954 for the same age-group. A continued reduction in deaths is evident in persons under 20 years of age. In 1954 there were 7 deaths in persons under 20 years, 4 of them being Indians. This year there were only 2 deaths reported for this age-group—1 white and 1 Indian. Tuberculosis deaths amongst whites increased by 14.6 per cent, from 89 deaths in 1954 to 102 in 1955, while deaths among Orientals for the same cause increased from 11 in 1954 to 14 in 1955. The Indian figure of 21 deaths in 1955 was a decrease of 2 deaths from 1954.

In common with other places throughout America, the demand for beds for the treatment of tuberculosis in British Columbia continues to decrease. At the beginning of 1954 the Division of Tuberculosis Control was operating 935 beds. As the demand for beds decreased, the bed capacity was reduced to 788 with the closing of Jericho Beach Hospital one year ago. The highest occupancy of beds in the Division during the past year was in January, when there were 757 patients in institution. The highest number of patients at Tranquille during the past year was 337 in February. The bed capacity of the Division was further reduced to 773 in April of 1955 when it was determined that Tranquille Sanatorium should operate with the bed capacity of 325. At the end of October there were 770 beds within the Division for the treatment of tuberculosis and only 627 were occupied, with Tranquille Sanatorium having only 217 patients in the 325 beds provided, or 65 per cent occupancy. The units in Vancouver were operating to over 90 per cent of their capacity. In Victoria the administration of St. Joseph's Hospital found that the beds in Vernon Villa, presently and for many years used for tuberculosis cases, could be used for other types of illness, and with the demand for tuberculosis beds lessening, it was agreed that Vernon Villa would cease to operate as a tuberculosis institution. This further reduced the beds in the Division by 34 in number.

For the fiscal year 1956–57 it has been decided that Tranquille Sanatorium will operate at a capacity of 278 beds, this being accomplished by the closure of the main building, and starting in April of next year the total capacity within the Division of

Tuberculosis Control will be 689 beds, being a reduction of 241 beds in slightly over two years.

In this connection it should also be noted that at the same time Shaughnessy Chest Unit has been almost entirely converted from a tuberculosis hospital to a non-tuberculosis hospital. At one time that institution was treating approximately 100 cases of tuberculosis. The Division of Tuberculosis Control has absorbed these cases and is now able to fulfil its contract to treat tuberculosis cases that are the responsibility of the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

It had been expected that the admission of non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases to the Division of Tuberculosis Control might create a demand for large numbers of beds. However, this has not occurred. In 1955 there were only 20 cases of pleurisy and 56 with other extra-pulmonary tuberculosis out of 1,226 admissions to the Division's institutions.

The census of the sanatoria populations taken on October 31st, 1955, revealed that there were 615 patients in these institutions. Of these, 364 patients were under 50 years of age and 251 over 50. There were 96 cases over 60 years old, 51 cases over 70 years of age, and 17 over 80 years of age. The sanatoria population over 50 years of age in institutions, and this represents 40.8 per cent of the total, has increased steadily from 32.3 per cent in 1952. A year ago there were 284 patients over 50 years of age in institutions, and this represented 39.5 per cent of the population. However, the greatest number of deaths is occurring in this group, and the reduction of 33 in total numbers of older persons in the Division's beds is probably accounted for by this fact. In persons over 50 years of age occupying beds, the males predominate in the ratio of 8 to 1, there being 223 males and only 28 females. Of the total admissions to sanatoria in 1954, the group of persons over 50 years of age represented 32.6 per cent, an increase from 26.6 per cent in the previous year. In bed occupancy, there are twice as many male patients as female in the institutions of the Division.

An analysis of the length of treatment of discharged cases following first admission during the past year shows that of 706 discharges, 529 were treated under one year, representing 75.0 per cent of first admissions. These are as follows:—

	Cases	Per Cent
Treated 1 month	75	10.6
Treater 1 to 3 months	129	18.3
Treated 4 to 7 months	195	27.7
Treated 8 to 11 months	130	18.4

Among first admission cases, 56.6 per cent were treated under eight months. The length of treatment has shortened appreciably over the past year, when 45 per cent of the cases were treated less than eight months and 65.1 per cent were treated less than one year.

An important development in the control of tuberculosis in the Province occurred in the past year, with the completion and opening of a tuberculosis hospital of 265 beds at the Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale. For many years, segregation of the known tuberculous cases at Essondale has been practised under rather unsatisfactory conditions, with the patients isolated in wards in various buildings. The new building, which was specially planned and designed as an infectious-disease hospital, is most admirably suited to this purpose and provides excellent facilities for the treatment of mental patients with tuberculosis.

Throughout the years the Division of Tuberculosis Control has worked very closely with those in charge of the mental-health programme, but with the opening of the new building an even closer relationship has been established. One of the specialists from the Division of Tuberculosis Control has been placed on the staff of Essondale Mental Hospital to supervise the tuberculosis treatment programme in that institution, and to

carry on a programme of tuberculosis-control amongst the other patients and amongst the staff of that institution. This programme includes admission and periodic re-examination chest X-rays, as well as a tuberculin-testing and B.C.G. vaccination programme for all patients admitted to the institution, and a similar programme for the members of the staff. The present arrangement has greatly facilitated the handling of the mentally ill patient in institutions of this Division, and those problem cases can now be transferred in and out of Essondale in much the same manner as transfers between the Division's regular tuberculosis units. With a closer relationship established between the two services, a better understanding of the problem has been brought about, and better continuity in the treatment of the patient is possible.

It is approximately two years now since it was decided that action should be taken under the health regulations to forcibly commit to our institutions tuberculous patients who are creating a public health problem in their community. Since then thirteen cases have been committed—eleven to Tranquille Sanatorium and one each to Pearson Tuberculosis Hospital and Shaughnessy Hospital. One case was committed in 1953, three cases in 1954, and nine cases this year. Eleven cases are still in institution, one having been discharged after a satisfactory treatment period and one having gone absent without leave. Seven of these patients are now at Tranquille Sanatorium, one at Essondale Mental Hospital, one at Shaughnessy Hospital Chest Unit, one at Willow Chest Centre, and one at Pearson Tuberculosis Hospital. The areas from which they have been committed embrace most of the Province and are as follows: Vancouver, 3; Victoria, 2; Powell River, 2; Fraser Valley, 2; Okanagan, 2; Peace River, 1; and White Rock, 1.

Although committal powers have been used in only thirteen cases, their existence and the knowledge that they are being enforced has had a very salutary effect in many other instances. On numerous occasions when patients were threatened with committal, they finally submitted to voluntary admission. In many other instances, when warned of these regulations, patients in hospital who were about to leave against advice have remained in institution.

For the most part, those patients committed to hospital under these regulations have not proved too troublesome and have accepted treatment when they found it was easier to co-operate than to continue to resist. However, it was necessary to transfer two patients to Essondale, one of whom has now returned to Tranquille Sanatorium. One would feel that the results of this method so far have been satisfactory, but it is apparent that the accommodation for the confinement of some of these patients in restraining areas within the Division is stretched to the limit, and only available at Tranquille Sanatorium. At the same time it is obvious that there are still many cases outside of institutions who are creating a public health problem and should be committed. In any future expansion, adequate facilities for the handling of this type of patient will be provided, but in the meantime each of this Division's institutions must be provided with properly constructed rooms for the confinement of recalcitrants.

People who are suffering from tuberculosis and who are committed to penal institutions present a greater problem. When treatment has been needed, these cases have been transferred to Provincial institutions. For the most part, they are drug addicts and chronic alcoholics. These people are entirely unreliable, unco-operative, and unmanageable, and, in fact, objectionable to other patients and to the staff. In the recent case of a notorious drug addict and pedlar, the Division was requested by the Provincial Gaol to accept him because he was unmanageable in that institution. It is the considered opinion of this Division that proper hospital facilities should be provided at the Provincial Gaol for the treatment and management of many of these cases.

There has again been a slight increase in the amount of money made available for tuberculosis-control through Federal health grants, the amount for the fiscal year 1955–56 being $366,070. During the previous year, projects were submitted and approved in

the amount of $313,477 or 89.2 per cent of the grant. Actual expenditures, however, amounted to only $249,417.14 or 71 per cent of the grant. This was in large part due to the fact that it was impossible to obtain delivery of equipment ordered by the cut-off date. This year, projects have been submitted and approved in the amount of $308,602 or 84.5 per cent of the amount available.

In previous years a considerable portion of the grant has been used for the purchase of new equipment for the institutions and clinics, but this year the only approved requests have been for photographic equipment and an X-ray Vu-graph for the Willow Chest Centre and a Stryker bed for the Vancouver Island Chest Centre. Requests have been received for office equipment, but this is not normally provided from Federal health grants.

The largest single project is for the hospital admission X-ray programme. The amount for this project is $109,574, which includes provision of survey X-ray equipment for three additional hospitals and payment to all general hospitals for admission films and for miniature films on out-patients. Some of the other major projects are as follows: Provision of antimicrobials, $48,000; community survey programme, $32,000; and rehabilitation programme, $26,000. The sum of $88,846 has been allocated for salaries. These positions are all within the Division of Tuberculosis Control, with the exception of two nursemaids at the Vancouver Preventorium and four X-ray technicians with the Metropolitan Health Committee.

Under the professional education project, two members of the nursing staff are at present receiving postgraduate training at the University of British Columbia. A sum of $2,000 has been provided for short postgraduate courses, but, to date this year, little of this money has been utilized.

All the projects during the current year have been continuations of projects from previous years, this being the first year that no new projects have been initiated.

In an endeavour to promote a closer working relationship between local health services and the Division of Tuberculosis Control, and to provide a better understanding of the problems of the tuberculosis patient in the community and in the sanatorium, a co-ordinating committee was set up, composed of three representatives of the Division of Tuberculosis Control, three from the Medical Health Officers' group, and three from the central office of the Health Branch. This committee was to concern itself with those tuberculosis practices which have direct influence on and require a working relationship with local health services. The committee met on five occasions during the past year and discussed patient education, discharges from sanatorium, the significance of the positive culture in tuberculosis, criteria for admission, transportation of patients to sanatorium, records, and chest X-ray surveys.

Through the deliberations of this committee, many troublesome problems have had a thorough discussion, with the result that a better understanding of common problems has come about.

The success of the tuberculosis-control effort depends on many individuals and various organizations, both voluntary and official, that work in close co-operation with the Division to carry out the several phases of the programme. With post-sanatorium care developing to a greater degree and with case-finding and follow-up being intensified, the field health services have been called on to devote considerably more time to tuberculosis work, and a close working relationship has been developed between the Division and the field health services. The success of the programme depends entirely on the very close co-operation of these two groups, and this has been achieved and continues to be fostered by creating a better understanding of common problems.

The British Columbia Tuberculosis Society, as in the past, has whole-heartedly supported the campaign both financially and through provision of services, particularly in the fields of case-finding and education. The Vancouver Preventorium Board continues

to provide hospital facilities for the treatment of children, as it has for many years, and this group operates the only hospital for tuberculous children in the Province.

The work of the Division of Tuberculosis Control also depends on the co-operation of many other departments and branches of government, such as the Welfare Branch, the Department of Public Works, the Civil Service Commission, and the Purchasing Commission. For all this assistance, without which the Division could not carry out a successful programme, sincere gratitude is offered. It is also desired to express sincere appreciation to all organizations and individuals who have co-operated so enthusiastically in the preventive programme of clinics and surveys, to the hospitals for their co-operation in carrying out the admission X-ray project, and to all the voluntary groups who continue to support the work of tuberculosis-control. To all the staff of the clinics and institutions of the Division who continue to maintain such a high standard of service, sincere appreciation of their loyal support is recorded.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

for the Year January 1st to

December 31st, 1955

CLINICS

Map of British Columbia Showing Statistical Publication Areas

Province of British Columbia—
- Population, 1,305,000.
- 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 (excluding Fraser Valley).
- Island Clinic (Victoria)—Statistical Area 5.
- Fraser Valley Clinic (New Westminster)—Statistical Area 4 (excluding Lytton and Lillooet).
- Mobile clinics.

Stationary clinics—
- Victoria.
- Vancouver.
- New Westminster.
- Tranquille.

Table 1.—Clinics Held in British Columbia, Showing Time Spent at Each Centre and Number of Persons Examined by Mobile Unit, 1955

Travelling Diagnostic Clinics

Interior

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Armstrong	3	Penticton	10
Ashcroft	1	Prince George	8
Burns Lake	2	Princeton	5
Dawson Creek	3½	Quesnel	11
Enderby	3	Revelstoke	3
Fort St. John	2	Salmon Arm	5
Kamloops	6	Summerland	2
Kelowna	12	Vernon	7½
Lytton	½	Vandorhoof	3
Merritt	1	Williams Lake	4
McBride	1		
Oliver	7½	Total (22 centres)	101

Coast

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Alert Bay	2½	Smithers	4
Hazelton	2	Squamish	5
Kitimat	1	Terrace (2 days at Home for Aged)	9
Marpole Infirmary	4		
Ocean Falls	2		
Powell River	10	Total (10 centres)	60½
Prince Rupert	21		

Fraser Valley

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Abbotsford	4	Hope	3
Agassiz	2		
Allco Infirmary	1	Total (5 centres)	22
Chilliwack	12		

Island

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Campbell River	12	Lake Cowichan	8
Chemainus	6	Nanaimo	24
Courtenay	17½	Port Alberni	16
Duncan	12	Qualicum	3
Ganges	2		
Ladysmith	6	Total (10 centres)	106½

Kootenay

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Castlegar	4	Michel	7½
Cranbrook	8	Mount St. Francis Infirmary (Nelson)	2
Creston	6½	New Denver	7
Fernie	4	Rossland	6
Golden	1	Salmo	4
Grand Forks	6	Trail	15
Greenwood	2	Nakusp	4
Invermere	1		
Kaslo	2		
Nelson	60	Total (18 centres)	146½
Kimberley	6½		

TABLE 1.—CLINICS HELD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, SHOWING TIME SPENT AT EACH CENTRE AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED BY MOBILE UNIT, 1955—*Continued*

MOBILE SURVEY CLINIC

Interior

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays	Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Adams Lake	1	90	Grindrod	1	97
Armstrong	2	494	Lillooet	1	342
Arrowhead	1	52	Lumby	1	315
Ashcroft	2	190	Lytton	1	186
Barriere	1	93	Merritt	2	281
Bralorne	2	426	Monte Lake	1	86
Canoe	2	164	Pioneer	1	139
Celista	1	95	Shalalth	1	40
Chase	1	68	Sicamous	2	244
Clearwater	1	253	Sorrento	1	66
Clinton	1	194	Vernon	1	239
Enderby	2	392			
Falkland	1	92	Total (24 centres)	31	4,638

Fraser Valley

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays	Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Chilliwack (Army Base)	4	1,012	Pitt Meadows	1	153
Hammond	½	609	Port Coquitlam	2½	473
Haney (high school)	3½	1,446	Port Moody	6½	978
New Westminster—					
B.C. Penitentiary	2	767	Total (7 centres)	31	7,985
Industry	11	2,547			

Coast

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays	Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Gibsons	2	743	Sechelt	2	369
Madeira Park	1	134			
Port Mellon	2	229	Total (4 centres)	7	1,475

North and Central Island

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays	Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Big Rock	1	76	Great Central Lake	1	119
Black Creek	1	147	Kelsey Bay	2	369
Bloedel (camps)	1	111	Ladore Dam	1	122
Campbell River	10	1,915	Port Alberni	14	3,693
Cumberland	3	346	Royston	1	38
Denman Island	1	56	Union Bay	1	128
Elk Falls	2	244	Willow Point	1	254
Fanny Bay	1	131			
Franklin River	2	147	Total (16 centres)	43	7,896

South Island (Including Gulf Islands)

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays	Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Brentwood	1	280	Oak Bay	3	647
Colquitz Mental Home	1	302	Sidney	2	711
Esquimalt	11	2,926	Sooke	1	330
Fulford Harbour	1	61	Victoria	55	13,881
Ganges	2	401			
James Island	1	154	Total (11 centres)	79	19,775
Jordan River	1	82			

TABLE 2.—PERSONS EXAMINED AT DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CLINICS, 1955

Item	Stationary				Travelling					Total
	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	Coast	Kootenay	Interior	Island	Fraser Valley	
Patient visits	23,542	1,604	5,161	3,366	1,627	2,752	2,611	2,301	388	43,352
Cases examined—										
X-ray	18,085	1,604	4,992	2,755	1,627	2,590	2,611	2,301	388	36,953
Physical	7,218	291	4,784	116	177	226	1,108	798	.....	14,718
Type of case—										
Re-examination	12,906	1,329	3,737	2,048	1,464	1,858	2,016	1,905	273	27,536
First examination	3,547	275	1,255	709	163	732	594	396	115	7,786
Referred X-rays, large films	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,652	900	3,586	2,342	502	9,982

TABLE 3.—TREATMENT AND TESTS AT DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CLINICS, 1955

Item	Stationary				Travelling					Total
	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	Coast	Kootenay	Interior	Island	Fraser Valley	
Pneumothorax—										
Initial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refill	249	111	4	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421
Pneumoperitoneum—										
Initial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refill	1,293	10	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,433
Bronchoscopy	153	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
B.C.G. vaccinations	403	34	90	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608
Aspirations	25	.....	13	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	43
Fluoroscopes	1,767	131	16	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,137
Tuberculin tests given	5,701	328	1,743	209	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	8,021

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FOREST SURVEYS AND INVENTORY DIVISION

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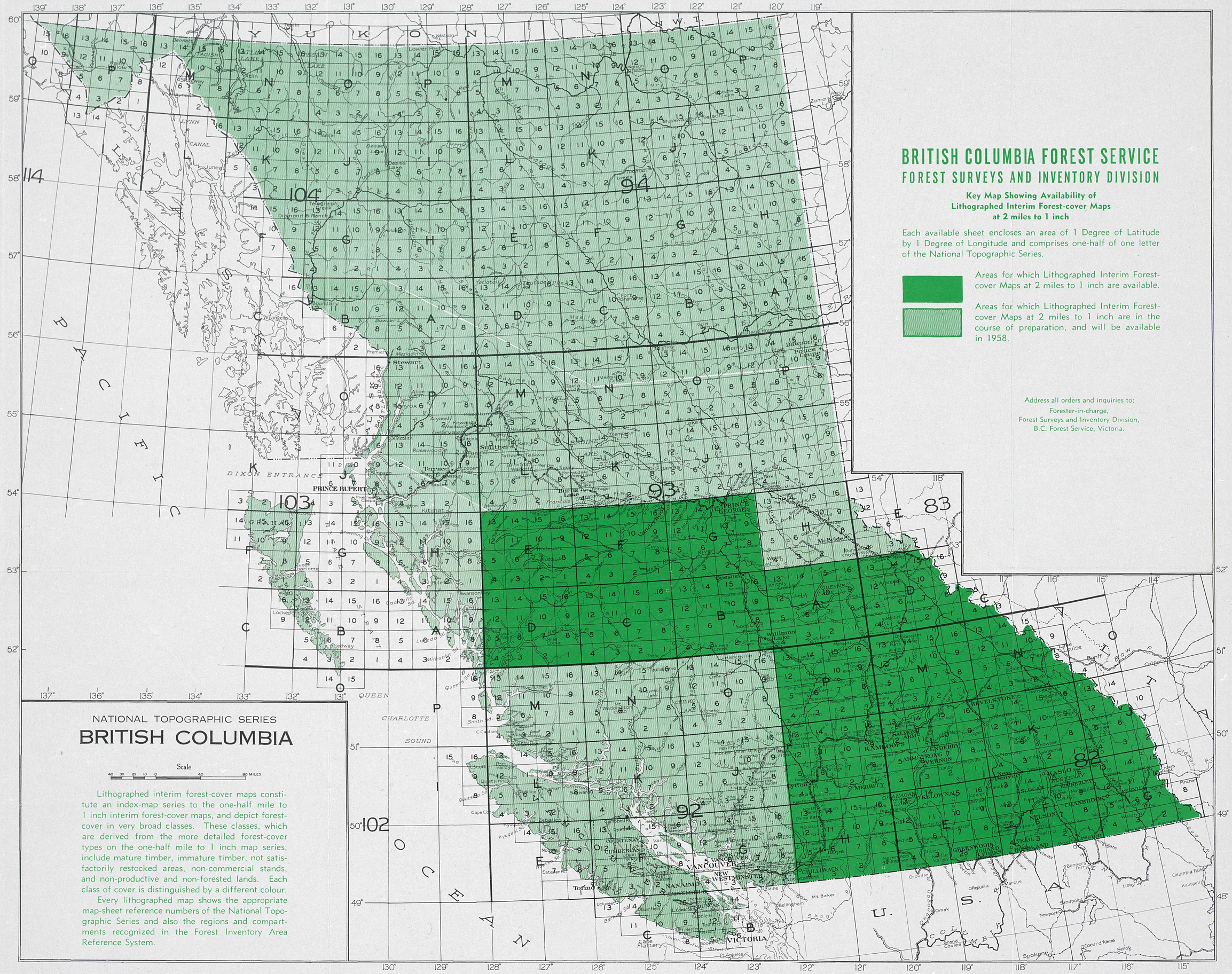
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U. S. A.
PRINCE RUPERT
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VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
NEW WESTMINSTER
KAMLOOPS
Dawson Creek
Fort St. John
Prince Rupert
Vancouver
Victoria
Kamloops
Nelson
Cranbrook
Kelowna
Penticton
Prince George
Williams Lake
Quesnel
McBride
Smithers
Terrace
Stewart
Dawson City
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
Fort Nelson
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard
Fort Norman
Fort Resolution
Fort Smith
Hay River
Yellowknife
Fort Rae
Fort Reliance
Fort Providence
Fort Simpson
Fort Wrigley
Fort Norman
Fort Resolution
Fort Smith
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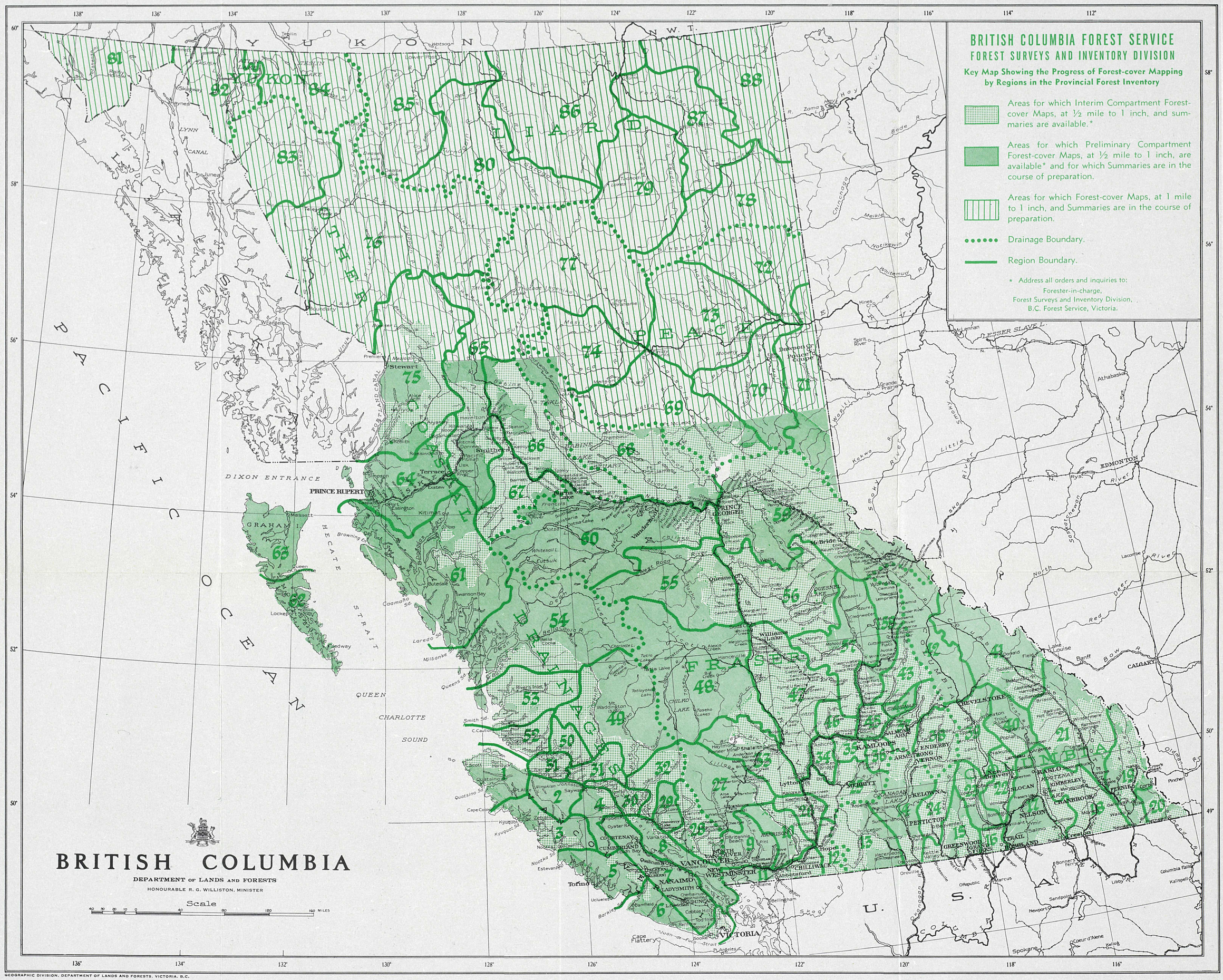
Smithers
Terrace
Stewart
Dawson City
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
Fort Nelson
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard



GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS, VICTORIA, B.C.

