PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DIVISION OF
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

of the Health Branch

Department of Health and Welfare

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1956

VICTORIA, B.C.
Printed by DON MCDIARMID, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
1957

VICTORIA, B.C., June 3rd, 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 1956.

ERIC MARTIN,
Minister of Health and Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, HEALTH BRANCH,
VICTORIA, B.C., June 3rd, 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, 1956.

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., June 3rd, 1956.

G. F. Amyot, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Minister of Health, 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, 1956.

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of Transmittal	3
Letters of Transmittal	4
List of Tables	7
List of Charts	10
Organization of the Division of Tuberculosis Control	11
Report of the Director of the Division of Tuberculosis Control	13
Statistical Section	21
(*a*) Clinics	23
(*b*) New Cases Examined by Clinics	30
(*c*) General Summaries	37
(*d*) Institutions	40
(*e*) B.C.G. Vaccinations	56
(*f*) Known Cases of Tuberculosis	58
(*g*) Notifications of Tuberculosis	63
(*h*) Tuberculosis Mortality	78

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of Transmittal	3
Letters of Transmittal	4
List of Tables	7
List of Charts	10
Organization of the Division of Tuberculosis Control	11
Report of the Director of the Division of Tuberculosis Control	13
Statistical Section	21
(a) Clinics	23
(b) New Cases Examined by Clinics	30
(c) General Summaries	37
(d) Institutions	40
(e) B.C.G. Vaccinations	56
(f) Known Cases of Tuberculosis	58
(g) Notifications of Tuberculosis	63
(h) Tuberculosis Mortality	78

INDEX

LIST OF TABLES

Clinics

PAGE

Table 1.—Clinics Held in British Columbia, Showing Time Spent at Each Centre and Number of Persons Examined by Mobile Unit, 1956 24
Table 2.—Persons Examined at Diagnostic and Treatment Clinics, 1956 27
Table 3.—Treatment and Tests at Diagnostic and Treatment Clinics, 1956 27
Table 4.—Report of Survey Clinics, 1956 28

New Cases Examined by Clinics

Table 5.—New Examinations and Re-examinations in the Units Operated by This Division, 1952–56 (Excluding Indians) 30
Table 6.—New Diagnoses Other than Negative in Persons Examined by Diagnostic Clinics, by Diagnosis, Sex, and Age-group, 1956 (Excluding Indians) 31
Table 7.—New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Examined by Clinics, by Infection and Condition, 1956 (Excluding Indians) 33
Table 8.—Number of X-ray examinations (Chest and Other) Made by Institutions, Stationary Clinics, Travelling Clinics, Mobile Survey Clinics, and General Hospital Units, 1947–56 34

General Summaries

Table 9.—X-ray Report for Stationary Clinics and Institutions, 1956 37
Table 10.—Laboratory Report, 1956 38
Table 11.—Dental Report, 1956 39
Table 12.—Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Report, 1956 39

Institutions—Summaries

Table 13.—Institutions—General Summaries, 1956 40
Table 14.—Number of Pneumothoraces (Initial and Refill) Given by Institutions, Stationary Clinics, and Travelling Clinics, 1947–56 41

Institutions—Admissions

Table 15.—Total Admissions by Age and Percentage of Total Admissions in Each Age-group, 1952–56 41
Table 16.—Total Admissions by Diagnosis, Sex, and Age, 1956 43
Table 17.—Total Admissions by Diagnosis, Sex, and Racial Origin, 1956 45
Table 18.—Total Admissions by Diagnosis, Sex, and Type of Case, 1956 45
Table 19.—Total Admissions by Institutions and Diagnosis, 1956 47
Table 20.—Total Admissions by Diagnosis (Percentage Distribution), 1952–56 47
Table 21.—First Admissions by Institutions and Diagnosis, 1956 47
Table 22.—First Admissions by Diagnosis (Percentage Distribution), 1952–56 48
Table 23.—Readmissions by Institutions and Diagnosis, 1956 48
Table 24.—Readmissions by Diagnosis (Percentage Distribution), 1952–56 48
Table 25.—Review Admissions by Institutions and Diagnosis, 1956 49
Table 26.—Review Admissions by Diagnosis (Percentage Distribution), 1952–56 49
Table 27.—Discharges from Institutions by Condition on Discharge, 1952–56 50
Table 28.—Discharges from Institutions of First Admissions, by Condition on Discharge, Sex, and Length of Stay, 1956 50
Table 29.—Discharges from Institutions by Diagnosis upon Admission for Total Admissions, Sex, and Length of Stay, 1956 52

PAGE

Table 30.—Discharges from Institutions by Diagnosis upon Admission for First Admissions, Sex, and Length of Stay, 1956 52
Table 31.—Discharges from Institutions, by Diagnosis upon Admission for Readmissions, Sex, and Length of Stay, 1956 53
Table 32.—Discharges from Institutions, by Types of Discharge, Sex, and Length of Stay, 1956 53
Table 33.—Discharges from Institutions by Condition on Discharge, Sex, and Length of Stay, 1956 54
Table 34.—Discharges from Institutions by Type of Discharge, Condition on Discharge, and Sex, 1956 55

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

Table 35.—B.C.G. Vaccinations Completed according to Group Listed, 1956 57
Table 36.—B.C.G. Vaccinations Completed according to Age-group, 1956 57

KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

Table 37.—Known Cases of Tuberculosis among the Total Population of British Columbia, by Statistical Area, as at December 31st, 1952–56 58
Table 38.—Known Cases of Tuberculosis among the Other-than-Indian Population of British Columbia, by Statistical Area, as at December 31st, 1952–56 58
Table 39.—Known cases of Tuberculosis among the Indian Population of British Columbia, by Statistical Area, as at December 31st, 1952–56 58
Table 40.—Known Cases of Tuberculosis by Health Unit and School District of Residence and Sex, 1956 (Excluding Indians) 59
Table 41.—Known Cases of Tuberculosis by Health Unit and School District of Residence and Sex, 1956 (Indians Only) 60
Table 42.—Known Cases of Tuberculosis by Type of Infection, Condition, and Age-group, 1956 (Excluding Indians) 61
Table 43.—Known Cases of Tuberculosis by Type of Infection, Condition, and Age-group, 1956 (Indians Only) 62
Table 44.—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, 1947–56 63

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Table 45.—New Cases of Tuberculosis among the Total Population of British Columbia by Statistical Area, 1952–56 63
Table 46.—New Cases of Tuberculosis among the Other-than-Indian Population of British Columbia by Statistical Area, 1952–56 64
Table 47.—New Cases of Tuberculosis among the Indian Population of British Columbia by Statistical Area, 1952–56 64
Table 48.—Incidence per 1,000 Population of New Cases by Statistical Area, by Place of Residence, British Columbia, 1956 64
Table 49.—Notifications of Tuberculosis by Health Unit and School District of Residence and Sex, 1956 (Excluding Indians) 65
Table 50.—Notifications of Tuberculosis by Health Unit and School District of Residence and Sex, 1956 (Indians Only) 67
Table 51.—Notifications of Tuberculosis in British Columbia by Racial Groups (Including Dead Cases Reported for the First Time), 1947–56 68
Table 52.—Notifications of Tuberculosis by Type of Infection, Condition, and Age-group, 1956 (Excluding Indians) 70

PAGE

Table 53.—Notifications of Tuberculosis by Type of Infection, Condition, and Age-group, 1956 (Indians Only) 71
Table 54.—Notifications of Tuberculosis in British Columbia by Age-group, Sex, and Diagnosis, 1956 (Excluding Indians) 72
Table 55.—Notifications of Tuberculosis in British Columbia by Age-group, Sex, and Diagnosis, 1956 (Indians Only) 73
Table 56.—Tuberculosis Notifications by Age-groups and Sex for British Columbia, 1942–56, Rates per 100,000 Population (Excluding Indians) 75
Table 57.—Ratio of New Cases of Tuberculosis to Deaths from Tuberculosis in British Columbia, 1952–56 78

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY

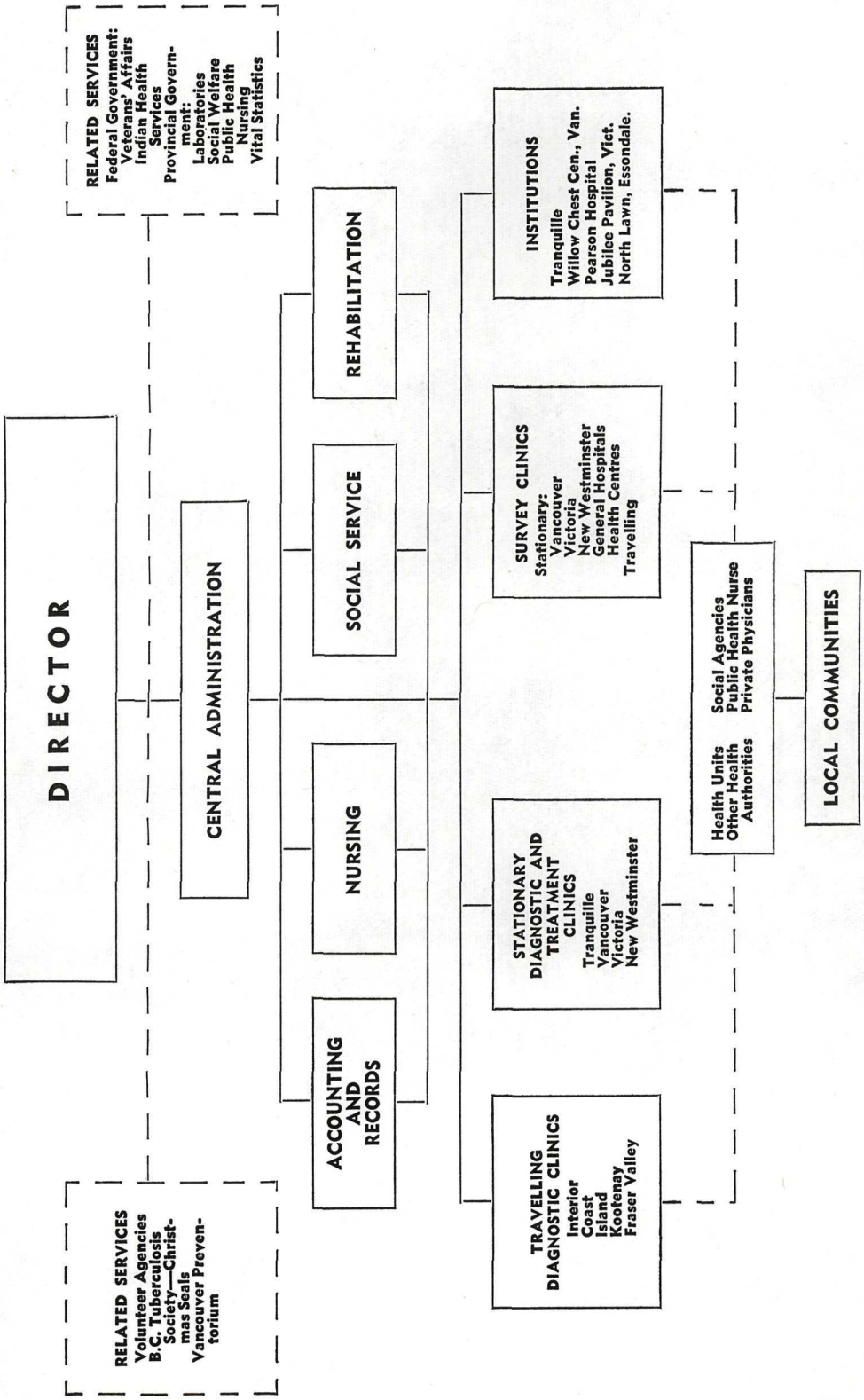
Table 58.—Tuberculosis Mortality and Rate per 100,000 Population for the Total Population of British Columbia by Statistical Area, 1952–56 78
Table 59.—Tuberculosis Mortality and Rate per 100,000 Population for the Other-than-Indian Population of British Columbia by Statistical Area, 1952–56 79
Table 60.—Tuberculosis Mortality and Rate per 100,000 Population for the Indian Population of British Columbia by Statistical Area, 1952–56 79
Table 61.—Tuberculosis Mortality by Statistical Area and City of Residence and Sex, 1956 (Excluding Indians) 80
Table 62.—Tuberculosis Mortality by Statistical Area and City of Residence and Sex, 1956 (Indians Only) 80
Table 63.—Tuberculosis Mortality by Diagnosis and Age-group, 1956 81
Table 64.—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, 1947–56 82
Table 65.—Male Tuberculosis Mortality for the Total Population of British Columbia by Age-group, 1952–56 84
Table 66.—Female Tuberculosis Mortality for the Total Population of British Columbia by Age-group, 1952–56 84
Table 67.—Tuberculosis Mortality for the Total Population of British Columbia by Age-group, 1952–56 84
Table 68.—Male Tuberculosis Mortality Rates for the Total Population of British Columbia by Age-group, 1952–56 85
Table 69.—Female Tuberculosis Mortality Rates for the Total Population of British Columbia by Age-group, 1952–56 86
Table 70.—Tuberculosis Mortality for the Other-than-Indian Population by Length of Residence in British Columbia and Place of Death, 1956 88

LIST OF CHARTS

PAGE

Chart 1.—Organization of the Division of Tuberculosis Control 11
Chart 2.—New Examinations and Re-examinations by Stationary Clinics, 1947–56 (Excluding Indians) 29
Chart 3.—New Examinations and Re-examinations by Travelling Clinics, 1947–56 (Excluding Indians) 30
Chart 4.—X-ray Examinations (Chest and Other) Made by Institutions, Stationary Clinics, Travelling Clinics, Mobile Units, and General Hospitals, 1947–56 35
Chart 5.—X-ray Examinations Made by Institutions, Diagnostic and Treatment Clinics, Stationary Clinics, Travelling Clinics, Mobile Units, and General Hospitals, 1947–56 36
Chart 6.—Percentage Distribution of Admissions to Institutions by Age-group, 1952–56 42
Chart 7.—Admissions to Institutions by Diagnosis and Age on Admission, 1956 44
Chart 8.—First Admissions to Institutions by Diagnosis (Percentage Distribution), 1947–56 46
Chart 9.—Percentage Distribution of Discharges from Institutions according to Condition on Discharge, 1947–56 51
Chart 10.—Notifications of Tuberculosis in British Columbia by Racial Groups (Including Dead Cases Reported for the First Time), 1947–56 69
Chart 11.—Notifications of Tuberculosis in British Columbia by Diagnosis, 1956 74
Chart 12.—Notifications of Tuberculosis in British Columbia by Age-group and Sex, 1941–56, Rates per 100,000 Population (Excluding Indians) 76
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, 1947–56 83
Chart 14.—Male Tuberculosis Mortality Rates for the Total Population of British Columbia by Age-group, 1952–56 85
Chart 15.—Female Tuberculosis Mortality Rates for the Total Population of British Columbia by Age-group, 1952–56 86
Chart 16.—Tuberculosis Mortality for the Other-than-Indian Population of British Columbia by Place of Death, 1956 87

CHART 1.—ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL



Report of the Division of Tuberculosis Control, 1956

DR. G. F. KINCADE, DIRECTOR

INTRODUCTION

This is the Twenty-first Report of the Division of Tuberculosis Control, and it covers the calendar year January 1st to December 31st, 1956.

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.

In reviewing the tuberculosis problem to-day one cannot help but be impressed by the encouraging results that have been achieved in the past ten years. However, these results have been mostly confined to one phase of the tuberculosis programme—namely, treatment. The reduction in deaths from tuberculosis and the saving of lives are well known, and, of course, to those suffering from tuberculosis and their families nothing could be of more importance. Still, even in treatment, the greatest benefits from improved methods have accrued chiefly to the younger age-groups.

Prevention, case-finding, and rehabilitation have never at any time in tuberculosis-control work deserved more attention than they do to-day. We cannot assume, because of the spectacular results of treatment, that tuberculosis is rapidly on its way out and is no longer a major health problem. The incidence of tuberculosis as shown by the new cases found is only slowly decreasing. The need for education was never more evident, and our efforts in vocational rehabilitation are as yet only in their developmental stages.

The rapidly changing picture in tuberculosis-control to-day underlines the need for finding those undetected individuals in our population who are suffering from tuberculosis and, being unrecognized, are the source of spread of tuberculosis to those susceptible individuals with whom they associate. Once discovered, tuberculosis is readily treated and the spread of disease can be prevented. When it is unrecognized, we are incapable of doing anything about it. This, of course, is not a new concept, but from past experience we are now better able to mobilize our forces to bring these unknown cases to light. These unknown cases constitute the reservoir which will continue to produce new tuberculosis, and unless they are detected the eradication of the disease cannot become a possibility. Intensive case-finding, therefore, is clearly indicated. Moreover, compared to sanatorium treatment, case-finding is a relatively inexpensive procedure, and the money saved in operating even a small institution would more than pay for the most elaborate case-finding programme that would be necessary for this Province.

CASE-FINDING PROGRAMME

The tempo of the case-finding programme was continued at a high level during 1956. Chest X-rays totalled 386,465 during the year, which represent a slight decrease over the previous year. Three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and forty-nine were taken on miniature films in hospitals, survey clinics of the Division, health units, and by the mobile units. Seventy-nine thousand and eighteen standard-size X-rays were taken by the diagnostic clinics of the Division, the hospital admission X-ray programme, and through referred X-rays from outlying centres, which are paid for by the Division. The following is an analysis of these figures:—

Standard-size X-rays—		
Diagnostic clinics	37,859	
Referred films	11,678	
General hospital admissions	29,481	
Total		79,018
Survey (miniature)—		
General Hospitals—		
Admissions	87,236	
Out-patients	26,647	
Total		113,883
Mobile—		
Provincial	37,881	
Metropolitan Vancouver	64,267	
Total		102,148
Other surveys—		
Willow Chest Centre	28,539	
Vancouver Island Chest Centre	10,598	
New Westminster Clinic	9,621	
Metropolitan Health Committee (stationary units)	41,382	
Health unit at Courtenay	1,276	
Total		91,416
Total miniature X-rays		307,447
Total all X-rays		386,465

There were 307,447 miniature X-rays taken, in comparison with 307,090 the previous year, an increase of 357.

As it is in most fatal diseases, the mortality rate for many years was the chief index of progress in the fight against tuberculosis. With the low death rates that have now been achieved, this index has become less useful and we are thinking more in terms of the incidence of tuberculosis as shown by the new cases found each year, particularly the new active cases.

The incidence rate for "other than Indians" has dropped from 211.1 per 100,000 in 1946 to 114.3 in 1951 and reached its lowest point in 1956 with a rate of 80.8. The total number of cases reported in 1954 was 1,450, and in 1955 there was a drop to 1,403 cases. These included 646 active cases in 1954 and 587 active cases in 1955. A total of 1,311 new cases of tuberculosis were reported during 1956, of which 668 were active cases. The active cases, of course, are the most significant because of their need for treatment and the danger of infection from them. It is interesting to note that over half of the cases notified each year are in a healed condition.

The basic concepts of case-finding have not changed, and it will always be necessary that people be X-rayed to establish a diagnosis of tuberculosis.

Principles of control in tuberculosis do not differ from those used in epidemic diseases, although its insidious nature requires modified techniques. Our problem is to direct our efforts to those individuals and groups who are most likely to be suffering from tuberculosis. Fortunately, over the years a good deal of experience and a considerable volume of statistics have been accumulated which shed a good deal of light on the problem. Naturally, further information will be required so that our efforts may be refined and pin-pointed.

So as to direct our case-finding efforts along productive lines, a survey planning committee was formed and has been in operation during the past year. This group represents the clinical, epidemiological, statistical, and organizing experience of those concerned in tuberculosis-control. Its endeavour has been to determine the high incidence areas throughout British Columbia and to mobilize our resources for concentrated efforts in these areas. The plan already in operation is to carry out total population X-ray surveys in those communities and to repeat these surveys a short intervals until such time as the findings indicate that the development of new cases has been reduced to a Provincial average. As an integral part of the organization of the X-ray survey, a pre-registration of the population is carried out so that those who do not participate in the survey can be known and later canvassed in a further effort to have them submit to a chest X-ray examination. In this way it is hoped that most of the hard core of these non-participants will eventually be broken down.

As would be expected, case-finding is more productive in some centres than others, and the following table shows the case-finding rates of active cases found in selected operations:—

Operation	Examinations	Active Tuberculosis Found		
		New	Previously Diagnosed	Total
Oakalla Prison Farm	5,222	4	16	20 (1 in 261)
Metropolitan Unit No. 1 (Vancouver)	20,214	22	3	25 (1 in 808)
General hospitals, out-patients	28,135	6	13	19 (1 in 1,481)
Metropolitan Unit No. 4 (Vancouver)	7,618	4	1	5 (1 in 1,524)
Courtenay Health Unit	1,603	1	—	1 (1 in 1,603)
Willow Chest Centre	30,072	13	5	18 (1 in 1,671)
General hospitals, admissions	83,852	26	24	50 (1 in 1,677)
Provincial Mobile	41,759	22	2	24 (1 in 1,740)
New Westminster Clinic	10,362	5	—	5 (1 in 2,072)
Pacific National Exhibition	11,232	4	1	5 (1 in 2,246)
Vancouver Island Chest Centre	9,644	4	—	4 (1 in 2,411)
Metropolitan Mobile (Vancouver Industries)	63,941	18	6	24 (1 in 2,664)
University of British Columbia	4,668	1	—	1 (1 in 4,668)

The programme to provide a chest X-ray for all patients admitted to hospital in British Columbia continues to expand, and four additional miniature X-ray machines have been put in operation. These were in the hospitals at Quesnel, White Rock, Oliver, and Revelstoke. The total number of hospitals so equipped now numbers forty-two, and there are also thirty-seven hospitals doing a routine chest X-ray admission programme using their own equipment and standard-size X-ray films.

The total number of admission X-rays taken in 1956 was 131,062, an increase of 10,543 over the previous year, when 120,519 chest X-rays were taken. The percentage of admissions X-rayed has increased from 40 per cent in 1951 to 61 per cent for the first nine months of 1956 in those hospitals provided with miniature equipment, while in hospitals using their own equipment the increase has been from 40.9 per cent when this programme was first initiated to 57.6 per cent in the first nine months of 1956.

Many hospitals are doing an excellent job on this programme, and of the forty-two with miniature equipment, eighteen hospitals are X-raying from 50 to 70 per cent of their admissions. In hospitals using their own equipment, fourteen out of thirty-seven are X-raying over 70 per cent of their admissions and another nine are doing 50 to 70 per cent of their admissions. While realizing that it is almost impossible to have a chest X-ray for everybody admitted to a general hospital on account of the acute nature of some of the conditions for which they are admitted and the fact that many people have frequent admissions and, therefore, do not need repeated X-rays on every admission, every effort is still being made to stimulate the hospitals to do as complete a programme as possible. The benefits of this programme are well recognized, in the earlier detection

of tuberculosis and in the protection of staff against unrecognized cases. There has been a marked reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis amongst hospital employees in recent years, and a great part of this reduction can be attributed to the admission chest X-ray programme.

ANALYSIS OF HOSPITAL ADMISSION CHEST X-RAY PROGRAMME

Year	Hospitals with Equipment for Taking Miniature Films					Hospitals Taking Standard Films Only		Total Admission X-rays
	Number of Miniature X-rays	Number of Standard-size X-rays	Percentage of Admissions Examined	Active TB. Found		Number of X-rays	Percentage of Admissions Examined	
				New	Old			
1951	52,919	(1)	40.0	23	19	(1)	(1)	52,919
1953	62,492	6,757	54.5	23	15	11,077	40.9	80,326
1955	83,852	14,068	62.4	26	24	22,599	55.7	120,502
1956	91,466	16,909	61.5	23	23	22,689	57.4	131,062

[1] Not known.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Much comment has been made on the reduction of deaths in tuberculosis since the beginning of the streptomycin era in 1946. It has previously been recorded that the death rates declined from 57.4 per 100,000 at the beginning of this era to 9.7 per 100,000 in 1954. In 1955 there was an increase in death rates to 10.5 per 100,000 and in total deaths from 123 in 1954 to 137 in 1955. Preliminary figures recorded for 1956 show 109 deaths from tuberculosis for a rate of 7.8 per 100,000 population, the lowest yet recorded.

