

SUMMARY

	Page
Highlights	1
Tuberculosis Today	2
What of the Future?	3
Tuberculosis Morbidity and Mortality	4

CHARTS:

<i>New cases and deaths</i>	4-5
<i>New case rate and death rate</i>	4-5

TUBERCULOSIS HIGHLIGHTS
NEW YORK CITY
YEAR 1960

TUBERCULOSIS, among 7,781,984 New York City residents, was responsible for

810.....deaths in 1960 compared to 779 in 1959

4,699.....newly reported with active disease; 4,924
the year before

15,207.....known active "cases" on record during the
year

8,689.....persons still requiring medical care or
supervision on December 31.

* * *

Among 307,732 patients having chest x-ray examinations at the time of admission to General Hospitals there were 1,419 persons with active tuberculosis, including 883 previously not reported.

The Department of Health and the Tuberculosis Associations made 511,458 chest x-ray examinations.

Specific antibacterial drug treatment for tuberculosis by the Department of Health alone was provided to 6,360 individuals at the end of the year. These included persons with active disease, some with inactive disease on long term chemotherapy and a lesser number who were receiving prophylactic drug treatment. This figure did not include persons receiving treatment from private physicians, voluntary hospitals and The Department of Hospitals.

Of the 8,689 residents with active tuberculosis at year-end, 4,371 were in hospitals and sanatoria, 2,619 attending clinics, 520 under private physicians' care, and 1,179 under other types of supervision.

Among 59,709 children entering secondary schools, 5,599 or 9.4 per- cent were found to react to the tuberculin test.

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

Tuberculosis cost residents of New York City around 25 million dollars last year in items that can be estimated. Other items will increase the cost by additional millions due to economic effects produced by tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS TODAY

There is increasing evidence that fewer New Yorkers are being infected with tuberculosis today. This is especially true among children. Though great gains have been made, satisfactory control is still far away. Last year 444 children under 15 years of age were reported as new cases and 7 died from tuberculosis. On the last day of 1960, 638 children with active disease were under care and supervision. Furthermore it is estimated that 80,000 children in this age group are now infected with the tubercle bacillus. Since these figures reflect the picture in only one segment of the population, that portion which is the least affected by tuberculosis, it becomes obvious that the total problem is one of real public health significance.

Altogether, in 1960, 810 people in New York City died from tuberculosis. There were 4,699 newly identified victims of the disease. At the end of the year, 8,689 persons with active tuberculosis were under care or supervision. Of these, 4,371 were in hospitals, 2,619 were under clinic care, and 520 were receiving treatment from private physicians. Many thousands more with inactive disease were still under medical supervision. No doubt among some of those with inactive tuberculosis the disease will become reactivated.

Tuberculosis presents a continuing challenge.

* * *

*

WHAT OF THE FUTURE ?

Current morbidity and mortality trends foreshadow further improvement in the overall community tuberculosis picture. This betterment, particularly in large urban centers, will not be uniform, and will depend upon many factors. Adequate medical care and improvement in socio-economic conditions will bring about low tuberculosis rates in many parts of the city.

Relatively high tuberculosis rates persist among the non-white residents of New York City, as has been the experience for decades, although rates for all ethnic groups have come down, and if present conditions prevail this trend may be expected in the future. However, newcomers may bring similar problems as was the experience with earlier immigrants.

Each year the infection rate among children, as reflected by the tuberculin test, decreases. Since the infected child may become the sick patient during his adult years this decrease is also a good omen for the future. It is most probable that among children tuberculosis will cease to be a prominent cause of illness and death before this is achieved among adults. Higher incidence of disease in the older ages will continue, but it is expected that all ages will show declining rates.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis has shown a persistent decline and it is anticipated that this trend will continue. The dramatic drop in deaths has slowed down in recent years, perhaps a temporary lull.

As in the past, more men than women succumb to tuberculosis and this disparity will exist for some time to come. At present the disease afflicts more white males over 45 years of age than any other group of the population.

It can be said that, with our present knowledge and available public health armamentaria, tuberculosis can be conquered. Earlier discovery of cases and improvement in the quality of treatment and care of patients with the disease will speed that day.

* * *
* *
*

TUBERCULOSIS MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, CITY OF NEW YORK, 1960 AND 1959

A - New Cases of Tuberculosis Reported in Each Borough

Boroughs	Number of New Cases				Case Rate per 100,000			
	1960	1959	Change 1960/59		1960	1959	Change 1960/59	
Manhattan	2,141	2,290	- 149 = 7%		126.7	133.0	- 6.3 = 5%	
Bronx	690	725	- 35 = 5%		48.4	50.9	- 2.5 = 5%	
Brooklyn	1,359	1,371	- 12 = 1%		51.7	52.3	- 0.6 = 1%	
Queens	466	478	- 12 = 3%		25.7	26.6	- 0.9 = 3%	
Richmond	43	60	- 17 = 28%		19.3	27.3	- 8.0 = 29%	
New York City	4,699	4,924	- 225 = 5%		60.4	63.2	- 2.8 = 4%	