TABLE 4.—REPORT OF SURVEY CLINICS, 1955

	Clinics			Mobile		Stationary Metropolitan	Health Unit, Courtenay	General Hospitals		Total
	Willow Chest Centre	Victoria	New Westminster	Provincial	Metropolitan			Out-patients	Admissions	
Total examined	30,072	9,644	10,362	41,759	63,941	37,722	1,603	28,135	83,852	307,090
New tuberculosis cases	36	17	23	65	38	72	4	21	105	381
Primary	3	3	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	7	19
Minimal	24	8	17	54	27	38	.....	15	64	247
Active	6	.....	1	17	10	9	.....	3	12	58
Activity undetermined	13	3	5	18	7	11	.....	2	11	70
Arrested	.....	4	.....	11	2	3	.....	2	5	27
Inactive	5	1	11	8	8	15	.....	8	36	92
Moderately advanced	5	6	6	6	10	21	.....	5	25	84
Active	4	4	4	2	7	13	.....	2	13	49
Activity undetermined	1	2	1	1	2	4	.....	3	8	22
Arrested	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	7
Inactive	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	6
Far advanced	3	.....	.....	3	1	10	2	1	3	23
Active	3	.....	.....	3	1	9	1	1	1	19
Activity undetermined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrested	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Inactive	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Non-pulmonary	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8
Known tuberculosis cases	31	1	.....	106	59	91	3	102	322	715
Primary	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	8
Minimal	18	1	.....	69	40	55	2	68	201	454
Active	3	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	5	4	23
Activity undetermined	1	.....	.....	3	.....	10	1	2	11	28
Arrested	3	.....	.....	36	5	8	.....	10	38	100
Inactive	11	1	.....	30	33	28	1	51	148	303
Moderately advanced	13	.....	.....	30	13	25	.....	26	96	203
Active	2	.....	.....	2	3	8	.....	4	13	32
Activity undetermined	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	4	14
Arrested	1	.....	.....	12	5	5	.....	4	25	52
Inactive	7	.....	.....	16	5	8	.....	15	54	105
Far advanced	.....	.....	.....	4	5	6	.....	6	24	45
Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	7	16
Activity undetermined	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Arrested	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	5	8
Inactive	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	1	8	16
Non-pulmonary	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5
Suspect	32	2	5	33	31	54	1	24	110	292
Pleurisy	40	55	5	51	27	45	4	44	180	451
Cardiac disease	20	13	.....	12	21	25	1	31	263	386
Not yet diagnosed	53	14	13	32	34	54	4	297	703	1,204
Negative	29,620	9,444	10,288	41,245	63,628	37,108	1,576	27,349	80,915	301,173
Other	240	98	28	213	179	385	10	267	1,254	2,674

CHART 2.—NEW EXAMINATIONS AND RE-EXAMINATIONS BY STATIONARY CLINICS, 1946–55
(Excluding Indians)

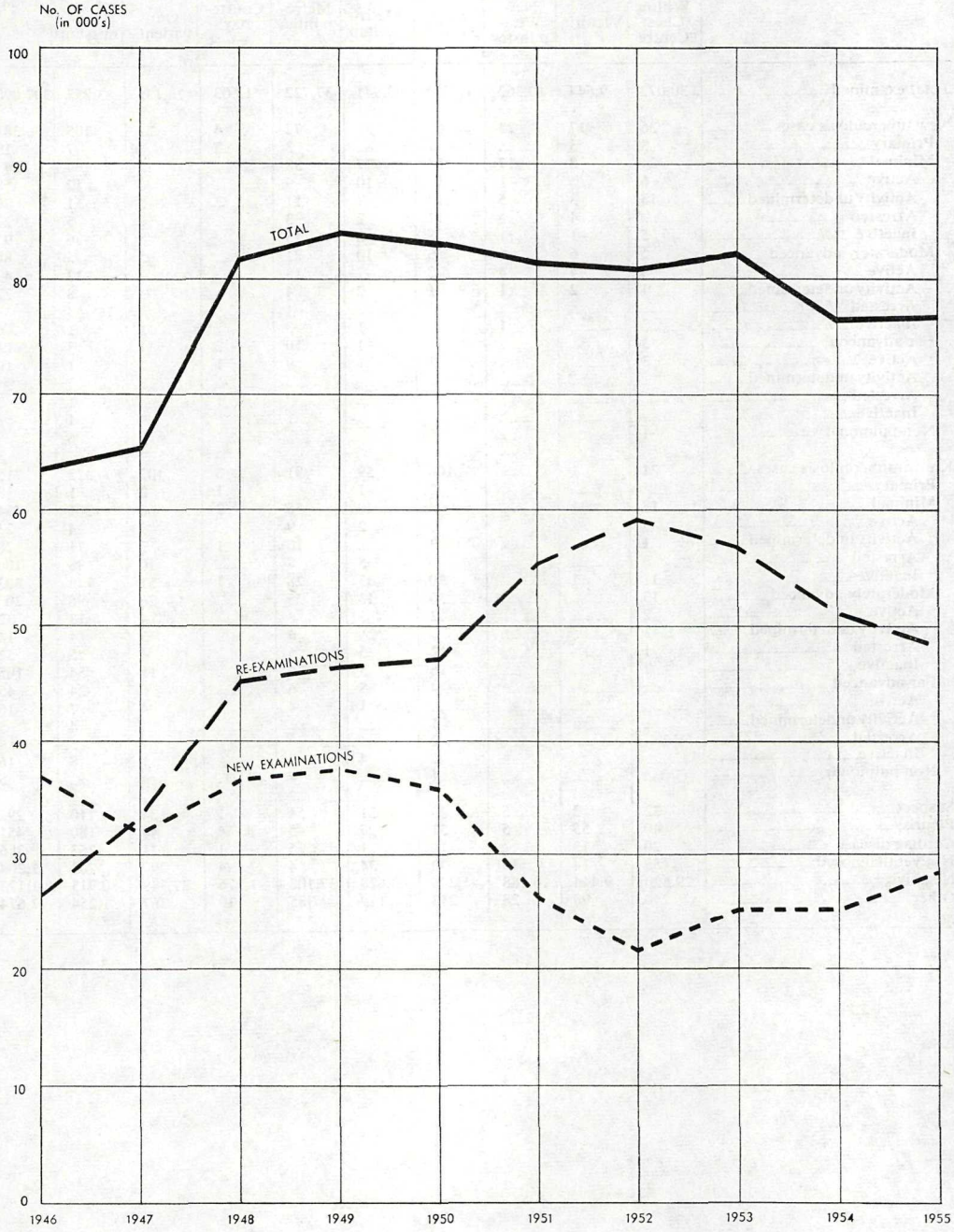
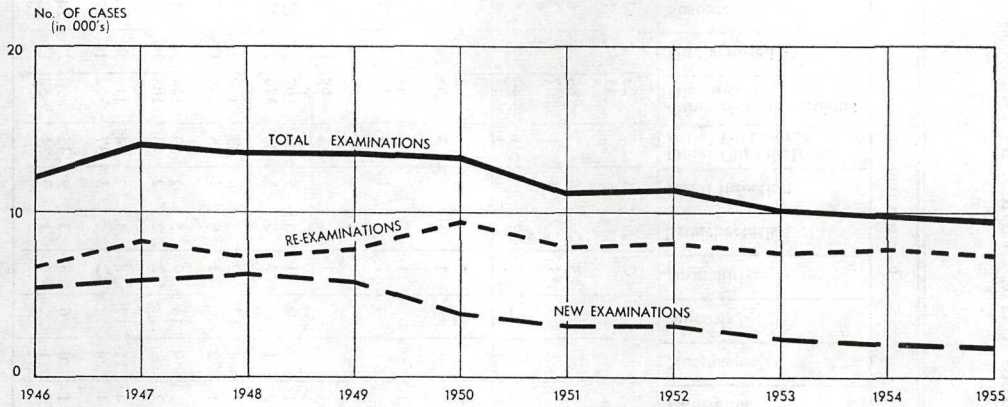


CHART 3.—NEW EXAMINATIONS AND RE-EXAMINATIONS BY TRAVELLING CLINICS, 1946–55
(Excluding Indians)



NEW CASES EXAMINED BY CLINICS

TABLE 5.—NEW EXAMINATIONS AND RE-EXAMINATIONS IN THE UNITS OPERATED BY THIS DIVISION, 1951–55
(Excluding Indians)

Year	Total Examinations	Stationary Clinics		Travelling Clinics		Mobile[1] Survey Clinics
		New Examinations	Re-examinations	New Examinations	Re-examinations	
1951	119,099	26,110	55,481	3,116	7,958	26,434
1952	99,836	21,603	59,205	3,170	8,204	7,654
1953	127,757	25,159	56,928	2,462	7,698	35,510
1954	128,805	25,173	51,291	2,059	7,841	42,441
1955	127,937	28,505	48,157	2,000	7,516	41,759

[1] Excludes mobile unit operated by Vancouver Metropolitan Health Committee (*see* Table 8).

TABLE 6.—NEW DIAGNOSES OTHER THAN NEGATIVE IN PERSONS EXAMINED BY DIAGNOSTIC CLINICS, BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND AGE-GROUP, 1955
(Excluding Indians)

Age-group		Tuberculous																			Non-tuberculous												
		Pulmonary										Non-pulmonary																					
		Primary	Minimal	Moderately Advanced	Far Advanced	Far Advanced with Silicosis	Type Not Stated	Total Pulmonary	Pleurisy with Effusion	Pleurisy without Effusion	TB. Respiratory System (Other)	TB. of Vertebral Column	TB. of Bones and Joints	TB. of Skin	TB. of Lymphatic System	TB. of Genito-urinary System	TB. of Intestines and Peritoneum	TB. of Meninges	Other Non-pulmonary	Total Non-pulmonary	Pleurisy	Empyema	Neoplasms	Silicosis	Bronchitis	Bronchectasis	Basal Infection	Other Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia	Other Non-tuberculous Diagnosis	Undiagnosed	Suspect	Total Non-tuberculous	Grand Total
0– 4 years	M.	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	23	2	3	31	40
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	1	1	36	39
5– 9 ,,	M.	13	1	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	66	4	6	85	99
	F.	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	67	4	2	77	91
10–14 ,,	M.	2	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	44	1	5	54	61
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	45	4	2	58	64
15–19 ,,	M.	5	8	4	—	—	—	17	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	—	2	1	1	3	44	3	2	62	84
	F.	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	33	2	—	41	48
20–24 ,,	M.	1	24	7	3	—	—	35	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	37	4	3	60	102
	F.	—	23	8	3	—	—	34	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	2	4	1	3	46	4	7	72	112
25–29 ,,	M.	—	26	8	4	—	—	38	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	9	13	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	54	5	10	99	152
	F.	2	36	15	2	—	—	55	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	8	13	—	—	—	1	2	1	11	69	13	8	118	185
30–39 ,,	M.	—	52	24	1	—	—	77	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	33	1	2	2	1	3	5	18	107	21	22	215	303
	F.	—	62	18	6	—	—	86	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	8	32	2	1	—	3	7	5	23	178	20	11	282	378
40–49 ,,	M.	—	45	20	4	—	—	69	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	7	42	5	4	13	2	2	6	53	120	23	23	293	369
	F.	—	46	15	11	—	—	72	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	9	30	1	2	—	1	9	7	46	148	17	7	268	351
50–59 ,,	M.	—	50	19	11	1	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	52	3	9	18	9	5	2	69	144	34	31	376	459
	F.	—	29	7	2	—	—	38	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	24	2	—	—	2	2	2	43	105	13	12	205	248
60–69 ,,	M.	—	58	15	9	—	—	82	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	34	4	11	17	8	4	7	74	119	36	20	334	422
	F.	—	21	5	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	4	22	1	4	—	2	—	5	37	72	16	7	166	196
70–79 ,,	M.	—	40	16	5	1	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	1	6	6	3	3	9	45	90	27	20	237	299
	F.	—	3	3	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	12	1	1	—	1	1	9	34	50	13	2	124	134

80 yrs. and over M.	—	8	8	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	1	—	—	3	7	11	5	5	39	57
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	4	3	20	20
Not stated M.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	8	8	4	31	32
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	5	5	4	25	25
Totals M.	29	313	122	38	2	—	504	16	2	—	3	5	3	6	5	1	—	—	41	224	16	34	59	33	21	44	291	867	173	154	1,916	2,479
F.	21	223	71	26	—	—	341	11	2	1	3	2	3	12	6	2	2	—	44	149	7	9	—	17	26	35	211	856	116	66	1,492	1,891
Grand totals	50	536	193	64	2	—	845	27	4	1	6	7	6	18	11	3	2	—	85	373	23	43	59	50	47	79	502	1,723	289	220	3,408	4,370

Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

There has been an increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis diagnosed by the clinics of the Division from 717 in 1954 to 845 in 1955. The inactive cases increased from 137 to 200, whereas the active decreased from 365 to 349. The number of minimal active cases was exactly the same at 143; moderately advanced active cases decreased from 134 to 113, whereas the far advanced active increased from 49 to 59 cases.

TABLE 7.—NEW CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS EXAMINED BY CLINICS, BY INFECTION AND CONDITION, 1955
(Excluding Indians)

Infection and Condition	Stationary					Travelling					Total
	Willow Chest	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	North Lawn	Coast	Kootenay	Interior	Island	Fraser Valley	
Primary	23	.....	10	6	.....	5	2	.....	2	2	50
Inactive	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Arrested	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Active	15	.....	8	2	.....	5	.....	.....	2	2	34
Activity undetermined	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Minimal	238	6	100	68	12	26	31	27	21	7	536
Inactive	71	1	18	36	6	10	14	17	2	3	178
Arrested	26	1	34	6	2	.....	4	4	10	.....	87
Active	86	4	21	6	1	10	4	2	5	4	143
Activity undetermined	54	.....	26	20	3	6	9	4	4	.....	126
Not stated	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Moderately advanced	89	3	33	18	6	7	10	15	10	2	193
Inactive	9	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	15
Arrested	5	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	5	4	.....	22
Active	60	1	17	11	3	4	9	2	5	1	113
Activity undetermined	15	2	10	3	2	2	1	7	1	.....	43
Far advanced	34	4	11	3	2	3	1	1	7	.....	66
Inactive	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Arrested	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Active	32	4	10	1	2	3	1	.....	6	.....	59
Activity undetermined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total pulmonary—											
Inactive	83	1	18	41	6	11	16	18	2	4	200
Arrested	34	1	42	11	3	.....	4	10	14	.....	119
Active	193	9	56	20	6	22	14	4	18	7	349
Activity undetermined	73	2	37	23	5	8	10	11	6	.....	175
Not stated	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals	384	13	154	95	20	41	44	43	40	11	845

Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

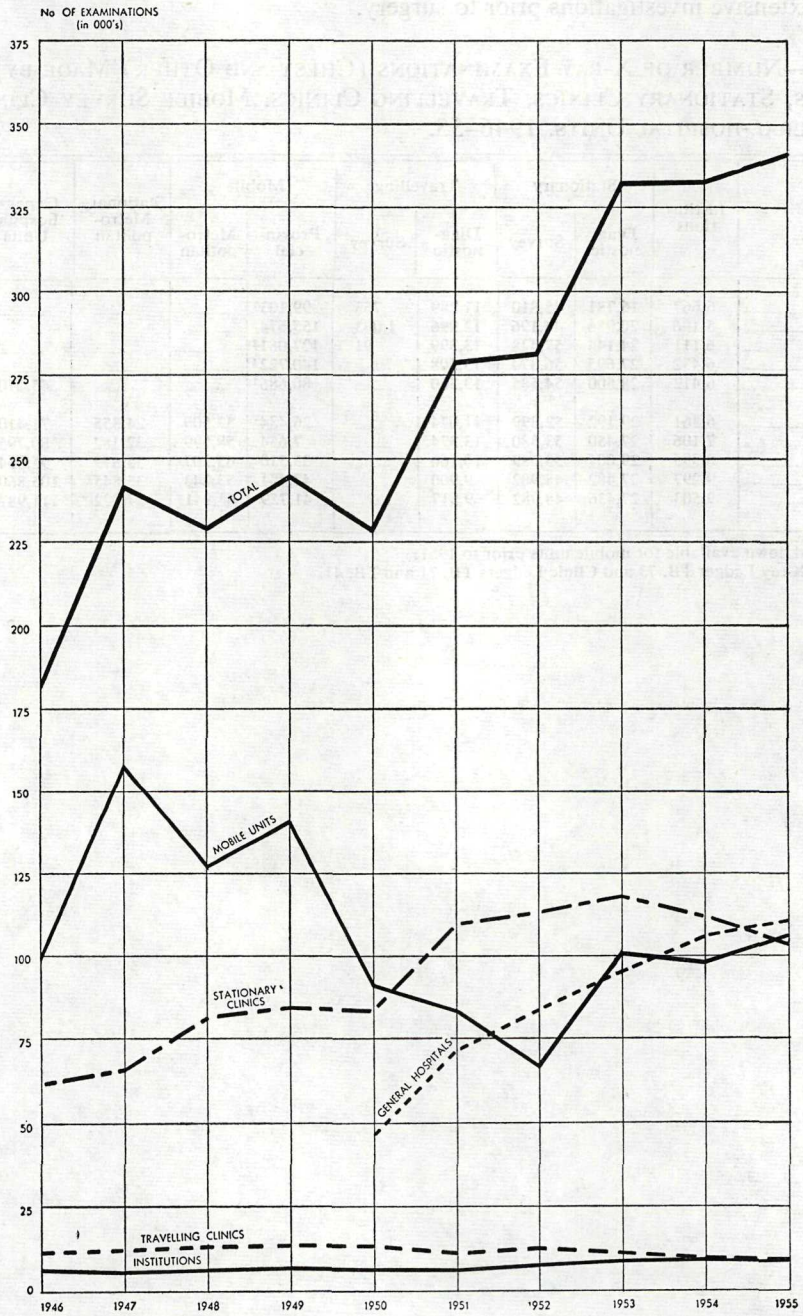
An increasing number of X-rays are being taken by the institutions of the Division, with 5,196 taken in 1947 and 9,503 in 1955, in spite of a marked reduction in the bed capacity. This indicates the more exhaustive X-ray studies that are now carried out on the patients in institution because of the more advanced methods of treatment and the need for extensive investigations prior to surgery.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF X-RAY EXAMINATIONS (CHEST AND OTHER) MADE BY INSTITUTIONS, STATIONARY CLINICS, TRAVELLING CLINICS, MOBILE SURVEY CLINICS, AND GENERAL-HOSPITAL UNITS, 1946–55.

Year	Institutions	Stationary		Travelling		Mobile		Stationary Metropolitan	General-hospital Units	Total
		Diagnostic	Survey	Diagnostic	Survey	Provincial	Metropolitan			
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
1952	7,106	27,450	53,380	13,374	.....	7,654	58,579	32,182	80,795	281,319
1953	8,395	29,001	53,089	10,160	.....	35,510	65,207	35,879	95,054	332,295
1954	9,297	27,482	48,982	9,900	.....	42,441	53,243	35,845	105,860	332,996
1955	9,503	27,436	48,982	9,517	.....	41,759	63,941	27,722	111,987	340,847

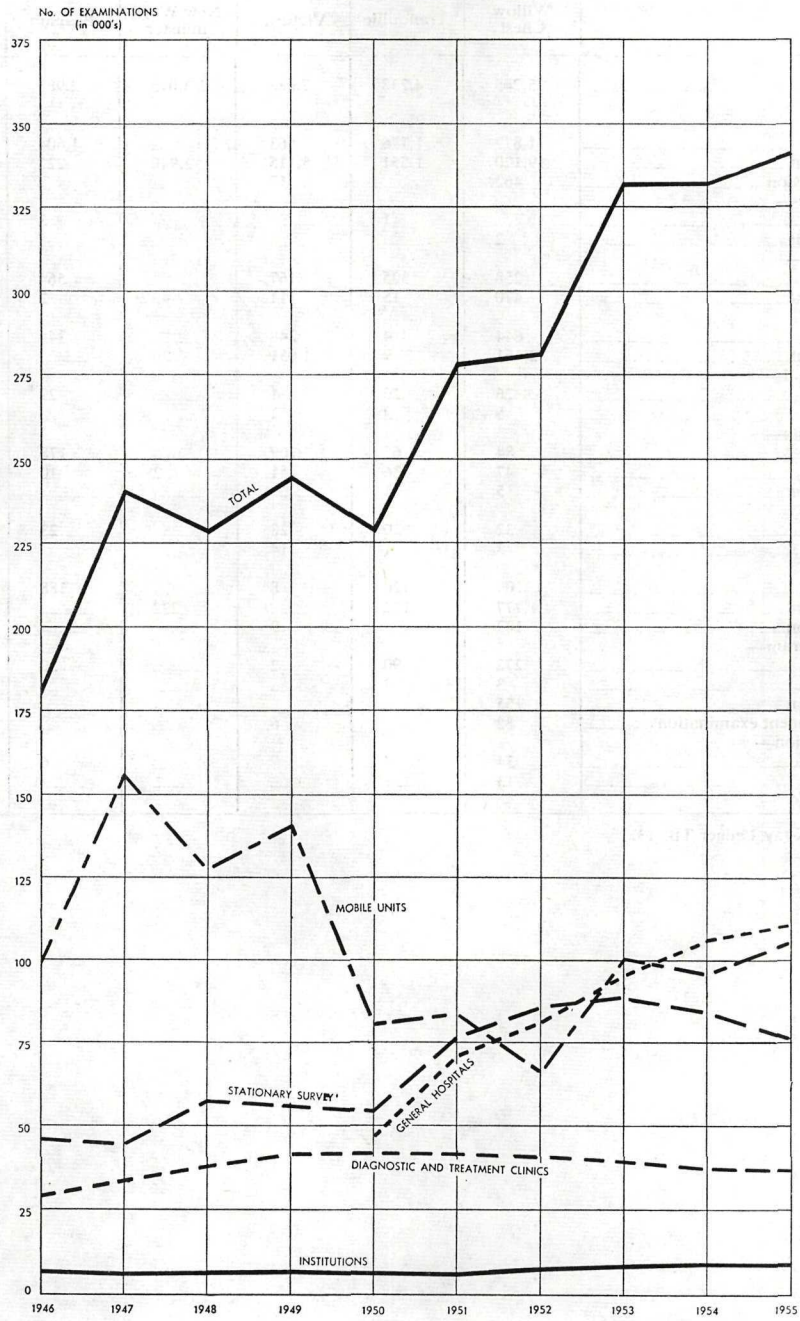
[1] No breakdown available for mobile units prior to 1951.
Source: X-ray Ledger TB. 73 and Clinic Ledgers TB. 71 and TB. 41.

CHART 4.—X-RAY EXAMINATIONS (CHEST AND OTHER) MADE BY INSTITUTIONS, STATIONARY CLINICS, TRAVELLING CLINICS, MOBILE UNITS, AND GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1946–55.



*Includes "stationary metropolitan" from 1951.

CHART 5.—X-RAY EXAMINATIONS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS, DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CLINICS, STATIONARY CLINICS, TRAVELLING CLINICS, MOBILE UNITS, AND GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1946–55.



*Includes "stationary metropolitan".

GENERAL SUMMARIES

TABLE 9.—X-RAY REPORT FOR STATIONARY CLINICS AND INSTITUTIONS, 1955

	Willow Chest	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	Pearson	Total
X-rays taken	25,245	4,238	7,683	3,015	2,985	43,166
Chest X-rays—						
Flat—						
In-patient	1,877	1,776	663	.....	1,604	5,920
Out-patient	19,120	1,551	5,115	2,940	222	28,948
V.D. Division	462	.....	17	.....	.....	479
Stereoscopic—						
In-patient	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4
Out-patient	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Planograph—						
In-patient	258	325	167	.....	564	1,314
Out-patient	470	15	111	43	2	641
Other chest—						
In-patient	644	414	248	.....	344	1,650
Out-patient	2,161	9	1,051	20	.....	3,241
Gastro-intestinal—						
In-patient	26	20	1	.....	29	76
Out-patient	5	3	1	.....	.....	9
Bones and joints—						
In-patient	84	65	109	.....	178	436
Out-patient	47	36	151	2	10	246
V.D. Division	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Other—						
In-patient	32	20	28	.....	23	103
Out-patient	3	1	14	.....	.....	18
Fluoroscope—						
In-patient	109	120	8	.....	188	425
Out-patient	1,777	122	.....	232	.....	2,131
V.D. Division	142	.....	9	.....	.....	151
Electrocardiogram—						
In-patient	272	90	2	.....	50	414
Out-patient	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6
V.D. Division	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	155
Indian Department examinations	32	.....	6	.....	.....	38
Lipiodol injection—						
In-patient	34	4	.....	.....	6	44
Out-patient	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13

Source: X-ray Ledger TB. 73.

It is interesting to note that there are 1,499 sensitivity tests recorded. These tests were both for the sensitivity of the tubercle bacillus to antibiotics and for the staphylococcus aureus, which is beginning to present a problem in the tuberculosis institutions.

TABLE 10.—LABORATORY REPORT, 1955

	Willow	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	Kootenay	Pearson	Total, 1955
Sputum tests—							
Routine	.....	.....	421	.....	.....	.....	421
Concentrated	4,155	2,500	231	.....	.....	2,136	9,022
Cultures done at institution—							
Sputum	.....	707	223	.....	.....	6	936
Gastric	2	209	3	.....	.....	.....	214
Guinea-pig inoculations	.....	315	5	.....	.....	.....	320
Sensitivity	154	.....	31	.....	.....	1,314	1,499
Other cultures	218	234	103	.....	.....	102	657
Cultures collected for Provincial Laboratory—							
Sputum	3,229	.....	3,005	.....	.....	1,025	7,259
Gastric	791	.....	11	58	44	260	1,164
Other cultures	121	.....	98	.....	.....	122	341
Smears other than sputum	18	659	16	.....	.....	10	703
Blood tests—							
Sedimentation	16,786	1,111	265	2,127	123	1,029	21,441
Hæmoglobin	1,809	1,004	236	.....	.....	1,161	4,210
Red-blood count	433	402	192	.....	.....	517	1,544
White-blood count	512	447	186	.....	.....	601	1,746
Differential	505	468	176	.....	.....	602	1,751
Collected for Provincial Laboratory V.D.R.L.	303	447	99	.....	.....	541	1,390
Blood chemistry	921	133	105	.....	.....	302	1,461
Other special blood tests	2,002	1,109	72	.....	.....	89	3,272
Urinalysis—							
Routine	1,999	1,814	511	.....	.....	1,651	5,975
Quantitative	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	10	71
Basal metabolism	14	8	.....	.....	.....	12	34
Spirometry	470	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	608
Ventilation studies	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Bronchospirometry	75	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
M.B.C.	442	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	564
Residual volume	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206
Gas analysis	1,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,829
Blood analysis	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129
Other tests	343	4,601	31	.....	.....	302	5,277

Source: Daily Laboratory Ledger TB. 72.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER OF BRONCHOSCOPIES BY INSTITUTIONS AND CLINICS, 1946–55

Year	Total					Institutions					Clinics			
	Total	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Pearson	Victoria	Total	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Pearson	Victoria	Total	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Victoria
1946	353	334	3	.....	16	174	160	3	.....	11	179	174	.....	5
1947	452	366	72	.....	14	297	211	72	.....	14	155	155	.....	.....
1948	700	415	258	.....	27	552	273	252	.....	27	148	142	6	.....
1949	683	437	210	.....	36	554	308	210	.....	36	129	129	.....	.....
1950	652	485	146	.....	21	486	319	146	.....	21	166	166	.....	.....
1951	721	539	145	.....	37	513	332	145	.....	36	208	207	.....	1
1952	738	545	154	.....	39	553	360	154	.....	39	185	185	.....	.....
1953	796	519	151	75	51	602	333	150	75	44	194	186	1	7
1954	674	470	110	77	17	430	233	110	77	10	244	237	.....	7
1955	562	393	100	61	8	408	240	100	61	7	154	153	.....	1

Source: Institutional Ledger TB. 70 and Clinic Ledger TB. 71.

TABLE 12.—DENTAL REPORT, 1955

	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Victoria	Pearson	Total
Patient-visits—					
In-patient	633	1,956	446	1,331	4,366
Out-patient	405	------	17	------	422
Examinations—					
In-patient	123	215	247	264	849
Out-patient	160	------	8	------	168
Consultations—					
In-patient	131	153	65	171	520
Out-patient	19	------	3	------	22
Extractions—					
In-patient	264	1,601	267	524	2,656
Out-patient	59	------	2	------	61
Fillings, including cement bases—					
In-patient	270	441	138	534	1,383
Out-patient	211	------	5	------	216
Prophylactic treatment—					
In-patient	27	130	68	35	260
Out-patient	12	------	------	------	12
Surgical removal of impacted teeth—					
In-patient	13	4	69	9	95
Out-patient	5	------	------	------	5
Denture fittings—					
In-patient	314	958	189	580	2,041
Out-patient	156	------	18	------	174
X-rays—In-patient	629	2,635	561	908	4,733
Other	50	5	169	50	274

Source: Ledger TB. 74.

TABLE 13.—EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT REPORT, 1955

	Willow Chest Centre	Victoria	Tranquille	Pearson	Total
Patient-visits, E.E.N.T.—					
In-patient	54	25	234	236	549
Out-patient	16	------	------	------	16
Eye—					
Examinations—					
In-patient	33	14	74	154	275
Out-patient	3	------	------	------	3
Prescriptions—					
In-patient	21	------	74	80	175
Out-patient	2	------	------	------	2
Refractions—					
In-patient	27	3	------	136	166
Out-patient	2	------	------	------	2
Other treatment—					
In-patient	------	------	17	18	35
Out-patient	------	------	------	------	------
Consultations—					
In-patient	------	------	6	------	6
Out-patient	------	------	------	------	------
Ear, nose, and throat—					
Examinations—					
In-patient	25	8	68	86	187
Out-patient	18	------	------	------	18
Treatments—					
In-patient	1	------	15	40	56
Out-patient	1	------	------	------	1
Consultations—					
In-patient	------	------	11	5	16
Out-patient	------	------	------	------	------
Surgical procedures	3	------	------	7	10

Source: Ledger TB. 75.

INSTITUTIONS—SUMMARIES

During the year a tuberculosis institution was opened on the grounds of the Provincial Mental Hospital. This accounted for 261 admissions. Actually this does not represent 261 new tuberculosis cases under treatment in that institution, but for the first time they are all being brought together in one building.

It is noted that the pneumoperitoneum refills in the institutions of the Division have been reduced from 2,614 in 1954 to 377 in 1955. There were eighteen pneumoperitoneum treatments initiated, against forty in the previous year.

During 1955 the bed capacity at Tranquille Sanatorium was reduced from 340 to 268, at which point the main building at Tranquille Sanatorium was closed. In August, 1955, the bed occupancy reached its lowest point, with 217 beds occupied. The high point in occupancy during the year was in February, when 337 beds were occupied.

There has been a decrease in the number of thoracoplasties, from 114 in 1954 to 74 in 1955, with an increase in the number of resections from 203 to 233. The increase in resections is in the number of lobectomies done.

TABLE 14.—INSTITUTIONS—GENERAL SUMMARIES, 1955

Item	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Victoria	Pearson	North Lawn	Total, 1955
Patient-days	33,945	95,664	24,354	90,779	.....	244,742
Admissions	195	280	136	354	261	1,226
Discharges, including deaths	226	335	169	364	32	1,126
Treatments—						
Pneumothoraces—						
Initial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refill	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6
Pneumoperitoneum—						
Initial	10	1	.....	7	.....	18
Refill	78	104	19	176	.....	377
Chest aspirations	70	59	11	13	.....	153
Blood transfusions	800	157	3	12	2	974
Intravenous injections	674	.....	3	48	.....	725
Other treatments	78	172	.....	55	.....	305
Examinations—						
Bronchoscopy	240	100	7	61	.....	408
Spinal puncture	18	7	5	19	1	50
Cystoscopy	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Thoracic surgery—						
Thoracoplasties—						
Stage 1	8	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Stage 1 with apicolysis	3	7	.....	.....	.....	10
Stage 2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Post-resection	27	15	.....	.....	.....	42
Special—						
Plumbage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paulino	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Schede	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Resections—						
Pneumonectomy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Lobectomy	88	10	.....	.....	.....	98
Segmental	51	25	.....	.....	.....	76
Wedge	41	12	.....	.....	.....	53
Multiple wedge	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Intra-pleural pneumolysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extra-pleural pneumothorax	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Phrenic	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other surgery—						
Major	77	6	.....	4	1	88
Minor	53	70	19	48	.....	190
Autopsy	8	9	2	26	7	52
Basal thoracoplasty	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

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

This is the first year no initial pneumothoraces have been given. From this it is evident that pneumothorax has been discarded as a treatment for tuberculosis, although there are still many cases initialed in the former era who are still receiving refills. However, the pneumothorax refills have been reduced by 78 per cent in the past year, and there has been a reduction from 20,251 refills in 1951 to 2,385 in 1955.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER OF PNEUMOTHORACES (INITIAL AND REFILL) GIVEN BY INSTITUTIONS, STATIONARY CLINICS, AND TRAVELLING CLINICS, 1946–55

Year	Total	Initial				Refill			
		Total Initial	Institutions	Stationary Clinics	Traveling Clinics	Total Refill	Institutions	Stationary Clinics	Traveling Clinics
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
1952	15,369	125	119	6	----	15,244	5,031	10,160	53
1953	8,345	39	39	----	----	8,306	1,983	6,281	42
1954	2,385	2	2	----	----	2,383	254	2,114	15
1955	427	------	------	----	----	427	6	421	------

Source: Clinic Ledgers TB. 71 and TB. 41 and Institutional Ledger TB. 70.

INSTITUTIONS—ADMISSIONS

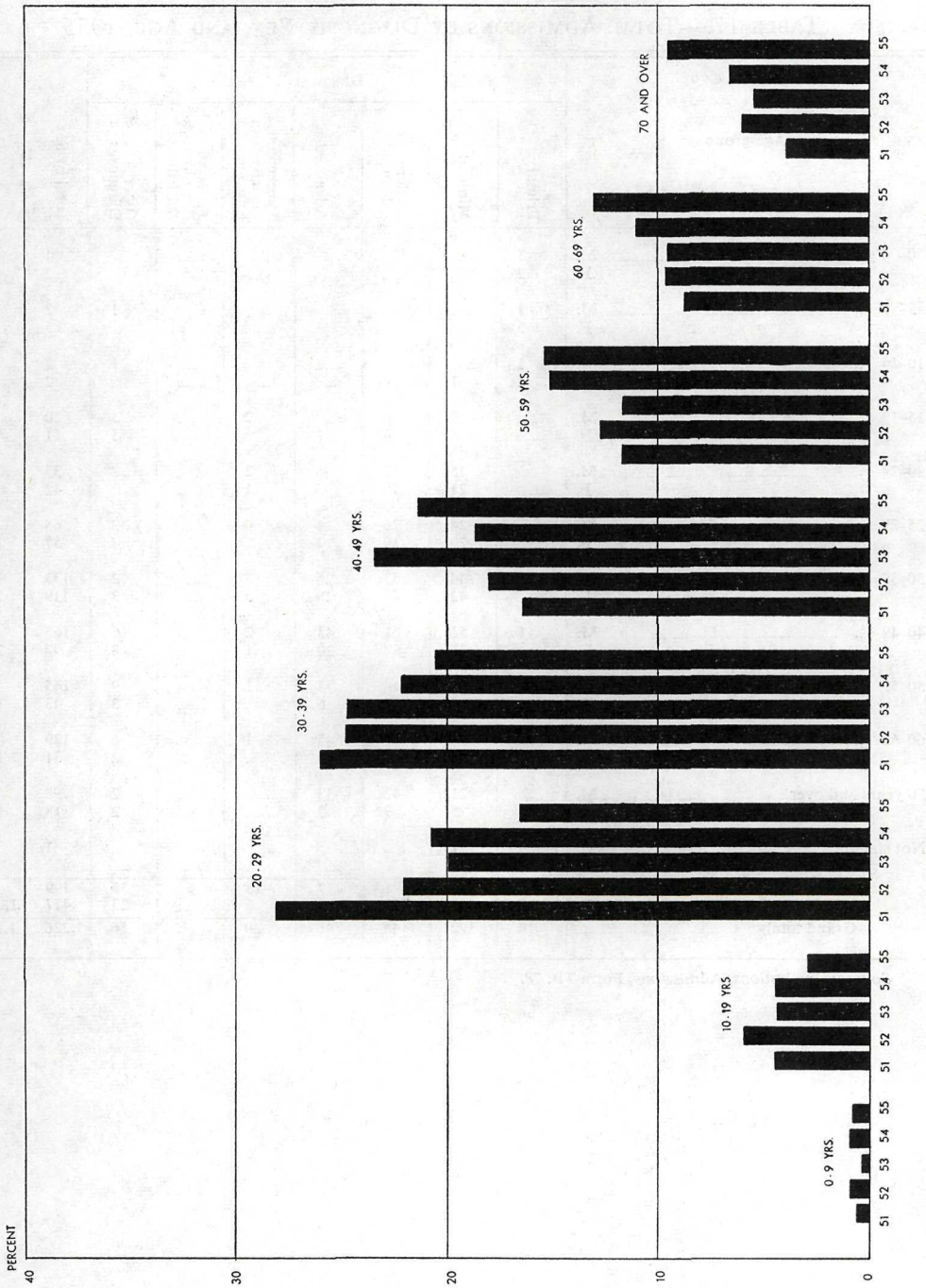
It is noted that there has been a reduction in the percentage admitted from each age-group under 40 and an increase in the percentage from each age-group over 40.

TABLE 16.—TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY AGE AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS IN EACH AGE-GROUP, 1951–55

Age-group	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
0– 9 years	5	0.6	9	0.9	3	0.3	9	0.9	10	0.8
10–19 ,,	42	4.5	58	5.9	42	4.3	45	4.4	35	2.9
20–29 ,,	262	28.2	219	22.1	196	19.9	210	20.7	202	16.5
30–39 ,,	241	26.0	245	24.8	243	24.7	225	22.2	252	20.6
40–49 ,,	151	16.3	178	18.0	231	23.4	190	18.7	262	21.3
50–59 ,,	109	11.7	126	12.7	115	11.7	153	15.1	188	15.3
60–69 ,,	82	8.8	95	9.6	94	9.5	112	11.0	160	13.0
70 years and over	36	3.9	59	6.0	53	5.4	67	6.6	116	9.5
Not stated	-----	------	-----	------	8	0.8	4	0.4	1	0.1
Totals	928	100.0	989	100.0	985	100.0	1,015	100.0	1,226	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, TB. 78.

CHART 6.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS BY AGE-GROUP, 1951–55



The increase in admissions is largely in the minimal group, from 293 in 1954 to 392 in 1955. This increase is accounted for by 123 minimal admissions to North Lawn.

TABLE 17.—TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND AGE, 1955

Age-group		Diagnosis							Total by Sex	Grand Total
		Primary	Minimal	Moderately Advanced	Far Advanced	Tuberculous Pleurisy with Effusion	Tuberculous Pleurisy without Effusion	Other Diagnoses		
0– 4 years	M.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	F.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
5– 9 „	M.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
	F.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7
10–14 „	M.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	
	F.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
15–19 „	M.	.....	9	6	.....	2	.....	3	20	
	F.	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	1	11	31
20–24 „	M.	.....	15	12	6	2	.....	.....	35	
	F.	.....	21	15	5	1	.....	.....	42	77
25–29 „	M.	.....	24	26	11	4	.....	3	68	
	F.	.....	20	19	14	.....	.....	4	57	125
30–39 „	M.	1	44	57	26	3	.....	2	133	
	F.	.....	42	43	28	3	.....	3	119	252
40–49 „	M.	1	52	61	43	2	.....	6	165	
	F.	.....	31	37	20	1	.....	8	97	262
50–59 „	M.	.....	38	44	53	1	.....	9	145	
	F.	.....	18	16	6	.....	.....	3	43	188
60–69 „	M.	.....	34	43	45	1	.....	6	129	
	F.	1	11	14	3	.....	.....	2	31	160
70 years and over	M.	.....	21	42	33	.....	.....	2	98	
	F.	.....	5	9	2	.....	.....	2	18	116
Not stated	M.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	M.	5	238	291	217	15	.....	33	799	
	F.	9	154	157	79	5	.....	23	427	1,226
Grand totals		14	392	448	296	20	.....	56	1,226	1,226

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

CHART 7.—ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS BY DIAGNOSIS AND AGE ON ADMISSION, 1955

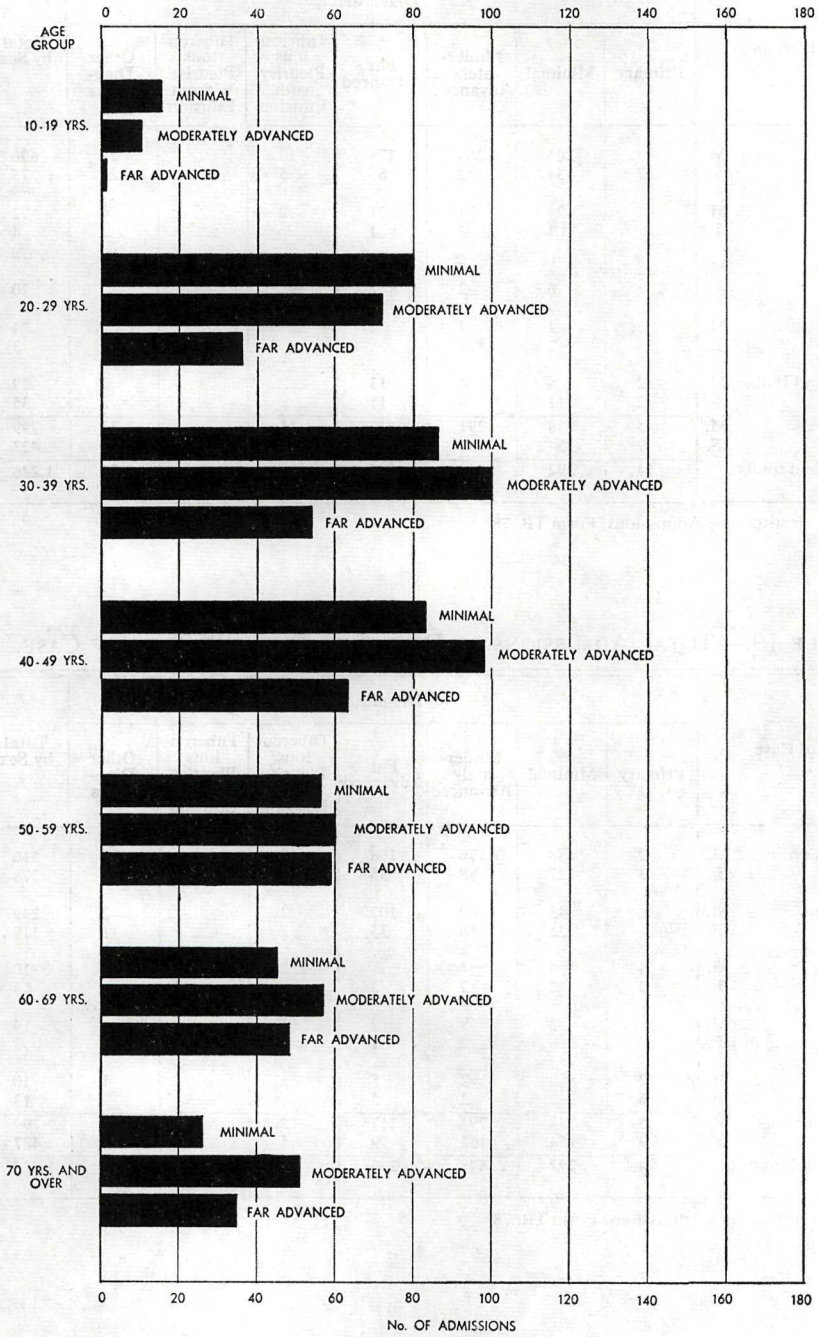


TABLE 18.—TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND RACIAL ORIGIN, 1955

Racial Origin		Diagnosis							Total by Sex	Grand Total
		Primary	Minimal	Moderately Advanced	Far Advanced	Tuberculous Pleurisy with Effusion	Tuberculous Pleurisy without Effusion	Other Diagnoses		
White	M.	3	205	263	179	13	.....	27	690	
	F.	7	134	143	65	5	.....	21	375	1,065
Chinese	M.	.....	24	21	21	2	.....	4	72	
	F.	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	76
Japanese	M.	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	
	F.	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	10	14
Hindu	M.	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	
	F.	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
Half-breed and Indian	M.	2	8	4	13	.....	.....	2	29	
	F.	2	11	9	11	.....	.....	2	35	64
Totals	M.	5	238	291	217	15	.....	33	799	
	F.	9	154	157	79	5	.....	23	427	1,226
Grand totals		14	392	448	296	20	.....	56	1,226	1,226

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 19.—TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND TYPE OF CASE, 1955

Type of Case		Diagnosis							Total by Sex	Grand Total
		Primary	Minimal	Moderately Advanced	Far Advanced	Tuberculous Pleurisy with Effusion	Tuberculous Pleurisy without Effusion	Other Diagnoses		
First admission	M.	2	188	176	108	13	.....	29	516	
	F.	1	127	88	35	5	.....	22	278	794
Readmission	M.	.....	43	100	102	2	.....	2	249	
	F.	.....	25	58	35	.....	.....	1	119	368
Review	M.	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	10	
	F.	2	2	7	3	.....	.....	.....	14	24
Continuation of treatment	M.	.....	3	9	2	.....	.....	.....	14	
	F.	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	17
Transfers	M.	2	.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	10	
	F.	6	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	13	23
Totals	M.	5	238	291	217	15	.....	33	799	
	F.	9	154	157	79	5	.....	23	427	1,226
Grand totals		14	392	448	296	20	.....	56	1,226	1,226

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 20.—TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY INSTITUTIONS AND DIAGNOSIS, 1955

Diagnosis	Total		Willow		Tranquille		Victoria		Pearson		North Lawn	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	14	1.2	11	5.6	-----	-------	-----	-------	-----	-------	3	1.2
Minimal	392	32.0	47	24.1	74	26.4	52	38.2	96	27.1	123	47.1
Moderately advanced	448	36.5	72	37.0	110	39.3	44	32.3	141	39.8	81	31.0
Far advanced	296	24.1	50	25.6	84	30.0	27	19.9	108	30.5	27	10.3
Tuberculous pleurisy	20	1.6	1	0.5	7	2.5	10	7.4	1	0.3	1	0.4
Other diagnosis	56	4.6	14	7.2	5	1.8	3	2.2	8	2.3	26	10.0
Totals	1,226	100.0	195	100.0	280	100.0	136	100.0	354	100.0	261	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 21.—TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION), 1951–55

Diagnosis	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	19	2.0	50	5.1	4	0.4	12	1.2	14	1.2
Minimal	288	31.1	324	32.8	303	30.8	293	28.9	392	32.0
Moderately advanced	402	43.3	383	38.7	393	39.9	414	40.8	448	36.5
Far advanced	209	22.5	209	21.1	262	26.6	239	23.5	296	24.1
Tuberculous pleurisy	4	0.5	7	0.7	10	1.0	20	2.0	20	1.6
Other diagnosis	6	0.6	16	1.6	13	1.3	37	3.6	56	4.6
Totals	928	100.0	989	100.0	985	100.0	1,015	100.0	1,226	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 22.—FIRST ADMISSIONS BY INSTITUTIONS AND DIAGNOSIS, 1955

Diagnosis	Total		Willow		Tranquille		Victoria		Pearson		North Lawn	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	3	0.4	-----	-------	-----	-------	-----	-------	-----	-------	3	1.3
Minimal	315	39.7	22	32.4	51	29.8	43	44.8	88	37.1	111	50.0
Moderately advanced	264	33.2	19	27.9	68	39.8	27	28.1	84	35.5	66	29.7
Far advanced	143	18.0	14	20.6	40	23.4	15	15.6	58	24.5	16	7.2
Tuberculous pleurisy	18	2.3	1	1.5	7	4.1	8	8.4	1	0.4	1	0.5
Other diagnosis	51	6.4	12	17.6	5	2.9	3	3.1	6	2.5	25	11.3
Totals	794	100.0	68	100.0	171	100.0	96	100.0	237	100.0	222	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 23.—FIRST ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION), 1951–55

Diagnosis	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	11	2.0	35	6.2	2	0.4	3	0.5	3	0.4
Minimal	203	37.5	236	41.7	217	39.0	222	36.4	315	39.7
Moderately advanced	214	39.6	188	33.2	195	35.0	219	35.9	264	33.2
Far advanced	106	19.6	91	16.1	129	23.1	114	18.7	143	18.0
Tuberculous pleurisy	3	0.6	4	0.7	5	0.9	19	3.1	18	2.3
Other diagnosis	4	0.7	12	2.1	9	1.6	33	5.4	51	6.4
Totals	541	100.0	566	100.0	557	100.0	610	100.0	794	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

CHART 8.—FIRST ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS BY DIAGNOSIS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION), 1946–55

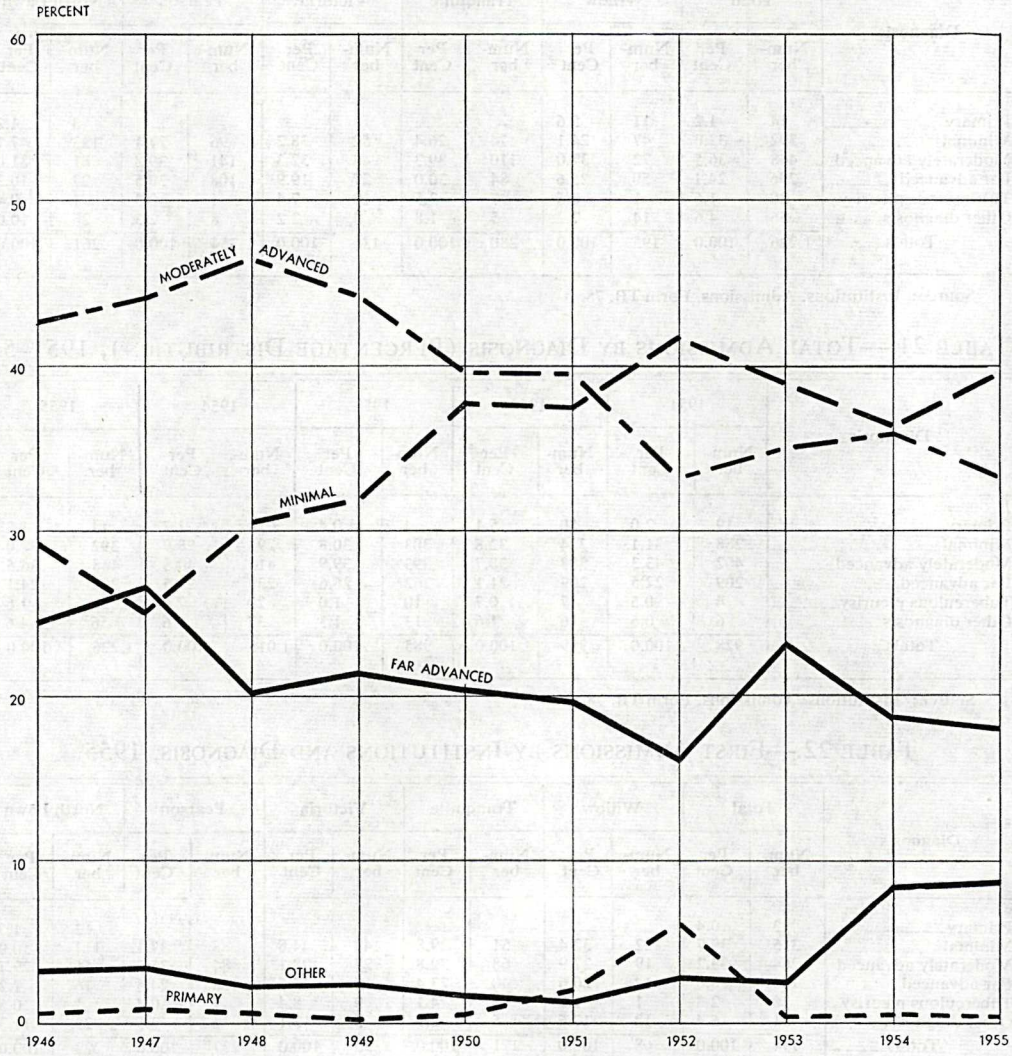


TABLE 24.—READMISSIONS BY INSTITUTIONS AND DIAGNOSIS, 1955

Diagnosis	Total		Willow		Tranquille		Victoria		Pearson		North Lawn	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------
Minimal	68	18.5	18	24.7	22	21.8	8	21.1	8	6.8	12	30.8
Moderately advanced	158	42.9	32	43.8	37	36.6	17	44.7	57	48.7	15	38.5
Far advanced	137	37.2	23	31.5	42	41.6	11	28.9	50	42.8	11	28.2
Tuberculous pleurisy	2	0.5	-----	------	-----	------	2	5.3	-----	------	-----	------
Other diagnosis	3	0.9	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	2	1.7	1	2.5
Totals	368	100.0	73	100.0	101	100.0	38	100.0	117	100.0	39	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 25.—READMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION), 1951–55

Diagnosis	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	2	0.6	8	2.1	-----	------	1	0.3	-----	------
Minimal	65	20.8	74	19.9	67	21.2	62	17.7	68	18.5
Moderately advanced	148	47.3	174	46.8	141	44.8	166	47.4	158	42.9
Far advanced	97	31.0	112	30.1	107	34.0	117	33.4	137	37.2
Tuberculous pleurisy	1	0.3	1	0.3	-----	------	1	0.3	2	0.5
Other diagnosis	-----	------	3	0.8	-----	------	3	0.9	3	0.9
Totals	313	100.0	372	100.0	315	100.0	350	100.0	368	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 26.—REVIEW ADMISSIONS BY INSTITUTIONS AND DIAGNOSIS, 1955

Diagnosis	Total		Willow		Tranquille		Victoria		Pearson		North Lawn	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	3	12.5	3	16.8	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------
Minimal	6	25.0	4	22.2	1	25.0	1	50.0	-----	------	-----	------
Moderately advanced	11	45.8	9	50.0	2	50.0	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------
Far advanced	3	12.5	1	5.6	1	25.0	1	50.0	-----	------	-----	------
Tuberculous pleurisy	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------
Other diagnosis	1	4.2	1	5.6	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------
Totals	24	100.0	18	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0	-----	------	-----	------

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 27.—REVIEW ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION), 1951–55

Diagnosis	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	6	8.1	3	7.2	1	1.2	7	17.5	7	17.5
Minimal	20	27.0	14	33.3	15	18.1	6	15.0	6	15.0
Moderately advanced	40	54.1	19	45.2	48	57.8	24	60.0	24	60.0
Far advanced	6	8.1	6	14.3	11	13.3	2	5.0	2	5.0
Tuberculous pleurisy	-----	------	-----	------	5	6.0	-----	------	-----	------
Other diagnosis	2	2.7	-----	------	3	3.6	1	2.5	1	2.5
Totals	74	100.0	42	100.0	83	100.0	40	100.0	40	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

INSTITUTIONS—DISCHARGES

The number of persons dying in the institutions increased from sixty-seven to ninety-five, but in this total number there were more than a third who died of non-tuberculous conditions. Over the past five years there has been a decreasing percentage of patients discharged in the active unimproved category. The percentage of those discharged in the active classification has not altered greatly and 48 per cent were discharged in this classification. Because many were discharged on out-patient anti-microbial therapy although being negative, sufficient time had not elapsed to warrant them being placed in the arrested classification.

TABLE 28.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, 1951–55

Condition	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Inactive	-----	-------	41	4.5	20	1.9	31	2.8	36	3.2
Arrested	166	17.6	191	21.4	274	26.7	353	32.4	321	28.5
Active improved	517	54.9	382	42.8	508	49.5	492	45.1	541	48.1
Active unimproved	121	12.9	139	15.6	153	14.9	115	10.6	105	9.3
Dead[1]	102	10.8	113	13.0	54	5.3	67	6.2	95	8.4
Other diagnosis	36	3.8	24	2.7	17	1.7	32	2.9	28	2.5
Totals	942	100.0	890	100.0	1,026	100.0	1,090	100.0	1,126	100.0

[1] Includes 34 deaths occurring in tuberculosis institutions in which the underlying cause of death was other than tuberculosis.

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form TB. 79.

CHART 9.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, 1946–55

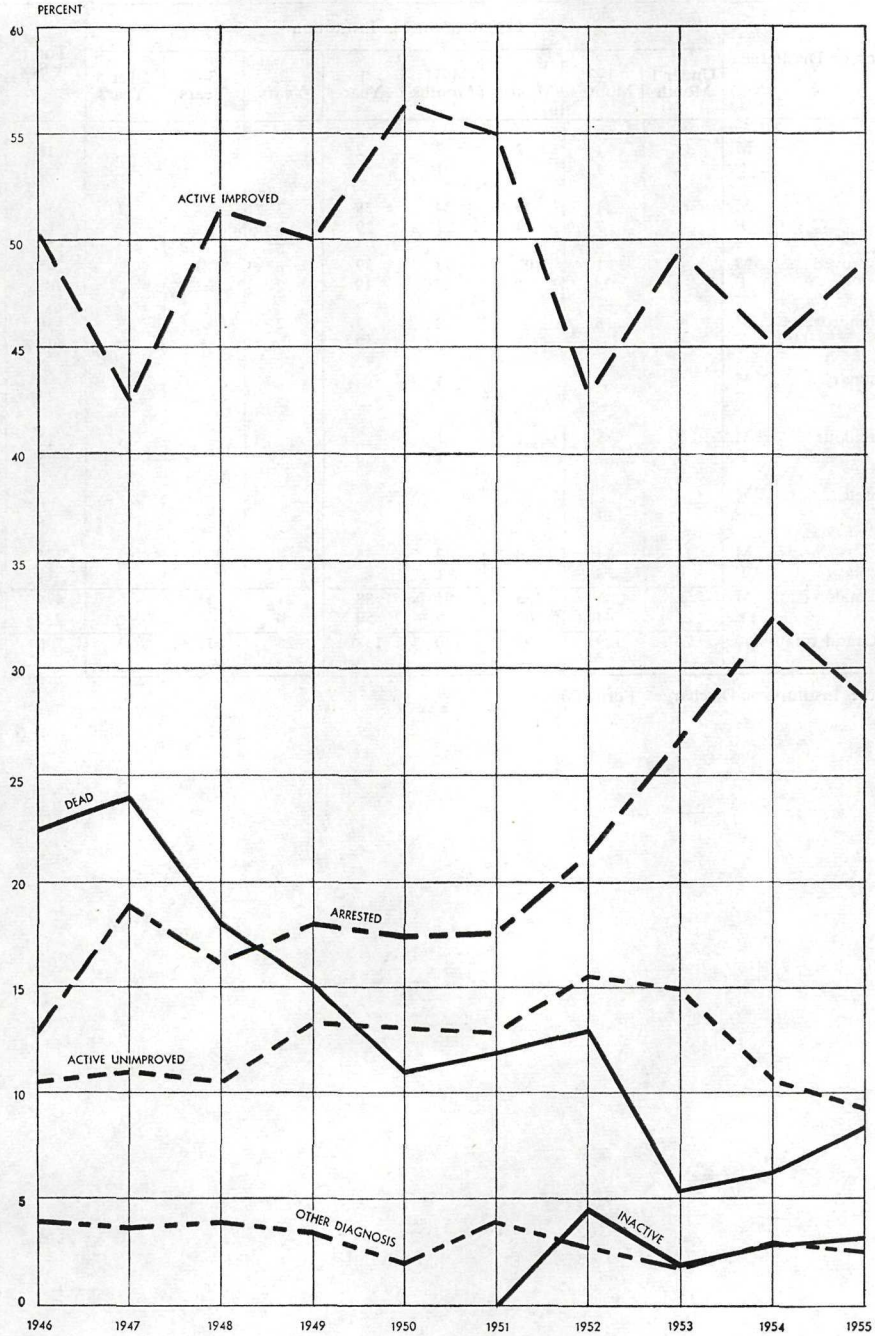


TABLE 29.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, SEX, AND LENGTH OF STAY, 1955

Condition on Discharge		Length of Stay in Institution								Total by Sex	Grand Total
		Under 1 Month	1–3 Months	4–7 Months	8–11 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3–5 Years	Over 5 Years		
Inactive	M.	11	1	2	2	2	----	----	----	18	
	F.	1	1	2	1	----	----	----	----	5	23
Arrested	M.	7	11	19	24	39	7	3	1	111	
	F.	1	7	24	21	29	2	----	----	84	195
Active improved	M.	4	41	102	48	39	8	3	----	245	
	F.	4	28	30	25	19	2	----	----	108	353
Active unimproved	M.	9	16	4	2	3	2	----	----	36	
	F.	9	3	3	----	2	----	----	----	17	53
Non-pulmonary	M.	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	2	
	F.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Non-tuberculous	M.	6	5	1	1	----	----	----	----	13	
	F.	1	1	2	1	----	----	----	----	5	18
Undiagnosed	M.	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	
	F.	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	5
Dead	M.	12	11	4	3	5	4	5	2	46	
	F.	6	3	1	1	----	----	----	----	11	57
Totals	M.	52	85	133	81	88	21	11	3	474	
	F.	23	44	62	49	50	4	----	----	232	706
Grand totals		75	129	195	130	138	25	11	3	706	706

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form TB. 79.

It is noted that of 1,126 people discharged in 1955, only 248 had been in the institution over one year. It is interesting to note that there were almost twice as many male discharges in the total as there were female, which might contradict the popular belief that the males are accumulating in our institutions to a greater extent than the females.

TABLE 30.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY DIAGNOSIS UPON ADMISSION FOR TOTAL ADMISSIONS, SEX, AND LENGTH OF STAY, 1955

Diagnosis		Length of Stay								Total
		Under 1 Month	1–3 Months	4–7 Months	8–11 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3–5 Years	Over 5 Years	
Primary	M.	2	1	3	1	1	----	----	1	9
	F.	7	1	3	1	----	----	----	----	12
Minimal	M.	32	42	50	19	22	----	2	----	167
	F.	10	23	42	22	21	2	----	----	120
Moderately advanced	M.	34	58	97	44	55	11	4	----	303
	F.	21	29	34	35	35	2	----	----	156
Far advanced	M.	29	47	41	35	35	20	15	2	224
	F.	19	14	15	10	13	4	----	----	75
Tuberculous pleurisy	M.	----	8	6	3	2	----	----	----	19
	F.	----	3	4	1	----	----	----	----	8
Other diagnosis	M.	11	4	4	----	1	----	----	----	20
	F.	4	2	5	2	----	----	----	----	13
Totals	M.	108	160	201	102	116	31	21	3	742
	F.	61	72	103	71	69	8	----	----	384
Grand totals		169	232	304	173	185	39	21	3	1,126

Source: *Institutions, Discharges, Form TB. 79.*

This table shows that of 706 discharges, 177 or 24.9 per cent had been in institution over one year.

TABLE 31.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY DIAGNOSIS UPON ADMISSION FOR FIRST ADMISSIONS, SEX, AND LENGTH OF STAY, 1955

Diagnosis		Length of Stay								Total
		Under 1 Month	1–3 Months	4–7 Months	8–11 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3–5 Years	Over 5 Years	
Primary	M.	2	1	3	1	----	----	----	1	8
	F.	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Minimal	M.	17	33	42	16	21	----	1	----	130
	F.	4	19	35	19	19	----	----	----	96
Moderately advanced	M.	8	25	58	33	39	8	3	----	174
	F.	7	15	13	21	21	1	----	----	78
Far advanced	M.	14	15	22	28	25	13	7	2	126
	F.	6	4	5	6	10	3	----	----	34
Tuberculous pleurisy	M.	----	7	6	3	2	----	----	----	18
	F.	----	3	4	1	----	----	----	----	8
Other diagnosis	M.	11	4	2	----	1	----	----	----	18
	F.	4	2	5	2	----	----	----	----	13
Totals	M.	52	85	133	81	88	21	11	3	474
	F.	23	44	62	49	50	4	----	----	232
Grand totals		75	129	195	130	138	25	11	3	706

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form TB. 79.

TABLE 32.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY DIAGNOSIS UPON ADMISSION FOR READMISSIONS, SEX, AND LENGTH OF STAY, 1955

Diagnosis		Length of Stay								Total
		Under 1 Month	1–3 Months	4–7 Months	8–11 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3–5 Years	Over 5 Years	
Primary	M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F.	5	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	9
Minimal	M.	15	9	8	3	1	—	1	—	37
	F.	6	4	7	3	2	2	—	—	24
Moderately advanced	M.	25	33	39	11	16	3	1	—	128
	F.	14	14	21	14	14	1	—	—	78
Far advanced	M.	15	32	19	7	10	7	8	—	98
	F.	13	10	10	4	3	1	—	—	41
Tuberculous pleurisy	M.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diagnosis	M.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	M.	55	75	68	21	28	10	10	—	267
	F.	38	28	41	22	19	4	—	—	152
Grand totals		93	103	109	43	47	14	10	—	419

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form TB. 79.

TABLE 33.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY TYPES OF DISCHARGE, SEX, AND LENGTH OF STAY, 1955

Type of Discharge		Length of Stay in Institution								Total by Sex	Grand Total
		Under 1 Month	1–3 Months	4–7 Months	8–11 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3–5 Years	Over 5 Years		
On medical advice	M.	47	34	37	25	41	7	5	1	197	
	F.	21	12	16	8	31	5	—	—	93	290
Against medical advice	M.	4	15	13	2	4	1	1	—	40	
	F.	5	4	6	5	—	—	—	—	20	60
On medical advice to continue anti-microbial treatment	M.	16	64	104	57	59	11	7	—	318	
	F.	11	34	69	43	35	1	—	—	193	511
Against medical advice to continue anti-microbial treatment	M.	8	24	27	6	3	3	—	—	71	
	F.	3	13	7	11	2	1	—	—	37	108
To continue anti-microbial treatment (nature of discharge not stated)	M.	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	—	11	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Disciplinary	M.	—	6	5	3	1	1	—	—	16	
	F.	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	19
Transfer	M.	12	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	18	
	F.	10	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	32
Death[1]	M.	21	14	7	5	7	7	8	2	71	
	F.	11	6	4	1	1	1	—	—	24	95
Totals	M.	108	160	201	102	116	31	21	3	742	
	F.	61	72	103	71	69	8	—	—	384	1,126
Grand totals		169	232	304	173	185	39	21	3	1,126	1,126

[1] Includes 34 deaths occurring in tuberculosis institutions in which the underlying cause of death was other than tuberculosis.

TABLE 34.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, SEX, AND LENGTH OF STAY, 1955

Condition on Discharge		Length of Stay in Institution								Total by Sex	Grand Total
		Under 1 Month	1–3 Months	4–7 Months	8–11 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3–5 Years	Over 5 Years		
Inactive	M.	14	1	3	2	3	----	----	----	23	
	F.	4	4	2	2	1	----	----	----	13	36
Arrested	M.	17	28	43	30	48	9	6	----	181	
	F.	15	16	38	27	39	5	----	----	140	321
Active improved	M.	26	72	138	61	54	10	7	----	368	
	F.	15	40	52	38	26	2	----	----	173	541
Active unimproved	M.	20	40	7	2	4	5	----	----	78	
	F.	14	4	5	2	2	----	----	----	27	105
Non-pulmonary	M.	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	1	3	
	F.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Non-tuberculous	M.	7	5	2	1	----	----	----	----	15	
	F.	1	1	2	1	----	----	----	----	5	20
Undiagnosed	M.	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	
	F.	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	5
Dead[1]	M.	21	14	7	5	7	7	8	2	71	
	F.	11	6	4	1	1	1	----	----	24	95
Totals	M.	108	160	201	102	116	31	21	3	742	
	F.	61	72	103	71	69	8	----	----	384	1,126
Grand totals		169	232	304	173	185	39	21	3	1,126	1,126

[1] Includes 34 deaths occurring in tuberculosis institutions in which the underlying cause of death was other than tuberculosis.

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form TB. 79.

One hundred and sixty-eight patients were discharged against medical advice out of a total of 1,126 discharges, representing 15 per cent of the total discharges. However, 108 of these cases were taking their anti-microbial therapy as out-patients. It is felt that this exercises more control of this group of otherwise unco-operative patients.

TABLE 35.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE OF DISCHARGE, CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, AND SEX, 1955

Type of Discharge		Condition on Discharge							Total by Sex	Grand Total
		Active Improved	Active Unimproved	Arrested	Inactive	Non-pulmonary	Non-tuberculous	Undiagnosed		
On medical advice	M.	78	15	72	19	-----	11	2	197	
	F.	22	4	54	9	-----	3	1	93	290
Against medical advice	M.	23	10	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	40	
	F.	9	6	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	60
On medical advice to continue anti-microbial treatment	M.	198	19	93	4	1	2	1	318	
	F.	105	6	75	4	-----	2	1	193	511
Against medical advice to continue anti-microbial treatment	M.	46	21	3	-----	1	-----	-----	71	
	F.	28	5	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	37	108
To continue anti-microbial treatment (nature of discharge not stated)	M.	6	1	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	
	F.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11
Disciplinary	M.	11	4	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	16	
	F.	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	19
Transfer	M.	6	8	3	-----	-----	1	-----	18	
	F.	7	6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	32
Death[1]	M.	9	52	3	5	2	-----	-----	71	
	F.	2	21	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	24	95
Totals	M.	377	130	185	28	4	15	3	742	
	F.	175	48	141	13	-----	5	2	384	1,126
Grand totals		552	178	326	41	4	20	5	1,126	1,126

[1] Includes 34 deaths occurring in tuberculosis institutions in which the underlying cause of death was other than tuberculosis.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

The 523 B.C.G. vaccinations recorded here were practically all done within the Division of Tuberculosis Control. It is interesting to note that there were no complications from B.C.G. vaccination by the scratch method, and that 91.6 per cent of all those vaccinated converted.

The two large groups who were vaccinated were contacts under 4 years of age and student-nurses.

TABLE 36.—B.C.G. VACCINATIONS COMPLETED ACCORDING TO GROUP LISTED, 1955

Group Vaccinated	Number of Cases	Post-B.C.G. Tuberculin Test Positive								Post-B.C.G. Tuberculin Test Negative				
		Number of Cases Positive by Type of Test			Number of Cases Positive	Per Cent of Cases Positive	Complications			Number of Cases Negative by Type of Test			Number of Cases Negative	Per Cent of Cases Negative
		1/20 Mg.	1/10 Mg.	1 Mg.			Local Ulcer	Enlarged Glands	Supporting Glands	1/20 Mg.	1/10 Mg.	1 Mg.		
Student-nurses	144	.....	102	25	127	88.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	11.8
Graduate nurses	1	.....	1	.....	1	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital employees	57	17	23	15	55	96.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3.5
Contacts	281	6	228	26	260	92.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	21	7.5
Others	6	.....	6	.....	6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical students	34	21	4	5	30	88.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	11.8
Totals	523	44	364	71	479	91.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	29	44	8.4

NOTE.—All scratch method of vaccination.
Source: Tuberculin Testing Reports, Form TB. 77.

TABLE 37.—B.C.G. VACCINATIONS COMPLETED ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUP, 1955

Group Vaccinated	Number of Cases	Post-B.C.G. Tuberculin Test Positive								Post-B.C.G. Tuberculin Test Negative				
		Number of Cases Positive by Type of Test			Number of Cases Positive	Per Cent of Cases Positive	Complications			Number of Cases Negative by Type of Test			Number of Cases Negative	Per Cent of Cases Negative
		1/20 Mg.	1/10 Mg.	1 Mg.			Local Ulcer	Enlarged Glands	Supporting Glands	1/20 Mg.	1/10 Mg.	1 Mg.		
0– 4 years	184	5	163	8	176	95.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	4.3
5– 9 ,,	51	1	41	5	47	92.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	7.8
10–14 ,,	24	.....	18	2	20	83.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	16.7
15–19 ,,	132	6	91	27	124	93.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	6.1
20–24 ,,	82	20	27	20	67	81.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	18.3
25–29 ,,	16	8	3	3	14	87.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	12.5
30–39 ,,	18	4	9	4	17	94.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5.5
40–49 ,,	6	.....	5	1	6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 years and over	1	.....	1	.....	1	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	9	.....	6	1	7	77.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	22.2
Totals	523	44	364	71	479	91.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	29	44	8.4

NOTE.—All scratch method of vaccination.
Source: Tuberculin Testing Reports, Form TB. 77.

KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

There has been an increase of 652 known cases in the Province during the past year. In British Columbia, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are only removed from the central index on death.

TABLE 38.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, BY STATISTICAL AREA, AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1951–55

Area	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Area 1	336	316	301	295	314
Area 2	821	776	698	675	655
Area 3	889	862	869	896	901
Area 4	10,371	10,543	10,776	11,096	11,418
Area 5	2,768	2,822	2,942	2,974	3,125
Area 6	949	938	1,014	1,077	1,190
Area 7	472	458	469	487	488
Area 8	942	996	1,159	1,257	1,284
Area 9	1,001	1,045	1,157	1,235	1,255
Area 10	160	171	205	214	228
Not stated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	18,709	18,927	19,590	20,206	20,858

Amongst the other-than-Indian known cases there was an increase of 462, while in the Indians there was an increase of 190 known cases.

TABLE 39.—KNOWN CASES[1] OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPUTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, BY STATISTICAL AREA, AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1951–55

Area	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Area 1	275	258	247	237	254
Area 2	816	770	690	667	647
Area 3	789	754	751	767	768
Area 4	9,872	10,058	10,311	10,615	10,917
Area 5	2,167	2,181	2,277	2,265	2,403
Area 6	548	511	511	559	588
Area 7	200	192	190	204	189
Area 8	355	359	390	404	403
Area 9	304	331	348	342	345
Area 10	78	83	92	91	99
Not stated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	15,404	15,497	15,807	16,151	16,613

[1] Excludes 1,975 cases of unknown address and 1,862 ex-Province cases.

TABLE 40.—KNOWN CASES[1] OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, BY STATISTICAL AREA, AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1951–55

Area	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955[2]
Area 1	61	58	54	58	60
Area 2	6	6	8	8	8
Area 3	100	108	118	129	133
Area 4	499	485	465	481	501
Area 5	601	641	665	709	722
Area 6	401	427	503	518	602
Area 7	271	266	279	283	299
Area 8	587	637	769	853	881
Area 9	697	714	809	893	910
Area 10	82	88	113	123	129
Not stated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3,305	3,430	3,783	4,055	4,245

[1] Excludes 36 cases of unknown address and 28 ex-Province cases.
[2] Includes 192 Indians of white status.

TABLE 41.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH UNIT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1955
(Excluding Indians)

Health Unit and School District	Male	Female	Total
East Kootenay, Cranbrook—			
School District No. 1	47	41	88
School District No. 2	41	38	79
School District No. 3	33	21	54
School District No. 4	11	6	17
School District No. 5	30	34	64
School District No. 18	6	9	15
Selkirk, Nelson—			
School District No. 6	7	7	14
School District No. 7	89	91	180
School District No. 8	30	25	55
School District No. 10	12	16	28
West Kootenay, Trail—			
School District No. 9	27	25	52
School District No. 11	90	106	196
School District No. 12	25	16	41
School District No. 13	7	12	19
South Okanagan, Kelowna—			
School District No. 14	41	28	69
School District No. 15	72	61	133
School District No. 16	5	5	10
School District No. 17	18	18	36
School District No. 23	105	115	220
School District No. 77	22	23	45
North Okanagan, Vernon—			
School District No. 19	25	27	52
School District No. 20	51	33	84
School District No. 21	7	10	17
School District No. 22	78	82	160
School District No. 78	18	5	23
South Central, Kamloops—			
School District No. 24	195	174	369
School District No. 25	5	2	7
School District No. 26	4	5	9
School District No. 29	24	18	42
School District No. 30	20	17	37
School District No. 31	15	10	25
Cariboo, Prince George—			
School District No. 27	19	28	47
School District No. 28	47	44	91
School District No. 55	12	12	24
School District No. 56	15	14	29
School District No. 57	70	58	128
School District No. 58	10	5	15
Upper Fraser Valley, Chilliwack—			
School District No. 32	13	23	36
School District No. 33	93	116	209
School District No. 34	56	48	104
Boundary, Cloverdale—			
School District No. 35	89	56	145
School District No. 36	230	195	425
School District No. 37	32	36	68
Metropolitan Health Committee Vancouver—			
School District No. 38	95	88	183
School District No. 39	3,917	3,023	6,940
Metropolitan Health Committee Vancouver—*Continued*			
School District No. 41	356	356	712
School District No. 44	237	191	428
School District No. 45	86	69	155
Simon Fraser, New Westminster—			
School District No. 40	315	269	584
School District No. 43[1]	287	249	536
North Fraser, Mission—			
School District No. 42	74	49	123
School District No. 75	56	41	97
School District No. 76	11	9	20
Upper Island, Courtenay—			
School District No. 47	73	67	140
School District No. 71	64	70	134
School District No. 72	47	40	87
Skeena, Prince Rupert—			
School District No. 50	9	16	25
School District No. 51	7	2	9
School District No. 52	130	83	213
School District No. 53	55	38	93
School District No. 54	20	23	43
Peace River, Dawson Creek—			
School District No. 59	34	39	73
School District No. 60	8	14	22
School District No. 81	------	------	------
Victoria-Esquimalt Union Board of Health—			
School District No. 61 (part)[2]	436	359	795
Saanich and South Vancouver Island—			
School District No. 61 (part)[3]	220	135	355
School District No. 62	37	32	69
School District No. 63	40	30	70
School District No. 64	28	13	41
Central Vancouver Island, Nanaimo—			
School District No. 65	51	54	105
School District No. 66	29	29	58
School District No. 67	31	48	79
School District No. 68	112	78	190
School District No. 69	33	8	41
School District No. 70	60	75	135
School District No. 79	4	3	7
School districts not covered by health units—			
School District No. 46	60	40	100
School District No. 48	23	27	50
School District No. 49	24	20	44
School District No. 61 (part)[4]	82	58	140
School District No. 73	28	34	62
School District No. 74	10	8	18
School District No. 80	12	6	18
Unorganized	28	30	58
Totals	9,075	7,538	16,613

[1] Includes 197 males and 142 females at Mental Health Services, Essondale.
[2] Includes Victoria and Esquimalt.
[3] Excludes Victoria, Esquimalt, and Oak Bay.
[4] Includes Oak Bay only.

TABLE 42.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH UNIT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1955
(Indians Only[1])

Health Unit and School District	Male	Female	Total
East Kootenay, Cranbrook—			
School District No. 1	2	2	4
School District No. 2	17	9	26
School District No. 3	.....	.....	.....
School District No. 4	9	10	19
School District No. 5	5	2	7
School District No. 18	4	7	11
Selkirk, Nelson—			
School District No. 6	.....	.....	.....
School District No. 7	1	.....	1
School District No. 8	.....	.....	.....
School District No. 10	.....	.....	.....
West Kootenay, Trail—			
School District No. 9	.....	.....	.....
School District No. 11	.....	.....	.....
School District No. 12	.....	.....	.....
School District No. 13	1	5	6
South Okanagan, Kelowna—			
School District No. 14	2	5	7
School District No. 15	12	7	19
School District No. 16	10	9	19
School District No. 17	1	2	3
School District No. 23	13	8	21
School District No. 77	.....	.....	.....
North Okanagan, Vernon—			
School District No. 19	1	1	2
School District No. 20	22	12	34
School District No. 21	1	.....	1
School District No. 22	15	12	27
School District No. 78	17	13	30
South Central, Kamloops—			
School District No. 24	36	36	72
School District No. 25	6	5	11
School District No. 26	1	.....	1
School District No. 29	43	49	92
School District No. 30	66	64	130
School District No. 31	44	37	81
Cariboo, Prince George—			
School District No. 27	83	84	167
School District No. 28	15	17	32
School District No. 55	38	43	81
School District No. 56	87	82	169
School District No. 57	12	18	30
School District No. 58	.....	.....	.....
Upper Fraser Valley, Chilliwack—			
School District No. 32	23	22	45
School District No. 33	45	31	76
School District No. 34	3	7	10
Boundary, Cloverdale—			
School District No. 35	4	6	10
School District No. 36	11	9	20
School District No. 37	5	2	7
Metropolitan Health Committee Vancouver—			
School District No. 38	1	1	2
School District No. 39	20	34	54
Metropolitan Health Committee Vancouver—*Continued*			
School District No. 41	1	1	2
School District No. 44	34	41	75
School District No. 45	.....	3	3
Simon Fraser, New Westminster—			
School District No. 40	4	.....	4
School District No. 43[2]	7	10	17
North Fraser, Mission—			
School District No. 42	4	8	12
School District No. 75	3	5	8
School District No. 76	44	38	82
Upper Island, Courtenay—			
School District No. 47	9	21	30
School District No. 71	3	5	8
School District No. 72	18	26	44
Skeena, Prince Rupert—			
School District No. 50	66	61	127
School District No. 51	111	117	228
School District No. 52	112	140	252
School District No. 53	191	190	381
School District No. 54	3	5	8
Peace River, Dawson Creek—			
School District No. 59	6	5	11
School District No. 60	47	36	83
School District No. 81	.....	3	3
Victoria-Esquimalt Union Board of Health—			
School District No. 61 (part)[3]	2	4	6
Saanich and South Vancouver Island—			
School District No. 61 (part)[4]	11	14	25
School District No. 62	5	3	8
School District No. 63	17	17	34
School District No. 64	1	2	3
Central Vancouver Island, Nanaimo—			
School District No. 65	50	58	108
School District No. 66	2	3	5
School District No. 67	26	14	40
School District No. 68	18	16	34
School District No. 69	2	4	6
School District No. 70	34	24	58
School District No. 79	22	31	53
School districts not covered by health units—			
School District No. 46	21	16	37
School District No. 48	47	50	97
School District No. 49	72	83	155
School District No. 61 (part)[5]	.....	.....	.....
School District No. 73	83	90	173
School District No. 74	13	15	28
School District No. 80	20	27	47
Unorganized	309	314	623
Totals	2,094	2,151	4,245

[1] Includes 192 Indians of white status.
[2] Includes 15 males and females at Mental Health Services, Essondale.
[3] Includes Victoria and Esquimalt.
[4] Excludes Victoria, Esquimalt, and Oak Bay.
[5] Includes Oak Bay only.

This table shows that there are 2,325 known cases which are classified as active. This is a reduction from 2,657 in 1954. These cases are being reviewed at the present time to determine the accuracy of the central index as against the actual case records.

TABLE 43.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY TYPE OF INFECTION, CONDITION, AND AGE-GROUP, 1955
(Excluding Indians)

Diagnosis	Age-group													Total
	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	
Primary	36	184	164	106	43	49	51	14	7	3	4		3	664
Inactive	7	66	72	50	14	9	11	3	2	1	1		1	237
Arrested	11	64	51	29	20	24	19	1	3	1	1			224
Active improved	2	3	2	5	1		1							14
Active unimproved		5	12	6	1	4	1							29
Active (not stated)	14	32	12	7	2	2	1	2		1	1			74
Activity undetermined	2	4	1	3		2								12
Not stated		10	14	6	5	8	18	8	2		1		2	74
Minimal		4	24	71	276	600	2,177	2,113	1,474	1,198	761	187	58	8,943
Inactive			5	26	108	286	1,200	1,232	821	657	410	79	28	4,852
Arrested		4	11	22	100	202	690	608	452	388	248	75	18	2,818
Active improved			2	8	9	33	66	69	35	26	20	7	2	277
Active unimproved			1	1	3	24	70	61	32	30	18	3	2	245
Active (not stated)			2	7	28	37	54	47	37	34	21	5	4	276
Activity undetermined			1	4	14	12	54	51	45	35	25	8		249
Not stated			2	3	14	6	43	45	52	28	19	10	4	226
Moderately advanced			4	31	113	270	971	931	676	559	388	96	26	4,065
Inactive				3	15	78	335	366	206	145	93	22	5	1,268
Arrested			2	11	56	109	383	353	286	248	161	45	10	1,664
Active improved				1	14	25	71	63	50	53	26	6	2	311
Active unimproved				1	2	18	63	59	42	23	23	9	1	241
Active (not stated)				9	17	26	67	53	56	60	57	7	6	358
Activity undetermined					4	10	35	22	23	20	16	5	1	136
Not stated			2	6	5	4	17	15	13	10	12	2	1	87
Far advanced[1]		2	6	10	29	82	251	355	247	179	125	44	13	1,343
Inactive					4	13	63	87	49	23	11	5	2	257
Arrested				3	6	30	90	121	76	52	47	12		437
Active improved					6	15	30	49	38	24	19	4	2	187
Active unimproved			1		1	7	28	36	31	28	15	7		154
Active (not stated)			1	4	10	13	26	43	40	43	29	10	3	222
Activity undetermined		2				1	5	11	6	4	2		1	32
Not stated			4	3	2	3	9	8	7	5	2	6	5	54
Type not stated					3	2	12	16	16	22	19	4	2	96
Inactive									2	5	3	2		12
Arrested					1	2	6	6	7	13	13			48
Active improved									1					1
Active unimproved							1	2		2		1	1	7
Active (not stated)					1				1		1			3
Activity undetermined							1			1				2
Not stated					1		4	8	5	1	2	1	1	23
Totals, all foregoing types—														
Inactive	7	68	77	79	141	386	1,609	1,688	1,080	831	518	108	36	6,628
Arrested	11	67	64	65	183	367	1,188	1,089	824	702	470	132	28	5,190
Active improved	2	3	4	14	30	73	148	181	124	103	65	22	6	775
Active unimproved		6	14	8	7	53	95	158	105	83	56	13	4	602
Active (not stated)	14	32	15	27	58	78	168	145	134	138	109	17	13	948
Activity undetermined	2	4	2	7	18	25	163	84	74	60	43	20	2	504
Not stated		10	22	18	27	21	91	84	79	44	36	19	13	464
Sub-totals	36	190	198	218	464	1,003	3,462	3,429	2,420	1,961	1,297	331	102	15,111
Other—														
Pleurisy with effusion		1	4	7	18	24	43	18	13	4				132
Pleurisy without effusion			1		3	2	6	6	5	2	1			26
Non-pulmonary	7	19	58	62	87	111	325	259	159	115	66	36	40	1,344
Totals	43	210	261	287	572	1,140	3,836	3,712	2,597	2,082	1,364	367	142	16,613

[1] *Includes 48 cases of far advanced tuberculosis with silicosis.*

TABLE 44.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY TYPE OF INFECTION, CONDITION, AND AGE-GROUP, 1955
(Indians Only[1])

Diagnosis	Age-group													Total
	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	
Primary	67	283	422	312	199	68	26	6	3		1		3	1,390
Inactive	1	50	180	159	129	41	15	4	3					582
Arrested	29	162	192	131	58	19	8	1			1		2	603
Active improved		12	16	12	4	4							1	49
Active unimproved		1	11	4	3	2								21
Active (not stated)	35	54	19	5	3		2							118
Activity undetermined	2	2	2			1								7
Not stated		2	2	1	2	1	1	1						10
Minimal		7	22	84	154	194	258	171	150	81	36	18	6	1,181
Inactive			6	20	78	100	151	114	100	47	24	13	3	656
Arrested		3	11	46	46	66	79	46	36	23	10	3	2	371
Active improved				4	13	10	8	4	5	5	1			50
Active unimproved				3	3	5	3	1						15
Active (not stated)		3	4	8	10	5	12	2	4	5	1			54
Activity undetermined		1	1	3	2	5	4	3	4	1		1		25
Not stated					2	3	1	1	1			1	1	10
Moderately advanced		7	15	78	119	139	157	112	80	60	38	13	2	820
Inactive				12	17	34	46	40	25	21	13	4	1	213
Arrested			7	37	67	57	72	45	33	19	14	7		358
Active improved				5	11	19	10	12	7	1	2			67
Active unimproved		1		3	7	15	9	3	3	3	2	1	1	48
Active (not stated)		4	8	20	14	12	15	10	9	13	6	1		112
Activity undetermined		2			3	2	5	2	2	3	1			20
Not stated				1					1					2
Far advanced	1	8	9	29	60	56	61	31	31	16	12	6	1	321
Inactive		1	1	1	2	6	3	3	5	3				25
Arrested		4	4	11	34	19	24	17	7	3	4			127
Active improved			1	3	13	11	9	4	7	1	4	3		56
Active unimproved		1		6	5	9	13	3	4	3	1	3		48
Active (not stated)	1	2	3	7	6	11	10	4	6	6	2		1	59
Activity undetermined							2		1		1			4
Not stated				1					1					2
Type not stated			2	1	2	3	2							10
Inactive							1							1
Arrested														
Active improved														
Active unimproved														
Active (not stated)														
Activity undetermined														
Not stated			2	1	2	3	1							9
Totals, all foregoing types—														
Inactive	1	51	187	192	226	181	216	161	133	71	37	17	4	1,477
Arrested	29	169	214	225	205	161	183	109	76	45	29	10	4	1,459
Active improved		12	17	24	41	44	27	20	19	7	7	3	1	222
Active unimproved		3	11	16	18	31	25	7	7	6	3	4	1	132
Active (not stated)	36	63	34	40	33	28	39	16	19	24	9	1	1	343
Activity undetermined	2	5	3	3	5	8	11	5	7	4	2	1		56
Not stated		2	4	4	6	7	3	2	3			1	1	33
Sub-totals	68	305	470	504	534	460	504	320	264	157	87	37	12	3,722
Other—														
Pleurisy with effusion		2	10	14	26	21	10	5	3	2	1	1		95
Pleurisy without effusion		2	3	7	9	9	7	1	2					40
Non-pulmonary	10	24	46	70	76	57	56	27	13	7	1		1	388
Totals	78	333	529	595	645	547	577	353	282	166	89	38	13	4,245

[1] Includes 192 Indians of white status.

TABLE 45.—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, 1946–55.

Year	Total			Other than Indians			Indians		
	Known Cases	Deaths	Ratio	Known Cases	Deaths	Ratio	Known Cases[1]	Deaths[2]	Ratio
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
1952	18,927	214	88.0:1	15,497	179	86.1:1	3,430	35	98.0:1
1953	19,590	146	134.2:1	15,807	122	129.6:1	3,783	24	157.6:1
1954	20,206	123	164.3:1	16,151	100	161.5:1	4,055	23	176.3:1
1955	20,858	137	152.3:1	16,613	116	143.2:1	4,245	21	202.1:1

[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; 1952, 159 Indians of white status; 1953, 125 Indians of white status; 1954, 122 Indians of white status; 1955, 15 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; 1952, 3 Indians of white status; 1953, 3 Indians of white status; 1954, 3 Indians of white status; 1955, 2 Indians of white status.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

This table shows that there has been a reduction in new cases diagnosed in 1955, from 1,450 in 1954 to 1,403. There were 1,163 in the other-than-Indian group and 240 Indians newly diagnosed as tuberculosis.

TABLE 46.—NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1951–55

Area	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955[1]
Area 1	48	27	11	13	29
Area 2	94	44	30	21	37
Area 3	80	53	48	52	44
Area 4	852	748	742	760	736
Area 5	198	178	170	209	271
Area 6	71	72	76	63	95
Area 7	56	27	34	25	26
Area 8	133	113	166	139	91
Area 9	121	92	155	131	49
Area 10	17	11	43	22	16
Unorganized	5	2	3	-------	2
Ex-Province	13	15	23	14	7
Totals	1,688	1,382	1,501	1,450	1,403

[1] Includes 31 dead cases.
Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

TABLE 47.—NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1951–55

Area	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955[1]
Area 1	38	20	10	7	26
Area 2	94	43	27	21	36
Area 3	67	44	40	38	39
Area 4	816	730	720	740	709
Area 5	151	134	136	169	244
Area 6	29	28	29	27	19
Area 7	19	15	12	16	7
Area 8	58	39	37	49	39
Area 9	36	29	40	41	23
Area 10	6	1	18	10	12
Unorganized	5	2	3	.....	2
Ex-Province	13	15	22	13	7
Totals	1,332	1,100	1,094	1,131	1,163

[1] Includes 27 dead cases.
Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

TABLE 48.—NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1951–55

Area	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955[1]
Area 1	10	7	1	6	3
Area 2	.....	1	3	.....	1
Area 3	13	9	8	14	5
Area 4	36	18	22	20	27
Area 5	47	44	34	40	27
Area 6	42	44	47	36	76
Area 7	37	12	22	9	19
Area 8	75	74	129	90	52
Area 9	85	63	115	90	26
Area 10	11	10	25	12	4
Unorganized	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ex-Province	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Totals	356	282	407	319	240

[1] Includes 4 dead cases.
Includes 19 Indians of white status.
Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

The incidence of tuberculosis in the total population shows no change at 1.1 new cases per thousand population. However, the incidence amongst Indians has been reduced from 10.2 per thousand to 7.5 per thousand. Further, it is noted that there is a marked reduction in new cases, both Indians and other than Indians in Area 9, which for some time has been the highest incidence area in the Province. In that area the number of new other-than-Indian cases has been reduced from 41 to 23 and the Indians from 90 to 26. The total incidence in this area has been reduced from 5.8 per thousand to 2.1 per thousand. It, however, still remains higher than the Provincial average of 1.1 per thousand.

TABLE 49.—INCIDENCE PER 1,000 POPULATION OF NEW CASES BY STATISTICAL AREA, BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1955

Population	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Total
Total	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.1
Excluding Indian	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.3	0.7	0.9
Indian	6.3	7.2	4.3	6.7	4.4	14.5	7.9	8.6	4.6	5.0	7.5

TABLE 50.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH UNIT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1955
(Excluding Indians)

Health Unit and School District	Live			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
East Kootenay, Cranbrook—						
School District No. 1	3	2	5	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 2	8	5	13	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 3	2	3	5	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 4	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 5	3	3	6	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 18	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Selkirk, Nelson—						
School District No. 6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 7	7	4	11	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 8	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 10	2	3	5	-----	-----	-----
West Kootenay, Trail—						
School District No. 9	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 11	1	3	4	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 12	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 13	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
South Okanagan, Kelowna—						
School District No. 14	5	2	7	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 15	3	1	4	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 17	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 23	5	8	13	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 77	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
North Okanagan, Vernon—						
School District No. 19	3	4	7	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 20	3	2	5	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 22	2	7	9	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 78	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Central, Kamloops—						
School District No. 24	3	4	7	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 29	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 30	2	1	3	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 31	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
Cariboo, Prince George—						
School District No. 27	3	-----	3	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 28	6	2	8	1	-----	1
School District No. 55	3	2	5	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 56	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 57	6	9	15	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 58	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
Upper Fraser Valley, Chilliwack—						
School District No. 32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 33	9	13	22	1	-----	1
School District No. 34	8	4	12	-----	-----	-----
Boundary, Cloverdale—						
School District No. 35	4	7	11	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 36	19	11	30	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 37	-----	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Metropolitan Health Committee, Vancouver—						
School District No. 38	7	8	15	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 39	243	183	426	17	3	20
School District No. 41	22	23	45	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 44	13	7	20	1	-----	1
School District No. 45	4	5	9	-----	-----	-----
Simon Fraser, New Westminster—						
School District No. 40	23	8	31	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 43[1]	17	14	31	1	2	3
North Fraser, Mission—						
School District No. 42	8	3	11	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 75	4	2	6	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 76	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----

[1] Includes 17 males and 14 females reported alive and 1 male and 2 females reported dead from Mental Health Services, Essondale.

TABLE 50.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH UNIT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1955—*Continued*

(Excluding Indians)

Health Unit and School District	Live			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Upper Island, Courtenay—						
School District No. 47	-----	3	3	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 71	3	7	10	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 72	6	1	7	-----	-----	-----
Skeena, Prince Rupert—						
School District No. 50	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 51	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 52	7	3	10	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 53	4	1	5	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 54	3	1	4	-----	-----	-----
Peace River, Dawson Creek—						
School District No. 59	5	5	10	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 60	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 81	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Victoria-Esquimalt Union Board of Health—						
School District No. 61 (part)[2]	52	34	86	-----	1	1
Saanich and South Vancouver Island—						
School District No. 61 (part)[3]	36	14	50	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 62	2	5	7	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 63	7	7	14	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 64	2	2	4	-----	-----	-----
Central Vancouver Island, Nanaimo—						
School District No. 65	12	-----	12	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 66	4	1	5	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 67	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 68	7	4	11	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 69	8	-----	8	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 70	4	4	8	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 79	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School districts not covered by health units—						
School District No. 46	3	4	7	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 48	3	1	4	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 49	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 61 (part)[4]	9	6	15	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 73	2	3	5	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 74	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 80	4	-----	4	-----	-----	-----
Unorganized	2	1	3	-----	-----	-----
Ex-Province	6	1	7	-----	-----	-----
Unknown	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
Totals	659	477	1,136	21	6	27

[2] Includes Victoria and Esquimalt only.
[3] Excludes Victoria, Esquimalt, and Oak Bay.
[4] Includes Oak Bay only.

TABLE 51.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH UNIT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1955
(Indians Only[1])

Health Unit and School District	Live			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
East Kootenay, Cranbrook—						
School District No. 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 2	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 4	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 5	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Selkirk, Nelson—						
School District No. 6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Kootenay, Trail—						
School District No. 9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Okanagan, Kelowna—						
School District No. 14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 16	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 23	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 77	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Okanagan, Vernon—						
School District No. 19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 20	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 22	2	1	3	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 78	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Central, Kamloops—						
School District No. 24	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 25	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 26	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 29	5	8	13	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 30	17	13	30	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 31	4	2	6	-----	-----	-----
Cariboo, Prince George—						
School District No. 27	16	9	25	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 28	2	5	7	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 55	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 56	4	1	5	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 57	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Upper Fraser Valley, Chilliwack—						
School District No. 32	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 33	3	-----	3	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 34	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Boundary, Cloverdale—						
School District No. 35	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 37	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Metropolitan Health Committee, Vancouver—						
School District No. 38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 39	1	4	5	-----	1	1
School District No. 41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 44	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Simon Fraser, New Westminster—						
School District No. 40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 43[2]	2	1	3	-----	-----	-----
North Fraser, Mission—						
School District No. 42	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 76	2	4	6	-----	-----	-----

[1] These figures include 19 Indians of white status.
[2] Includes 2 males and 1 female reported alive from Mental Health Services, Essondale.

TABLE 51.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH UNIT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1955—*Continued*

(Indians Only[1])

Health Unit and School District	Live			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Upper Island, Courtenay—						
School District No. 47	2	4	6	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 71	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 72	-----	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Skeena, Prince Rupert—						
School District No. 50	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 51	3	3	6	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 52	1	2	3	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 53	14	2	16	1	-----	1
School District No. 54	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peace River, Dawson Creek—						
School District No. 59	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 60	-----	4	4	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 81	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Victoria-Esquimalt Union Board of Health—						
School District No. 61 (part)[3]	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Saanich and South Vancouver Island—						
School District No. 61 (part)[4]	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 63	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 64	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Central Vancouver Island, Nanaimo—						
School District No. 65	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 66	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 67	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1
School District No. 68	-----	1	1	-----	1	1
School District No. 69	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 79	3	-----	3	-----	-----	-----
School districts not covered by health units—						
School District No. 46	1	1	2	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 48	3	1	4	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 49	3	2	5	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 61 (part)[5]	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 73	5	3	8	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 74	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
School District No. 80	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Unorganized	22	19	41	-----	-----	-----
Ex-Province	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Unknown	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	127	109	236	2	2	4

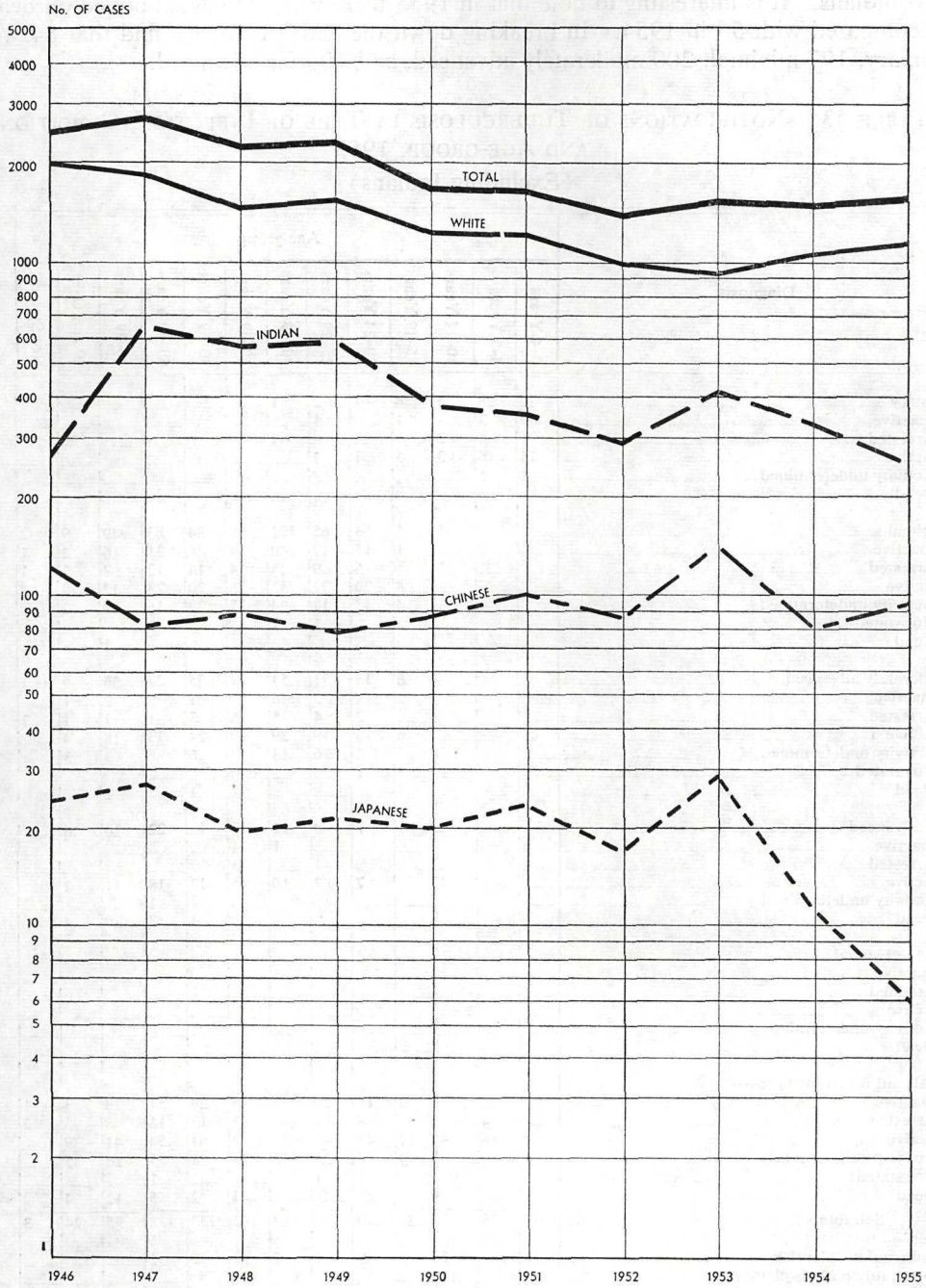
[1] These figures include 19 Indians of white status.
[3] Includes Victoria and Esquimalt only.
[4] Excludes Victoria, Esquimalt, and Oak Bay.
[5] Includes Oak Bay only.

TABLE 52.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY RACIAL GROUPS (INCLUDING DEAD CASES REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME), 1946–55

Racial Origin	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total	2,373	2,616	2,108	2,202	1,699	1,688	1,383	1,501	1,450	1,501
White	1,973	1,864	1,448	1,525	1,220	1,209	999	926	1,040	1,065
Indian[1]	256	645	553	578	373	356	282	407	319	240
Chinese	120	81	88	78	86	100	85	140	80	92
Japanese	24	26	19	21	20	23	17	28	11	6

[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; 1952, 26 Indians of white status; 1953, 25 Indians of white status; 1954, 22 Indians of white status; 1955, 19 Indians of white status.

CHART 10.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY RACIAL GROUPS (INCLUDING DEAD CASES REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME), 1946–55



Of the total new cases diagnosed, there were 587 classified as active, there being 446 new active cases amongst the other than Indians and 141 Indians. This compares with a total of 646 new active cases diagnosed in 1954, with 486 other than Indians and 180 Indians. It is interesting to note that in 1955 there were 27 cases notified on death, as compared with 56 in 1954. In breaking down the active cases we find that 84 were primary, 197 minimal, 200 moderately advanced, and 106 far advanced.

TABLE 53.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY TYPE OF INFECTION, CONDITION, AND AGE-GROUP, 1955
(Excluding Indians)

Diagnosis	Age-group													Total
	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	
Primary	12	28	5	6	1	2	1							55
Inactive		3		1		1								5
Arrested		4	2				1							7
Active	11	16	3	5	1	1								37
Activity undetermined	1	5												6
Dead														
Minimal		1	1	11	53	65	122	98	84	83	49	9	2	578
Inactive		1		1	15	17	40	34	28	31	16	2	1	186
Arrested			1		6	9	25	14	14	12	7	2	1	91
Active				6	20	21	33	28	20	23	12	3		166
Activity undetermined				4	12	17	24	22	22	16	13	2		132
Not stated						1				1				2
Dead											1			1
Moderately advanced				6	18	31	53	44	35	27	26	9	1	250
Inactive						2	6	1	1	3	2	1		16
Arrested					2	4	5	6	3	1	1	1	1	24
Active				6	13	19	29	29	24	13	18	4		155
Activity undetermined					2	6	13	7	6	8	3	3		48
Not stated					1									1
Dead								1	1	2	2			6
Far advanced[1]			1		7	8	11	19	18	22	20	6		112
Inactive							1	1						2
Arrested						1		3						4
Active			1		7	7	10	15	17	18	11	2		88
Activity undetermined										1				1
Dead									1	3	9	4		17
Type not stated														
Inactive														
Arrested														
Active														
Activity undetermined														
Dead														
Totals, all foregoing types—														
Inactive		4		2	15	20	47	36	29	34	18	3	1	209
Arrested		4	3		8	14	31	23	17	13	8	3	2	126
Active	11	16	4	17	41	48	72	72	61	54	41	9		446
Activity undetermined	1	5		4	14	23	37	29	28	25	16	5		187
Not stated					1	1				1				3
Dead								1	2	5	12	4		24
Sub-totals	12	29	7	23	79	106	187	161	137	132	95	24	3	995
Other—														
Tuberculous pleurisy			3	3	9	11	7	3	2	2				40
Dead, tuberculous pleurisy														
Non-pulmonary	3	5	6	4	7	16	25	31	12	6	4	2	4	125
Dead, non-pulmonary										2	1			3
Totals	15	34	16	30	95	133	219	195	151	142	100	26	7	1,163

[1] Three cases of far advanced tuberculosis with silicosis reported.

TABLE 54.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY TYPE OF INFECTION, CONDITION, AND AGE-GROUP, 1955
(Indians Only[1])

Diagnosis	Age-group													Total
	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	
Primary	17	28	21	6	1		1							74
Inactive		1	7	3										11
Arrested	1	9	3	2										15
Active	15	18	11	1	1		1							47
Activity undetermined	1													1
Dead														
Minimal		3	5	5	5	2	12	8	13	9	4			66
Inactive					1		1	2	8	5				17
Arrested		1	1		1	1	1	3	2	1	1			12
Active		1	4	5	3	1	8	1	3	2	3			31
Activity undetermined		1					2	2		1				6
Dead														
Moderately advanced		1	3	8	5	7	3	4	8	5	2	2		48
Inactive														
Arrested														
Active		1	3	8	5	7	3	4	7	4	2	1		45
Activity undetermined									1	1				2
Dead												1		1
Far advanced[2]				4	4	4	3		1	3		1	1	21
Inactive														
Arrested														
Active				4	3	4	3			3		1	1	19
Activity undetermined														
Dead					1				1					2
Type not stated														
Inactive														
Arrested														
Active														
Activity undetermined														
Dead														
Totals, all foregoing types—														
Inactive		1	7	3	1		1	2	8	5				28
Arrested	1	10	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1			27
Active	15	20	18	18	12	12	15	5	10	9	5	2	1	142
Activity undetermined	1	1					2	2	1	2				9
Dead					1				1			1		3
Sub-totals	17	32	29	23	15	13	19	12	22	17	6	3	1	209
Other—														
Tuberculous pleurisy			1		2	1		1						5
Dead, tuberculous pleurisy														
Non-pulmonary	4	4	2	1	4	3	3	2	1	1				25
Dead, non-pulmonary							1							1
Totals	21	36	32	24	21	17	23	15	23	18	6	3	1	240

[1] Inculdes 19 Indians of white status.
[2] No cases of far advanced tuberculosis with silicosis reported.

In Table 55 it is noted that there is a further reduction in cases found in the younger age-groups. In 1954 there were 119 notifications in persons under the age of 19 years, compared with 95 in 1955. It is also of interest that in the non-pulmonary new diagnoses there has been a reduction in cases from 177 to 154.

TABLE 55.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, SEX, AND DIAGNOSIS, 1955
(Excluding Indians)

Diagnosis on Notification		Age-group													Total
		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	
Pulmonary—															
Primary	M.	8	14	2	5	1									30
	F.	4	14	3	1		2	1							25
Minimal	M.		1	1	8	26	26	55	49	55	59	44	9	2	335
	F.				3	27	39	67	49	29	24	4			242
Moderately advanced	M.				5	9	14	29	26	26	20	20	9	1	159
	F.				1	9	17	24	17	8	5	4			85
Far advanced	M.			1		4	4	4	5	14	17	8	2		59
	F.					3	4	7	14	2	2	2			34
Far advanced with silicosis	M.									1		1			2
	F.														
Type not stated	M.														
	F.														
Dead[1]	M.									2	4	10	3		19
	F.								1		1	2	1		5
Total pulmonary	M.	8	15	4	18	40	44	88	80	98	100	83	23	3	604
	F.	4	14	3	5	39	62	99	81	39	32	12	1		391
	T.	12	29	7	23	79	106	187	161	137	132	95	24	3	995
Tuberculous pleurisy—															
Tuberculous pleurisy with effusion	M.			1	2	3	7	4	1		2				20
	F.			1	1	5	4	2	1	2					16
Tuberculous pleurisy without effusion	M.			1				1							2
	F.					1			1						2
Dead[1]	M.														
	F.														
Total tuberculous pleurisy	M.			2	2	3	7	5	1		2				22
	F.			1	1	6	4	2	2	2					18
	T.			3	3	9	11	7	3	2	2				40
Non-pulmonary—															
Meninges	M.			1	1										2
	F.		1					1	1						3
Intestines and peritoneum	M.									1					1
	F.							2			1				3
Vertebral column	M.							1	2	1			1		5
	F.					1	2	3	2						8
Tuberculoma	M.														
	F.						1								1
Bones and joints	M.		1	1	1		3		2	1			1		10
	F.		1	2			1	2	1						7
Skin	M.					1		2		1	1				5
	F.					1		2	1		1	1			6
Lymphatic system	M.	1		1	1	2	1	1	1		1				9
	F.	2	2	1		1	3	3	5	3	2	1		1	24
Genito-urinary system	M.						3	6	6	1		1		1	18
	F.					1	2	2	9	3		1		1	19
Miliary	M.														
	F.				1										1
Other respiratory system	M.													1	1
	F.														
Other non-pulmonary	M.								1						1
	F.									1					1
Dead[1]	M.										1	1			2
	F.										1				1
Total non-pulmonary	M.	1	1	3	3	3	7	10	12	5	3	2	2	2	54
	F.	2	4	3	1	4	9	15	19	7	5	3		2	74
	T.	3	5	6	4	7	16	25	31	12	8	5	2	4	128
Total notifications	M.	9	16	9	23	46	58	103	93	103	105	85	25	5	680
	F.	6	18	7	7	49	75	116	102	48	37	15	1	2	483
	T.	15	34	16	30	95	133	219	195	151	142	100	26	7	1,163

[1] Dead on notification.

Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

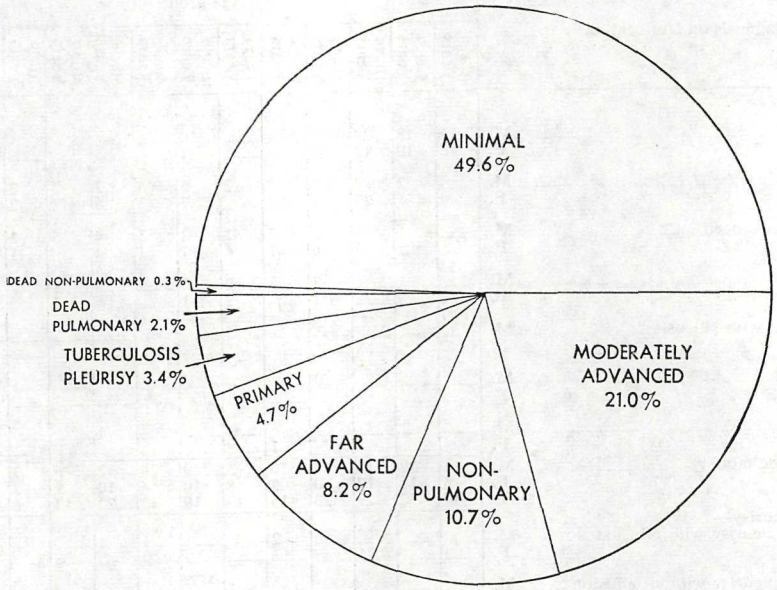
TABLE 56.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, SEX, AND DIAGNOSIS, 1955
(Indians Only[1])

Diagnosis on Notification		Age-group													Total
		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	
Pulmonary—															
Primary	M.	11	18	9	5	1									44
	F.	6	10	12	1			1							30
Minimal	M.		2	2	3	2	2	5	5	7	2	2			32
	F.		1	3	2	3		7	3	6	7	2			34
Moderately advanced	M.		1	1	2	4	1	2	3	4	5	1			24
	F.			2	6	1	6	1	1	4		1	1		23
Far advanced	M.				3	3	2	2			1		1		12
	F.				1		2	1			2			1	7
Far advanced with silicosis	M.														
	F.														
Type not stated	M.														
	F.														
Dead[2]	M.									1			1		2
	F.					1									1
Total pulmonary	M.	11	20	12	13	10	5	9	8	12	8	3	2		114
	F.	6	11	17	10	5	8	10	4	10	9	3	1	1	95
	T.	17	32	29	23	15	13	19	12	22	17	6	3	1	209
Tuberculous pleurisy—															
Tuberculous pleurisy with effusion	M.					2			1						3
	F.			1											1
Tuberculous pleurisy without effusion	M.						1								1
	F.														
Dead[2]	M.														
	F.														
Total tuberculous pleurisy	M.					2	1		1						4
	F.			1											1
	T.			1		2	1		1						5
Non-pulmonary—															
Meninges	M.														
	F.	1	1		1	1									4
Intestines and peritoneum	M.														
	F.														
Vertebral column	M.								1						1
	F.	1													1
Tuberculoma	M.														
	F.														
Bones and joints	M.							1							1
	F.		1												1
Skin	M.														
	F.														
Lymphatic system	M.	2	2	1		1	2								8
	F.			1		1		2		1					5
Genito-urinary system	M.										1				1
	F.					1			1						2
Miliary	M.														
	F.														
Other respiratory system	M.														
	F.														
Other non-pulmonary	M.														
	F.						1								1
Dead[2]	M.														
	F.							1							1
Total non-pulmonary	M.	2	2	1		1	2	1	1		1				11
	F.	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	1					15
	T.	4	4	2	1	4	3	4	2	1	1				26
Total notifications	M.	13	23	13	13	13	8	10	10	12	9	3	2		129
	F.	8	13	19	11	8	9	13	5	11	9	3	1	1	111
	T.	21	36	32	24	21	17	23	15	23	18	6	3	1	240

[1] Includes notification of 19 Indians of white status.
[2] Dead on notification.
Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

CHART 11.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY DIAGNOSIS, 1955

EXCLUDING INDIANS



INDIANS

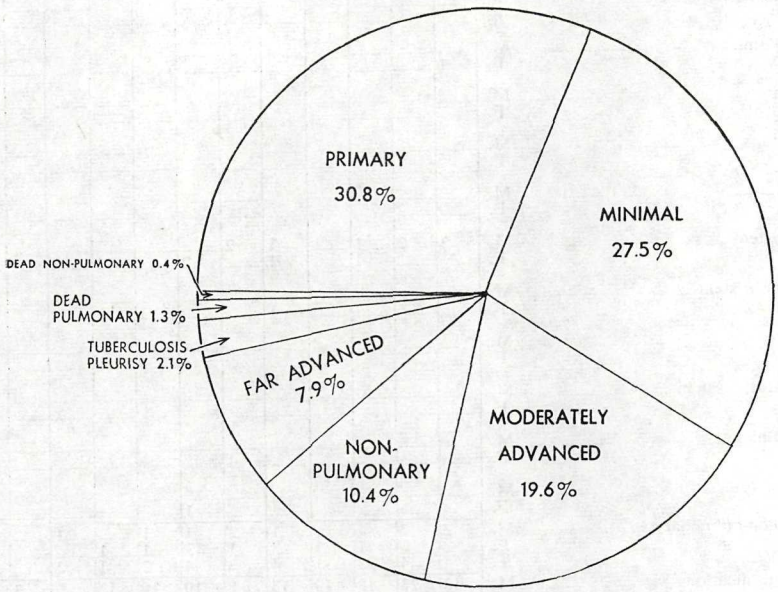
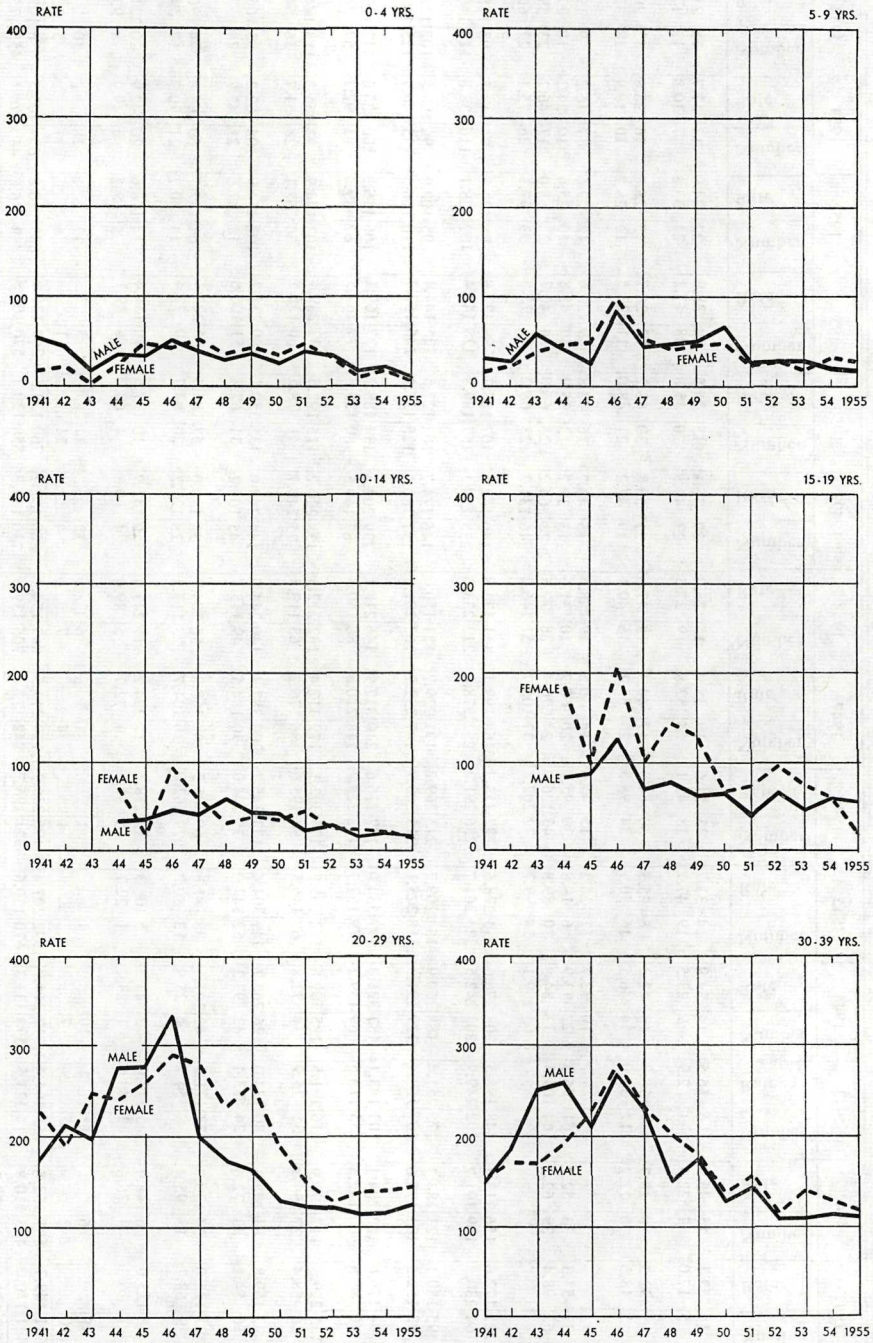


TABLE 57.—TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE-GROUPS AND SEX FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1941–55, RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION (Excluding Indians)

Age-group and Sex		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0– 4 years	M.	16	53.1	15	45.9	6	16.5	14	34.9	14	33.7	23	51.6	19	38.9	15	28.0	20	36.1	15	25.5	24	38.9	22	34.0	12	17.7	15	21.3	9	11.7
	F.	5	17.0	7	22.3	1	2.9	9	23.5	19	47.1	18	42.1	24	52.8	19	37.5	23	44.8	20	35.8	28	47.2	21	33.8	7	10.8	12	17.8	6	8.2
5– 9 ,,	M.	9	32.3	8	28.7	17	58.7	13	42.2	8	25.3	30	84.0	17	44.3	18	47.6	21	50.8	30	68.2	13	26.7	15	28.8	16	28.8	12	20.4	16	18.6
	F.	5	18.6	6	22.2	11	39.0	14	46.5	16	50.7	34	98.3	20	53.7	16	40.1	19	47.2	21	48.0	11	23.5	14	28.2	10	18.9	18	32.1	18	29.2
10–14[1] ,,	M.							10	32.7	11	36.2	15	45.6	14	40.5	19	58.6	15	43.7	16	42.8	9	23.6	12	29.6	7	16.2	9	19.6	9	17.7
	F.	33	51.3	33	52.2	61	96.3	22	73.9	6	19.8	30	95.1	20	60.7	10	31.6	13	38.7	13	35.9	17	45.8	10	25.6	10	24.2	10	22.8	7	14.3
15–19[1] ,,	M.	62	98.4	39	62.2	64	101.5	32	84.8	30	89.8	43	126.9	24	70.4	28	77.5	23	64.2	23	66.0	14	40.7	23	65.0	17	46.2	23	59.8	23	55.8
	F.							64	189.1	34	99.7	72	207.8	37	105.7	51	146.2	46	131.2	23	68.2	25	75.5	33	97.1	26	75.1	22	60.3	7	17.7
20–29 ,,	M.	121	172.6	156	213.7	148	198.5	208	276.6	213	278.6	277	333.7	168	199.1	151	173.8	140	162.3	107	128.7	99	122.8	98	121.3	91	113.5	93	115.6	104	124.6
	F.	164	230.3	149	191.7	202	249.7	203	242.5	223	261.7	256	291.2	252	278.2	212	233.0	235	258.1	167	189.8	128	148.4	109	128.1	116	138.8	117	140.7	124	144.7
30–39 ,,	M.	95	150.1	123	184.3	175	251.4	188	260.9	154	209.7	215	269.2	191	229.7	121	150.0	146	174.7	107	127.5	125	144.4	95	108.2	96	108.8	102	113.9	103	111.4
	F.	83	152.3	101	170.6	107	169.4	129	191.3	158	225.1	215	280.9	187	232.2	163	201.8	151	180.5	125	137.1	146	157.7	110	116.5	135	140.7	125	128.2	116	116.0
40–49 ,,	M.	94	176.6	112	204.1	103	183.1	187	321.8	197	334.0	177	276.6	210	317.9	146	218.1	139	202.3	134	188.2	127	169.1	106	136.3	100	125.6	112	137.0	93	108.4
	F.	40	85.5	63	132.4	55	113.5	69	139.2	79	157.3	122	228.7	118	210.8	88	150.3	87	140.5	80	125.8	77	167.5	62	89.4	71	97.1	57	74.2	102	125.2
50–59 ,,	M.	135	219.5	117	190.9	116	191.5	185	309.6	172	295.8	175	302.1	179	312.4	132	212.3	138	220.2	115	192.5	132	239.4	103	174.9	93	155.3	113	184.2	103	160.2
	F.	26	58.4	27	59.4	35	75.9	34	72.8	69	146.5	94	195.6	86	176.2	63	119.5	75	140.7	41	78.5	60	135.5	36	67.1	28	51.7	36	64.5	48	82.5
60–69 ,,	M.	72	169.8	81	132.1	80	174.0	126	263.2	149	304.4	173	345.7	200	387.4	140	244.0	144	248.0	135	350.1	140	235.2	102	174.9	104	182.2	93	166.2	105	188.8
	F.	16	54.1	33	72.6	24	73.4	32	93.3	52	147.0	75	204.0	70	184.5	49	115.5	45	101.2	31	67.8	51	106.6	18	37.6	21	43.7	28	57.7	37	74.6
70–79 ,,	M.	22	125.0	24	130.7	33	171.5	42	207.5	38	181.6	69	305.3	89	360.3	56	204.7	53	180.0	57	185.4	66	205.4	61	177.7	60	164.8	74	196.2	85	216.8
	F.	9	68.7	13	95.4	8	54.7	4	25.9	13	80.2	29	162.0	20	104.7	23	117.2	28	127.2	20	84.7	20	77.4	14	50.7	21	70.7	17	54.8	15	45.6
80 years and over	M.	5	125.0	6	148.9	5	113.0	2	43.3	5	108.3	12	218.1	17	274.2	17	243.6	9	142.9	10	137.6	10	134.4	14	178.6	20	242.9	20	221.5	25	255.1
	F.	1	26.3	3	76.6	2	48.6	1	23.2	1	22.7	4	81.6	4	72.7	5	89.6	4	60.8	4	60.0	6	89.1	5	68.2	4	49.9	8	93.9	1	10.8
Not stated	M.	48	.....	6	.....	11	.....	10	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	12	.....	11	.....	3	.....	12	.....	18	.....	10	.....	5	.....
	F.	10	.....	2	.....	5	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	7	.....	4	.....	11	.....	1	.....	6	.....	11	.....	5	.....	2	.....
Totals	M.	651	149.7	681	152.6	755	164.4	1,017	214.9	992	207.4	1,196	235.2	1,129	213.5	849	154.9	860	152.7	760	133.5	762	130.8	663	110.8	634	103.5	676	107.4	680	102.3
	F.	421	110.0	443	110.8	514	123.5	578	133.3	670	150.6	921	196.7	842	172.4	706	139.6	730	139.8	556	130.2	570	102.8	438	76.8	460	78.4	455	75.2	483	75.4
Grand totals		1,072	131.1	1,124	129.2	1,269	141.0	1,595	171.1	1,662	175.1	2,117	211.1	1,971	188.8	1,555	143.7	1,590	142.9	1,316	115.7	1,332	114.3	1,101	94.2	1,094	91.2	1,131	91.6	1,163	89.1

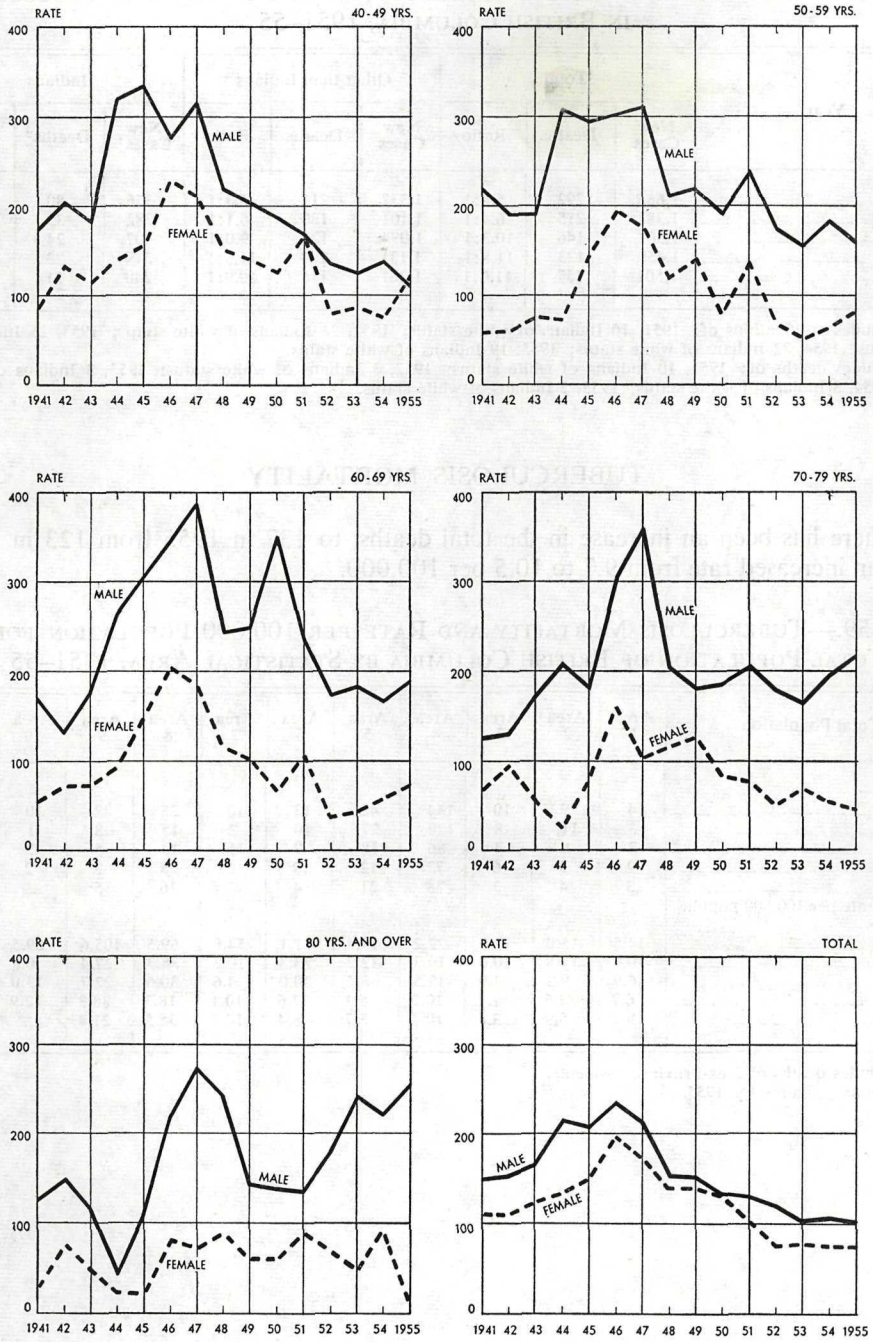
[1] Years 1941 to 1943, inclusive, five-year age-groups 10–14 and 15–19 not available.

CHART 12.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP[1] AND SEX, 1941–55, RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
(Excluding Indians)



[1] Breakdown by sex was not available for the 10–14 and 15–19 age-group from 1941 to 1943.

CHART 12.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX, 1941–55, RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION—*Continued*
(Excluding Indians)



It is noted for the first time we are beginning to show a reduction in the ratio of new cases to deaths, the present ratio being 11.0 to 1 as compared with 11.8 to 1 in 1954.

TABLE 58.—RATIO OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS TO DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1951–55

Year	Total			Other than Indians			Indians		
	New Cases	Deaths	Ratio	New Cases	Deaths	Ratio	New Cases[1]	Deaths[2]	Ratio
1951	1,688	292	5.8:1	1,332	212	6.3:1	356	80	4.5:1
1952	1,383	215	6.4:1	1,101	180	6.1:1	282	35	8.1:1
1953	1,501	146	10.3:1	1,094	122	9.0:1	407	24	17.0:1
1954	1,450	123	11.8:1	1,131	100	11.3:1	319	23	13.9:1
1955	1,501	137	11.0:1	1,261	116	10.9:1	240	21	11.4:1

[1] Includes notifications of: 1951, 10 Indians of white status; 1952, 26 Indians of white status; 1953, 25 Indians of white status; 1954, 22 Indians of white status; 1955, 19 Indians of white status.

[2] Includes deaths of: 1951, 10 Indians of white status; 1952, 3 Indians of white status; 1953, 3 Indians of white status; 1954, 3 Indians of white status; 1955, 2 Indians of white status.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY

There has been an increase in the total deaths, to 137 in 1955 from 123 in 1954, giving an increased rate from 9.7 to 10.5 per 100,000.

TABLE 59.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1951–55

Total Population	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Total
Mortality—											
1951	4	9	10	144	42	13	10	28	22	10	292
1952	3	11	8	129	27	10	2	15	8	1	214
1953	2	6	4	86	18	9	1	13	5	2	146
1954	2	3	6	72	12	8	2	8	8	2	123[1]
1955	3	4	3	78	21	4	3	16	5	....	137
Mortality rate per 100,000 population—											
1951	14.5	15.0	12.9	22.2	19.5	31.1	54.8	69.5	105.6	69.5	25.1
1952	10.6	17.8	10.0	19.3	12.2	23.3	10.7	36.3	37.4	6.8	17.9
1953	6.9	9.7	4.9	12.5	8.2	20.0	4.6	30.6	22.7	13.0	11.9
1954	6.7	4.6	7.1	10.2	5.1	17.6	10.1	18.3	35.3	12.9	9.7
1955	9.7	5.9	3.4	10.7	8.7	8.4	14.7	35.5	21.4	.....	10.5

[1] Excludes deaths of 2 ex-Province residents.

Preliminary figures for 1955.

There has been a decrease in Indian deaths from 23 to 21, with a decrease in the rate from 73.17 to 65.2. The rate for other than Indians is 9.1 per 100,000, having increased from 8.1 per 100,000.

TABLE 60.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1951–55.

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—											
1951	3	9	8	135	33	8	5	5	8	1	215
1952	3	11	7	125	20	6	.....	5	2	.....	179
1953	2	6	4	86	15	2	1	3	2	1	122
1954	2	3	5	70	9	2	2	4	1	2	100[1]
1955	2	4	3	77	17	3	2	6	2	.....	116
Mortality rate per 100,000 population—											
1951	11.0	15.0	10.5	20.9	15.8	21.5	31.7	14.3	50.8	7.2	18.9
1952	10.7	17.8	8.9	18.8	9.3	15.7	.....	14.0	12.2	.....	15.3
1953	7.0	9.5	4.9	12.6	6.8	5.1	5.9	8.2	12.0	7.0	10.2
1954	6.8	4.6	6.0	10.0	4.0	5.0	11.4	10.6	5.8	13.6	8.1
1955	6.6	6.0	3.5	10.6	7.3	7.2	11.1	15.4	11.3	.....	9.1

[1] Excludes deaths of 2 ex-Province residents.
Preliminary figures for 1955.

TABLE 61.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1951–55

Indian Population	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Total
Mortality—											
1951[1]	1	.....	2	9	9	5	5	23	14	9	77
1952[1]	.....	.....	1	4	7	4	2	10	6	1	35
1953[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	10	3	1	24
1954[1]	.....	.....	1	2	3	6	.....	4	7	.....	23
1955[1]	1	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	10	3	.....	21
Mortality rate per 100,000 population—											
1951	228.3	.....	175.0	302.2	157.4	105.9	216.5	428.6	278.6	1,267.6	270.4
1952	.....	.....	93.9	114.4	120.6	83.3	90.6	180.6	115.6	136.4	119.1
1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.1	141.5	.....	175.2	56.1	132.6	79.2
1954	.....	.....	88.7	53.9	48.7	117.8	.....	68.1	127.1	.....	73.7
1955	210.5	.....	.....	24.8	64.9	19.0	41.3	164.9	52.7	.....	65.2

[1] Includes deaths of: 1951, 7 Indians of white status; 1952, 3 Indians of white status; 1953, 3 Indians of white status; 1954, 3 Indians of white status; 1955, 2 Indians of white status.

TABLE 62.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY STATISTICAL AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1955
(Excluding Indians)

Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total	Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 1b	1	----	1	Area No. 5a	8	7	15
Kimberley	1	----	1	Victoria	5	4	9
				Saanich	----	2	2
Area No. 1c	1	----	1	Unorganized	3	1	4
Fernie	1	----	1				
				Area No. 5c	1	----	1
Area No. 2a	1	----	1	Unorganized	1	----	1
Unorganized	1	----	1				
				Area No. 5d	1	----	1
Area No. 2b	----	2	2	Cumberland	1	----	1
Rossland	----	1	1				
Salmo	----	1	1	Area No. 6b	1	----	1
				Unorganized	1	----	1
Area No. 2c	1	----	1				
Unorganized	1	----	1	Area No. 6c	1	----	1
				Unorganized	1	----	1
Area No. 3a	----	1	1				
Kelowna	----	1	1	Area No. 6f	1	----	1
				Lillooet	1	----	1
Area No. 3b	2	----	2				
Penticton	2	----	2	Area No. 7c	1	1	2
				Unorganized	1	1	2
Area No. 4a	8	3	11				
Chilliwack	1	----	1	Area No. 8a	2	1	3
New Westminster	3	2	5	Prince George	2	1	3
Coquitlam	1	----	1				
Kent	1	----	1	Area No. 8d	3	----	3
Langley	----	1	1	Quesnel	2	----	2
Matsqui	1	----	1	Unorganized	1	----	1
Surrey	1	----	1				
				Area No. 9d	1	1	2
Area No. 4b	53	13	66	Prince Rupert	1	1	2
North Vancouver	2	1	3				
Vancouver	49	9	58	Totals	87	29	116
Burnaby	1	2	3				
North Vancouver District	1	1	2				

TABLE 63.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY STATISTICAL AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1955
(Indians Only[1])

Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total	Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 1a	1	----	1	Area No. 8c	1	----	1
Unorganized	1	----	1	Unorganized	1	----	1
Area No. 4b	----	1	1	Area No. 8d	2	----	2
Vancouver	----	1	1	Unorganized	2	----	2
Area No. 5a	----	2	2	Area No. 8e	2	3	5
Unorganized	----	2	2	Unorganized	2	3	5
Area No. 5b	1	----	1	Area No. 8f	1	----	1
Unorganized	1	----	1	Unorganized	1	----	1
Area No. 5e	1	----	1	Area No. 8g	----	1	1
Unorganized	1	----	1	Unorganized	----	1	1
Area No. 6f	----	1	1	Area No. 9c	1	----	1
Unorganized	----	1	1	Unorganized	1	----	1
Area No. 7a	----	1	1	Area No. 9f	----	2	2
Unorganized	----	1	1	Unorganized	----	2	2
				Totals	10	11	21

[1] Includes deaths of 2 Indians of white status.

There were 2 deaths under 20 years of age—one an Indian in the 15–19-year age-group and one other than Indian who was under 1 year of age. Of the 137 deaths, 127 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 to tuberculous meningitis, 3 to disseminated tuberculosis, and 5 to other forms of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE 64.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY DIAGNOSIS AND AGE-GROUP, 1955

Excluding Indians

Age-group	Diagnosis									Total
	TB. of Respiratory System	TB. Meningitis	TB. of Intestines and Peritoneum	TB. of Vertebral Column	TB. of Bones and Joints	TB. of Lymphatic System	TB. of Genito-urinary System	TB. of Other Organs	Disseminated TB. (Miliary)	
Under 1 year	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1
1– 4 years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
5– 9 ,,	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
10–14 ,,	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
15–19 ,,	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
20–24 ,,	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
25–29 ,,	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5
30–39 ,,	15	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	17
40–49 ,,	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	17
50–59 ,,	15	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15
60–69 ,,	33	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	35
70–79 ,,	19	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	21
80 years and over	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
Totals	108	2	1	----	----	----	2	1	2	116

Indians Only[1]

Under 1 year	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1– 4 years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
5– 9 ,,	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
10–14 ,,	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
15–19 ,,	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
20–24 ,,	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
25–29 ,,	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
30–39 ,,	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	7
40–49 ,,	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
50–59 ,,	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
60–69 ,,	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
70–79 ,,	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
80 years and over	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
Totals	19	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	21

[1] Includes 2 Indians of white status.
Source: Death Registrations, 1955.

There were no deaths in the Japanese population, but the Chinese group accounted for 14 deaths, and at 188.9 produced the highest rate amongst all races.

TABLE 65.—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, 1946–55.

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
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	1,085,000	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	77[1]	28,478	270.4	215	1,136,732	18.9
1952	214	1,198,000	17.9	35[1]	29,400	120.7	179	1,168,600	15.3
1953	146	1,230,000	11.9	24[1]	30,300	79.2	122	1,199,700	10.2
1954	123	1,266,000	9.7	23[1]	31,200	73.7	100	1,234,800	8.1
1955	137	1,305,000	10.5	21[1]	32,200	65.2	116	1,272,800	9.1

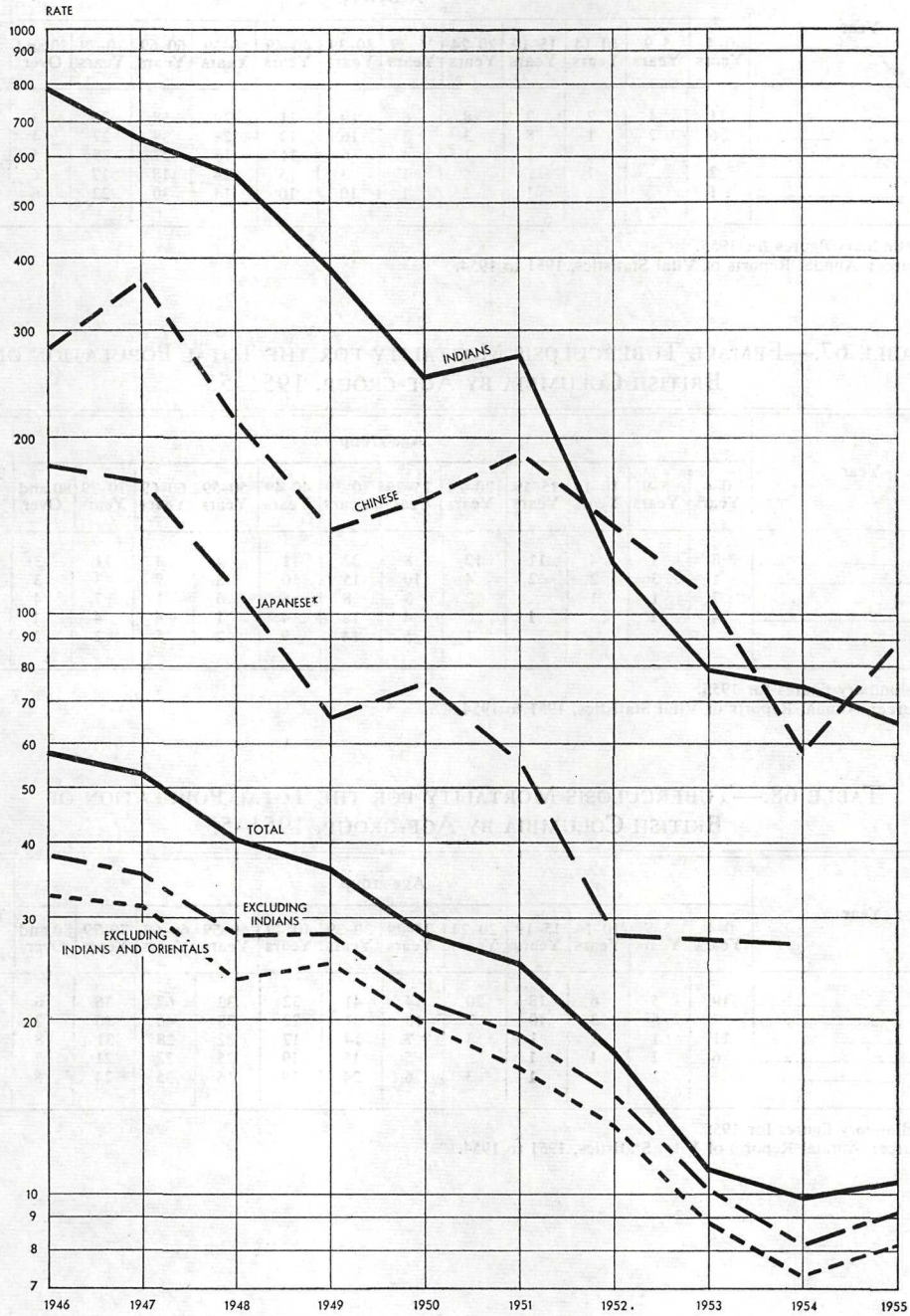
Year	Chinese			Japanese			*Excluding Indians and Orientals*		
	Number of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000	Number of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000	Number of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000
1946	44	15,600	282.1	13	7,000	185.7	312	954,000	32.7
1947	40	15,400	359.7	12	7,000	171.4	310	994,600	31.2
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	15,933	194.6	4	7,169	55.8	180	1,113,630	16.2
1952	23	15,900	144.7	2	7,400	27.0	154	1,145,400	13.4
1953	17	15,800	107.6	2	7,450	26.8	103	1,176,450	8.8
1954	9	15,750	57.1	2	7,500	26.7	89	1,211,550	7.4
1955	14	15,750	88.9	-----	7,600	--------	102	1,259,450	8.1

[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, 7 Indians of white status; 1952, 3 Indians of white status; 1953, 3 Indians of white status; 1954, 3 Indians of white status; 1955, 2 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 1946.

Source: Mortality—Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1946 to 1954, inclusive (1955 figures preliminary only).

CHART 13.—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, 1946-55.



No tuberculosis deaths among Japanese in 1955.*

TABLE 66.—MALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1951–55

Year	Age-group												Total
	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	
1951	11	4	2	7	8	6	19	21	29	58	25	3	193
1952	6	2	1	8	3	3	16	12	28	39	27	4	149
1953	4	----	----	1	1	4	6	11	16	27	25	5	100
1954	2	----	1	----	----	1	3	15	24	18	17	6	87
1955	1	----	----	1	2	1	10	10	14	30	22	6	97

Preliminary figures for 1955.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1951 to 1954.

TABLE 67.—FEMALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1951–55

Year	Age-group												Total
	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	
1951	8	1	4	11	12	8	22	11	4	4	11	3	99
1952	1	3	2	2	4	10	15	10	5	7	3	3	65
1953	7	1	1	----	2	3	8	6	6	1	7	4	46
1954	4	1	----	1	----	4	12	4	1	4	4	1	36
1955	----	----	----	----	1	5	14	9	2	5	2	2	40

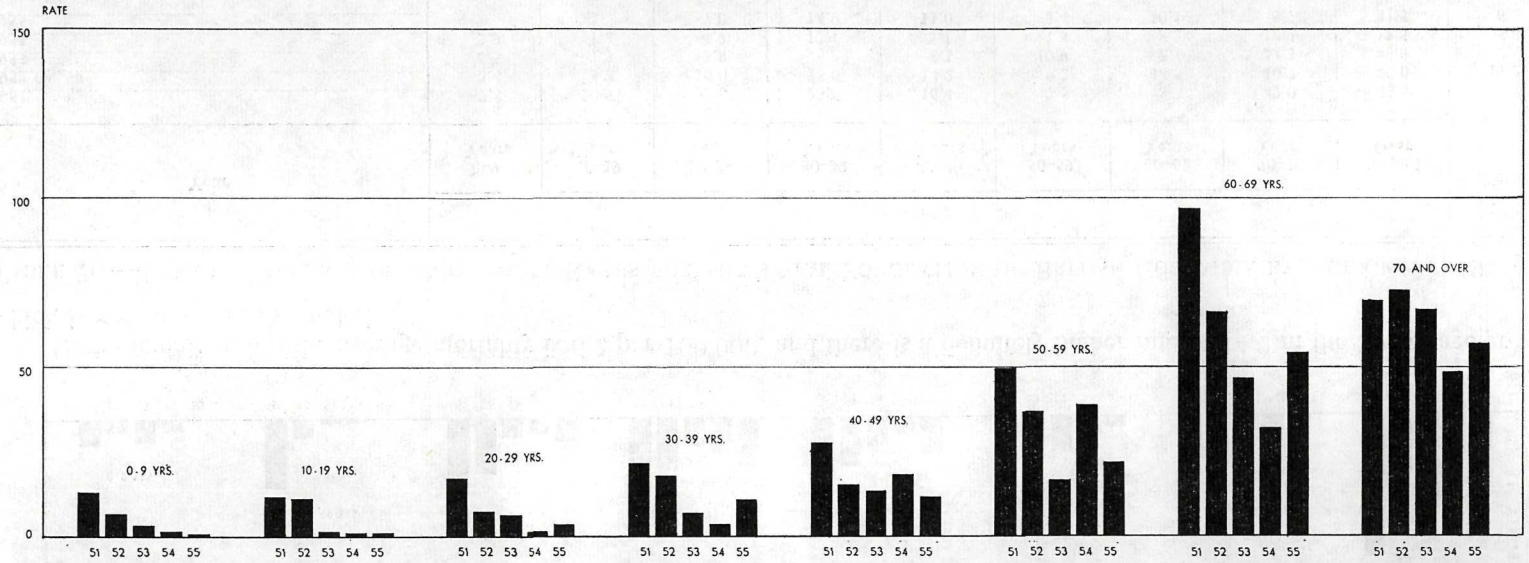
Preliminary figures for 1955.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1951 to 1954.

TABLE 68.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1951–55

Year	Age-group												Total
	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	
1951	19	5	6	18	20	14	41	32	33	62	36	6	292
1952	7	5	3	10	7	13	31	22	33	46	30	7	214
1953	11	1	1	1	3	7	14	17	22	28	31	8	146
1954	6	1	1	1	----	5	15	19	25	22	21	7	123
1955	1	----	----	1	3	6	24	19	16	35	24	8	137

Preliminary figures for 1955.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1951 to 1954.

CHART 14.—MALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1951–55



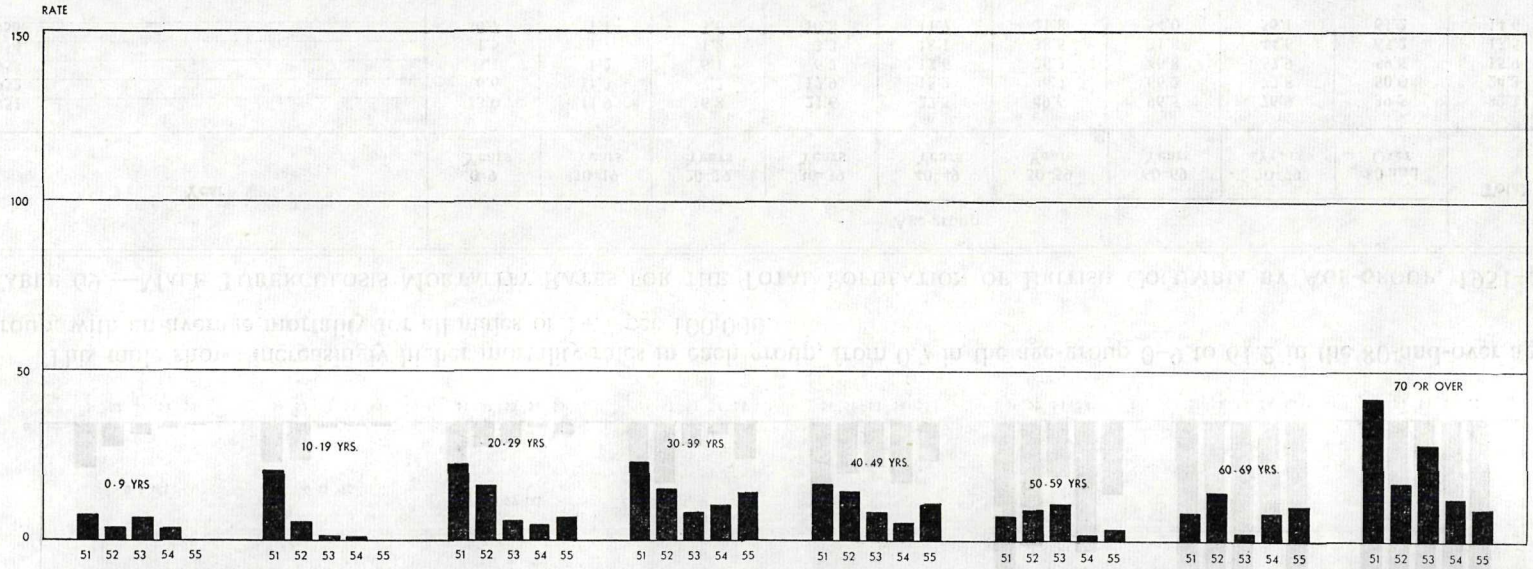
This table shows increasingly higher mortality rates in each group, from 0.7 in the age-group 0–9 to 61.2 in the 80-and-over age-group, with an average mortality for all males of 14.7 per 100,000.

TABLE 69.—MALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1951–55

Year	Age-group									Total
	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	
1951	13.0	11.9	16.8	21.6	27.5	49.6	96.5	76.9	39.5	32.3
1952	6.6	11.3	7.2	17.9	15.2	46.7	66.2	77.8	50.0	24.3
1953	3.1	1.2	6.1	6.7	13.6	26.3	46.8	67.9	59.5	15.9
1954	1.5	1.1	1.2	3.3	18.1	38.5	31.8	44.6	65.2	13.5
1955	0.7	1.1	3.6	10.8	11.7	21.8	54.0	56.1	61.2	14.6

Preliminary figures for 1955.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1951 to 1954.

CHART 15.—FEMALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1951–55



In the female group the average mortality is 6.2 per 100,000, and there is a definitely higher rate of 14.2 in the 30–39 age-group, which is not shown in the males.

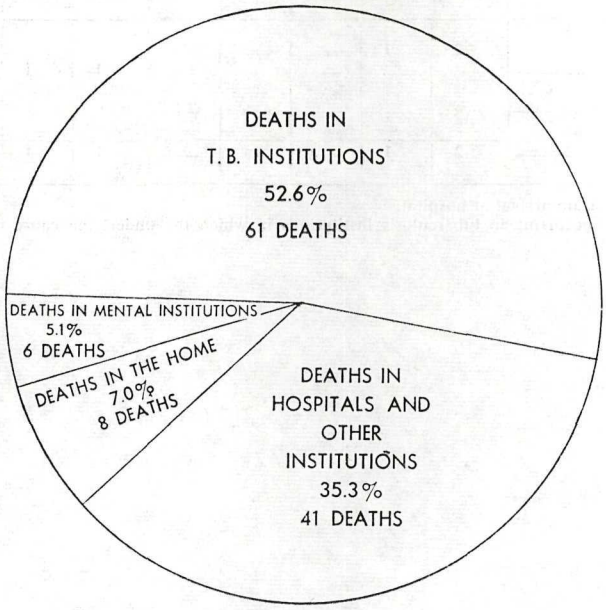
TABLE 70.—FEMALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1951–55

Year	Age-group									Total
	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	
1951	7.8	20.5	22.6	23.6	16.4	7.5	8.3	42.0	43.5	17.4
1952	3.4	5.2	16.0	15.6	14.2	9.2	14.5	10.7	40.0	11.2
1953	6.5	1.3	5.8	8.2	8.1	10.9	2.1	23.3	48.8	7.6
1954	3.9	1.2	4.7	12.1	5.1	1.8	8.2	12.7	11.5	5.8
1955	-----	-----	7.0	14.0	11.0	3.4	10.1	8.7	21.5	6.2

Preliminary figures for 1955.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1951 to 1954.

CHART 16.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION AND THE INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY PLACE OF DEATH, 1955

EXCLUDING INDIANS



INDIANS

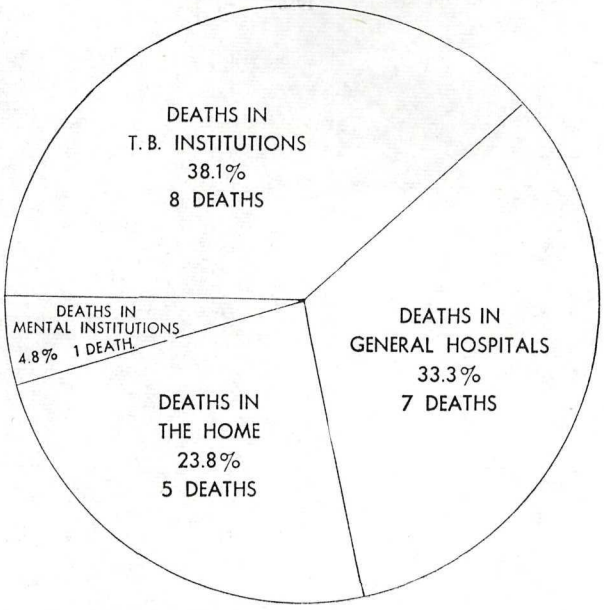


TABLE 71.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PLACE OF DEATH, 1955

Place of Death	Length of Residence in British Columbia									
	1–5 Months	6–11 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	Over 5 Years	Not Stated	Total
Hospitals and other institutions[1]	2	1	------	------	------	------	------	36	1	40
Tuberculosis institutions[2]	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	53	6	61
Mental institutions	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	3	6
Home	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	7	1	8
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	1
Totals	2	1	------	------	------	1	1	100	11	116

[1] Includes 9 cases dead on arrival at hospital.

[2] Excludes 34 deaths occurring in tuberculosis institutions in which the underlying cause of death was other than tuberculosis.

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