Of the 109 deaths that occurred, only thirty-one were under 50 years of age and only three of these were under 20 years of age. All three were Indians. There were no deaths under 5 years of age. It is not too long since that children under 5 years of age were particularly prone to develop acute tuberculous conditions, such as meningitis, and many deaths used to be recorded in this age-group. Seventy-eight deaths occurred in persons over 50 years of age, sixty-five being male and thirteen female. Of these deaths, forty-four were in persons over 70 years of age, thirty-eight being male and six female.

The economic implications to the Province in this saving of lives and restoration to health of the younger age-group is of the greatest importance. This represents a tremendous saving in man-power and money, not to mention the alleviation of suffering and saving of the family unit, so often disrupted when young parents are afflicted with chronically disabling diseases such as tuberculosis.

BED OCCUPANCY

The decline in bed occupancy throughout the Division of Tuberculosis Control, which has been apparent over the last three years, continues its downward trend at an almost constant rate, with only a few upward fluctuations. At the end of 1954 the seasonal increase caused a rise in occupancy of 47 beds, but the downward trend continued in the spring, summer, and fall of 1955, with an increase of only 27 beds in the first three months of 1956. Since then the trend has continued to be downward, with no apparent rise this fall. The bed occupancy was 866 in January, 1954; 757 in January, 1955; 603 in January, 1956; and 536 in November of 1956. This shows a decrease of 330 persons in the beds operated by the Division of Tuberculosis Control in a three-year period. During this time Jericho Beach Hospital was closed, the tuberculosis beds at St. Joseph's Villa were converted to other uses, and at Tranquille the Main Building and East Pavilion are no longer in use.

In 1954 provision was made for the operation of 935 beds within the Division, while at the present time provision is made for the operation of 672 beds, and this will be decreased to 571 beds at the beginning of the next fiscal year, an over-all reduction of 364 beds in slightly over three years. This is a reduction of 38.9 per cent. During the year all of the tuberculosis patients have been cleared from Shaughnessy Chest Unit, and all those tuberculosis patients who are the responsibility of the Department of Veterans' Affairs are now being taken care of by the Division of Tuberculosis Control.

BED OCCUPANCY

	Beds Operating	Bed Occupancy
January, 1954	935	866
January, 1955	788	755
January, 1956	680	602
January, 1957	672	499
Budgeted for 1957–58	571	----

The reduction in bed occupancy at Tranquille Sanatorium has been particularly apparent. There were 341 patients in Tranquille Sanatorium in January, 1954, and in November, 1956, there were 188 patients. The decline in occupancy in that institution has been gradually downward for three years, except in the early part of 1955, when, due to the seasonal increase and the transfer of many patients from Jericho when it closed, there was a definite up-trend. However, at the present time it is almost impossible to persuade patients from the metropolitan centres of the Coast to go to the Interior for treatment, so that Tranquille is used mainly for patients from the Interior of the Province. With the decreasing numbers of patients in the Interior needing treatment, the occupancy of the institution declines and will apparently continue to do so. The decreasing bed complement at Tranquille has created an administrative problem in staffing the institution. Every endeavour has been made to avoid partially occupied wards and to transfer patients so that wards could be closed and the staff reduced as quickly as possible. In spite of this and because of the impossibility of making much reduction in the maintenance and general upkeep services, the *per diem* rate has increased. However, there has been a marked reduction in the total budget for the institution.

The ageing of the population of the sanatorium has for some time been apparent, and again this year the percentage of persons in sanatoria over 50 years of age continues to increase. While the total bed occupancy decreased rather rapidly during the past year from 615 to 533 patients, those beds occupied by persons over 50 are showing very little decrease, with the decline being only from 251 to 241. At the present time 241 of the 533 patients or 45.2 per cent are over 50 years of age. This has increased from 40.8 per cent in 1955 and from 32.2 per cent in 1952. Only thirty of the 241 patients over 50 years of age are female, representing a ratio of 7 to 1 of males to females. This has decreased slightly from 8 to 1 a year ago, and, in fact, there has been a slight increase in the female patients over age 50 from twenty-eight to thirty in numbers. Tranquille Sanatorium has the highest percentage of these older people, with 93 out of 188 patients or 49.4 per cent, while Pearson Hospital has 101 out of 233 patients or 43.4 per cent.

Recently a spot check was made of the patients in our institutions to determine how many no longer need institutional treatment for tuberculosis and would normally be discharged if accommodation were available. It was felt that many of the older patients, although they had some tuberculosis, were suffering from other diseases and conditions that were of much more significance than their tuberculosis and required more care and attention. Having been diagnosed as tuberculosis and being very difficult to manage, they were not acceptable to general hospitals and nursing homes so had been admitted to sanatorium because of a need for medical and nursing care.

Of 536 patients in sanatoria at the time of the survey, it was found that thirty-six patients fall into this category. These people were of the older age-group and practically

all males. They ranged in age from 58 to 94, and twenty-five of them were 70 years of age and over. Thirteen had positive sputum tests, and twenty-three were considered to be negative. It was felt that ten of these people could be discharged to boarding homes, but that twenty-six of them would require nursing-home care.

Out of the 101 older persons at Pearson Hospital, it was found that only twenty-seven had been in the institution over a year. There were 100 of the older age-group in Pearson Hospital one year before, and of these, thirteen had died. This indicates that sixty others had been discharged from the hospital during the year. Actually there is a considerable turnover in the older-age patients in our institutions, and every effort is being made to treat them and restore these patients to their normal activities and surroundings, with considerable success. The increasing number of these cases in our institutions is due to the fact that tuberculosis is now recognized as a serious problem in the older person, with more attention being paid to this group and more cases being found which need sanatorium care.

COMMITTALS TO SANATORIUM

The power of the Deputy Minister of Health to commit to sanatorium patients who are infectious and refusing treatment for tuberculosis has been enforced now for three years. In all, seventeen patients have been committed to our sanatoria, but the order was only used on four occasions in 1956. In one instance the patient made a hasty exit from the Province before the order could be served.

Of the sixteen actual committals, six have been discharged and ten remain in our institutions. Three of the discharges followed successful resectional surgery. One has been discharged to his home on probation when arrangements satisfactory to the local Health Officer had been provided for the man. Two of the patients who were admitted with very far advanced disease in 1955 died in 1956. At the present time there are seven patients under committal at Tranquille, two in Victoria, and one in Pearson Tuberculosis Hospital. Two of the patients at Tranquille Sanatorium are of necessity confined in a restraining area because of the fact that they will not co-operate and in the past have shown a defiance to the committal order and have left sanatorium without permission. For the most part, the other patients are reasonably co-operative and have not shown themselves to be a security problem.

The regulations for the committal of patients have been responsible for many others taking treatment who did not wish to do so. The order is only used as a last resort, and every method of persuasion is used to convince the patient of the necessity of treatment before recourse is made to actual committal.

We have been very fortunate that most of those committed have become co-operative after committal, because within the Division there is very little accommodation available to handle patients of this type when they become hostile. There are several patients who are infectious and refusing treatment who would create a real problem in handling if it were not for the fact that they are the criminal element who are no sooner out of a penal institution than they commit another offence and are soon apprehended. This group is completely anti-social and impossible to handle in our sanatoria.

NATIONAL HEALTH GRANTS

The total amount of the Federal health grant for tuberculosis-control in British Columbia is slightly less for the fiscal year 1956–57, being $360,190, as compared with $366,070 in the previous year. In 1955–56 projects were submitted and approved in the amount of $313,070 or 85.5 per cent of the grant. Actual expenditures, however, amounted to $282,738 or 77.2 per cent of the grant. This was due to the fact that it is impossible to estimate accurately the amounts that will be spent in our larger projects,

such as payment for admission chest X-rays. We are pleased to report that the under-expenditure was not due to delay in delivery of approved equipment.

This year, projects have been submitted and approved in the amount of $319,992 or 88.6 per cent of the amount available.

Under the Tuberculosis Grant there are eighteen projects, with the largest being the hospital admission X-ray programme, which covers, for the most part, payments for X-ray examinations and provides free chest X-rays for all persons admitted to hospitals in the Province. The total amount of this project is $101,750, of which $90,000 is for the payment of chest X-rays. This fiscal year only one new miniature X-ray machine has been provided, that being in Smithers. Under National health grants, throughout the years over a quarter of a million dollars has been spent on the provision of forty-two miniature X-ray machines in hospitals and health centres. All hospitals with over 2,000 admissions a year have been provided with these machines, so that this phase of tuberculosis-control is considered to be practically complete.

Other large projects are: $48,000 for the provision of antimicrobials for the treatment of tuberculosis, $34,068 for community X-ray surveys, $41,962 for the provision of staff and equipment at the Willow Chest Centre, and $19,599 for the rehabilitation project.

All the projects during the current year have been continuations of projects from previous years, there having been no new projects initiated. Through an extension of the project for staff and equipment for the Willow Chest Centre, it has been possible to extend the services of the Respiratory Physiology Department. When this work was first initiated, the investigations were confined to the patients of the Division of Tuberculosis Control. The importance of this work was recognized and requests were obtained from general hospitals for investigation of their patients, and some were accepted. In view of the fact that this is a highly specialized department, which requires the services of a specially trained physician as well as specially trained technicians, and with the need for this work increasing in Vancouver, it was felt that the services of this laboratory should be extended to any patient who needed this type of investigation. Moreover, it would not be justifiable to duplicate these services in Vancouver. It has therefore been arranged that non-tuberculous patients from other hospitals in Vancouver and, in fact, throughout the Province, as well as out-patients, will be investigated by this department, provided that this investigation will assist in the diagnosis or treatment of their conditions.

Of the total budget, $94,839 has been allocated for salaries of personnel, all within the Division of Tuberculosis Control, except for two nursemaids at the Vancouver Preventorium and four X-ray technicians with the Metropolitan Health Committee.

Under the Professional Training Grant, four nurses were given postgraduate training during the past year and five short-term postgraduate training courses were provided—four for the medical staff and one in the rehabilitation department.

We would again thank all those groups and agencies that have helped so much in carrying on the various phases of activities throughout the Division. Much is contributed in time, money, and effort on the part of innumerable people throughout the Province. Many groups contribute to the comfort and entertainment of patients in all of our institutions. Others assist in the organization and operation of our X-ray surveys, and, indeed, the surveys could not be carried on successfully without them. In the voluntary agencies the British Columbia Tuberculosis Society gives strong support in all our endeavours and meets many needs that could not otherwise be taken care of. The Vancouver Preventorium Society provides the only hospital accommodation for the treatment of children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. The Canadian Red Cross Society contributes greatly, not only in the blood that is so vital in such large quantities for the type of chest surgery that we are doing, but also in comfort and entertainment to the patients in our institutions.

Many of the official agencies contribute to the operation of this Division, and our relationships with them have been of the highest order. Mention should be made of the close co-operation that exists between this Division and the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare through its Indian Health Service, which co-operates so closely and provides such an excellent service in tuberculosis for their wards.

The keen and enthusiastic support and the high level of service that is exhibited by the staff of the Division of Tuberculosis Control is also recorded and much appreciated.

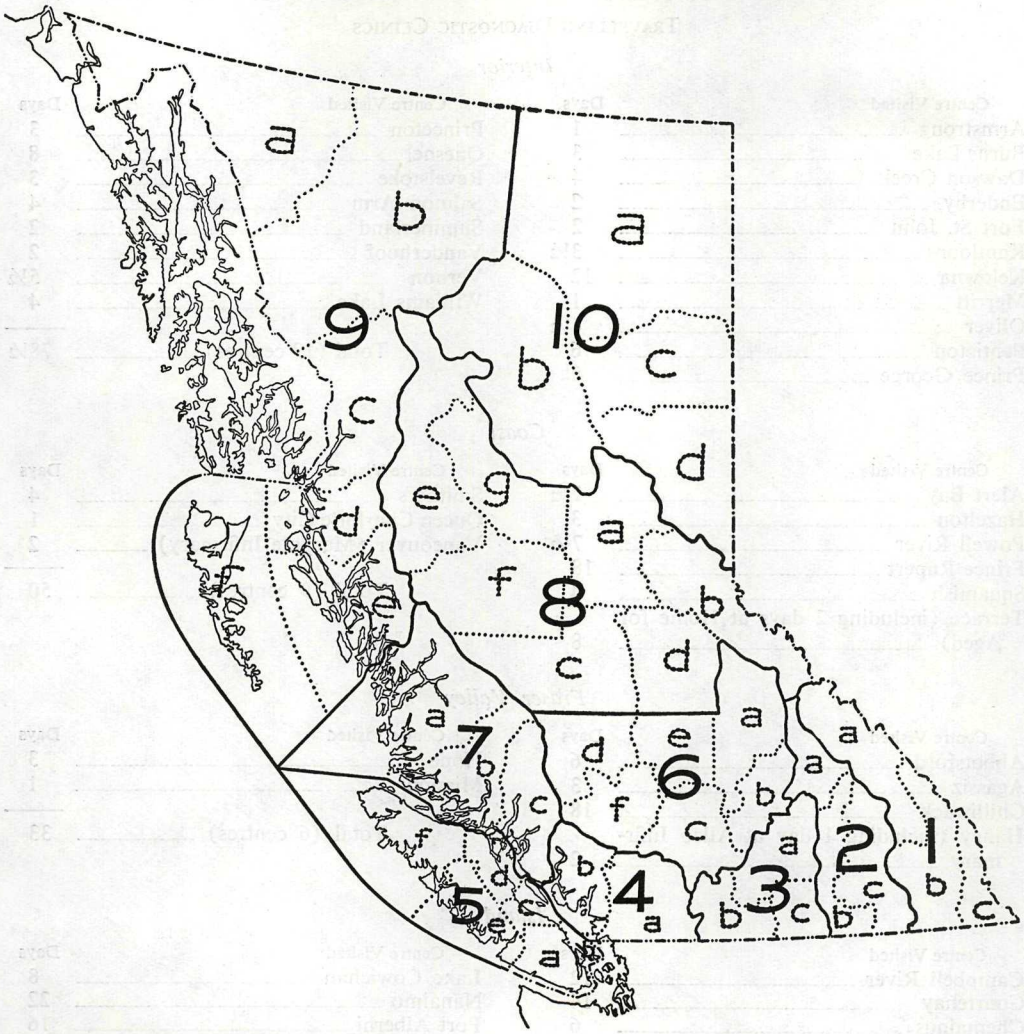
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

for the Year January 1st to

December 31st, 1956

CLINICS

Map of British Columbia Showing Statistical Publication Areas



Province of British Columbia—
Population, 1,398,500.
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, 1956

Travelling Diagnostic Clinics

Interior

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Armstrong	1	Princeton	3
Burns Lake	3	Quesnel	8
Dawson Creek	4	Revelstoke	3
Enderby	2	Salmon Arm	4
Fort St. John	2	Summerland	2
Kamloops	3½	Vanderhoof	2
Kelowna	12	Vernon	5½
Merritt	1	Williams Lake	4
Oliver	4½		
Penticton	6	Total (19 centres)	78½
Prince George	8		

Coast

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Alert Bay	2½	Smithers	4
Hazelton	3	Queen Charlotte City	1
Powell River	7½	Vancouver (Marpole Infirmary)	2
Prince Rupert	18		
Squamish	4	Total (9 centres)	50
Terrace (including 2 days at Home for Aged)	8		

Fraser Valley

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Abbotsford	6	Hope	3
Agassiz	3	Mission	1
Chilliwack	18		
Haney (including 1 day at Allco Infirmary	2	Total (6 centres)	33

Island

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Campbell River	12	Lake Cowichan	8
Courtenay	14	Nanaimo	22
Chemainus	6	Port Alberni	16
Duncan	12	Qualicum	2
Ganges	2		
Ladysmith	5½	Total (10 centres)	99½

Kootenay

Centre Visited	Days	Centre Visited	Days
Castlegar	5½	Kimberley	5
Cranbrook	8	Michel	6
Creston	3½	Nakusp	4
Fernie	5	Nelson	60
Golden	1½	New Denver	4
Grand Forks	8	Rossland	4½
Greenwood	2	Trail	10
Invermere	1		
Kaslo	2	Total (16 centres)	130

TABLE 1.—CLINICS HELD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, SHOWING TIME SPENT AT EACH CENTRE AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED BY MOBILE UNIT, 1956—*Continued*

MOBILE SURVEY CLINICS

Unattached School District

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Bamfield	1	117
Chamis Bay	1	50
Gold River	1	101
Mahatta River	2	18
Nitinat	2	58
Sarita River	1	128
Tahsis	2	435
Zeballos	1	114
Totals (8 centres)	11	1,021

School District No. 14

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Okanagan Falls	1	142
Oliver	8	2,095
Osoyoos	5	991
Totals (3 centres)	14	3,228

School District No. 16

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Hedley	1	102
Keremeos	3	600
Totals (2 centres)	4	702

School District No. 17

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Copper Mountain	1	139
Princeton	4	483
Totals (2 centres)	5	622

School District No. 19

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Revelstoke	7	2,241

School District No. 24

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Chase	1	175
Kamloops	6	403
Totals (2 centres)	7	578

School District No. 28

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Macalister	1	117
Quesnel	11	2,765
Totals (2 centres)	12	2,882

School District No. 32

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Boston Bar	2	104
Hope	2	840
North Bend	1	108
Totals (3 centres)	5	1,052

School District No. 33

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Wells	1½	186

School District No. 35

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Langley	5	1,469

School District No. 36

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Cloverdale	5	1,372
Whalley	4	1,154
White Rock	5	1,180
Totals (3 centres)	14	3,706

School District No. 40

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
New Westminster (commercial and industrial)	39	5,964

School District No. 52

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Port Edward	4	283
Prince Rupert	11	1,893
Totals (2 centres)	15	2,176

School District No. 53

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Terrace	5	938
Hazelton	5	276
Cedarville	1	56
Totals (3 centres)	11	1,270

School District No. 54

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Smithers	2	450
Houston	1	298
Telkwa	2	170
Totals (3 centres)	5	918

TABLE 1.—CLINICS HELD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, SHOWING TIME SPENT AT EACH CENTRE AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED BY MOBILE UNIT, 1956—*Continued*

MOBILE SURVEY CLINICS—*Continued*

School District No. 55

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Burns Lake	5	476
Decker Lake	1	106
Grassy Plains	1	170
Pendleton Bay	1	235
Totals (4 centres)	8	987

School District No. 56

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Vanderhoof	3	392

School District No. 57

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Summit Lake	1	134
Red Rocky Creek	1	85
Totals (2 centres)	2	219

School District No. 61

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Victoria	7	1,222

Chinatown, 278; Colquitz, 699; industry, 145.

School District No. 65

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Bamberton	2	187
Duncan	2	560
Hillcrest	2	315
Totals (3 centres)	6	1,062

School District No. 66

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Gordon River	1	50
Honeymoon Bay	3	410
Lake Cowichan	2	291
Youbou	1	552
Totals (4 centres)	7	1,303

School District No. 67

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Chemainus	3	617
Ladysmith	2	384
Totals (2 centres)	5	1,001

School District No. 68

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Nanaimo	8	1,399

School District No. 69

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Qualicum	1	265

School District No. 73

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Beaver Cove	1	62
Englewood	1	108
Port McNeill	1	204
Sointula	2	320
Totals (4 centres)	5	694

School District No. 74

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Coal Harbour	1	31
Holberg	2	215
Jeune Landing	1	47
Port Alice	2	427
Port Hardy	1	317
Winter Harbour	1	27
Quatsino	1	36
Total (7 centres)	9	1,100

School District No. 79

Centre Visited	Days	X-rays
Tofino	2	66
Ucluelet	2	256
Total (2 centres)	4	322
Grand totals (69 centres)	220½	37,881

TABLE 2.—PERSONS EXAMINED AT DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CLINICS, 1956

Item	Stationary				Travelling					Total
	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	Coast	Kootenay	Interior	Island	Fraser Valley	
Patient-visits	24,608	1,478	5,462	4,182	1,323	2,368	2,294	2,279	722	44,716
Type of case—										
Re-examination	15,330	1,047	3,938	2,340	1,176	1,708	1,893	1,781	543	29,756
First examination	4,157	431	1,311	479	147	536	401	478	163	8,103
Physicians' interview	9,465	319	5,141	551	287	262	1,315	1,167	16	18,523
Referred X-rays, large films	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,071	909	3,853	2,371	474	11,678

TABLE 3.—TREATMENT AND TESTS AT DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CLINICS, 1956

Item	Stationary				Travelling					Total
	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	Coast	Kootenay	Interior	Island	Fraser Valley	
Tuberculin tests	5,398	252	2,296	1,107	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	9,117
B.C.G. vaccinations	383	33	160	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	677
Pneumothorax—Refill	85	21	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Pneumoperitonium—Refill	718	26	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	826
Bronchoscopy	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
Aspirations	11	.....	.....	29	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	49

The number of examinations carried out in the survey clinics showed a slight, but significant, increase, while the number of new tuberculous cases found in survey clinics dropped from 381 to 328. The new active cases dropped from 126 to 102, and there was a drop in those classified as " activity undetermined " from 92 to 89.

TABLE 4.—REPORT OF SURVEY CLINICS, 1956

	Clinics			Mobile		Stationary Metropolitan	Health Unit, Courtenay	General Hospitals		Total
	Willow Chest Centre	Victoria	New Westminster	Provincial	Metropolitan			Out-patients	Admissions	
Total examined	28,539	10,598	9,621	37,881	64,267	41,382	1,276	26,647	87,236	307,447
New tuberculosis cases	44	9	6	56	22	60	1	34	96	328
Primary	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Minimal	30	8	3	46	16	36	1	27	65	232
Active	7	4	—	16	5	10	1	5	10	58
Activity undetermined	9	—	—	15	5	13	—	7	14	63
Arrested	—	2	—	3	1	3	—	—	3	12
Inactive	14	2	3	12	5	10	—	15	38	99
Moderately advanced	5	1	2	10	6	20	—	4	21	69
Active	1	1	—	5	2	12	—	2	10	33
Activity undetermined	3	—	1	3	2	6	—	2	6	23
Arrested	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	4
Inactive	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	4	9
Far advanced	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	5	16
Active	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	11
Activity undetermined	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inactive	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Non-pulmonary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Known tuberculosis cases	31	8	—	128	72	99	1	88	408	835
Primary	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	4	8
Minimal	24	4	—	95	49	53	1	60	237	523
Active	—	—	—	8	1	5	—	2	7	23
Activity undetermined	2	—	—	6	1	3	—	2	11	25
Arrested	4	2	—	27	9	11	1	7	46	107
Inactive	18	2	—	54	38	34	—	49	173	368
Moderately advanced	6	4	—	25	17	32	—	24	132	240
Active	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	8	15
Activity undetermined	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	7	16
Arrested	—	4	—	11	5	13	—	7	46	86
Inactive	2	—	—	13	12	11	—	14	71	123
Far advanced	1	—	—	5	4	10	—	2	27	49
Active	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	8	14
Activity undetermined	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Arrested	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	10	17
Inactive	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	8	16
Non-pulmonary	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	2	8	17
Suspect	48	3	5	31	60	96	—	34	133	410
Pleurisy	40	95	7	40	49	63	2	41	186	523
Cardiac disease	12	12	—	8	12	14	—	18	84	160
Not yet diagnosed	11	18	6	25	20	15	1	196	695	987
Negative	27,951	10,269	9,568	37,401	63,733	40,593	1,264	25,881	84,212	300,872
Other	402	184	29	192	299	442	7	353	1,422	3,330

Does not include 795 miniature films taken at Pearson Hospital.