B - Total Register of Tuberculosis Cases* By Boroughs During 1960

Boroughs	Population April 1 1960 ^x	Cases in Register on Jan.1 1960	New Cases Reported during year	Old Cases Re-summed ^{xx}	Total Known Cases during 1960	Removed# from Register during year	Remaining in Register on Dec.31 1960
Manhattan	1,698,281	4,533	2,141	584	7,258	2,996	4,262
Bronx	1,424,815	1,245	690	170	2,105	864	1,241
Brooklyn	2,627,319	2,291	1,359	339	3,989	1,915	2,074
Queens	1,809,578	1,088	466	125	1,679	649	1,030
Richmond	221,991	113	43	20	176	94	82
New York City.	7,781,984	9,270	4,699	1,238	15,207	6,518	8,689

C - Mortality From All Forms of Tuberculosis, By Boroughs

Boroughs	Deaths within City				Death Rate per 100,000			
	1960	1959	Change 1960/59		1960	1959	Change 1960/59	
Manhattan	358	320	+ 38 = 12%		21.2	18.6	+ 2.6 = 14%	
Bronx	93	93	0 = ..		6.5	6.5	0 = ..	
Brooklyn	219	226	- 7 = 3%		8.3	8.6	- 0.3 = 3%	
Queens	88	87	+ 1 = 1%		4.9	4.8	+ 0.1 = 2%	
Richmond	9	9	0 = ..		4.0	4.1	- 0.1 = 2%	
New York City Residents	767	735	+ 32 = 4%		9.9	9.4	+ 0.5 = 5%	
Total Recorded§	810	779	+ 31 = 4%		10.4	10.0	+ 0.4 = 4%	

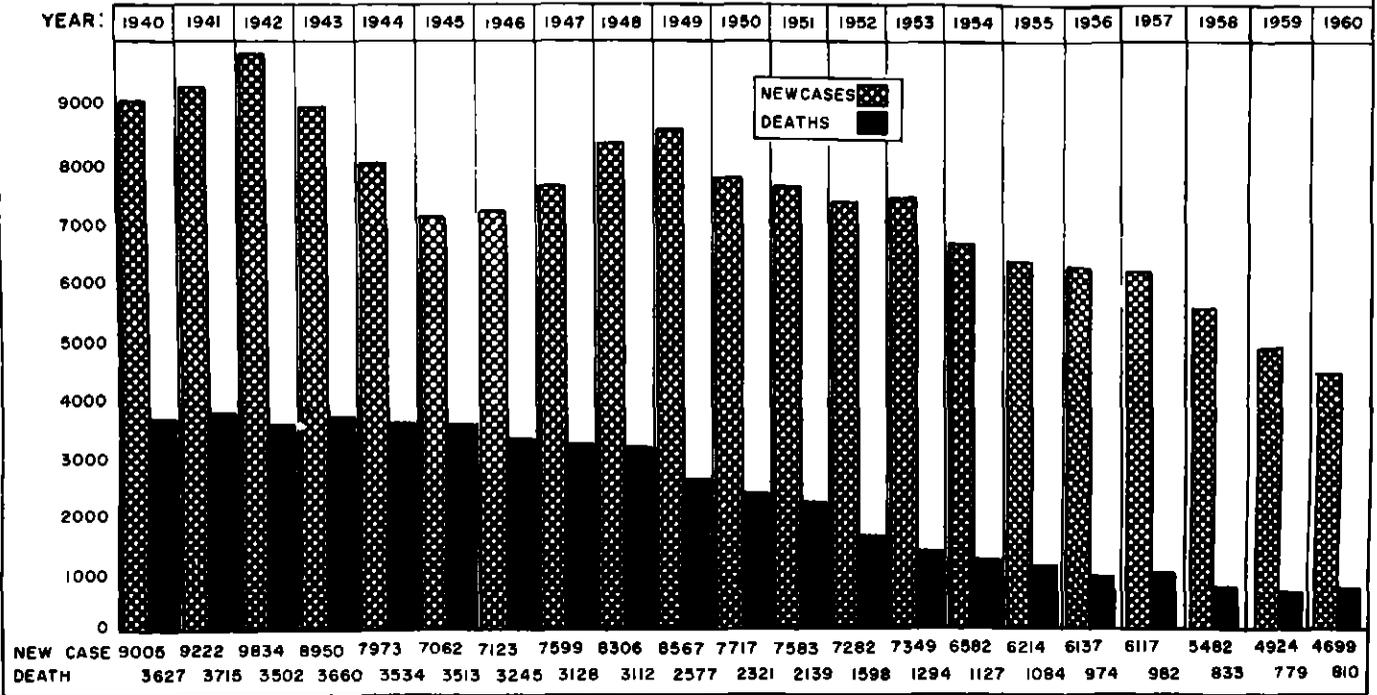
§Including non-residents and persons with unknown address.