CHART 2.—NEW EXAMINATIONS AND RE-EXAMINATIONS BY STATIONARY CLINICS, 1947–56

(Excluding Indians)

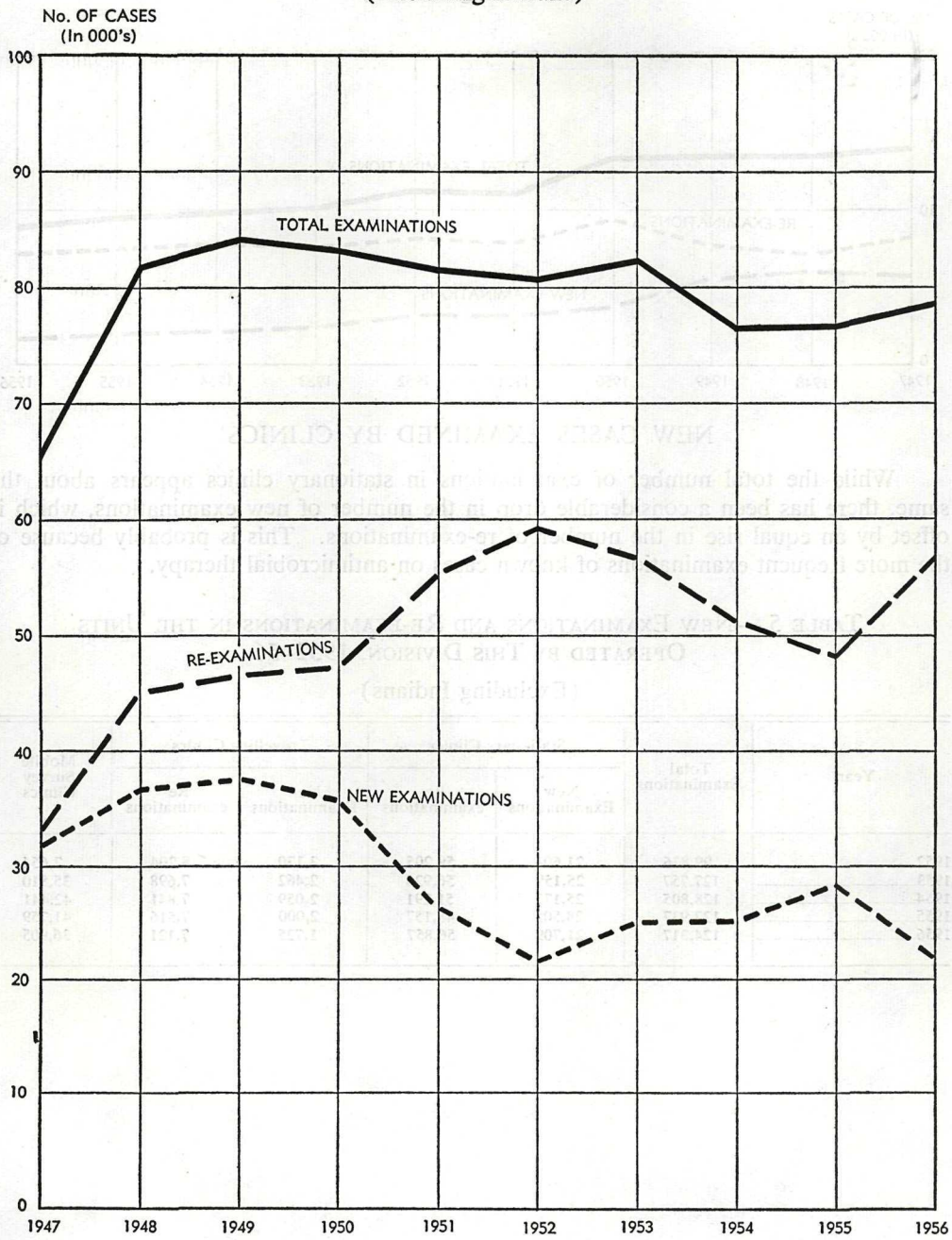
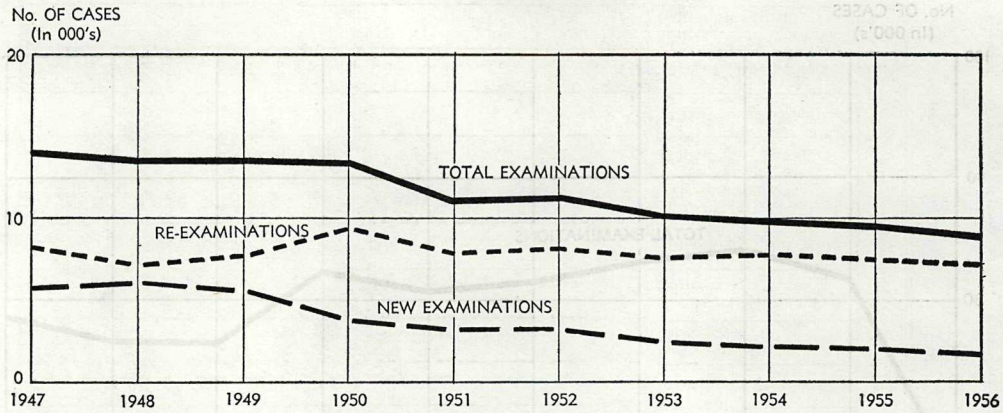


CHART 3.—NEW EXAMINATIONS AND RE-EXAMINATIONS BY TRAVELLING CLINICS, 1947–56

(Excluding Indians)



NEW CASES EXAMINED BY CLINICS

While the total number of examinations in stationary clinics appears about the same, there has been a considerable drop in the number of new examinations, which is offset by an equal rise in the number of re-examinations. This is probably because of the more frequent examinations of known cases on antimicrobial therapy.

TABLE 5.—NEW EXAMINATIONS AND RE-EXAMINATIONS IN THE UNITS OPERATED BY THIS DIVISION, 1952–56

(Excluding Indians)

Year	Total Examinations	Stationary Clinics		Travelling Clinics		Mobile Survey Clinics
		New Examinations	Re-examinations	New Examinations	Re-examinations	
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
1956	124,317	21,709	56,857	1,725	7,121	36,905

TABLE 6.—NEW DIAGNOSES OTHER THAN NEGATIVE IN PERSONS EXAMINED BY DIAGNOSTIC CLINICS, BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND AGE-GROUP, 1956
(Excluding Indians)

Age-group		Tuberculous																			Non-tuberculous												Grand Total
		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	Pleural Changes	Solitary Lung Densities	Bronchial Changes	Diffuse Pulmonary Fibrosis	Localized Pulmonary Fibrosis	Pneumonic Infiltration	Pulmonary Over-distension	Mediastinal Tumours	Chest-wall Changes	Suspect Tuberculosis	Suspect Non-tuberculosis	Total Non-tuberculous	
0– 4 years	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	—	3	—	7	—	18	22
	F.	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	4	1	2	—	2	—	18	31
5– 9 ,,	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	—	18	4	1	3	—	4	—	38	44
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	21	10	—	3	—	3	—	41	47
10–14 ,,	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	17	2	—	2	—	3	—	29	35
	F.	6	2	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	19	3	—	1	—	7	—	35	45
15–19 ,,	M.	1	3	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	1	2	1	17	1	—	3	—	3	—	32	41
	F.	—	6	2	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	—	26	4	—	—	—	6	—	46	56
20–24 ,,	M.	—	19	6	2	—	—	27	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	12	1	10	—	29	7	—	—	—	6	—	65	97
	F.	—	20	9	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	6	1	5	1	33	8	4	3	—	4	—	65	97
25–29 ,,	M.	2	31	9	4	—	—	46	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	15	6	7	2	30	3	1	—	—	5	—	69	124
	F.	—	35	9	3	—	—	47	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	13	2	12	3	45	9	—	6	1	8	—	99	153
30–39 ,,	M.	—	59	19	3	—	—	81	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	7	65	4	21	6	110	21	4	6	2	26	1	266	354
	F.	—	68	16	7	—	—	91	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	6	34	5	26	8	129	24	—	1	—	16	—	243	344
40–49 ,,	M.	—	51	16	3	—	—	70	3	1	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	37	12	12	9	129	28	11	6	3	38	—	285	365
	F.	—	49	11	5	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	5	32	4	15	2	112	22	2	3	3	20	—	215	285
50–59 ,,	M.	—	54	24	3	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	42	19	28	23	140	33	10	5	2	35	—	337	419
	F.	—	38	10	4	—	—	52	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	7	20	13	14	10	88	10	—	4	2	15	—	176	235
60–69 ,,	M.	—	58	25	8	1	—	92	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	57	10	38	27	140	35	29	6	—	37	—	379	473
	F.	—	17	7	1	—	—	25	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	32	10	19	1	70	9	1	2	2	10	—	156	183
70–79 ,,	M.	—	34	21	3	1	1	60	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	39	10	19	12	97	26	21	3	—	21	—	248	312
	F.	—	17	1	3	—	—	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	13	2	15	3	48	14	5	1	—	13	—	114	139

Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

TABLE 6.—NEW DIAGNOSES OTHER THAN NEGATIVE IN PERSONS EXAMINED BY DIAGNOSTIC CLINICS, BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND AGE-GROUP, 1956—*Continued*
(Excluding Indians)

Age-group		Tuberculous																			Non-tuberculous													Grand Total
		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	Pleural Changes	Solitary Lung Densities	Bronchial Changes	Diffuse Pulmonary Fibrosis	Localized Pulmonary Fibrosis	Pneumonic Infiltration	Pulmonary Over-distension	Mediastinal Tumours	Chest-wall Changes	Suspect Tuberculosis	Suspect Non-tuberculosis	Total Non-tuberculous	
80 yrs. and over	M.	—	2	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	6	4	23	6	2	2	—	7	—	58	63
	F.	—	5	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	11	1	1	2	—	2	—	23	29
Not stated	M.	—	3	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	5	—	1	1	—	4	1	19	25
	F.	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	11
Totals	M.	15	314	125	27	2	1	484	18	2	2	3	5	1	6	8	1	—	1	25	279	69	158	85	757	170	80	40	7	196	2	1,843	2,374
	F.	23	260	68	23	—	—	374	12	—	—	3	7	2	9	9	1	1	—	32	157	39	127	29	610	118	14	28	8	107	—	1,237	1,655
Grand totals		38	574	193	50	2	1	858	30	2	2	6	12	3	15	17	2	1	1	57	436	108	285	114	1,367	288	94	68	15	303	2	3,080	4,029

Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

There has been a slight increase in the number of minimal cases diagnosed by the clinics and a decrease in far advanced, while the moderately advanced remain exactly the same. The total active cases at 351 is very little changed from 349 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of primary cases diagnosed from 50 to 38. However, it is most remarkable that there is so little difference in the cases found in 1955 and 1956.

TABLE 7.—NEW CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS EXAMINED BY CLINICS, BY INFECTION AND CONDITION, 1956
(Excluding Indians)

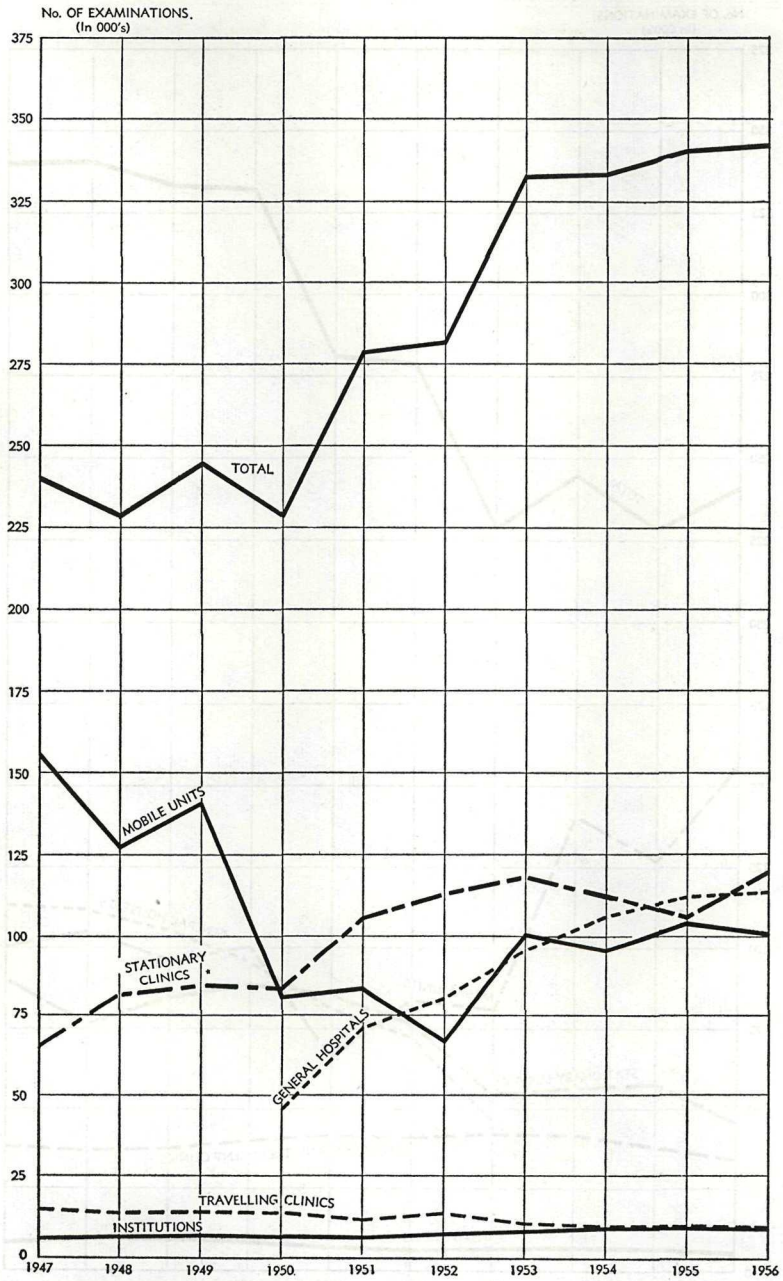
Infection and Condition	Stationary					Travelling					Total
	Willow Chest	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	North Lawn	Coast	Kootenay	Interior	Island	Fraser Valley	
Primary	22	—	3	6	—	1	1	3	1	1	38
Inactive	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Arrested	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Active	13	—	3	2	—	1	—	3	1	1	24
Activity undetermined	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Minimal	264	12	83	82	7	17	17	41	43	8	574
Inactive	85	2	16	36	2	6	7	22	2	7	185
Arrested	26	1	18	7	—	—	—	4	10	—	66
Active	82	6	35	16	4	7	7	10	11	—	178
Activity undetermined	68	2	13	23	1	4	3	4	20	1	139
Not stated	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Moderately advanced	90	9	29	17	6	9	12	10	11	—	193
Inactive	8	—	5	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	22
Arrested	12	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	18
Active	45	8	20	7	4	8	7	6	5	—	110
Activity undetermined	25	—	2	3	2	1	4	2	4	—	43
Far advanced	28	2	4	2	2	3	2	5	4	—	52
Inactive	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Arrested	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Active	21	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	—	39
Activity undetermined	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6
Total pulmonary—											
Inactive	96	2	21	45	2	6	8	25	2	7	214
Arrested	42	2	20	8	—	—	—	5	13	—	90
Active	161	16	61	27	10	18	16	21	20	1	351
Activity undetermined	102	2	16	27	3	6	8	7	24	1	196
Not stated	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Totals	404	23	119	107	15	30	32	59	59	9	857

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF X-RAY EXAMINATIONS (CHEST AND OTHER) MADE BY INSTITUTIONS, STATIONARY CLINICS, TRAVELLING CLINICS, MOBILE SURVEY CLINICS, AND GENERAL-HOSPITAL UNITS, 1947–56.

Year	Institutions	Stationary		Travelling		Mobile		Stationary Metropolitan	General-hospital Units	Total
		Diagnostic	Survey	Diagnostic	Survey	Provincial	Metropolitan			
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	50,856	9,517	.....	41,759	63,941	27,722	111,987	342,721
1956	8,782	29,013	49,553	8,846	.....	36,905	64,267	41,382	113,883	342,631

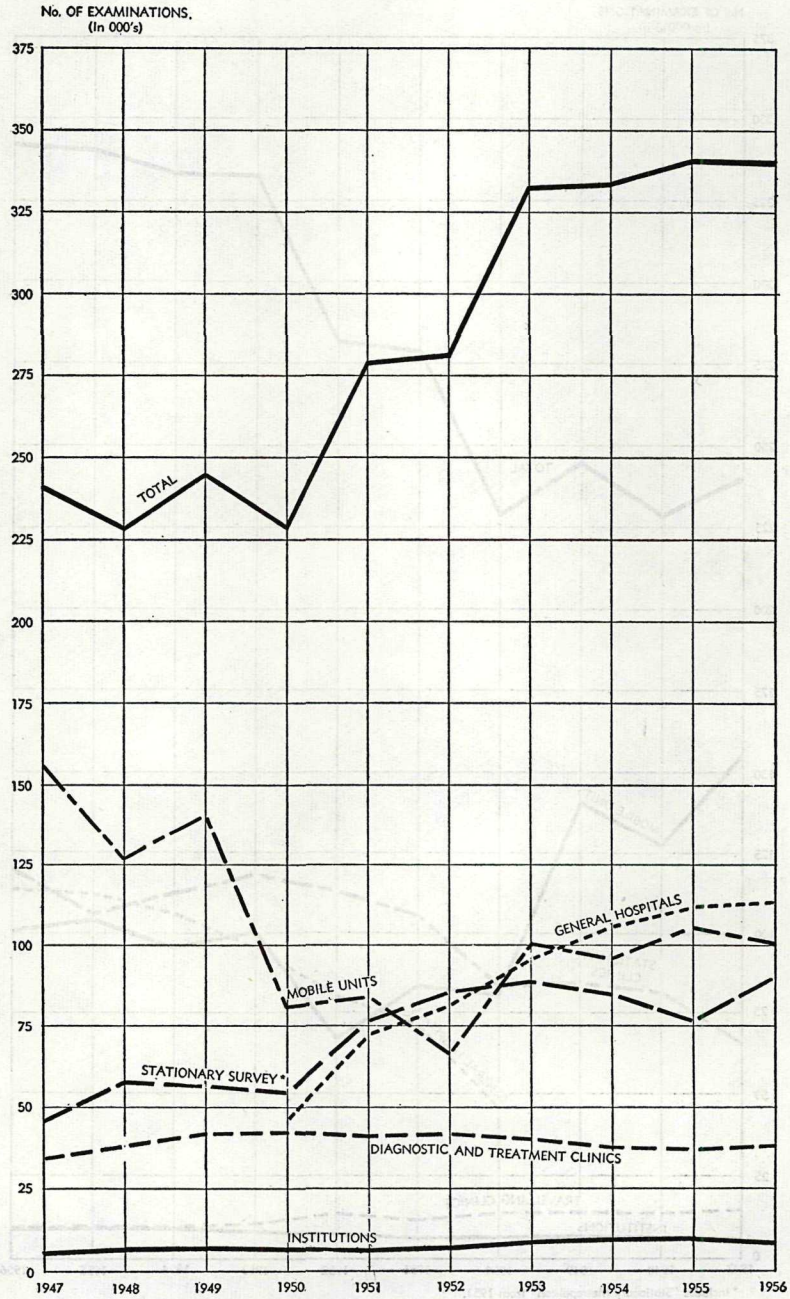
[1] No breakdown available for mobile units prior to 1951.
Source: X-ray Ledger TB. 73 and Clinic Ledgers TB. 71 and TB. 41.

CHART 4.—X-RAY EXAMINATIONS (CHEST AND OTHER) MADE BY INSTITUTIONS, STATIONARY CLINICS, TRAVELLING CLINICS, MOBILE UNITS, AND GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1947–56.



* Includes "Stationary Metropolitan" from 1951.

CHART 5.—X-RAY EXAMINATIONS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS, DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CLINICS, STATIONARY CLINICS, MOBILE UNITS, AND GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1947–56.



* Includes "Stationary Metropolitan" from 1951.

GENERAL SUMMARIES

TABLE 9.—X-RAY REPORT FOR STATIONARY CLINICS AND INSTITUTIONS, 1956

	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	Pearson	Total
X-rays taken	24,167	3,851	7,727	2,820	2,950	41,515
Chest X-rays—						
Flat—						
In-patient	1,751	1,571	563	.....	1,617	5,502
Out-patient	19,113	1,426	5,180	2,750	200	28,669
V.D. Division	240	.....	2	.....	.....	242
Stereoscopic—						
In-patient	.....	1	1	.....	5	7
Out-patient	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Planograph—						
In-patient	211	356	146	.....	532	1,245
Out-patient	352	13	156	42	3	566
Other chest—						
In-patient	601	310	157	.....	387	1,455
Out-patient	1,633	17	1,109	14	1	2,774
Gastro-intestinal—						
In-patient	13	16	13	.....	27	69
Out-patient	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Bones and joints—						
In-patient	69	79	92	.....	94	334
Out-patient	44	37	223	9	7	320
V.D. Division	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Other—						
In-patient	56	17	23	.....	65	161
Out-patient	12	.....	25	.....	.....	37
Fluoroscope—						
In-patient	29	72	.....	.....	109	210
Out-patient	798	45	1	89	.....	933
V.D. Division	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
Electrocardiogram—						
In-patient	210	76	.....	.....	81	367
Out-patient	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
V.D. Division	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Indian Department examinations	37	.....	35	.....	.....	72
Lipiodol injection—						
In-patient	22	5	.....	.....	8	35
Out-patient	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

Source: X-ray Ledger TB. 73.

It is noted that the volume of work in the Respiratory Physiology Department in the Willows Chest Centre has shown a reduction in practically all phases. This is due to a lesser amount of surgery being done.

TABLE 10.—LABORATORY REPORT, 1956

	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Victoria	New Westminster	Kootenay	Pearson	Total, 1956
Sputum tests—							
Routine	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Concentrated	2,867	2,266	52	------	------	2,613	7,798
Cultures done at institution—							
Sputum	------	725	26	------	------	------	751
Gastric	------	168	1	------	------	------	169
Guinea-pig inoculations	------	179	5	------	------	------	184
Sensitivity	328	------	3	------	------	1,339	1,670
Other cultures	253	597	110	------	------	272	1,232
Cultures collected for Provincial Laboratory—							
Sputum	3,461	2	3,258	------	------	1,468	8,189
Gastric	817	2	46	85	10	432	1,392
Other cultures	153	1	124	------	------	71	349
Smears other than sputum	------	648	------	------	------	------	648
Blood tests—							
Sedimentation	12,069	693	171	2,100	87	1,027	16,147
Hæmoglobin	1,739	742	132	------	------	1,321	3,934
Red-blood count	427	354	133	------	------	620	1,534
White blood count	467	397	122	------	------	697	1,683
Differential	438	411	117	------	------	702	1,668
Collected for Provincial Laboratory							
V.D.R.L.	294	340	91	------	------	571	1,296
Blood chemistry	549	224	200	------	------	314	1,287
Other special blood tests	1,792	1,272	63	------	------	64	3,191
Urinalysis—							
Routine	1,626	1,411	211	------	------	2,133	5,381
Quantitive	1	3	25	------	------	212	241
Basal metabolism	9	14	------	------	------	10	33
Spirometry	331	89	------	------	------	------	420
Ventilation studies	11	------	------	------	------	------	11
Bronchospirometry	58	12	------	------	------	------	70
M.B.C.	345	89	------	------	------	------	434
Residual volume	107	------	------	------	------	------	107
Gas analysis	1,833	------	1	------	------	------	1,834
Blood analysis	95	------	------	------	------	------	95
Other tests	286	7,680	46	------	------	449	8,461

Source: Daily Laboratory Ledger TB. 72.

TABLE 11.—DENTAL REPORT, 1956

	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Victoria	Pearson	Total
Patient-visits—					
In-patient	333	1,903	210	1,202	3,648
Out-patient	233	5	7	6	251
Examinations—					
In-patient	67	168	156	168	559
Out-patient	102	----	----	----	102
Consultations—					
In-patient	60	208	22	181	471
Out-patient	4	----	----	1	5
Extractions—					
In-patient	82	1,408	76	456	2,022
Out-patient	20	----	----	----	20
Fillings, including cement bases—					
In-patient	98	426	131	522	1,177
Out-patient	192	----	6	6	204
Prophylactic treatment—					
In-patient	7	426	23	43	499
Out-patient	8	----	----	----	8
Surgical removal of impacted teeth—					
In-patient	3	----	30	10	43
Out-patient	----	----	2	----	2
Denture fittings—					
In-patient	182	968	58	549	1,757
Out-patient	25	10	2	3	40
X-rays—In-patient	72	1,792	320	1,636	3,820
Other	10	9	57	62	138

Source: Ledger TB. 74.

TABLE 12.—EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT REPORT, 1956

	Willow Chest Centre	Victoria	Tranquille	Pearson	Total
Patient-visits, E.E.N.T.—					
In-patient	43	6	201	255	505
Out-patient	17	----	----	----	17
Eye—					
Examinations—					
In-patient	30	10	71	170	281
Out-patient	6	----	----	----	6
Prescriptions—					
In-patient	12	----	60	94	166
Out-patient	----	----	----	----	----
Refractions—					
In-patient	15	2	4	139	160
Out-patient	----	----	----	----	----
Other treatment—					
In-patient	2	2	8	22	34
Out-patient	----	----	----	----	----
Consultations—					
In-patient	----	1	----	----	1
Out-patient	1	----	----	----	1
Ear, nose, and throat—					
Examinations—					
In-patient	18	4	37	91	150
Out-patient	12	----	----	----	12
Treatments—					
In-patient	----	----	11	41	52
Out-patient	----	----	----	----	----
Consultations—					
In-patient	----	----	1	----	1
Out-patient	----	----	----	----	----
Surgical procedures	7	2	4	11	24

Source: Ledger TB. 75.

INSTITUTIONS—SUMMARIES

The use of pneumoperitoneum is becoming further restricted, and there were only 11 induced during 1956 as compared to 18 in 1955, with the total number of refills being reduced from 2,604 in 1954 to 181 in 1956. No pneumothoraces were instituted during 1956.

Patient-days at Tranquille Sanatorium were reduced during the year by 3,174. The bed occupancy in that institution rose to 255 in April, but dropped to 175 at the end of the year. The other institutions were fairly constant except Victoria, where in the latter part of the year the bed capacity was reduced as it had been decided to close the institution at the end of the fiscal year.

The patient-days at Pearson Hospital increased by 19,512.

This represents the first full calendar year of operation of North Lawn Tuberculosis Unit on the grounds of the Provincial Mental Hospital, which accommodates approximately 240 patients. It will be noted that the turnover of patients in this institution is not great as compared with Tranquille Sanatorium, which operated about the same number of beds during the year.

TABLE 13.—INSTITUTIONS—GENERAL SUMMARIES, 1956

Item	Willow Chest Centre	Tranquille	Victoria	Pearson	North Lawn	Total, 1955
Patient-days	30,233	92,490	17,370	110,291	19,281	269,665
Admissions	202	240	105	372	64	983
Discharges, including deaths	205	281	126	422	73	1,107
Treatments—						
Pneumothoraces—						
Initial	------	------	------	------	------	------
Refill	1	------	------	1	------	2
Pneumoperitoneum—						
Initial	5	5	------	1	------	11
Refill	38	63	------	80	------	181
Chest aspirations	60	40	17	15	------	132
Blood transfusions	614	103	13	6	------	736
Intravenous injections	361	------	5	20	11	397
Other treatments	96	31	3	56	28	214
Examinations—						
Bronchoscopy	239	89	2	45	------	375
Spinal puncture	10	1	1	10	------	22
Cystoscopy	2	------	------	1	------	3
Thoracic surgery—						
Thoracoplasties—						
Stage 1	6	2	------	------	------	8
Stage 1 with apicolysis	------	------	------	------	------	------
Stage 2	4	2	------	------	------	6
Post-resection	24	3	------	------	------	27
Special—						
Plumbage	------	1	------	------	------	1
Paulino	------	9	------	------	------	9
Schede	3	1	------	------	------	4
Resections—						
Pneumonectomy	5	3	------	------	------	8
Lobectomy	82	12	------	------	------	94
Segmental	53	19	------	------	------	72
Wedge	37	6	------	------	------	43
Multiple wedge	------	1	------	------	------	1
Intra-pleural pneumolysis	------	------	------	------	------	------
Extra-pleural pneumothorax	------	------	------	------	------	------
Phrenic	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other surgery—						
Major	54	10	------	10	------	74
Minor	51	30	12	26	------	119
Autopsy	13	9	1	14	------	37

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

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF PNEUMOTHORACES (INITIAL AND REFILL) GIVEN BY INSTITUTIONS, STATIONARY CLINICS, AND TRAVELLING CLINICS, 1947–56

Year	Total	Initial				Refill			
		Total Initial	Institutions	Stationary Clinics	Travelling Clinics	Total Refill	Institutions	Stationary Clinics	Travelling Clinics
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	----
1956	116	----	----	----	----	116	2	114	----

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

INSTITUTIONS—ADMISSIONS

There has been a reduction of approximately 20 per cent in the number of admissions in 1956 as compared with 1955. The admissions in 1955 were high, 1,226, due in great part to the 261 patients admitted to North Lawn Hospital, which was opened during the year. There has been very little change in the number of cases admitted to the other institutions, particularly when the figures are compared with 1954, when there were 1,015 admissions, and 983 in 1956, including 64 admissions to North Lawn. This is a drop of 10 per cent as compared with 1954.

TABLE 15.—TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY AGE AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS IN EACH AGE-GROUP, 1952–56

Age-group	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
0– 9 years	9	0.9	3	0.3	9	0.9	10	0.8	18	1.8
10–19 ,,	58	5.9	42	4.3	45	4.4	35	2.9	31	3.1
20–29 ,,	219	22.1	196	19.9	210	20.7	202	16.5	150	15.3
30–39 ,,	245	24.8	243	24.7	225	22.2	252	20.6	198	20.1
40–49 ,,	178	18.0	231	23.4	190	18.7	262	21.3	174	17.7
50–59 ,,	126	12.7	115	11.7	153	15.1	188	15.3	153	15.6
60–69 ,,	95	9.6	94	9.5	112	11.0	160	13.0	147	15.0
70 years and over	59	6.0	53	5.4	67	6.6	116	9.5	111	11.3
Not stated	----	----	8	0.8	4	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.1
Totals	989	100.0	985	100.0	1,015	100.0	1,226	100.0	983	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

CHART 6.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS BY AGE-GROUP, 1952–56

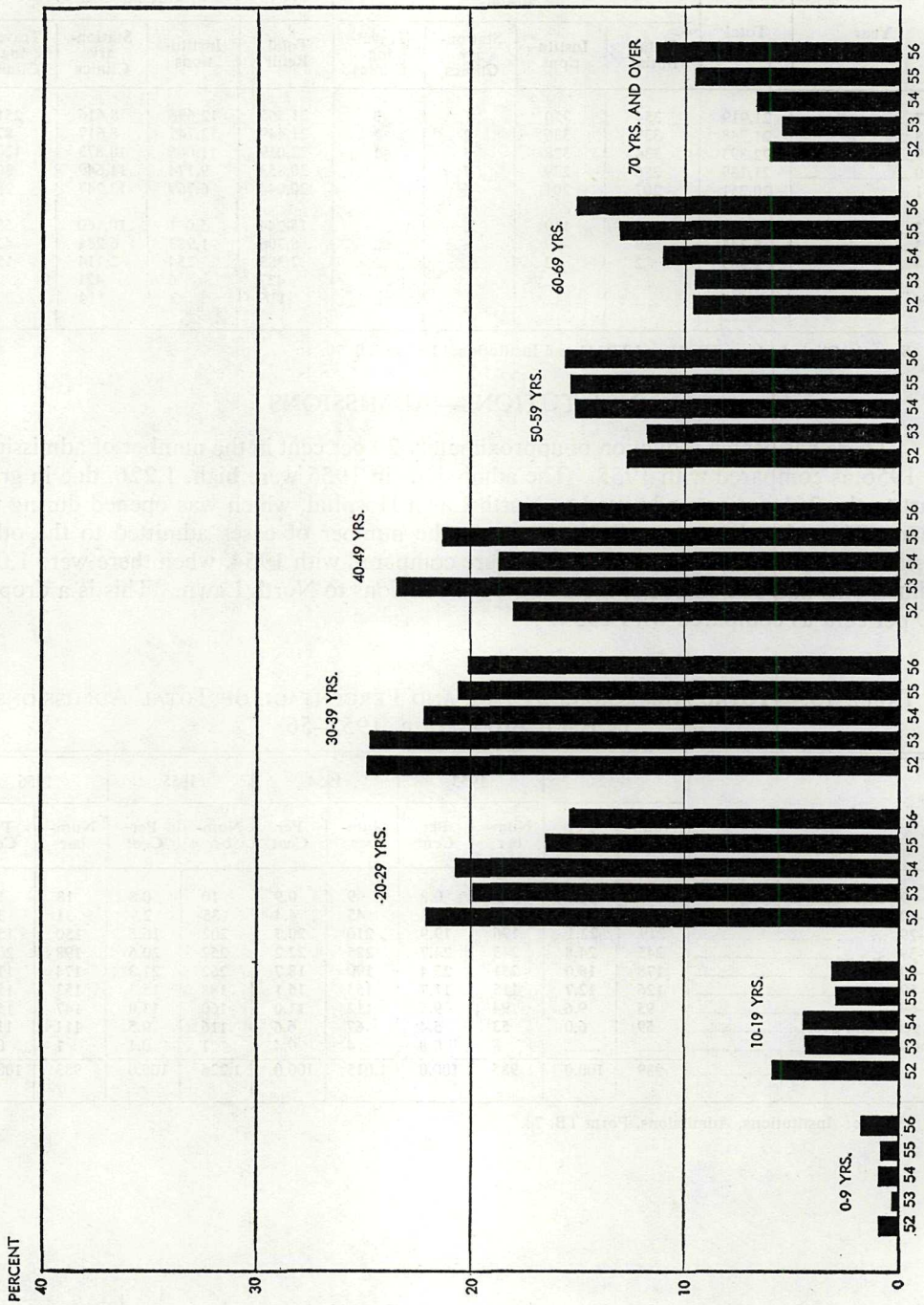


TABLE 16.—TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND AGE, 1956

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.	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	3	
	F.	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	8
5– 9 ,,	M.	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	
	F.	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	10
10–14 ,,	M.	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	
	F.	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	4
15–19 ,,	M.	-----	6	1	1	1	-----	1	10	
	F.	-----	7	5	-----	4	-----	1	17	27
20–24 ,,	M.	-----	11	8	3	2	-----	2	26	
	F.	-----	17	5	5	1	-----	-----	28	54
25–29 ,,	M.	1	14	14	10	4	-----	1	44	
	F.	-----	27	12	9	1	-----	3	52	96
30–39 ,,	M.	-----	33	36	20	1	-----	5	95	
	F.	-----	52	28	15	3	-----	5	103	198
40–49 ,,	M.	1	27	35	35	2	-----	6	106	
	F.	-----	24	22	16	-----	-----	6	68	174
50–59 ,,	M.	-----	30	58	27	-----	-----	2	117	
	F.	-----	15	15	4	-----	-----	2	36	153
60–69 ,,	M.	-----	32	57	33	1	-----	2	125	
	F.	-----	6	8	3	-----	-----	5	22	147
70 years and over	M.	-----	22	30	33	-----	-----	7	92	
	F.	-----	14	3	-----	-----	-----	2	19	111
Not stated	M.	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	
	F.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Totals	M.	10	176	239	163	11	-----	28	627	627
	F.	8	165	98	52	9	-----	24	356	356
Grand totals		18	341	337	215	20	-----	52	983	983

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

CHART 7.—ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS BY DIAGNOSIS AND AGE ON ADMISSION, 1956

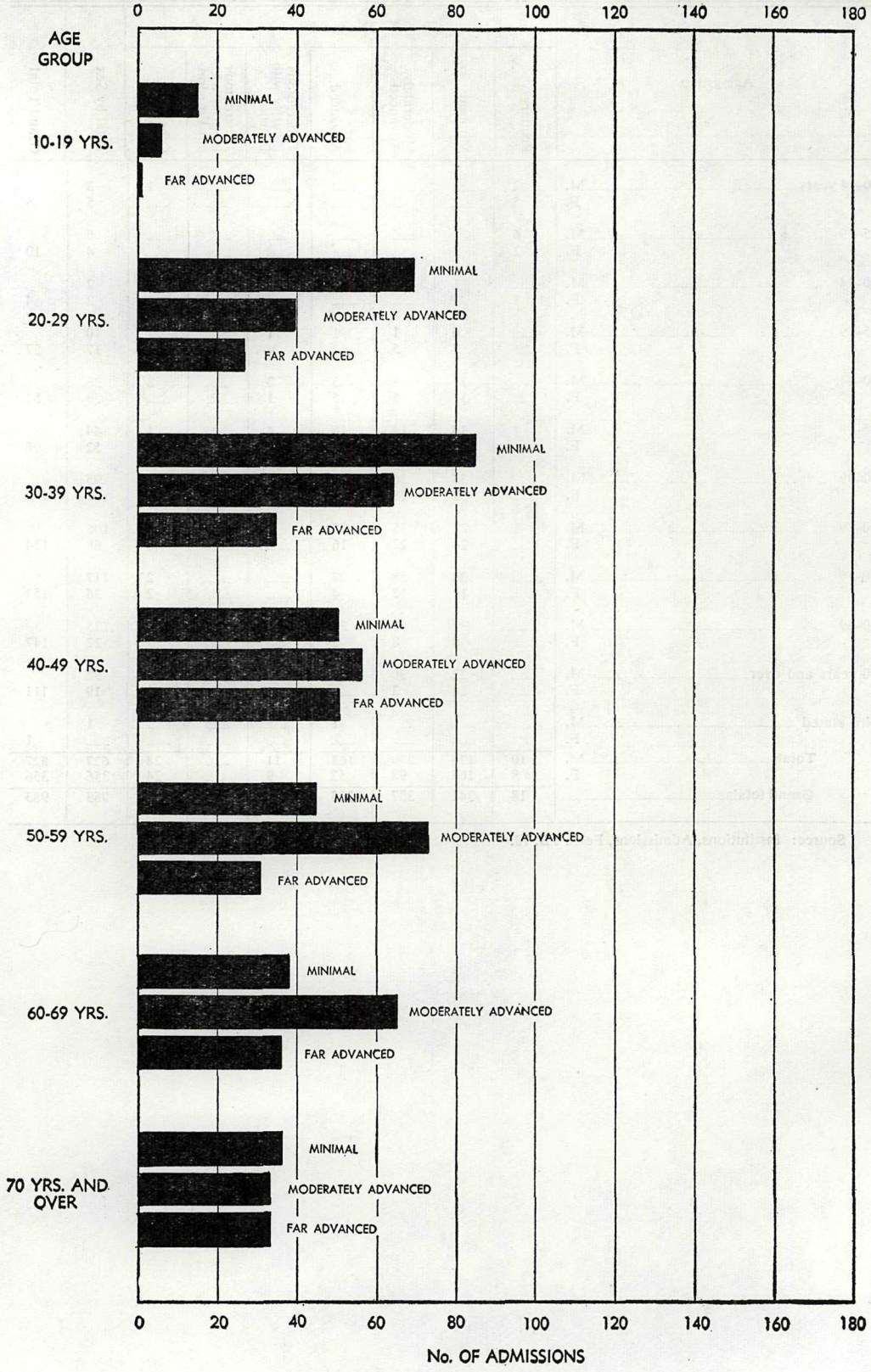


TABLE 17.—TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND RACIAL ORIGIN, 1956

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.	7	144	201	145	9	----	25	531	
	F.	5	147	87	43	8	----	23	313	844
Chinese	M.	----	25	27	8	1	----	1	62	
	F.	----	5	4	----	----	----	----	9	71
Japanese	M.	----	4	4	3	----	----	----	11	
	F.	1	6	3	3	----	----	----	13	24
Hindu	M.	----	----	1	1	1	----	1	4	
	F.	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	3	7
Half-breed and Indian	M.	3	3	6	6	----	----	1	19	
	F.	2	6	2	6	1	----	1	18	37
Totals	M.	10	176	239	163	11	----	28	627	627
	F.	8	165	98	52	9	----	24	356	356
Grand totals		18	341	337	215	20	----	52	983	983

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

The decrease in the total admissions is for the most part in those cases coming to institution for the first time, although there has been a slight drop also in the readmission cases.

TABLE 18.—TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND TYPE OF CASE, 1956

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.	4	141	130	61	10	----	20	366	
	F.	2	124	56	17	9	----	23	231	597
Readmission	M.	----	29	102	91	1	----	5	228	
	F.	1	33	37	28	----	----	----	99	327
Review	M.	3	2	3	1	----	----	----	9	
	F.	2	4	5	----	----	----	1	12	21
Continuation of treatment	M.	----	4	----	3	----	----	----	7	
	F.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	8
Transfers	M.	3	----	4	7	----	----	3	17	
	F.	3	4	----	6	----	----	----	13	30
Totals	M.	10	176	239	163	11	----	28	627	627
	F.	8	165	98	52	9	----	24	356	356
Grand totals		18	341	337	215	20	----	52	983	983

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

CHART 8.—FIRST ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS BY DIAGNOSIS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION), 1947–56

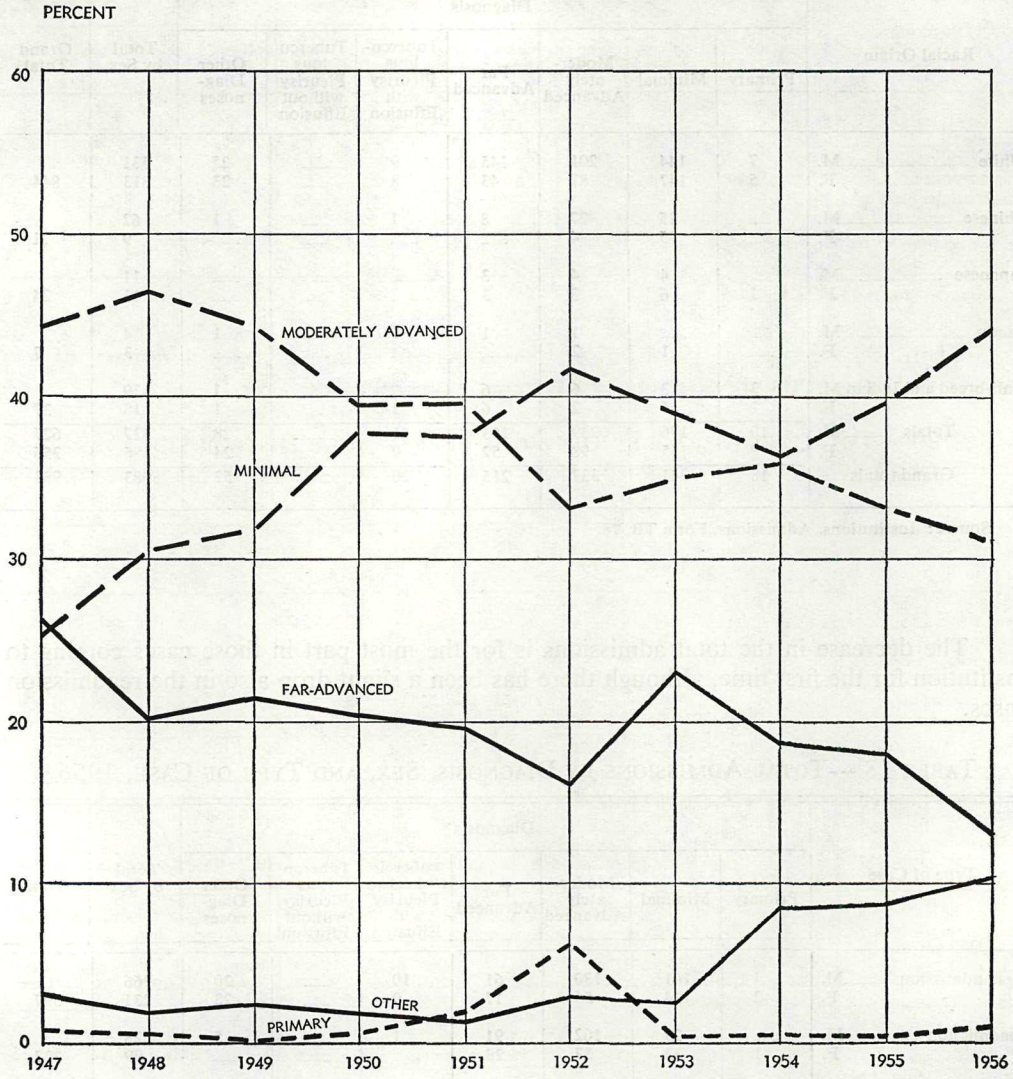


TABLE 19.—TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY INSTITUTIONS AND DIAGNOSIS, 1956

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	18	1.8	15	7.4	1	0.4	.....	.....	2	0.5	.....	.....
Minimal	341	34.7	55	27.2	76	31.7	41	39.1	139	37.4	30	46.9
Moderately advanced	337	34.3	61	30.2	86	35.8	39	37.1	141	37.9	10	15.6
Far advanced	215	21.9	53	26.3	58	24.2	16	15.2	79	21.2	9	14.1
Tuberculous pleurisy	20	2.0	1	0.5	7	2.9	6	5.7	6	1.6	.....	.....
Other diagnosis	52	5.3	17	8.4	12	5.0	3	2.9	5	1.4	15	23.4
Totals	983	100.0	202	100.0	240	100.0	105	100.0	372	100.0	64	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

There has been an increase in the percentage of minimal cases admitted, with a further decrease in the number of far advanced cases admitted.

TABLE 20.—TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION), 1952–56

Diagnosis	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	50	5.1	4	0.4	12	1.2	14	1.2	18	1.8
Minimal	324	32.8	303	30.8	293	28.9	392	32.0	341	34.7
Moderately advanced	383	38.7	393	39.9	414	40.8	448	36.5	337	34.3
Far advanced	209	21.1	262	26.6	239	23.5	296	24.1	215	21.9
Tuberculous pleurisy	7	0.7	10	1.0	20	2.0	20	1.6	20	2.0
Other diagnosis	16	1.6	13	1.3	37	3.6	56	4.6	52	5.3
Totals	989	100.0	985	100.0	1,015	100.0	1,226	100.0	983	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 21.—FIRST ADMISSIONS BY INSTITUTIONS AND DIAGNOSIS, 1956

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	6	1.0	3	3.7	1	0.7	.....	.....	2	0.8	.....	.....
Minimal	265	44.4	30	37.5	58	38.4	38	48.7	120	48.6	19	46.4
Moderately advanced	186	31.1	20	25.0	53	35.1	27	34.6	80	32.4	6	14.6
Far advanced	78	13.1	11	13.7	22	14.6	5	6.4	35	14.2	5	12.2
Tuberculous pleurisy	19	3.2	1	1.3	7	4.6	5	6.4	6	2.4	.....	.....
Other diagnosis	43	7.2	15	18.8	10	6.6	3	3.9	4	1.6	11	26.8
Totals	597	100.0	80	100.0	151	100.0	78	100.0	247	100.0	41	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

The increase in the percentage of minimal cases is more marked in the first admissions than in the total admissions. The moderately advanced group has altered very little, although there has been a slight reduction. There has been a definite drop in the percentage of cases in the far advanced category.

TABLE 22.—FIRST ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION), 1952–56

Diagnosis	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	35	6.2	2	0.4	3	0.5	3	0.4	6	1.0
Minimal	236	41.7	217	39.0	222	36.4	315	39.7	265	44.4
Moderately advanced	188	33.2	195	35.0	219	35.9	264	33.2	186	31.1
Far advanced	91	16.1	129	23.1	114	18.7	143	18.0	78	13.1
Tuberculous pleurisy	4	0.7	5	0.9	19	3.1	18	2.3	19	3.2
Other diagnosis	12	2.1	9	1.6	33	5.4	51	6.4	43	7.2
Totals	566	100.0	557	100.0	610	100.0	794	100.0	597	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 23.—READMISSIONS BY INSTITUTIONS AND DIAGNOSIS, 1956

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	1	0.3	1	1.2	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------
Minimal	62	19.0	16	18.8	16	19.5	3	11.6	17	15.1	10	47.7
Moderately advanced	139	42.5	37	43.5	30	36.6	11	42.3	57	50.4	4	19.0
Far advanced	119	36.4	31	36.5	35	42.7	11	42.3	39	34.5	3	14.3
Tuberculous pleurisy	1	0.3	-----	------	-----	------	1	3.8	-----	------	-----	------
Other diagnosis	5	1.5	-----	------	1	1.2	-----	------	-----	------	4	19.0
Totals	327	100.0	85	100.0	82	100.0	26	100.0	113	100.0	21	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 24.—READMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION), 1952–56

Diagnosis	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	8	2.1	-----	------	1	0.3	-----	------	1	0.3
Minimal	74	19.9	67	21.2	62	17.7	68	18.5	62	19.0
Moderately advanced	174	46.8	141	44.8	166	47.4	158	42.9	139	42.5
Far advanced	112	30.1	107	34.0	117	33.4	137	37.2	119	36.4
Tuberculous pleurisy	1	0.3	-----	------	1	0.3	2	0.5	1	0.3
Other diagnosis	3	0.8	-----	------	3	0.9	3	0.9	5	1.5
Totals	372	100.0	315	100.0	350	100.0	368	100.0	327	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 25.—REVIEW ADMISSIONS BY INSTITUTIONS AND DIAGNOSIS, 1956

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	5	23.8	5	35.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Minimal	6	28.5	4	28.6	2	33.3	----	----	----	----	----	----
Moderately advanced	8	38.1	4	28.6	3	50.0	----	----	1	100.0	----	----
Far advanced	1	4.8	1	7.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tuberculous pleurisy	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Other diagnosis	1	4.8	----	----	1	16.7	----	----	----	----	----	----
Totals	21	100.0	14	100.0	6	100.0	----	----	1	100.0	----	----

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

TABLE 26.—REVIEW ADMISSIONS BY DIAGNOSIS (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION), 1952–56

Diagnosis	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Primary	3	7.2	1	1.2	7	17.5	3	12.5	5	23.8
Minimal	14	33.3	15	18.1	6	15.0	6	25.0	6	28.5
Moderately advanced	19	45.2	48	57.8	24	60.0	11	45.8	8	38.1
Far advanced	6	14.3	11	13.3	2	5.0	3	12.5	1	4.8
Tuberculous pleurisy	----	----	5	6.0	----	----	----	----	----	----
Other diagnosis	----	----	3	3.6	1	2.5	1	4.2	1	4.8
Totals	42	100.0	83	100.0	40	100.0	24	100.0	21	100.0

Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

There was some decrease in the number of persons dying in tuberculosis institutions, from 95 in 1955 to 88 in 1956. Approximately 40 per cent of those people dying in tuberculosis institutions died of non-tuberculous conditions, although they also had tuberculosis. This is an indication of the large number of older people in institutions who, while confined because of tuberculosis, are chiefly disabled because of other chronic, debilitating diseases.

There was considerable increase in the percentage of inactive cases discharged, from 3.2 to 5.3 per cent, and at the same time there was a definite decrease in those discharged in the active categories in spite of the fact that practically all patients are discharged to continue antimicrobial therapy outside of institution.

There was an increase from 0.3 per cent in 1955 to 1.7 per cent in 1956 of discharges classified as " other tuberculous diagnosis." These are cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of non-tuberculous cases discharged from institution has more than doubled in 1956 as a result of many cases of suspected tuberculosis being brought in for investigation and found to be non-tuberculous.

TABLE 27.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, 1952–56

Condition	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	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	59	5.3
Arrested	191	21.4	274	26.7	353	32.4	321	28.5	287	25.9
Active improved	382	42.8	508	49.5	492	45.1	541	48.1	514	46.4
Active unimproved	139	15.6	153	14.9	115	10.6	105	9.3	87	7.9
Dead—										
Tuberculous	116	13.0	44	4.3	45	4.1	61	5.4	53	4.8
Non-tuberculous	(1)	—	10	1.0	22	2.0	34	3.0	35	3.2
Other diagnosis—										
Tuberculous	2	0.2	4	0.4	5	0.5	3	0.3	19	1.7
Non-tuberculous	22	2.5	13	1.3	27	2.5	25	2.2	53	4.8
Totals	890	100.0	1,026	100.0	1,090	100.0	1,126	100.0	1,107	100.0

[1] Tuberculous and non-tuberculous breakdown not available for dead cases.
Source: Institutions, Admissions, Form TB. 78.

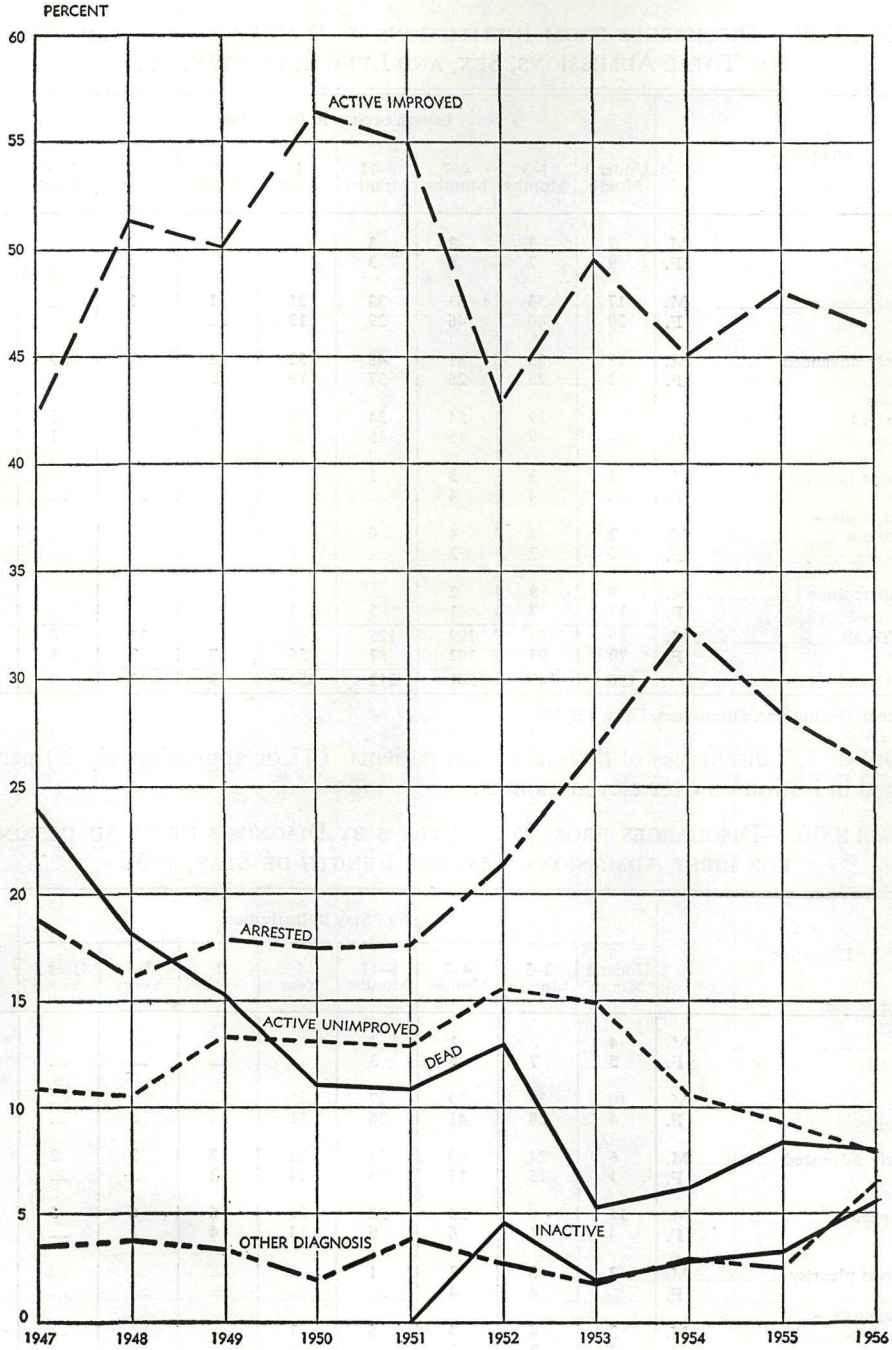
The non-pulmonary cases practically all remained in hospital under one year.

TABLE 28.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, BY CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, SEX, AND LENGTH OF STAY, 1956

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.	1	1	3	7	4	—	—	—	16	
	F.	—	1	2	11	4	—	—	—	18	34
Arrested	M.	2	9	31	35	28	4	1	1	111	
	F.	—	8	26	18	13	4	1	—	70	181
Active improved	M.	7	52	70	41	33	1	3	1	208	
	F.	7	40	43	28	21	1	—	—	140	348
Active unimproved	M.	12	4	8	1	—	1	—	—	26	
	F.	5	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	13	39
Non-pulmonary	M.	1	4	3	4	1	—	—	—	13	
	F.	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	19
Non-tuberculous	M.	8	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	18	
	F.	13	7	1	3	3	—	—	—	27	45
Undetermined	M.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Dead—											
Tuberculous	M.	9	6	2	5	1	1	3	4	31	
	F.	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	35
Non-tuberculous	M.	3	4	2	3	6	1	1	1	21	
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	23
Totals	M.	43	89	121	96	74	8	8	7	446	
	F.	29	64	77	61	43	6	1	—	281	727
Grand totals		72	153	198	157	117	14	9	7	727	727

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form TB. 79.

CHART 9.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, 1947–56



In 1956 out of 1,107 people discharged, only 191 or 17 per cent had remained in institution over eleven months.

TABLE 29.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY DIAGNOSIS UPON ADMISSION FOR TOTAL ADMISSIONS, SEX, AND LENGTH OF STAY, 1956

Diagnosis		Length of Stay in Institution								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.	7	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	15
	F.	9	7	6	3	—	—	—	—	25
Minimal	M.	17	53	53	33	21	1	1	—	179
	F.	20	40	46	29	13	—	—	—	148
Moderately advanced	M.	18	53	81	48	32	2	2	3	239
	F.	12	25	28	37	19	3	—	—	124
Far advanced	M.	31	29	54	34	39	9	8	5	209
	F.	14	8	15	15	20	4	2	1	79
Tuberculous pleurisy	M.	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	10
	F.	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
Other diagnosis— Tuberculous	M.	2	4	4	6	1	—	—	—	17
	F.	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	7
Non-tuberculous	M.	8	9	2	—	1	—	—	—	20
	F.	13	7	1	3	3	—	—	—	27
Totals	M.	86	154	199	125	94	12	11	8	689
	F.	70	93	102	87	56	7	2	1	418
Grand totals		156	247	301	212	150	19	13	9	1,107

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form TB. 79.

Out of 727 discharges of first-admission patients, 147 or approximately 20 per cent remained in institution over eleven months.

TABLE 30.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY DIAGNOSIS UPON ADMISSION FOR FIRST ADMISSIONS, SEX, AND LENGTH OF STAY, 1956

Diagnosis		Length of Stay in Institution								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.	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	11
	F.	5	7	6	3	—	—	—	—	21
Minimal	M.	10	39	39	27	21	—	—	—	136
	F.	4	28	41	26	11	—	—	—	110
Moderately advanced	M.	6	24	49	37	22	2	2	2	144
	F.	1	15	17	23	14	2	—	—	72
Far advanced	M.	11	8	23	22	29	6	6	5	110
	F.	4	1	6	6	14	4	1	—	36
Tuberculous pleurisy	M.	2	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	9
	F.	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
Other diagnosis— Tuberculous	M.	2	4	4	6	1	—	—	—	17
	F.	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	7
Non-tuberculous	M.	8	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	19
	F.	13	7	1	3	3	—	—	—	27
Totals	M.	43	89	121	96	74	8	8	7	446
	F.	29	64	77	61	43	6	1	—	281
Grand totals		72	153	198	157	117	14	9	7	727

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form TB. 79.

TABLE 31.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY DIAGNOSIS UPON ADMISSION FOR READMISSIONS, SEX, AND LENGTH OF STAY, 1956

Diagnosis		Length of Stay in Institution								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.	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Minimal	M.	7	14	14	6	—	1	1	—	43
	F.	16	12	5	3	2	—	—	—	38
Moderately advanced	M.	12	28	32	11	10	—	—	1	94
	F.	11	10	11	14	5	1	—	—	52
Far advanced	M.	20	21	31	12	10	3	2	—	99
	F.	10	7	9	9	6	—	1	1	43
Tuberculous pleurisy	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diagnosis— Tuberculous	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-tuberculous	M.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	M.	43	64	78	29	20	4	3	1	242
	F.	41	29	25	26	13	1	1	1	137
Grand totals		84	93	103	55	33	5	4	2	379

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form TB. 79.

TABLE 32.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY TYPES OF DISCHARGE, SEX, AND LENGTH OF STAY, 1956

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.	21	23	32	18	26	4	3	1	128	
	F.	32	12	7	21	19	3	—	—	94	222
Against medical advice	M.	5	10	16	3	4	—	—	—	38	
	F.	5	4	1	3	6	—	1	—	20	58
On medical advice to continue anti-microbial treatment	M.	22	81	118	80	47	3	2	1	354	
	F.	11	63	77	58	27	3	—	—	239	593
Against medical advice to continue anti-microbial treatment	M.	5	19	18	9	5	1	—	—	57	
	F.	—	14	14	3	2	1	—	—	34	91
To continue anti-microbial treatment (nature of discharge not stated)	M.	1	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	10	
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
Disciplinary	M.	—	5	6	1	1	—	—	—	13	
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	14
Transfer	M.	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	
	F.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	29
Deaths— Tuberculous	M.	12	7	4	7	3	3	3	4	43	
	F.	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	1	10	53
Non-tuberculous	M.	7	6	2	4	7	1	3	2	32	
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	35
Totals	M.	86	154	199	125	94	12	11	8	689	
	F.	70	93	102	87	56	7	2	1	418	1,107
Grand totals		156	247	301	212	150	19	13	9	1,107	1,107

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form TB. 79.

TABLE 33.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, SEX, AND LENGTH OF STAY, 1956

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.	2	4	10	8	4	—	—	—	28	
	F.	7	3	3	11	7	—	—	—	31	59
Arrested	M.	10	34	53	42	32	6	2	1	180	
	F.	10	19	33	26	14	4	1	—	107	287
Active improved	M.	21	73	111	55	43	1	3	1	308	
	F.	21	54	56	44	29	2	—	—	206	514
Active unimproved	M.	22	16	14	5	3	1	—	—	61	
	F.	12	7	4	2	—	1	—	—	26	87
Non-pulmonary	M.	1	4	3	4	1	—	—	—	13	
	F.	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	19
Non-tuberculous	M.	8	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	19	
	F.	13	7	1	3	3	—	—	—	27	46
Undetermined	M.	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Dead—											
Tuberculous	M.	12	7	4	7	3	3	3	4	43	
	F.	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	1	10	53
Non-tuberculous	M.	7	6	2	4	7	1	3	2	32	
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	35
Totals	M.	86	154	199	125	94	12	11	8	689	
	F.	70	93	102	87	56	7	2	1	418	1,107
Grand totals		156	247	301	212	150	19	13	9	1,107	1,107

Source: Institutions, Discharges, Form TB. 79.

TABLE 34.—DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE OF DISCHARGE, CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, AND SEX, 1956

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.	46	6	33	22	3	15	3	128	
	F.	22	3	17	23	2	26	1	94	222
Against medical advice	M.	19	13	4	1	—	—	1	38	
	F.	10	5	4	—	—	1	—	20	58
On medical advice to continue anti-microbial treatment	M.	193	17	129	4	9	1	1	354	
	F.	138	3	85	8	4	—	1	239	593
Against medical advice to continue anti-microbial treatment	M.	33	11	10	—	1	1	1	57	
	F.	24	10	—	—	—	—	—	34	91
To continue anti-microbial treatment (nature of discharge not stated)	M.	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	10	
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12
Disciplinary	M.	9	2	1	1	—	—	—	13	
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
Transfer	M.	2	10	1	—	—	1	—	14	
	F.	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	15	29
Death— Tuberculous	M.	2	37	2	—	2	—	—	43	
	F.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	53
Non-tuberculous	M.	5	14	9	2	1	1	—	32	
	F.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	35
Totals	M.	315	112	191	30	16	19	6	689	
	F.	206	39	107	31	6	27	2	418	1,107
Grand totals		521	151	298	61	22	46	8	1,107	1,107

Source: Institutions, Form TB. 79.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

These tables show a marked increase in the number of B.C.G. vaccinations. This indicates better reporting by those doing vaccinations outside the Division of Tuberculosis Control. However, it does not represent all that is being done in British Columbia. The largest group vaccinated is the contacts of tuberculosis, and it is interesting to note that there is an increasing number of non-converters. In 1956 this has increased to 10.3 per cent. Further, it will be noted that the percentage of non-converters following B.C.G. vaccination increased gradually from 5.1 per cent in the 0–4-year age-group to 23.0 per cent in the 25–29-year age-group.

TABLE 35.—B.C.G. VACCINATIONS COMPLETED ACCORDING TO GROUP LISTED, 1956

Group Vaccinated	Number of Cases	Post-B.C.G. Tuberculin Test Positive								Post-B.C.G. Tuberculin Test Negative					Post-B.C.G. Tuberculin Test Not Reported and Not Retested				
		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	Number of Cases Not Reported and Not Retested by Type of Test			Number of Cases Not Reported	Per Cent of Cases Not Reported
		1/20 Mg.	1/10 Mg.	1 Mg.			Local Ulcer	Enlarged Glands	Support-ing Glands	1/20 Mg.	1/10 Mg.	1 Mg.			1/20 Mg.	1/10 Mg.	1 Mg.		
Student-nurses	512	36	190	116	342	66.8	—	—	—	10	1	51	62	12.1	56	7	45	108	21.1
Graduate nurses	20	—	2	8	10	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	15.0	—	2	5	7	35.0
Hospital employees	302	24	21	73	118	39.1	—	—	—	6	2	30	38	12.6	5	51	90	146	48.3
Contacts	890	2	528	95	625	70.2	—	—	—	—	27	44	71	8.0	9	121	64	194	21.8
Others	142	6	43	14	63	44.4	—	—	—	1	7	7	15	10.5	5	42	17	64	45.1
Medical students	19	—	7	4	11	57.9	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	26.3	—	1	2	3	15.8
Not stated	6	—	5	—	5	83.3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16.7	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,891	68	796	310	1,174	62.1	—	—	—	17	40	138	195	10.3	75	224	223	522	27.6

TABLE 36.—B.C.G. VACCINATIONS COMPLETED ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUP, 1956

Group Vaccinated	Number of Cases	Post-B.C.G. Tuberculin Test Positive								Post-B.C.G. Tuberculin Test Negative					Post-B.C.G. Tuberculin Test Not Reported and Not Retested				
		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	Number of Cases Not Reported and Not Retested by Type of Test			Number of Cases Not Reported	Per Cent of Cases Not Reported
		1/20 Mg.	1/10 Mg.	1 Mg.			Local Ulcer	Enlarged Glands	Support-ing Glands	1/20 Mg.	1/10 Mg.	1 Mg.			1/20 Mg.	1/10 Mg.	1 Mg.		
0– 4 years	545	—	330	35	365	67.0	—	—	—	—	10	18	28	5.1	3	91	58	152	27.9
5– 9 ,,	251	2	145	26	173	68.9	—	—	—	—	11	7	18	7.2	3	42	15	60	23.9
10–14 ,,	127	—	71	17	88	69.3	—	—	—	—	6	8	14	11.0	—	20	5	25	19.7
15–19 ,,	438	27	174	89	290	66.2	—	—	—	10	2	33	45	10.3	38	20	45	103	23.5
20–24 ,,	249	13	46	70	129	51.8	—	—	—	3	3	34	40	16.1	16	16	48	80	32.1
25–29 ,,	87	6	9	22	37	42.5	—	—	—	—	5	15	20	23.0	5	11	14	30	34.5
30–39 ,,	96	14	13	27	54	56.3	—	—	—	—	1	14	15	15.6	5	7	15	27	28.1
40–49 ,,	70	4	4	14	22	31.4	—	—	—	4	2	8	14	20.0	2	13	19	34	48.6
50 years and over	11	1	—	4	5	45.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	54.5
Not stated	17	1	4	6	11	64.7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5.9	3	1	1	5	29.4
Totals	1,891	68	796	310	1,174	62.1	—	—	—	17	40	138	195	10.3	75	224	223	522	27.6

Source: Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Reports, Form TB. 77.

KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

There has been an increase of 623 known cases of tuberculosis in the Province during 1956, as compared to an increase of 652 in 1955. This represents an increase of 139 in non-Indians and an increase of 484 other than Indians.

TABLE 37.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, BY STATISTICAL AREA, AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1952–56

Area	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Area 1	316	301	295	314	302
Area 2	776	698	675	655	648
Area 3	862	869	896	901	932
Area 4	10,543	10,776	11,096	11,418	11,717
Area 5	2,822	2,942	2,974	3,125	3,265
Area 6	938	1,014	1,077	1,190	1,231
Area 7	458	469	487	488	497
Area 8	996	1,159	1,257	1,284	1,346
Area 9	1,045	1,157	1,235	1,255	1,299
Area 10	171	205	214	228	244
Totals	18,927	19,590	20,206	20,858	21,481

TABLE 38.—KNOWN CASES[1] OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, BY STATISTICAL AREA, AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1952–56

Area	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Area 1	258	247	237	254	246
Area 2	770	690	667	647	639
Area 3	754	751	767	768	802
Area 4	10,058	10,311	10,615	10,917	11,204
Area 5	2,181	2,277	2,265	2,403	2,520
Area 6	511	511	559	588	597
Area 7	192	190	204	189	188
Area 8	359	390	404	403	433
Area 9	331	348	342	345	362
Area 10	83	92	91	99	106
Totals	15,497	15,807	16,151	16,613	17,097

[1] Excludes 2,030 cases of unknown address and 2,008 ex-Province cases.

TABLE 39.—KNOWN CASES[1] OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, BY STATISTICAL AREA, AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1952–56

Area	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956[2]
Area 1	58	54	58	60	56
Area 2	6	8	8	8	9
Area 3	108	118	129	133	130
Area 4	485	465	481	501	513
Area 5	641	665	709	722	745
Area 6	427	503	518	602	634
Area 7	266	279	283	299	309
Area 8	637	769	853	881	913
Area 9	714	809	893	910	937
Area 10	88	113	123	129	138
Totals	3,430	3,783	4,055	4,245	4,384

[1] Excludes 40 cases of unknown address and 32 ex-Province cases.
[2] Includes 221 Indians of white status.

TABLE 40.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH UNIT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1956

(Excluding Indians)

Health Unit and School District	Male	Female	Total
East Kootenay, Cranbrook—			
School District No. 1	47	33	80
School District No. 2	40	35	75
School District No. 3	30	22	52
School District No. 4	12	7	19
School District No. 5	28	36	64
School District No. 18	6	13	19
Selkirk, Nelson—			
School District No. 6	7	8	15
School District No. 7	88	91	179
School District No. 8	29	23	52
School District No. 10	11	14	25
West Kootenay, Trail—			
School District No. 9	25	24	49
School District No. 11	83	102	185
School District No. 12	25	16	41
School District No. 13	8	12	20
South Okanagan, Kelowna—			
School District No. 14	45	34	79
School District No. 15	79	67	146
School District No. 16	6	6	12
School District No. 17	22	17	39
School District No. 23	100	107	207
School District No. 77	26	26	52
North Okanagan, Vernon—			
School District No. 19	31	30	61
School District No. 20	54	34	88
School District No. 21	9	9	18
School District No. 22	86	84	170
School District No. 78	16	6	22
South Central, Kamloops—			
School District No. 24	196	165	361
School District No. 25	5	4	9
School District No. 26	3	6	9
School District No. 29	21	17	38
School District No. 30	23	19	42
School District No. 31	18	14	32
Cariboo, Prince George—			
School District No. 27	31	34	65
School District No. 28	48	43	91
School District No. 55	13	9	22
School District No. 56	17	15	32
School District No. 57	81	64	145
School District No. 58	11	4	15
School District No. 82	-----	-----	-----
Upper Fraser Valley, Chilliwack—			
School District No. 32	13	25	38
School District No. 33	100	118	218
School District No. 34	60	54	114
Boundary, Cloverdale—			
School District No. 35	94	61	155
School District No. 36	254	223	477
School District No. 37	31	38	69
Metropolitan Health Committee, Vancouver—			
School District No. 38	100	90	190
School District No. 39	3,887	3,090	6,977
Metropolitan Health Committee, Vancouver—*Continued*			
School District No. 41	407	388	795
School District No. 44	251	206	457
School District No. 45	85	78	163
Simon Fraser, New Westminster—			
School District No. 40	329	271	600
School District No. 43[1]	294	246	540
North Fraser, Mission—			
School District No. 42	76	56	132
School District No. 75	52	45	97
School District No. 76	10	11	21
Upper Island, Courtenay—			
School District No. 47	70	66	136
School District No. 71	61	67	128
School District No. 72	57	52	109
Skeena, Prince Rupert—			
School District No. 50	13	16	29
School District No. 51	9	3	12
School District No. 52	132	84	216
School District No. 53	55	37	92
School District No. 54	19	19	38
Peace River, Dawson Creek—			
School District No. 59	37	40	77
School District No. 60	10	16	26
School District No. 81	-----	-----	-----
Victoria-Esquimalt Union Board of Health—			
School District No. 61 (part)[2]	455	377	832
Saanich and South Vancouver Island—			
School District No. 61 (part)[3]	231	148	379
School District No. 62	37	31	68
School District No. 63	45	36	81
School District No. 64	23	14	37
Central Vancouver Island, Nanaimo—			
School District No. 65	62	58	120
School District No. 66	34	26	60
School District No. 67	29	47	76
School District No. 68	118	81	199
School District No. 69	30	14	44
School District No. 70	68	82	150
School District No. 79	4	5	9
School districts not covered by health units—			
School District No. 46	61	44	105
School District No. 48	25	31	56
School District No. 49	24	22	46
School District No. 61 (part)[4]	87	58	145
School District No. 73	29	26	55
School District No. 74	10	9	19
School District No. 80	20	10	30
Unorganized	24	26	50
Totals	9,302	7,795	17,097

[1] Includes 192 males and 141 females at Mental Health Services, Essondale.
[2] Includes Victoria and Esquimalt.
[3] Excludes Victoria, Esquimalt, and Oak Bay.
[4] Includes Oak Bay only.

TABLE 41.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH UNIT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1956

(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	8	10	18
School District No. 5	5	2	7
School District No. 18	1	7	8
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	----	1	1
School District No. 12	----	----	----
School District No. 13	1	4	5
South Okanagan, Kelowna—			
School District No. 14	2	5	7
School District No. 15	11	8	19
School District No. 16	11	11	22
School District No. 17	----	2	2
School District No. 23	13	7	20
School District No. 77	----	----	----
North Okanagan, Vernon—			
School District No. 19	1	1	2
School District No. 20	25	11	36
School District No. 21	1	1	2
School District No. 22	14	12	26
School District No. 78	15	12	27
South Central Kamloops—			
School District No. 24	38	41	79
School District No. 25	6	5	11
School District No. 26	1	----	1
School District No. 29	43	49	92
School District No. 30	71	69	140
School District No. 31	44	37	81
Cariboo, Prince George—			
School District No. 27	86	89	175
School District No. 28	16	18	34
School District No. 55	37	41	78
School District No. 56	94	84	178
School District No. 57	15	19	34
School District No. 58	----	----	----
School District No. 82	5	6	11
Upper Fraser Valley, Chilliwack—			
School District No. 32	22	22	44
School District No. 33	44	30	74
School District No. 34	3	8	11
Boundary, Cloverdale—			
School District No. 35	4	6	10
School District No. 36	12	7	19
School District No. 37	5	2	7
Metropolitan Health Committee, Vancouver—			
School District No. 38	2	1	3
School District No. 39	20	38	58
Metropolitan Health Committee, Vancouver—*Continued*			
School District No. 41	2	4	6
School District No. 44	35	41	76
School District No. 45	----	3	3
Simon Fraser, New Westminster—			
School District No. 40	6	1	7
School District No. 43[2]	7	6	13
North Fraser, Mission—			
School District No. 42	3	8	11
School District No. 75	3	6	9
School District No. 76	52	39	91
Upper Island, Courtenay—			
School District No. 47	9	20	29
School District No. 71	3	5	8
School District No. 72	19	27	46
Skeena, Prince Rupert—			
School District No. 50	67	63	130
School District No. 51	114	124	238
School District No. 52	112	150	262
School District No. 53	196	202	398
School District No. 54	2	5	7
Peace River, Dawson Creek—			
School District No. 59	6	5	11
School District No. 60	51	38	89
School District No. 81	1	5	6
Victoria-Esquimalt Union Board of Health—			
School District No. 61 (part)[3]	3	4	7
Saanich and South Vancouver Island—			
School District No. 61 (part)[4]	14	15	29
School District No. 62	4	3	7
School District No. 63	16	17	33
School District No. 64	1	3	4
Central Vancouver Island, Nanaimo—			
School District No. 65	56	65	121
School District No. 66	3	3	6
School District No. 67	29	19	48
School District No. 68	19	14	33
School District No. 69	2	4	6
School District No. 70	33	21	54
School District No. 79	25	32	57
School districts not covered by health units—			
School District No. 46	21	16	37
School District No. 48	48	49	97
School District No. 49	74	87	161
School District No. 61 (part)[5]	----	----	----
School District No. 73	87	90	177
School District No. 74	12	14	26
School District No. 80	18	23	41
Unorganized	310	317	627
Totals	2,159	2,225	4,384

[1] Includes 221 Indians of white status.
[2] Includes 7 males and 5 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 were 1,829 known cases other than Indians who were classified as active, as compared to 2,335 in 1955 and 2,657 in 1954. This reduction is partly accounted for by the fact that the clinics reviewed active cases on the register during the year, which resulted in some corrections in the classification of known cases.

While there was an increase of 484 known cases, those classified as minimal increased almost 500 and those classified as far advanced decreased by 61.

TABLE 42.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY TYPE OF INFECTION, CONDITION AND AGE-GROUP, 1956
(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	38	166	148	104	45	51	52	20	6	3	3		5	641
Inactive	4	79	84	57	19	12	10	5	1	1	1		2	275
Arrested	10	58	37	28	19	26	22	2	3	1	1		1	208
Active improved	3		1	4	1		1							10
Active unimproved		4	3	4	1	1	1							14
Active (not stated)	20	16	9	3	1	2		2		1				54
Activity undetermined	1	2	2	2		1	1							9
Not stated		7	12	6	4	9	17	11	2		1		2	71
Minimal		5	16	68	269	586	2,239	2,214	1,602	1,269	852	225	61	9,406
Inactive		3	5	21	132	332	1,378	1,432	961	766	461	108	33	5,632
Arrested		1	10	30	84	177	623	566	480	364	288	85	15	2,723
Active improved		1		10	14	19	51	45	22	21	18	7	2	210
Active unimproved					1	7	44	38	23	15	12	3	1	144
Active (not stated)				2	18	26	52	47	34	41	26	5	4	255
Activity undetermined				1	9	15	52	46	32	37	27	7	2	228
Not stated			1	4	11	10	39	40	50	25	20	10	4	214
Moderately advanced			4	30	99	233	930	988	684	574	430	115	25	4,112
Inactive				5	25	89	432	466	263	177	110	33	6	1,606
Arrested			1	10	42	88	323	360	275	250	189	53	9	1,600
Active improved				4	12	16	52	40	26	43	28	5	2	228
Active unimproved				1	2	9	39	45	31	18	23	7	2	177
Active (not stated)			1	4	12	21	39	41	64	54	48	8	4	296
Activity undetermined				1	2	5	30	20	14	25	23	6	1	127
Not stated			2	5	4	5	15	16	11	7	9	3	1	78
Far advanced[1]		1	3	6	27	75	235	325	245	184	123	45	13	1,282
Inactive					4	16	75	91	65	30	11	7	2	301
Arrested				2	8	25	84	129	83	58	55	15	2	461
Active improved				1	4	10	23	33	32	27	17	5	1	153
Active unimproved					1	6	21	27	21	24	13	5	1	119
Active (not stated)		1		1	7	12	16	33	29	36	21	7	2	165
Activity undetermined						3	7	6	7	5	4			32
Not stated			3	2	3	3	9	6	8	4	2	6	5	51
Type not stated					1	3	8	14	14	22	18	4	2	86
Inactive									2	5	3	2		12
Arrested					1	2	3	6	7	14	12	1		46
Active improved														
Active unimproved								1		1			1	3
Active (not stated)											1			1
Activity undetermined							1			1				2
Not stated						1	4	7	5	1	2	1	1	22
Totals, all foregoing types—														
Inactive	4	82	89	83	180	449	1,895	1,994	1,292	979	586	150	43	7,826
Arrested	10	59	48	70	154	318	1,055	1,063	848	687	545	154	27	5,038
Active improved	3	1	1	19	31	45	127	118	80	91	63	17	5	601
Active unimproved		4	3	5	5	23	105	111	75	58	48	15	5	457
Active (not stated)	20	17	10	10	38	61	107	123	127	132	96	20	10	771
Activity undetermined	1	2	2	4	11	24	91	72	53	68	54	13	3	398
Not stated		7	18	17	22	28	84	80	76	37	34	20	13	436
Sub-totals	38	172	171	208	441	948	3,464	3,561	2,551	2,052	1,426	389	106	15,527
Other—														
Pleurisy with effusion		2	4	15	16	32	47	26	14	7	3		3	169
Pleurisy without effusion			1		3	1	8	6	5	2				26
Non-pulmonary	5	20	47	62	84	120	312	277	178	114	78	37	41	1,375
Totals	43	194	223	285	544	1,101	3,831	3,870	2,748	2,175	1,507	426	150	17,097

[1] Includes 55 cases of far advanced tuberculosis with silicosis.

TABLE 43.—KNOWN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY TYPE OF INFECTION, CONDITION AND AGE-GROUP, 1956
(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	64	254	427	313	227	94	30	5	4		2		2	1,422
Inactive	1	37	164	173	142	62	17	3	4					603
Arrested	25	165	204	123	69	24	10	1			1		2	624
Active improved		4	16	8	7	4								39
Active unimproved	1	1	9	2	5	2								20
Active (not stated)	35	45	23	2	2	1	1				1			110
Activity undetermined	2	2	8	3		1								16
Not stated			3	2	2		2	1						10
Minimal		7	17	89	153	198	277	177	153	86	42	17	6	1,222
Inactive			2	20	67	104	156	115	97	50	27	12	3	653
Arrested		3	8	42	56	64	90	48	41	22	13	4	2	393
Active improved				3	7	11	10	5	4	5	1			46
Active unimproved				2	4	4	3	1						14
Active (not stated)		3	6	17	12	4	9	3	3	7	1			65
Activity undetermined		1	1	5	6	7	9	4	6	2				41
Not stated					1	4		1	2			1	1	10
Moderately advanced		1	17	81	114	149	176	115	91	61	40	15	2	862
Inactive				15	14	36	50	40	27	18	13	3	1	217
Arrested		1	6	42	76	67	87	46	43	28	15	9		420
Active improved			1	5	12	15	10	11	6	2	2	1		65
Active unimproved				3	2	13	7	1	3	3	1	1	1	35
Active (not stated)			10	13	8	14	15	12	8	8	8	1		97
Activity undetermined				2	2	3	7	5	3	2	1			25
Not stated				1		1			1					3
Far advanced	1	7	7	26	58	54	76	36	29	18	11	6	1	330
Inactive		1	1	1		7	7	4	3	3				27
Arrested	1	3	5	13	34	24	38	22	10	7	5	2		164
Active improved				2	12	12	8	2	5	2	3	1		47
Active unimproved		1		2	4	5	16	4	3	3	1	3		42
Active (not stated)		2	1	7	7	6	6	4	7	3	1		1	45
Activity undetermined					1		1		1		1			4
Not stated				1										1
Type not stated			2	1	2	2	3							10
Inactive							2							2
Arrested														
Active improved														
Active unimproved														
Active (not stated)														
Activity undetermined														
Not stated			2	1	2	2	1							8
Totals, all foregoing types—														
Inactive	1	38	167	209	223	209	232	162	131	71	40	15	4	1,502
Arrested	26	172	223	220	235	179	225	117	94	57	34	15	4	1,601
Active improved		4	17	18	38	42	28	18	15	9	6	2		197
Active unimproved	1	2	9	9	15	24	26	6	6	6	2	4	1	111
Active (not stated)	35	50	40	39	29	25	31	19	18	18	11	1	1	317
Activity undetermined	2	3	9	10	9	11	17	9	10	4	2			86
Not stated			5	5	5	7	3	2	3			1	1	32
Sub-totals	65	269	470	510	554	497	562	333	277	165	95	38	11	3,846
Other—														
Pleurisy with effusion		2	12	29	37	26	13	9	3	4	2	1		138
Pleurisy without effusion		2	3	9	5	11	8	1	2					41
Non-pulmonary	10	18	48	50	70	55	60	26	14	7	1		1	360
Totals	75	291	533	598	666	589	643	369	296	176	98	39	12	4,385

[1] Includes 221 Indians of white status.

TABLE 44.—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, 1947–56.

Year	Total			Other than Indians			Indians		
	Known Cases	Deaths	Ratio	Known Cases	Deaths	Ratio	Known Cases[1]	Deaths[2]	Ratio
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	143	152.3:1	16,613	120	143.2:1	4,245	23	202.1:1
1956	21,482	109	197.1:1	17,097	90	190.0:1	4,385	19	230.8:1

[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; 1956, 221 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; 1956, 1 Indian of white status.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

These tables include all new tuberculous cases diagnosed, both active and inactive. There has been a further reduction in new cases from 1,403 in 1955 to 1,311 in 1956. The reduction is both in the Indian and other-than-Indian population, with the new cases in Indians being reduced from 240 to 208 and the other than Indians from 1,163 to 1,103.

TABLE 45.—NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1952–56

Area	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956[1]
Area 1	27	11	13	29	10
Area 2	44	30	21	37	35
Area 3	53	48	52	44	48
Area 4	748	742	760	736	705
Area 5	178	170	209	271	251
Area 6	72	76	63	95	57
Area 7	27	34	25	26	17
Area 8	113	166	139	91	77
Area 9	92	155	131	49	70
Area 10	11	43	22	16	18
Unorganized	2	3	------	2	------
Ex-Province	15	23	14	7	22
Not stated	------	------	1	------	1
Totals	1,382	1,501	1,450	1,403	1,311

[1] Includes 32 dead cases.
Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

TABLE 46.—NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATON OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1952–56

Area	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956[1]
Area 1	20	10	7	26	10
Area 2	43	27	21	36	34
Area 3	44	40	38	39	43
Area 4	730	720	740	709	680
Area 5	134	136	169	244	210
Area 6	28	29	27	19	22
Area 7	15	12	16	7	7
Area 8	39	37	49	39	28
Area 9	29	40	41	23	37
Area 10	1	18	10	12	9
Unorganized	2	3	----	2	----
Ex-Province	15	22	13	7	22
Not stated	----	----	----	----	1
Totals	1,100	1,094	1,131	1,163	1,103

[1] Includes 26 dead cases.
Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

TABLE 47.—NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1952–56

Area	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956[1]
Area 1	7	1	6	3	----
Area 2	1	3	----	1	1
Area 3	9	8	14	5	5
Area 4	18	22	20	27	25
Area 5	44	34	40	27	41
Area 6	44	47	36	76	35
Area 7	12	22	9	19	10
Area 8	74	129	90	52	49
Area 9	63	115	90	26	33
Area 10	10	25	12	4	9
Unorganized	----	----	----	----	----
Ex-Province	----	1	1	----	----
Not stated	----	----	1	----	----
Totals	282	407	319	240	208

[1] Includes 6 dead cases and 22 Indians of white status.
Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

There has been a further reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis from 1.1 per thousand to 0.9 per thousand. It is noted that the incidence of new cases in the Indian population is seven times that of the white population.

TABLE 48.—INCIDENCE PER 1,000 POPULATION OF NEW CASES BY STATISTICAL AREA, BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1956

Population	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Total
Total	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.9
Excluding Indian	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.8
Indian	----	10.0	3.7	7.3	5.9	6.2	3.8	8.0	5.9	12.6	6.3

TABLE 49.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH UNIT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1956
(Excluding Indians)

Health Unit and School District	Live			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
East Kootenay, Cranbrook—						
School District No. 1	2	1	3	—	—	—
School District No. 2	2	—	2	—	—	—
School District No. 3	1	1	2	—	—	—
School District No. 4	1	—	1	—	—	—
School District No. 5	—	1	1	—	—	—
School District No. 18	—	2	2	—	—	—
Selkirk, Nelson—						
School District No. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 7	4	8	12	—	—	—
School District No. 8	1	—	1	—	—	—
School District No. 10	—	2	2	—	—	—
West Kootenay, Trail—						
School District No. 9	—	1	1	—	—	—
School District No. 11	4	3	7	1	—	1
School District No. 12	—	1	1	—	—	—
School District No. 13	2	1	3	—	—	—
South Okanagan, Kelowna—						
School District No. 14	5	4	9	—	—	—
School District No. 15	2	2	4	—	—	—
School District No. 16	1	—	1	—	—	—
School District No. 17	1	2	3	—	—	—
School District No. 23	2	4	6	—	—	—
School District No. 77	3	2	5	—	—	—
North Okanagan, Vernon—						
School District No. 19	4	3	7	—	—	—
School District No. 20	2	1	3	—	—	—
School District No. 21	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 22	6	3	9	—	—	—
School District No. 78	—	1	1	—	—	—
South Central, Kamloops—						
School District No. 24	7	4	11	—	—	—
School District No. 25	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 26	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 29	—	2	2	—	—	—
School District No. 30	—	1	1	—	—	—
School District No. 31	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cariboo, Prince George—						
School District No. 27	3	3	6	—	—	—
School District No. 28	4	3	7	—	—	—
School District No. 55	3	—	3	—	—	—
School District No. 56	1	1	2	—	—	—
School District No. 57	7	3	10	—	—	—
School District No. 58	1	—	1	—	—	—
School District No. 82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Fraser Valley, Chilliwack—						
School District No. 32	1	2	3	—	—	—
School District No. 33	8	6	14	1	—	1
School District No. 34	7	4	11	—	—	—
Boundary, Cloverdale—						
School District No. 35	2	5	7	—	—	—
School District No. 36	19	17	36	1	—	1
School District No. 37	—	2	2	—	—	—
Metropolitan Health Committee, Vancouver—						
School District No. 38	13	6	19	—	—	—
School District No. 39	231	182	413	13	4	17
School District No. 41	32	21	53	—	—	—
School District No. 44	10	15	25	—	—	—
School District No. 45	6	7	13	—	—	—
Simon Fraser, New Westminster—						
School District No. 40	13	8	21	—	—	—
School District No. 43[1]	13	15	28	1	—	1
North Fraser, Mission—						
School District No. 42	2	4	6	—	—	—
School District No. 75	3	3	6	—	—	—
School District No. 76	1	—	1	—	—	—

[1] Includes 8 males and 10 females reported alive from Mental Health Services, Essondale.

TABLE 49.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH UNIT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1956—*Continued*

(Excluding Indians)

Health Unit and School District	Live			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Upper Island, Courtenay—						
School District No. 47	—	2	2	—	—	—
School District No. 71	1	3	4	—	—	—
School District No. 72	9	4	13	—	—	—
Skeena, Prince Rupert—						
School District No. 50	1	—	1	—	—	—
School District No. 51	1	2	3	—	—	—
School District No. 52	11	5	16	1	—	1
School District No. 53	2	1	3	—	—	—
School District No. 54	1	1	2	—	—	—
Peace River, Dawson Creek—						
School District No. 59	5	1	6	—	—	—
School District No. 60	1	2	3	—	—	—
School District No. 81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria-Esquimalt Union Board of Health—						
School District No. 61 (part)[2]	33	39	72	—	2	2
Saanich and South Vancouver Island—						
School District No. 61 (part)[3]	22	12	34	—	—	—
School District No. 62	3	1	4	—	—	—
School District No. 63	7	4	11	—	—	—
School District No. 64	—	2	2	—	—	—
Central Vancouver Island, Nanaimo—						
School District No. 65	4	3	7	1	—	1
School District No. 66	12	—	12	—	—	—
School District No. 67	—	1	1	—	—	—
School District No. 68	9	2	11	1	—	1
School District No. 69	1	2	3	—	—	—
School District No. 70	6	8	14	—	—	—
School District No. 79	1	2	3	—	—	—
School districts covered by health units—						
School District No. 46	—	1	1	—	—	—
School District No. 48	2	2	4	—	—	—
School District No. 49	2	2	4	—	—	—
School District No. 61 (part)[4]	5	2	7	—	—	—
School District No. 73	6	—	6	—	—	—
School District No. 74	2	—	2	—	—	—
School District No. 80	9	3	12	—	—	—
Unorganized	1	1	2	—	—	—
Ex-Province	19	3	22	—	—	—
Unknown	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	609	468	1,077	20	6	26

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

TABLE 50.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH UNIT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1956
(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	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	1	1	—	—	—
School District No. 12	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 13	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Okanagan, Kelowna—						
School District No. 14	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 15	—	1	1	—	—	—
School District No. 16	1	2	3	—	—	—
School District No. 17	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 23	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 77	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Okanagan, Vernon—						
School District No. 19	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 20	1	—	1	—	—	—
School District No. 21	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 78	—	—	—	—	1	1
South Central, Kamloops—						
School District No. 24	2	3	5	—	—	—
School District No. 25	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 26	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 29	1	—	1	—	—	—
School District No. 30	4	8	12	—	—	—
School District No. 31	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cariboo, Prince George—						
School District No. 27	5	6	11	—	—	—
School District No. 28	1	—	1	—	—	—
School District No. 55	2	1	3	—	—	—
School District No. 56	4	3	7	—	—	—
School District No. 57	3	1	4	—	—	—
School District No. 58	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 82	2	3	5	1	—	1
Upper Fraser Valley, Chilliwack—						
School District No. 32	1	3	4	—	—	—
School District No. 33	1	—	1	—	—	—
School District No. 34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boundary, Cloverdale—						
School District No. 35	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 36	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Health Committee, Vancouver—						
School District No. 38	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 39	1	5	6	—	1	1
School District No. 41	1	1	2	—	—	—
School District No. 44	1	1	2	—	—	—
School District No. 45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simon Fraser, New Westminster—						
School District No. 40	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 43[2]	2	1	3	—	—	—

[1] These figures include 22 Indians of white status.
[2] Includes 2 males reported alive from Mental Health Services, Essondale.

TABLE 50.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY HEALTH UNIT AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1956—*Continued*

(Indians Only[1])

Health Unit and School District	Live			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
North Fraser, Mission—						
School District No. 42	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 75	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 76	5	1	6	—	—	—
Upper Island, Courtenay—						
School District No. 47	—	1	1	—	—	—
School District No. 71	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skeena, Prince Rupert—						
School District No. 50	3	3	6	—	—	—
School District No. 51	2	4	6	—	—	—
School District No. 52	1	10	11	—	—	—
School District No. 53	8	18	26	1	—	1
School District No. 54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peace River, Dawson Creek—						
School District No. 59	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 60	4	2	6	—	—	—
School District No. 81	1	1	2	—	—	—
Victoria-Esquimalt Union Board of Health—						
School District No. 61 (part)[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saanich and South Vancouver Island—						
School District No. 61 (part)[4]	4	1	5	—	—	—
School District No. 62	—	1	1	—	—	—
School District No. 63	—	1	1	—	—	—
School District No. 64	—	1	1	—	—	—
Central Vancouver Island, Nanaimo—						
School District No. 65	5	6	11	—	1	1
School District No. 66	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 67	3	5	8	—	—	—
School District No. 68	1	—	1	—	—	—
School District No. 69	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 70	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 79	3	1	4	1	—	1
School districts covered by health units—						
School District No. 46	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 48	2	1	3	—	—	—
School District No. 49	2	4	6	—	—	—
School District No. 61 (part)[5]	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 73	3	2	5	—	—	—
School District No. 74	—	—	—	—	—	—
School District No. 80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unorganized	9	7	16	—	—	—
Ex-Province	1	—	1	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	91	111	202	3	3	6

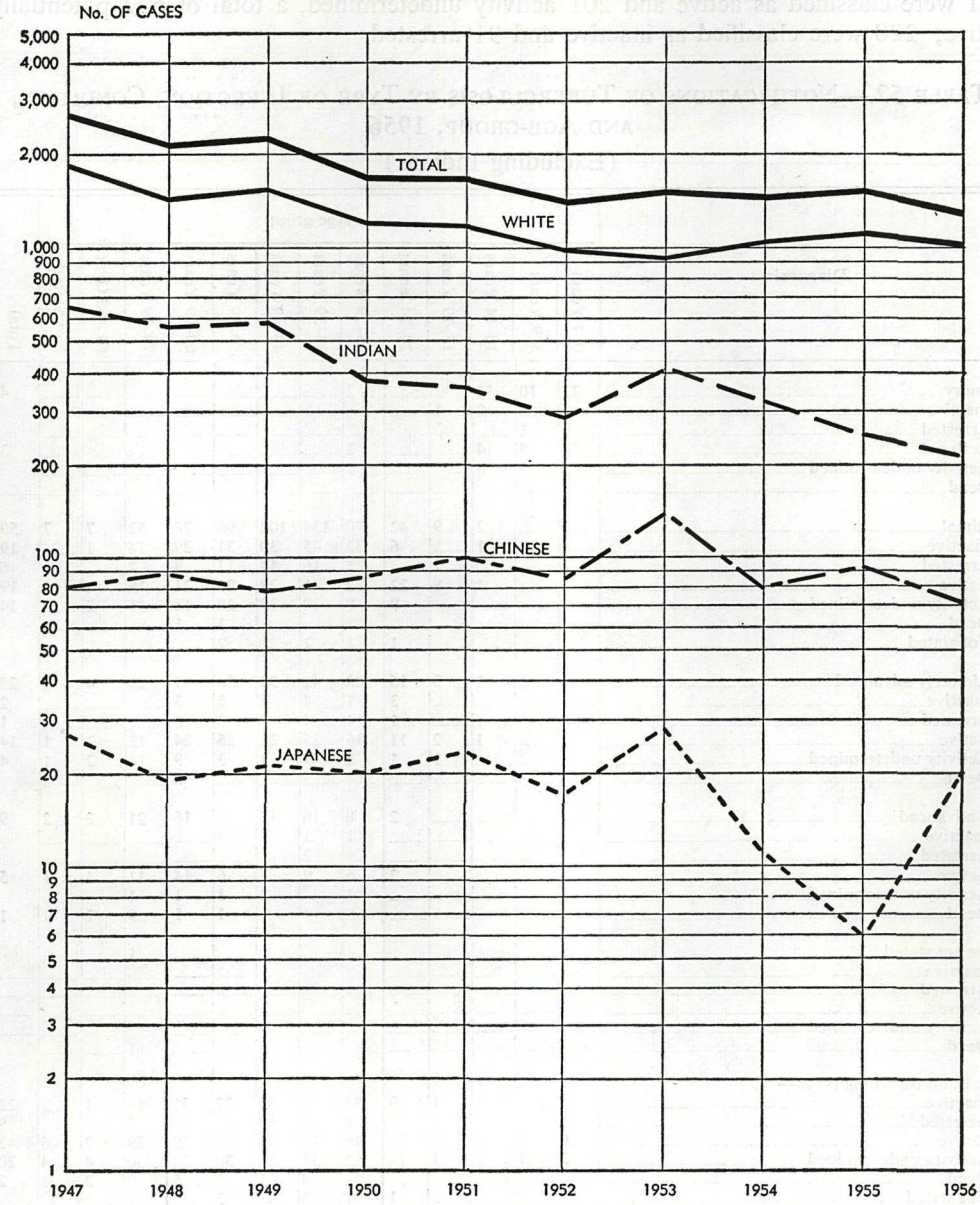
[1] These figures include 22 Indians of white status.
[3] Includes Victoria and Esquimalt only.
[4] Excludes Victoria, Esquimalt, and Oak Bay.
[5] Includes Oak Bay only.

TABLE 51.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY RACIAL GROUPS (INCLUDING DEAD CASES REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME), 1947–56

Racial Origin	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Total	2,616	2,108	2,202	1,699	1,688	1,383	1,501	1,450	1,403	1,311
White	1,864	1,448	1,525	1,220	1,209	999	926	1,040	1,065	1,012
Indian[1]	645	553	578	373	356	282	407	319	240	208
Chinese	81	88	78	86	100	85	140	80	92	71
Japanese	26	19	21	20	23	17	28	11	6	20

[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; 1956, 22 Indians of white status.

CHART 10.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY RACIAL GROUPS (INCLUDING DEAD CASES REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME), 1947–56



Of the new cases diagnosed, there was an increase in those classified as minimal and a decrease in the moderately and far advanced cases. Of the total 1,103 new cases, 421 were classified as active and 201 activity undetermined, a total of 622 potentially active; 220 were classified as inactive and 91 arrested.

TABLE 52.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY TYPE OF INFECTION, CONDITION, AND AGE-GROUP, 1956
(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	22	10	11	1		2								46
Inactive	1		2	1										4
Arrested	2	1												3
Active	16	8	4			2								30
Activity undetermined	3	1	5											9
Dead														
Minimal			2	9	42	70	134	102	96	78	52	7	7	599
Inactive			1		6	33	45	30	31	29	14	1		190
Arrested				1	4	5	16	14	11	9	7			67
Active			1	8	22	22	41	29	25	21	16	4	4	193
Activity undetermined					9	9	30	29	26	18	15	2	3	141
Dead									1	1				2
Not stated					1	1	2		2					6
Moderately advanced			1	3	16	23	42	34	36	41	26	4	2	228
Inactive					3	1	4	6	5	3				22
Arrested					1	4	4	4	3	2				18
Active			1	2	11	16	25	21	25	24	12	2	1	140
Activity undetermined				1	1	2	9	3	3	9	14	2	1	45
Dead										3				3
Far advanced[1]					2	8	16	13	9	16	21	3	2	90
Inactive						1	1	1	1					4
Arrested							2	1						3
Active					2	6	9	8	6	14	11	1	1	58
Activity undetermined						1		2	1	1	1			6
Dead							4	1	1	1	9	2	1	19
Type not stated											1			1
Inactive														
Arrested														
Active														
Activity undetermined														
Dead											1			1
Totals, all foregoing types—														
Inactive	1		3	1	9	35	50	37	37	32	14	1		220
Arrested	2	1		1	5	9	22	19	14	11	7			91
Active	16	8	6	10	35	46	75	58	56	59	39	7	6	421
Activity undetermined	3	1	5	1	10	12	39	34	30	28	30	4	4	201
Dead							4	1	2	5	9	2	1	24
Not stated					1	1	2		2		1			7
Sub-totals	22	10	14	13	60	103	192	149	141	135	100	14	11	964
Other—														
Tuberculous pleurisy		1	2	6	4	10	4	4	1	1	2		1	36
Dead, tuberculous pleurisy														
Non-pulmonary	1	5	4	3	8	12	18	18	14	7	7		4	101
Dead, non-pulmonary								1		1				2
Totals	23	16	20	22	72	125	214	172	156	144	109	14	16	1,103

[1] Includes 2 cases of far advanced tuberculosis with silicosis.

In the new cases diagnosed amongst Indians, 129 were classified as active and 11 actively undetermined, making a total of 140 potentially active out of 208 new cases.

TABLE 53.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS BY TYPE OF INFECTION, CONDITION, AND AGE-GROUP, 1956
(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	28	14	10	3		1					1			57
Inactive			1											1
Arrested	2	2		1										5
Active	26	12	6	1		1					1			47
Activity undetermined			2	1										3
Dead			1											1
Minimal		1	6	16	12	9	5	7	6	4	2			68
Inactive				1	3	3								7
Arrested				1	4	3	2	4	5		2			21
Active		1	6	13	4	3	1	2		3				33
Activity undetermined				1	1		2	1	1	1				7
Dead														
Moderately advanced		1	4	6	2	6	8	2	3	2	2	1		37
Inactive							1							1
Arrested							1							1
Active		1	4	6	2	5	6	2	3	2	2	1		34
Activity undetermined						1								1
Dead														
Far advanced				2	4	3	2	3	1	1		1		17
Inactive														
Arrested														
Active				2	4	3	2	2	1	1				15
Activity undetermined														
Dead								1				1		2
Type not stated														
Inactive														
Arrested														
Active														
Activity undetermined														
Dead														
Totals, all foregoing types—														
Inactive			1	1	3	3	1							9
Arrested	2	2		2	4	3	3	4	5		2			27
Active	26	14	16	22	10	12	9	6	4	6	3	1		129
Activity undetermined			2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1				11
Dead			1					1				1		3
Sub-totals	28	16	20	27	18	19	15	12	10	7	5	2		179
Other—														
Tuberculous pleurisy		1	3	3		1	1	1						10
Dead, tuberculous pleurisy														
Non-pulmonary	4	1	3	2		1	2	1	2					16
Dead, non-pulmonary		1					1					1		3
Totals	32	19	26	32	18	21	19	14	12	7	5	3		208

[1] Includes 22 Indians of white status.

This shows that there was a reduction in the new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis as well as in pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE 54.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, SEX, AND DIAGNOSIS, 1956
(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.	7	6	5	1		2								21
	F.	15	4	6											25
Minimal	M.				3	20	32	65	52	55	60	34	2	4	327
	F.			2	6	22	38	69	50	40	17	18	5	3	270
Moderately advanced	M.				1	6	13	23	20	26	30	25	3	1	148
	F.			1	2	10	10	19	14	10	8	1	1	1	77
Far advanced	M.					2	4	4	7	4	12	8	1	1	43
	F.						4	8	5	4	2	3			26
Far advanced with silicosis	M.										1	1			2
	F.														
Type not stated	M.											1			1
	F.														
Dead[1]	M.							2	1	1	5	7	2	1	19
	F.							2		1		2			5
Total pulmonary	M.	7	6	5	5	28	51	94	80	86	108	76	8	7	561
	F.	15	4	9	8	32	52	98	69	55	27	24	6	4	403
	T.	22	10	14	13	60	103	192	149	141	135	100	14	11	964
Tuberculous pleurisy—															
Tuberculous pleurisy with effusion	M.		1	2	2	3	6		3	1	1	1			20
	F.				4	1	4	4				1		1	15
Tuberculous pleurisy without effusion	M.						1		1						2
	F.														
Dead[1]	M.														
	F.														
Total tuberculous pleurisy	M.		1	2	2	3	7		4	1	1	1			22
	F.				4	1	4	4				1		1	15
	T.		1	2	6	4	11	4	4	1	1	2		1	37
Non-pulmonary—															
Meninges	M.			1											1
	F.						1		1	1					3
Intestines and peritoneum	M.					1									1
	F.							1	1						2
Vertebral column	M.					1		2							3
	F.					2				2	2				6
Tuberculoma	M.								3						3
	F.														
Bones and joints	M.							2	2		1	2			7
	F.	1	2	2			2		1	2					10
Skin	M.				1										1
	F.		1							1					2
Lymphatic system	M.		2				2	1	1			1			7
	F.					1	3	1	1	3	3	2		1	15
Genito-urinary system	M.			1	1	2	1	4	5	3	1			3	21
	F.				1	1	2	7	2	2		1			16
Miliary	M.														
	F.														
Other respiratory system	M.														
	F.								1						1
Other non-pulmonary	M.											1			1
	F.														
Dead[1]	M.										1				1
	F.								1						1
Total non-pulmonary	M.		2	2	2	4	3	9	11	3	3	4		3	46
	F.	1	3	2	1	4	8	9	8	11	5	3		1	56
	T.	1	5	4	3	8	11	18	19	14	8	7		4	102
Total notifications	M.	7	9	9	9	35	61	103	95	90	112	81	8	10	629
	F.	16	7	11	13	37	64	111	77	66	32	28	6	6	474
	T.	23	16	20	22	72	125	214	172	156	144	109	14	16	1,103

[1] Dead on notification.
Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

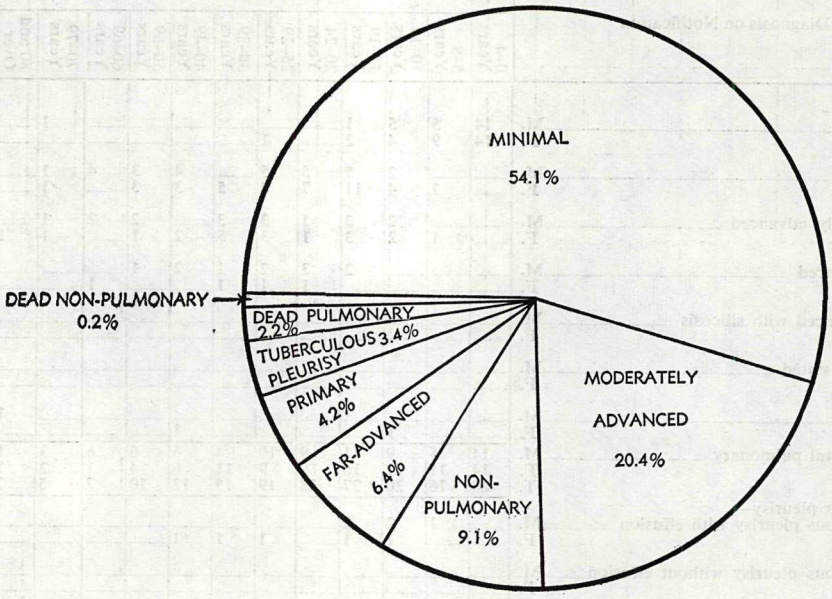
TABLE 55.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, SEX, AND DIAGNOSIS, 1956
(Indians Only[1])

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.	14	5	5	1							1			26
	F.	14	9	4	2		1								30
Minimal	M.			2	5	5	5		4	3	4	1			29
	F.		1	4	11	7	4	5	3	3		1			39
Moderately advanced	M.			2	3	1	3	3		2	2	1			17
	F.		1	2	3	1	3	5	2	1		1	1		20
Far advanced	M.				2	3	2	1	2	1					11
	F.					1	1	1			1				4
Far advanced with silicosis	M.														
	F.														
Type not stated	M.														
	F.														
Dead[2]	M.												1		1
	F.			1					1						2
Total pulmonary	M.	14	5	9	11	9	10	4	6	6	6	3	1		84
	F.	14	11	11	16	9	9	11	6	4	1	2	1		95
	T.	28	16	20	27	18	19	15	12	10	7	5	2		179
Tuberculous pleurisy—															
Tuberculous pleurisy with effusion	M.		1	2	2										5
	F.			1	1		1	1	1						5
Tuberculous pleurisy without effusion	M.														
	F.														
Dead[2]	M.														
	F.														
Total tuberculous pleurisy	M.		1	2	2										5
	F.			1	1		1	1	1						5
	T.		1	3	3		1	1	1						10
Non-pulmonary—															
Meninges	M.	1													1
	F.	1													1
Intestines and peritoneum	M.														
	F.														
Vertebral column	M.														
	F.				1		1								2
Tuberculoma	M.														
	F.														
Bones and joints	M.				1										1
	F.														
Skin	M.														
	F.														
Lymphatic system	M.														
	F.			3				1	1	1					6
Genito-urinary system	M.							1							1
	F.									1					1
Miliary	M.														
	F.	2													2
Other respiratory system	M.														
	F.														
Other non-pulmonary	M.														
	F.		1												1
Dead[2]	M.		1										1		2
	F.							1							1
Total non-pulmonary	M.	1	1		1			1					1		5
	F.	3	1	3	1		1	2	1	2					14
	T.	4	2	3	2		1	3	1	2			1		19
Total notifications	M.	15	7	11	14	9	10	5	6	6	6	3	2		94
	F.	17	12	15	18	9	11	14	8	6	1	2	1		114
	T.	32	19	26	32	18	21	19	14	12	7	5	3		208

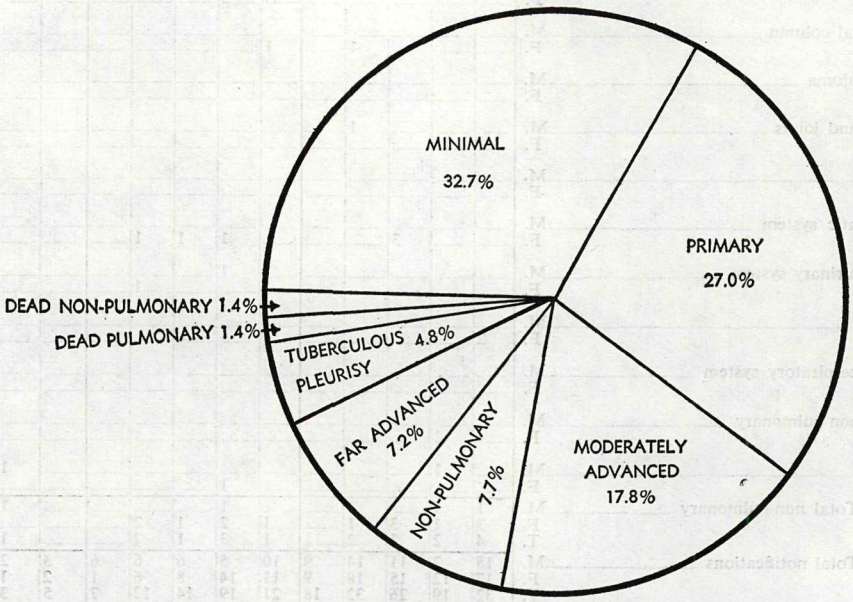
[1] Includes 22 Indians of white status.
[2] Dead on notification.
Source: Case Examination, Form TB. 1.

CHART 11.—NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY DIAGNOSIS, 1956

EXCLUDING INDIANS



INDIANS



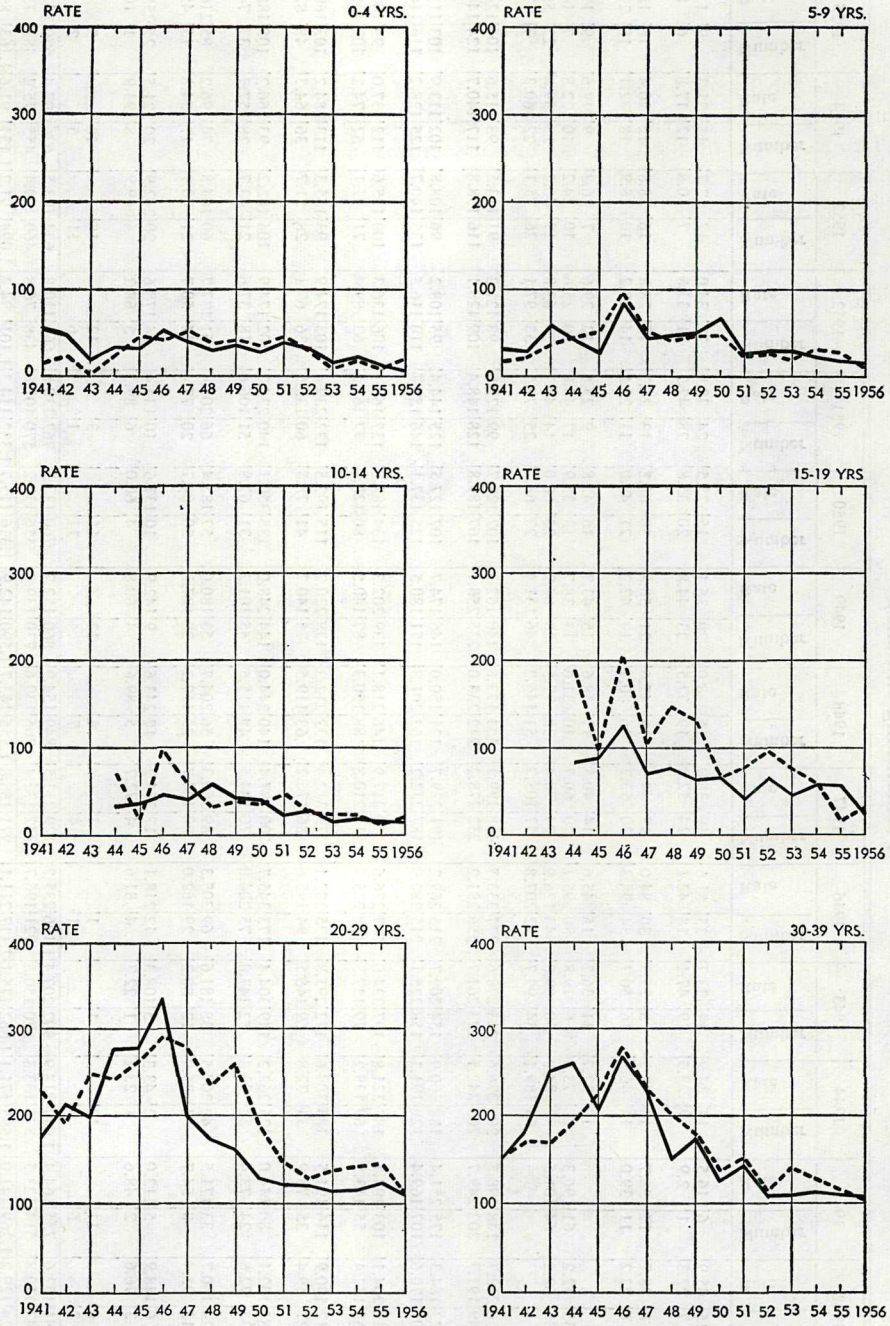
The notification rate has reached a new low of 80.8 per 100,000, having dropped from a peak of 211.1 in ten years.

TABLE 56.—TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE-GROUPS AND SEX FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1942–56, RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION (Excluding Indians)

Age-group and Sex		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
		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.	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	7	8.8
	F.	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	16	21.1
5– 9 ,,	M.	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	9	13.5
	F.	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	7	11.0
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	9	17.1
	F.	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	11	21.9
15–19[1] ,,	M.	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	9	21.2
	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	13	31.8
20–29 ,,	M.	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	96	110.4
	F.	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	101	113.1
30–39 ..	M.	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	103	105.9
	F.	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	111	105.1
40–49 ,,	M.	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	95	104.9
	F.	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	77	89.4
50–59 ,,	M.	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	90	132.8
	F.	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	66	107.3
60–69 ,,	M.	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	112	190.1
	F.	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	32	60.8
70–79 ,,	M.	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	81	189.7
	F.	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	28	78.4
80 years and over	M.	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	8	75.5
	F.	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	6	59.8
Not stated	M.	6	.....	11	.....	10	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	12	.....	11	.....	3	.....	12	.....	18	.....	10	.....	5	.....	10	.....
	F.	2	.....	5	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	7	.....	4	.....	11	.....	1	.....	6	.....	11	.....	5	.....	2	.....	6	.....
Totals	M.	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	629	90.5
	F.	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	474	70.7
Grand totals		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	1,103	80.8

[1] Years 1942 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, 1941–56, 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, 1941–56, RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION—*Continued*

(Excluding Indians)

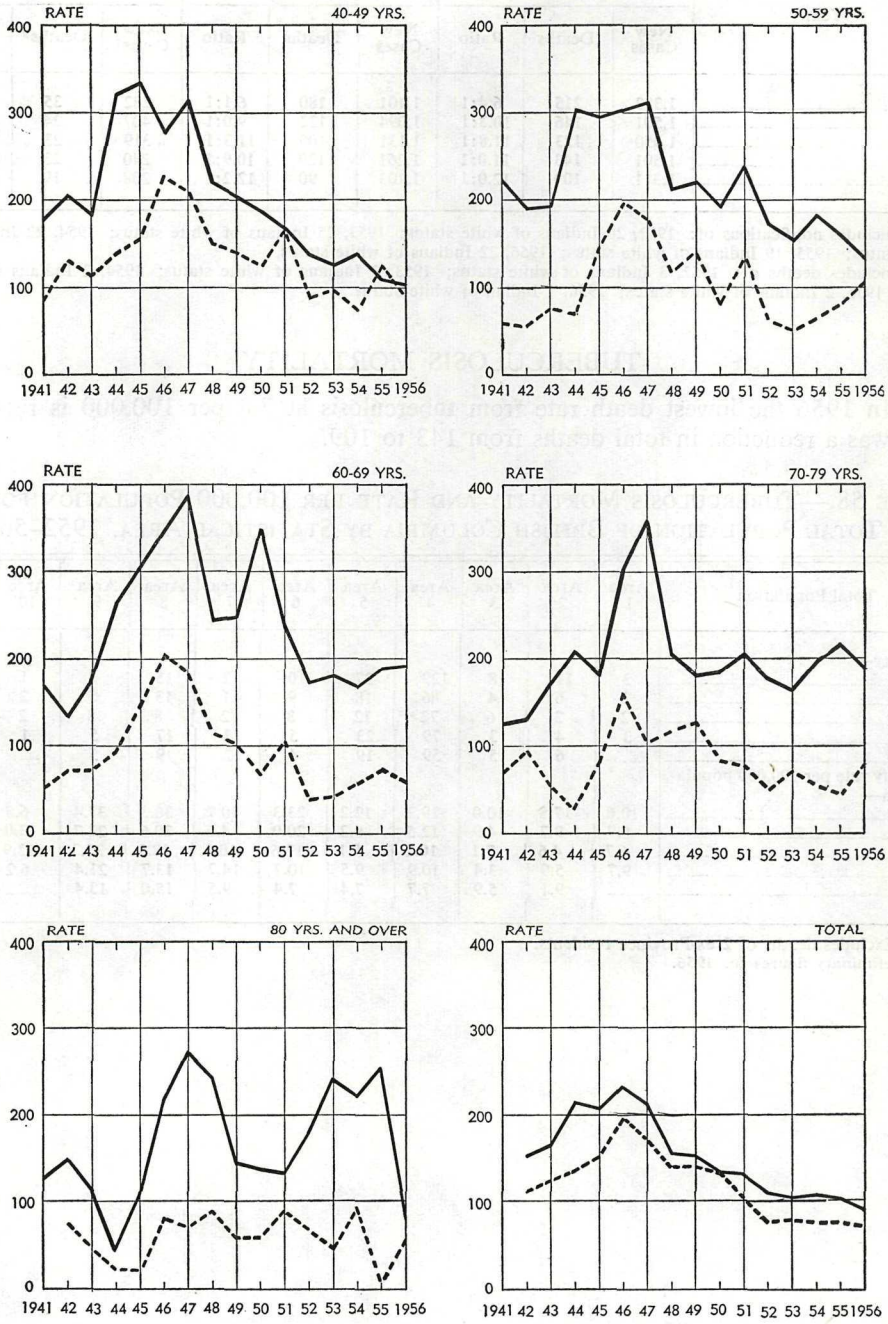


TABLE 57.—RATIO OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS TO DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1952–56

Year	Total			Other than Indians			Indians		
	New Cases	Deaths	Ratio	New Cases	Deaths	Ratio	New Cases[1]	Deaths[2]	Ratio
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	143	11.0:1	1,261	120	10.9:1	240	23	11.4:1
1956	1,311	109	12.0:1	1,103	90	12.2:1	208	19	10.9:1

[1] Includes notifications of: 1952, 26 Indians of white status; 1953, 25 Indians of white status; 1954, 22 Indians of white status; 1955, 19 Indians of white status; 1956, 22 Indians of white status.

[2] Includes deaths of: 1952, 3 Indians of white status; 1953, 3 Indians of white status; 1954, 3 Indians of white status; 1955, 2 Indians of white status; 1956, 1 Indian of white status.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY

In 1956 the lowest death rate from tuberculosis at 7.8 per 100,000 is recorded. This was a reduction in total deaths from 143 to 109.

TABLE 58.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1952–56

Total Population	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Total
Mortality—											
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	79	23	5	3	17	5	1	143
1956	—	6	5	59	19	4	2	9	5	—	109
Mortality rate per 100,000 population—											
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	10.9	9.5	10.7	14.7	13.7	21.4	6.2	11.0
1956	—	9.1	5.9	7.7	7.4	7.4	9.5	15.0	13.4	—	7.8

[1] Excludes deaths of 2 ex-Province residents.
Preliminary figures for 1956.

This shows that the decrease in deaths from tuberculosis in other than Indians was 6.6 per 100,000, with a reduction from 120 to 90 deaths.

TABLE 59.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1952–56.

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—											
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	78	19	4	2	6	2	—	120
1956	—	6	3	57	14	3	1	3	3	—	90
Mortality rate per 100,000 population—											
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	10.8	8.1	9.6	11.1	15.4	11.3	.....	9.4
1956	.....	9.2	3.6	7.4	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.5	6.3	.....	6.6

[1] Excludes deaths of 2 ex-Province residents.
Preliminary figures for 1956.

The Indian death rate shows a drop to 57.6 per 100,000, which, as in the other-than-Indian group, is the lowest recorded.

TABLE 60.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY STATISTICAL AREA, 1952–56

Indian Population	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Total
Mortality—											
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	11	3	1	23
1956[1]	—	—	2	2	5	1	1	6	2	—	19
Mortality rate per 100,000 population—											
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	181.3	52.7	124.5	71.4
1956	.....	.....	147.5	58.2	71.7	17.7	38.4	98.5	35.8	.....	57.6

[1] Includes deaths of: 1952, 3 Indians of white status; 1953, 3 Indians of white status; 1954, 3 Indians of white status; 1955, 2 Indians of white status; 1956, 1 Indian of white status.

There were no deaths recorded in Area 1, which includes the four large communities of Kimberley, Cranbrook, Fernie, and Michel.

TABLE 61.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY STATISTICAL AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1956
(Excluding Indians)

Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total	Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 2b	4	—	4	Area No. 5b	1	—	1
Salmo	1	—	1	Unorganized	1	—	1
Unorganized	3	—	3				
				Area No. 5c	1	—	1
Area No. 2c	2	—	2	Qualicum Beach	1	—	1
Nelson	1	—	1				
Unorganized	1	—	1	Area No. 5d	—	1	1
				Cumberland	—	1	1
Area No. 3a	2	—	2				
Kelowna	1	—	1	Area No. 5e	1	—	1
Unorganized	1	—	1	Ucluelet	1	—	1
Area No. 3b	—	1	1	Area No. 6b	—	1	1
Oliver	—	1	1	Salmon Arm	—	1	1
Area No. 4a	6	1	7	Area No. 6c	2	—	2
Chilliwack	1	1	2	Kamloops	1	—	1
Delta	1	—	1	North Kamloops	1	—	1
Matsqui	1	—	1				
Surrey	2	—	2	Area No. 7c	1	—	1
Unorganized	1	—	1	Unorganized	1	—	1
Area No. 4b	42	8	50	Area No. 8a	1	—	1
North Vancouver City	2	—	2	Prince George	1	—	1
Vancouver	31	6	37				
Burnaby	3	1	4	Area No. 8e	—	1	1
North Vancouver District	2	—	2	Smithers	—	1	1
Richmond	1	—	1				
West Vancouver	2	1	3	Area No. 8f	—	1	1
Unorganized	1	—	1	Unorganized	—	1	1
Area No. 5a	5	5	10	Area No. 9d	2	1	3
Duncan	1	—	1	Prince Rupert	2	1	3
Nanaimo	2	1	3				
Victoria	2	3	5	Totals	70	20	90
Unorganized	—	1	1				

TABLE 62.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY STATISTICAL AREA AND CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1956
(Indians Only[1])

Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total	Place of Residence	Male	Female	Total
Area No. 3a	—	1	1	Area No. 7a	—	1	1
Unorganized	—	1	1	Unorganized	—	1	1
Area No. 3b	—	1	1	Area No. 8c	1	—	1
Unorganized	—	1	1	Unorganized	1	—	1
Area No. 4a	—	1	1	Area No. 8e	2	1	3
Mission City	—	1	1	Unorganized	2	1	3
Area No. 4b	—	1	1	Area No. 8f	1	—	1
Vancouver	—	1	1	Unorganized	1	—	1
Area No. 5a	1	1	2	Area No. 8g	—	1	1
Unorganized	1	1	2	Unorganized	—	1	1
Area No. 5c	1	—	1	Area No. 9d	—	1	1
Unorganized	1	—	1	Unorganized	—	1	1
Area No. 5e	1	1	2	Area No. 9f	—	1	1
Tofino	—	1	1	Unorganized	—	1	1
Unorganized	1	—	1				
				Totals	8	11	19
Area No. 6d	1	—	1				
Unorganized	1	—	1				

[1] Includes 1 Indian of white status.

Except for Indians there were no tuberculosis deaths in persons under 25 years of age and there were no Indian deaths under 4 years of age. Eighty-nine per cent of all tuberculous deaths were due to respiratory tuberculosis and there were only 3 deaths from tuberculous meningitis. There were no deaths from bone or lymphatic tuberculosis and there was only 1 death from miliary tuberculosis.

TABLE 63.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY BY DIAGNOSIS AND AGE-GROUP, 1956

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– 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5– 9 ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10–14 ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–19 ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24 ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–29 ,,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30–39 ,,	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
40–49 ,,	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
50–59 ,,	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15
60–69 ,,	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	17
70–79 ,,	23	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	26
80 years and over	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
Totals	82	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	90

Indians Only[1]

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

[1] Includes 1 Indian of white status.
Source: Death Registrations, 1956.

There were 77 tuberculosis deaths in the group excluding Indians and Orientals for a rate of 5.7 per 100,000 population. This represents a decline of 32 per cent from the previous year.

TABLE 64.—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, 1947–56.

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
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	143	1,305,000	11.0	23[1]	32,200	71.4	120	1,272,800	9.4
1956	109	1,398,464	7.8	19	33,000	57.6	90	1,365,500	6.6

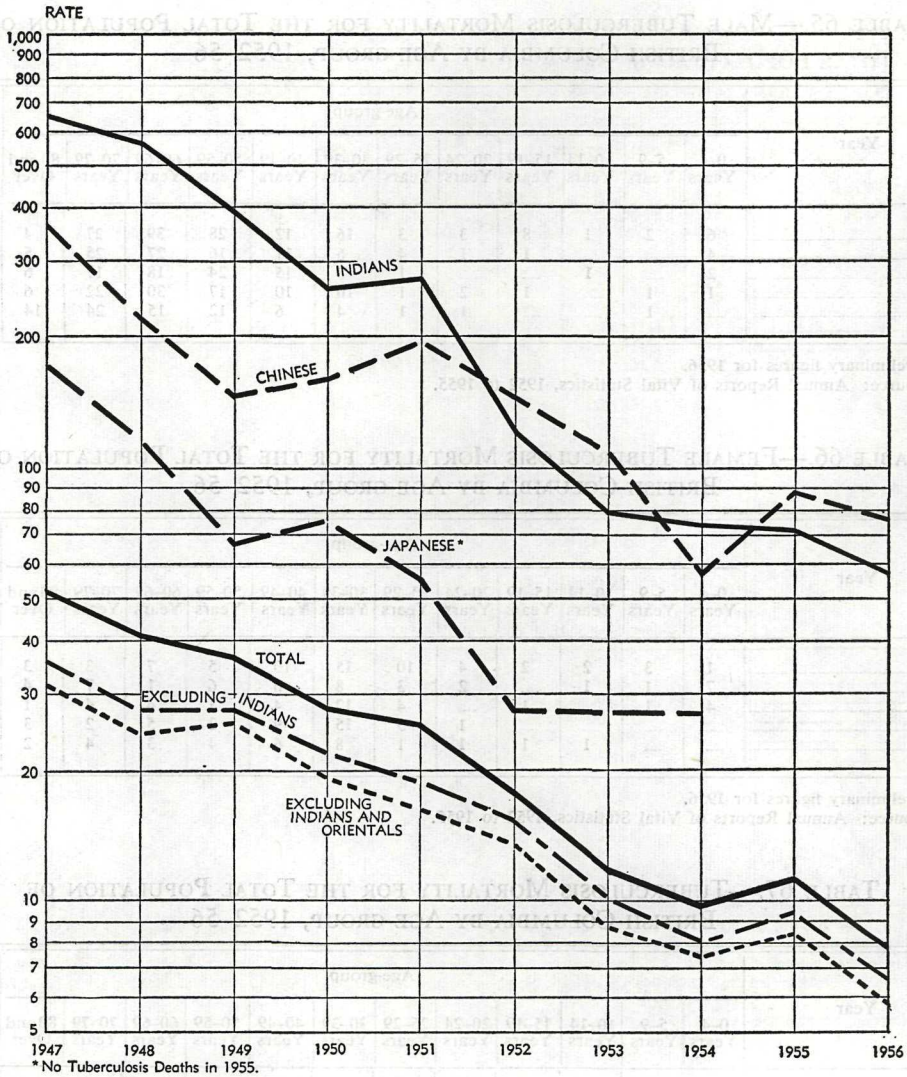
Year	Chinese			Japanese			Excluding Indians and Orientals		
	Number of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000	Number of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000	Number of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000
1947	40	15,400	359.7	12	7,000	171.4	310	994,600	31.2
1948	33	15,200	217.1	8	7,000	114.3	245	1,031,800	23.8
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	—	106	1,259,450	8.4
1956	12	15,750	76.2	1	7,600	13.2	77	1,342,150	5.7

[1] Includes deaths of: 1947, 9 Indians of white status; 1948, 12 Indians of white status; 1949, 8 Indians of white status; 1950, 4 Indians of white status; 1951, 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; 1956, 1 Indian 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.

Source: Mortality—Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1947 to 1955, inclusive (1956 figures preliminary only).

CHAFT 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, 1947–56.



*No Tuberculosis Deaths in 1955.
1 Tuberculosis Death in 1956.

This table shows a decreased male death rate in all age-groups except those 70 years of age and over. Eighty-three per cent of all male deaths were in persons 50 years of age and over.

TABLE 65.—MALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1952–56

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	
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	—	1	2	1	10	10	17	30	22	6	101
1956	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	6	12	15	24	14	78

Preliminary figures for 1956.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1952 to 1955.

TABLE 66.—FEMALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1952–56

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	
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	15	9	2	5	2	3	42
1956	—	—	1	1	1	1	8	6	4	3	4	2	31

Preliminary figures for 1956.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1952 to 1955.

TABLE 67.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1952–56

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	
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	32	9	146
1954	6	1	1	1	—	5	15	19	25	22	21	7	123
1955	1	1	—	1	3	6	25	19	19	35	24	9	143
1956	—	1	1	1	2	2	12	12	16	18	28	16	109

Preliminary figures for 1956.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1952 to 1955.

CHART 14.—MALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1952–56

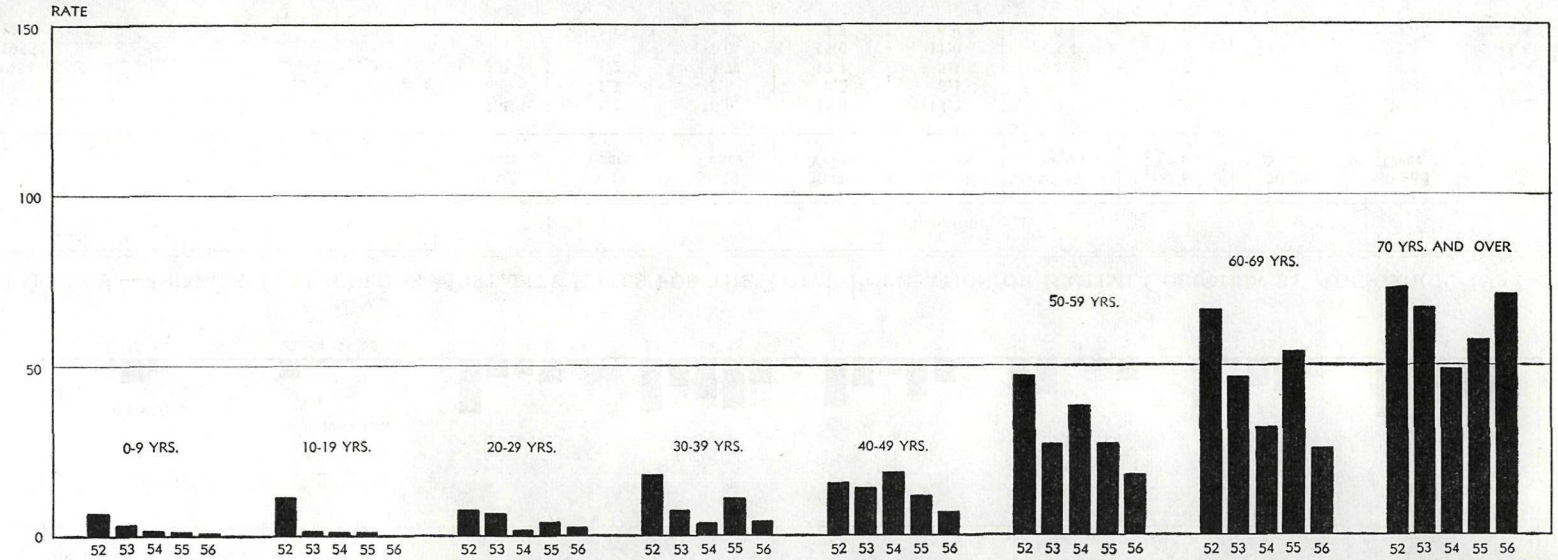


TABLE 68.—MALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1952–56

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	
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	1.4	1.1	3.6	10.8	11.7	26.4	54.0	56.1	61.2	15.2
1956	0.7	.....	2.2	4.0	6.5	17.4	25.2	60.0	130.0	11.0

Preliminary figures for 1956.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1952 to 1955.

CHART 15.—FEMALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1952–56

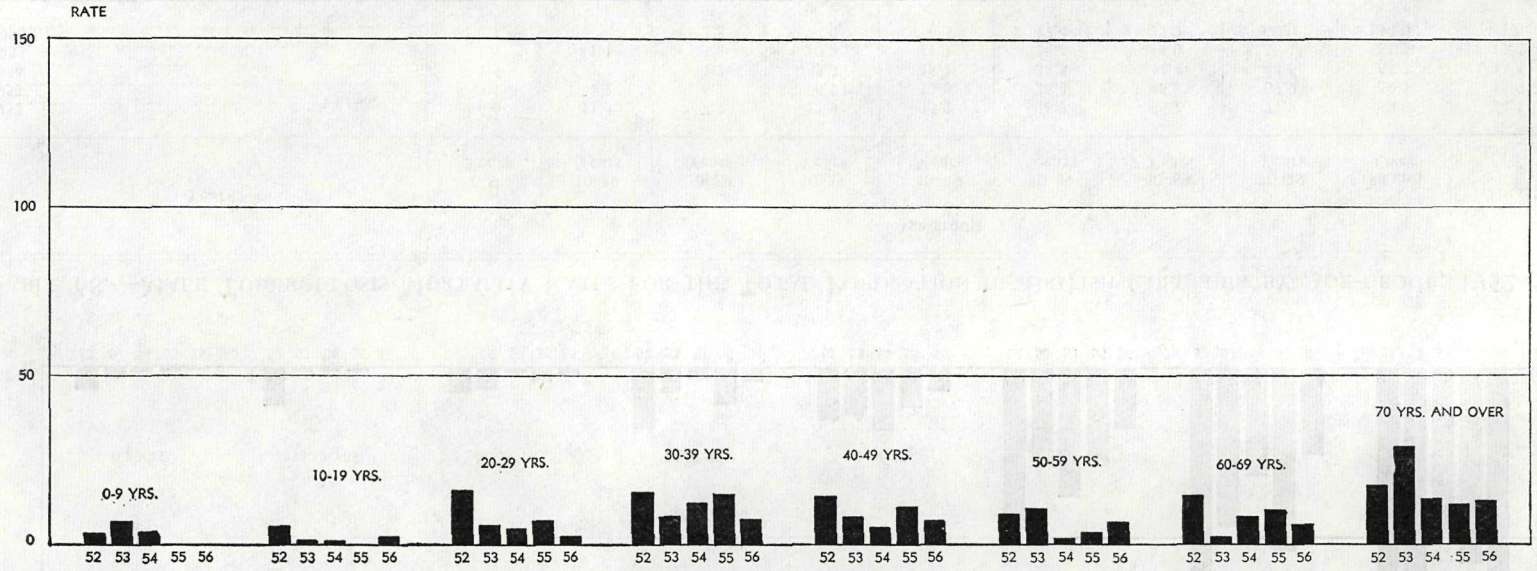


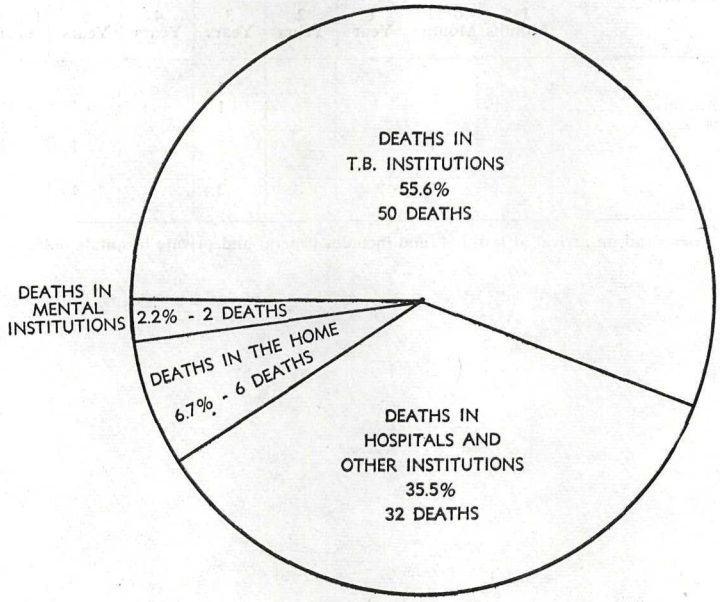
TABLE 69.—FEMALE TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATES FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP, 1952–56

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	
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	15.0	11.0	3.4	10.1	8.7	32.2	6.6
1956	.....	2.1	2.2	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.6	15.9	19.6	4.5

Preliminary figures for 1956.
Source: Annual Reports of Vital Statistics, 1952 to 1955.

CHART 16.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BY PLACE OF DEATH, 1956

EXCLUDING INDIANS



INDIANS ONLY

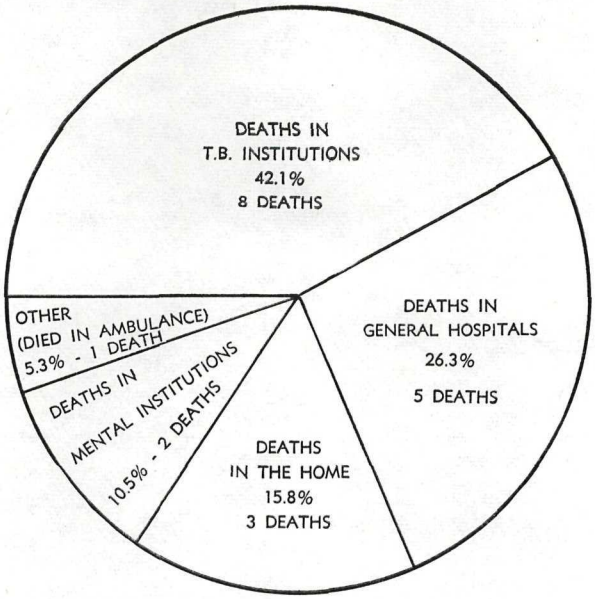


TABLE 70.—TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY FOR THE OTHER-THAN-INDIAN POPULATION BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PLACE OF DEATH, 1956

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[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	25	3	29
Tuberculosis institutions	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	47	1	50
Mental institutions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Home	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	6
Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Totals	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	78	7	90

[1] Includes 3 cases dead on arrival at hospital, and includes general and private hospitals only.

VICTORIA, B.C.
Printed by DON MCDIARMID, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
1957

235-657-8289