D - Classification, Tuberculosis Cases* In Register (end of year)

Classification	On Dec. 31, 1960, by Boroughs and for entire City						
	Man.	Bronx	Bklyn.	Queens	Rich.	Total	Change 1960/59
Institutions in city	1,817	513	895	440	33	3,698	- 298 = 8%
Out of town in sanatoria..	411	63	135	52	12	673	+ 16 = 2%
Total hospitalized	2,228	576	1,030	492	45	4,371	- 282 = 6%
Health Department clinics.	701	285	651	237	6	1,880	- 117 = 6%
Other clinics	416	142	125	55	1	739	- 34 = 4%
Attending clinics	1,117	427	776	292	7	2,619	- 151 = 5%
Private physicians	108	83	136	171	22	520	- 105 = 17%
"Home Care"†	6	1	0	4	0	11	- 2 = 15%
"Pending"‡	704	127	104	20	6	961	- 38 = 4%
Out of town, not in hosp..	14	6	1	1	0	22	- 2 = 8%
Other	85	21	27	50	2	185	- 1 = 0.5%
Total in register	4,262	1,241	2,074	1,030	82	8,689	- 581 = 6%

*All forms: pulmonary and non-pulmonary. †Under medical supervision and treatment by Department of Hospitals. ‡Type of care not confirmed. #Because of death, leaving city, recovery. Note: "Register" refers to residents of borough. ^xPopulation, 1960 enumeration by U.S. Bureau of the Census. ^{xx}Excluding "old cases resumed-prev. other".

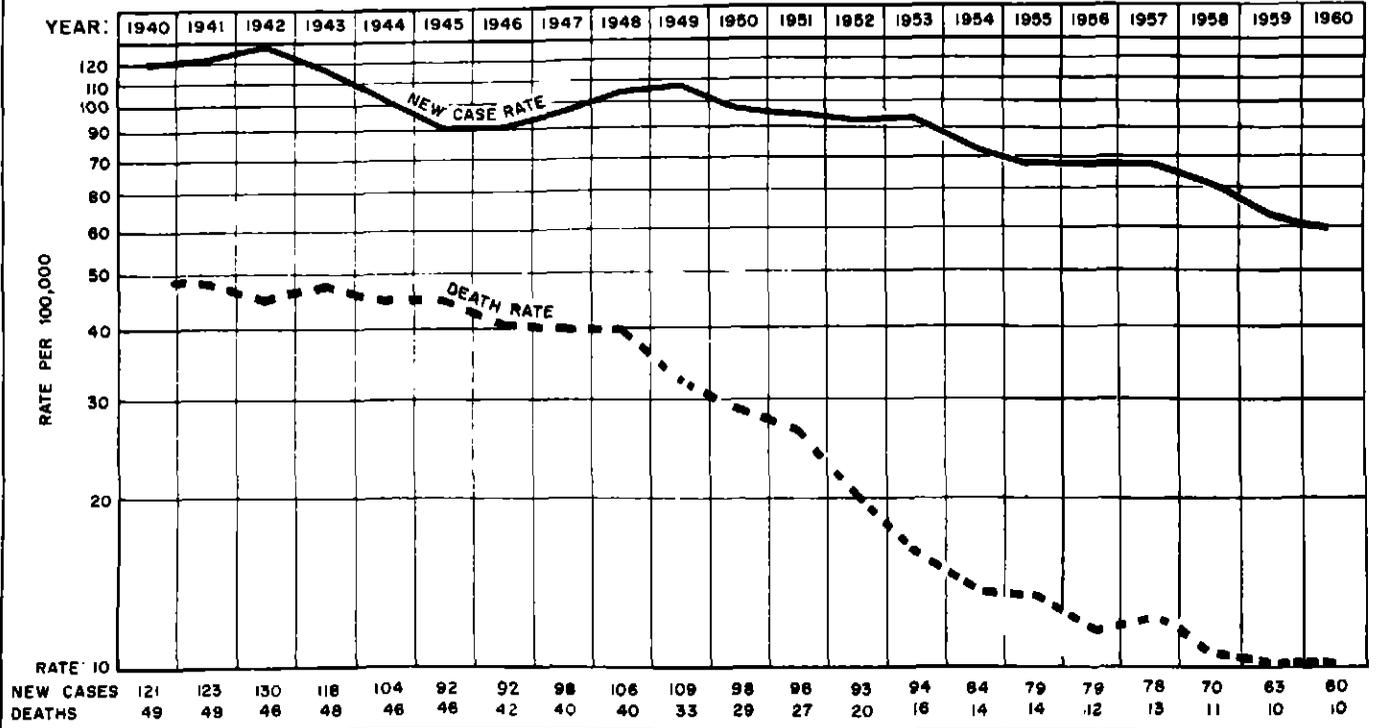
NEW CASES AND DEATHS, TUBERCULOSIS, NEW YORK CITY, SINCE 1940



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

NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSN.

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



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

NEW YORK TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSN.