

CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS

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CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS

THOUSANDS of tuberculous patients in New York City are receiving care and treatment under various public and private medical auspices. Lives are prolonged and saved each year as health and welfare services are improved and adjusted to current needs. During recent years wide application of the results of medical research in tuberculosis has made prognosis, even *for persons with advanced disease, more favorable than was the experience in the era preceding the use of antituberculosis drugs.*

In general, care in respect to the public health aspects of tuberculosis may be considered not too unsatisfactory. However taking into account the individual patients in hospitals there appears to be substantial variation as to quality of such care. (Ref.b) Competently trained and experienced personnel are still at a premium and their availability is of serious concern to hospital authorities. Public and private organizations in New York City are paying special attention to these matters and suggesting ways whereby an upgrading of the present standards can be achieved without unreasonable demands upon the fiscal abilities of government and private agencies responsible for the care of the sick.

Anyone with tuberculosis may receive free treatment at tuberculosis clinics and hospitals, supported by the municipal and state agencies, regardless of the patient's means to pay for care.

On December 31, 1961, 6,842 New Yorkers with active disease were listed on the Tuberculosis Register of the Department of Health. There were 3,427 persons in sanatoria and hospitals, both in the city (2,764) and in out-of-town (663) institutions. Public and private clinics had under their care 2,121 persons with active disease. Private doctors indicated that at least 404 persons with active tuberculosis were under their supervision. Additional thousands of New York residents, with arrested and inactive disease, were under medical and public health supervision.

The volume of care provided to tuberculous patients during a given year is difficult to ascertain with exactness. Some idea as to the work involved can be envisaged from the fact that during 1961 there were 668,170 days care provided by municipal hospitals and 245,224 days care by private hospitals within the city. To these should be added services for New York City patients in out-of-town sanatoria and care for the occasional tuberculous patients in general hospitals. Attendance at the Department of Health tuberculosis services last year was 246,503 *including tuberculosis cases, suspects and contacts.* Thousands of visits were made also to clinics of the Department of Hospitals and voluntary hospitals. The amount of care given by private physicians is unknown.

These figures suggest that the amount of work done for or on behalf of tuberculous patients is considerably greater than is generally realized.

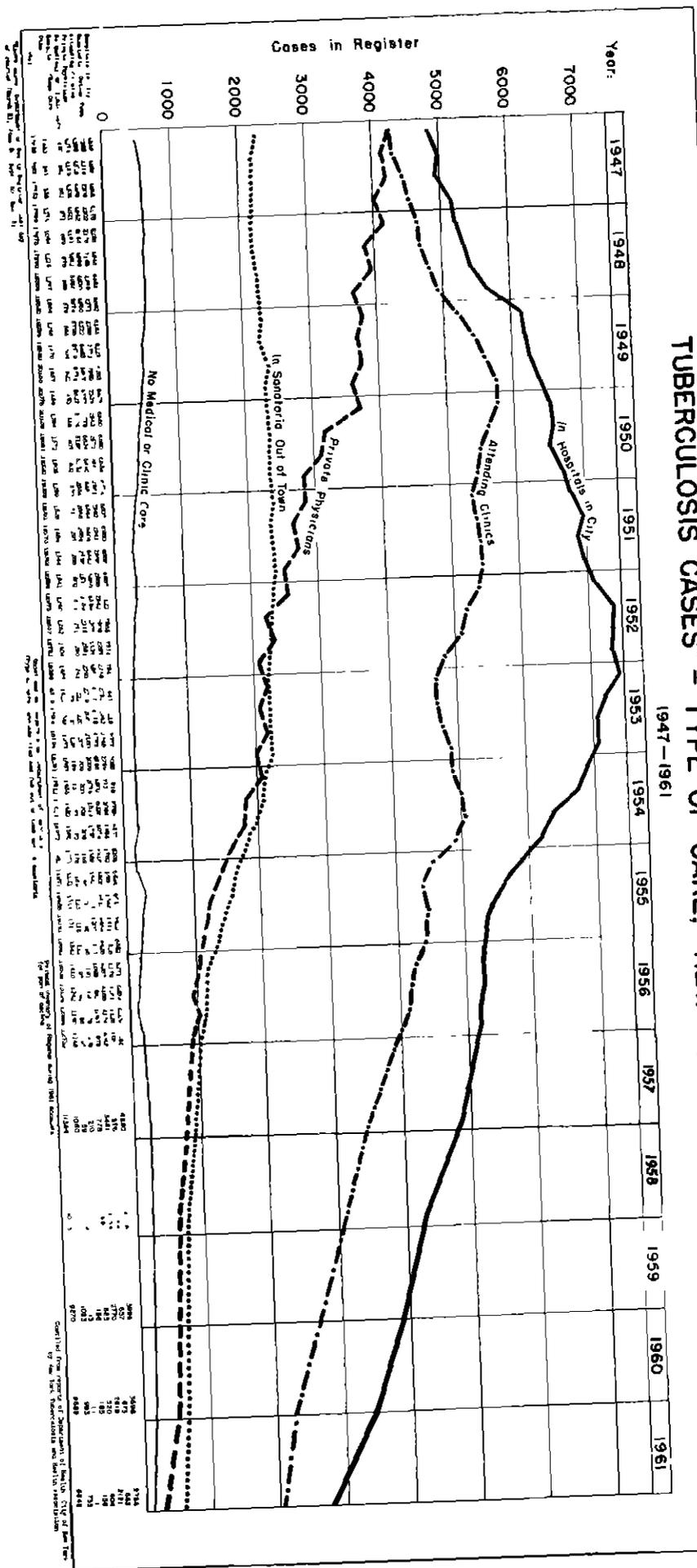
TYPE OF CARE, NEW YORK CITY
Register on Last Day of 1961

Health Center DISTRICT	In Institutions			Ambulant							Total(*) in Register Dec. 31, 1961
	Hospitals in City	Sanatoria †	Total Iso- lat- ed	Clinics		Pri- vate Doc- tors	Pend- ing	No‡ Med. Clin. Care	Home Care §	Total Ambu- lant	
				Health Dept.	Other						
Central Harlem ..	378	43	421	224	98	7	191	45	0	565	986
East Harlem	96	9	105	29	27	10	37	7	0	110	215
Kips Bay-York. ..	33	14	47	10	5	10	13	10	0	48	95
Lower E. Side ...	345	172	517	108	93	18	133	13	0	365	882
Lower W. Side ...	239	153	392	44	36	12	41	3	0	136	528
Riverside	147	43	190	93	63	11	58	8	0	233	423
Washington Heights	64	16	80	60	10	6	17	12	0	105	185
MANHATTAN:	1302	450	1752	568	332	74	490	98	0	1562	3314
Fordham-Riverdale	30	7	37	15	2	10	5	0	1	33	70
Morrisania	131	21	152	90	28	12	27	6	0	163	315
Mott Haven	181	14	195	41	27	4	53	8	0	133	328
Pelham Bay	16	0	16	10	4	6	9	0	0	29	45
Tremont	54	11	65	50	7	14	12	0	0	83	148
Westchester	30	3	33	21	11	11	8	0	0	51	84
BRONX:	442	56	498	227	79	57	114	14	1	492	990
Bay Ridge	24	10	34	20	7	20	7	0	0	54	88
Bedford	171	18	189	96	16	18	28	9	0	167	356
Brownsville	100	4	104	91	14	12	2	4	0	123	227
Bushwick	63	8	71	55	5	18	10	5	0	93	164
Flatbush	20	7	27	22	7	16	12	1	0	58	85
Fort Greene	115	13	128	97	12	8	3	2	0	122	250
Gravesend	20	7	27	21	5	11	11	2	0	50	77
Red Hook-Gowanus.	75	19	94	73	23	8	5	0	0	109	203
Sunset Park	26	13	39	29	3	13	13	0	0	58	97
Wmsbrg-Greenpoint	85	8	93	49	14	18	0	2	0	83	176
BROOKLYN:	699	107	806	553	106	142	91	25	0	917	1723
Astoria-L.I.C. ..	48	13	61	36	14	22	0	2	0	74	135
Corona	42	6	48	28	5	15	0	0	0	48	96
Flushing	58	12	70	17	3	20	0	0	0	40	110
Jamaica East	72	7	79	64	12	23	10	7	0	116	195
Jamaica West	50	10	60	39	5	15	11	3	0	73	133
Maspeth-F.H.	23	4	27	19	6	19	5	7	0	56	83
QUEENS:	293	52	345	203	45	114	26	19	0	407	752
RICHMOND:	28	7	35	7	1	17	3	0	0	28	63
NEW YORK CITY: ..	2764	672	3436	1558	563	404	724	156	1	3406	6842

(*)Cases of active tuberculosis on Health District Rosters as of December 31, 1961.
†Includes 9 out of town, not in sanatoria. ‡No medical or clinic care. §Under home medical supervision and treatment by Department of Hospitals.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES* - TYPE OF CARE, NEW YORK CITY

1947-1961



Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, New York City Department of Health, 1962

*Cases in Register include all cases reported to the Department of Health, New York City, during the period 1947-1961.

Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, New York City Department of Health, 1962

Source: Bureau of Health Statistics, New York City Department of Health, 1962

TYPE OF CARE BY ETHNIC GROUP
(For Year 1960)

TYPE of care of persons with active tuberculosis when classified according to ethnic group presents varying distributions.

Half of the people with active tuberculosis are hospitalized mainly in institutions within the city, about 70 percent under auspices of the Department of Hospitals.

In 1960, the last year for which details according to type of care and ethnic group were tabulated, of the White patients 52 percent were hospitalized, Negroes 50 percent, Puerto Ricans 43 percent, and Yellow races 62 percent. Proportionately fewer White persons (26%) were under care of clinics than Negroes (33%) or Puerto Ricans (40%). Nine percent of White persons were under private physicians' care compared to 1.4 percent of the Negroes and 1.8 percent of the Puerto Ricans.

TYPE OF CARE BY ETHNIC GROUP
Tuberculosis Register, New York City
December 31, 1960

ETHNIC GROUP	Private Physician	Clinics		Home Care	Institutions		Out of City Not in Institution	No Medical Care	Pending Care§	Total
		Health Dept.	Non-Health Dept.		In City	Out of City				
White	409	787	367	9	1844	454	8	104	428	4410
Negro	41	745	217	1	1292	162	10	62	359	2889
Puerto Rican..	18	271	121	1	395	27	4	13	131	981
Yellow	7	18	13	..	67	14	..	2	10	131
Other	4	7	3	..	4	..	..	..	2	20
Not stated ...	41	52	18	..	96	16	..	4	31	258
Total	520	1880	739	11	3698	673	22	185	961	8689
SEX										
Male	304	1235	436	9	2677	563	13	121	659	6017
Female	216	645	303	2	1021	110	9	64	302	2672
Total	520	1880	739	11	3698	673	22	185	961	8689

§Unassigned or in process of change of care.

Twice as many males (6,017 = 69%) were under supervision for active tuberculosis as females (2,672 = 31%).

Although males outnumbered the females in each category of care the proportions, within sex groupings, in respect to type of care differed. Of the males 5 percent were private physicians' cases compared to 8 percent of the females, and 28 percent of the males as against 36 percent of the females were clinic patients. On the other hand 54 percent of the males were in hospitals as compared to 42 percent of the females.

CLINIC CARE

THE number of individuals with active tuberculosis attending the Department of Health chest clinics has dropped in 1961, although the total volume of work connected with care and supervision of all clinic patients has continued at a high level. In fact on the last day of 1961 there were more tuberculosis cases (active and inactive) under clinic supervision than in 1955. This is due mainly to the large number of patients with inactive disease now receiving attention. However the proportion of persons with *active* disease under clinic care, compared to the known total under all auspices, i. e., hospitals, clinics, private physicians, etc., has remained practically unchanged during the last decade, having been 29% in 1950, 32% in 1955, and 31% in 1961.

Department of Health clinics care for a greater proportion of patients today than a decade ago whereas clinics of the Department of Hospitals and voluntary hospitals now take care of fewer patients with active tuberculosis. In 1950 fifty percent of all "clinic cases" with active disease were under non-Health Department care, whereas in 1961 the proportion was twenty-seven percent. Thirty-three percent of all new cases of active disease were first reported by clinics, four-fifths of these by the Department of Health clinics.

PATIENTS WITH ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS UNDER CLINIC CARE

(Active Cases on Tuberculosis Register, December 31)

New York City, 1950-1961

Patients	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961†
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CLINICS												
Manhattan ..	1174	1231	1053	1018	1096	1147	1041	915	741	718	701	568
Bronx	364	351	308	261	357	422	413	337	324	283	285	227
Brooklyn ...	903	832	835	870	952	941	915	827	757	728	651	553
Queens	286	283	267	208	263	246	252	253	280	257	237	203
Richmond ...	33	31	19	19	21	19	20	18	21	11	6	7
N.Y.CITY ...	2760	2728	2482	2376	2689	2775	2641	2350	2123	1997	1880	1558
OTHER CLINICS*												
Manhattan ..	1412	1381	1122	1147	1004	703	651	573	495	439	416	332
Bronx	387	365	362	400	404	250	218	189	165	142	142	79
Brooklyn ...	474	482	378	444	349	337	285	243	179	129	125	106
Queens	419	475	491	516	458	353	251	123	86	61	55	45
Richmond ...	29	29	26	12	12	10	2	3	6	2	1	1
N.Y.CITY ...	2721	2732	2379	2519	2227	1653	1407	1131	931	773	739	563
TOTAL ALL CLINICS												
Manhattan ..	2586	2612	2175	2165	2100	1850	1692	1488	1236	1157	1117	900
Bronx	751	716	670	661	761	672	631	526	489	425	427	306
Brooklyn ...	1377	1314	1213	1314	1301	1278	1200	1070	936	857	776	659
Queens	705	758	758	724	721	599	503	376	366	318	292	248
Richmond ...	62	60	45	31	33	29	22	21	27	13	7	8
N.Y.CITY ...	5481	5460	4861	4895	4916	4428	4048	3481	3054	2770	2619	2121

*Department of Hospitals and voluntary hospitals. †See page 28 re: 1961 data.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CLINIC SUPERVISION

THE Department of Health had under supervision 17,755 tuberculosis cases in 25 chest clinics on the last day of 1961. Included were 16,715 adults with pulmonary disease (Active = 1,403; Inactive, arrested and apparently cured cases = 15,125; Activity undetermined = 187), 187 children with pulmonary disease, 362 persons under care for pleurisy with effusion, and 544 with other forms of tuberculosis. Distribution of the patients by ethnic group listed 7,948 (45%) as white, 6,116 (34%) nonwhite and 3,691 (21%) as of Puerto Rican origin.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES UNDER CLINIC SUPERVISION

Department of Health, City of New York
On Last Day of Year, 1955-1961

Year:-	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Adults	15,974	17,165	18,536	18,226	18,701	17,966	17,191
Children	801	808	687	469	463	439	564
Total	16,775	17,973	19,223	18,695	19,164	18,405	17,755
ETHNIC GROUP							
White	8,738	8,934	9,731	9,016	9,301	8,692	7,948
Nonwhite	4,662	5,231	5,631	5,896	6,599	5,529	6,116
Puerto Rican	3,375	3,808	3,861	3,783	3,264	4,184	3,691
Total	16,775	17,973	19,223	18,695	19,164	18,405	17,755
TYPE OF CASES							
Pulmonary, adult							
Active disease	2,834	2,641	2,327	2,014	1,834	1,563	1,403
Inactive†	12,189	13,846	15,374	15,490	16,091	15,600	15,125
Activity undetermined	432	361	389	227	243	239	187
Pulmonary, childhood	304	362	311	235	208	262	234
Pleurisy with effusion	274	288	331	307	307	302	262
Other forms of TB	742	475	491	422	481	439	544
Total	16,775	17,973	19,223	18,695	19,164	18,405	17,755

†Includes arrested, inactive and apparently cured cases.

TYPE OF CASES UNDER CLINIC SUPERVISION BY ETHNIC GROUP

Department of Health, City of New York
December 31, 1961

TYPE	WHITE		NONWHITE		PUERTO RICAN		Total
	Adults	Chil- dren	Adults	Chil- dren	Adults	Chil- dren	
Pulmonary, adult							
Active disease	640	0	565	2	188	8	1403
Activity undetermined..	73	0	82	1	31	0	187
Arrested and inactive..	4413	6	3057	70	2104	18	9668
Apparently cured	2587	3	1725	60	1045	37	5457
Pulmonary, childhood	5	43	5	108	4	69	234
Pleurisy with effusion ..	56	3	147	4	44	8	262
Other forms of TB	103	16	224	66	93	42	544
Total	7877	71	5805	311	3509	182	17755

VISITS TO CHEST CLINICS

FEWER visits by tuberculosis patients to Department of Health chest clinics were made during 1961 than in any of the previous seven years. The combined total for adults and children in 1961 was 67,752 as compared to a high of 85,250 in 1957.

VISITS TO CHEST CLINICS, TUBERCULOSIS CASES, 1955-1961
Department of Health, City of New York

Type of Visit	Visits to Chest Clinics during year						
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
ADULTS							
First visits(new cases)...	3,719	5,343	5,333	3,539	3,783	3,295	2,731
Previous year's cases ..	12,856	14,784	15,928	17,898	17,555	16,902	16,634
Transfers from H.D.clin.	729	1,130	1,470	1,207	969	601	559
Revisits	54,850	57,804	57,557	53,636	52,228	47,237	44,388
Total adult visits	72,154	79,061	80,288	76,280	74,535	68,035	64,312
CHILDREN							
First visits (new cases)..	362	443	468	325	311	276	232
Previous year's cases ..	563	767	898	858	767	865	866
Transfers from H.D.clin.	90	142	118	97	88	98	66
Revisits	2,570	3,762	3,478	2,727	2,633	2,838	2,276
Total children visits	3,585	5,114	4,962	4,007	3,799	4,077	3,440
TOTAL VISITS	75,739	84,175	85,250	80,287	78,334	72,112	67,752

ATTENDANCE AT TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

The combined attendance at the Department of Health Tuberculosis Services last year was 246,503 as compared to 331,765 during 1956.

ATTENDANCE* AT HEALTH DEPARTMENT TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES
New York City, 1950-1961

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	New York City
1950	106,648	35,555	90,562	28,278	6,494	267,537
1951	99,615	31,268	86,198	25,267	7,203	249,551
1952	98,747	32,355	86,025	28,949	6,752	252,828
1953	101,524	30,484	84,147	27,684	6,742	250,581
1954	107,121	30,889	86,282	27,017	6,633	257,942
1955	127,157	40,074	106,642	27,935	7,579	309,387
1956	131,230	46,018	117,229	29,748	7,540	331,765
1957	117,183	41,749	97,178	28,687	4,344	289,141
1958	107,340	46,981	89,742	27,407	4,943	276,413
1959	93,496	50,551	88,389	30,126	5,043	267,605
1960	87,088	49,641	83,615	29,353	5,581	255,278
1961	84,586	47,230	81,113	29,195	4,379	246,503

*Tuberculosis cases, suspects and contacts.

Note: In 1961 there were 41,400 new admissions to the clinics, and 72,945 individuals examined.

PRIVATE PHYSICIANS

ACTIVE cases of tuberculosis reported under treatment by private physicians have dropped to around four hundred individuals. The proportion of persons receiving such care for active tuberculosis on December 31, 1961, was six percent, whereas in 1950 the proportion was fifteen percent. It is presumed that an increasing number of inactive cases receive prolonged chemotherapy under the care of private physicians but there is no specific information.

UNDER CARE OF PRIVATE PHYSICIANS*
New York City, 1950-1961

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	New York City
1950	637	468	1013	635	81	2834
1951	560	438	893	535	84	2510
1952	483	363	675	510	60	2091
1953	456	342	642	514	55	2009
1954	376	262	452	351	47	1488
1955	247	204	328	292	46	1117
1956	234	148	282	284	31	979
1957	164	101	228	260	25	778
1958	149	100	191	225	25	690
1959	127	95	161	214	28	625
1960	108	83	136	171	22	520
1961(+)	74	57	142	114	17	404

*Cases with active tuberculosis on the Department of Health Register as of December 31.
(+)See page 28 re: 1961 data.



PRIVATE physicians provide treatment for a significant number of tuberculosis patients in New York City.

ANTIBACTERIAL DRUG TREATMENT

THE Department of Health introduced in its tuberculosis clinics, beginning in July, 1953, a large-scale program of specific antibacterial drug treatment of patients. By the end of 1953 there were 1,111 persons on treatment, and their number continued to increase for the following eight years so that on December 31, 1961, there were 6,990 patients receiving antituberculosis drugs. In the twelve Department of Hospital clinics it is estimated that 4,000 patients are receiving drug treatment. Therefore at present the total number under this type of care in clinics of the municipal agencies is around 11,000 persons. Increasing drug treatment in clinics has been coincidental with diminishing bed complement in the hospitals.

SPECIFIC ANTIBACTERIAL DRUG TREATMENT CASES, SINCE 1953
Chest Clinics, Department of Health, City of New York

Year:- Month	Patients on Treatment							
	1954		1955		1956		1957	
	End of Month†	Started‡ Treatment	End of Month†	Started‡ Treatment	End of Month†	Started‡ Treatment	End of Month†	Started‡ Treatment
January ...	1,215	156	3,048	211	4,513	242	5,044	242
February ..	1,385	159	3,180	225	4,629	249	5,187	232
March	1,541	191	3,353	251	4,681	206	5,250	258
April	1,691	185	3,508	225	4,699	200	5,312	252
May	1,886	198	3,660	230	4,838	293	5,406	264
June	2,024	204	3,851	277	4,838	277	5,062	262
July	2,123	156	3,967	227	4,916	242	5,065	211
August	2,297	200	4,082	203	5,030	195	5,188	234
September..	2,471	210	4,249	290	5,080	156	5,267	204
October ...	2,689	247	4,394	231	5,143	282	5,419	305
November ..	2,847	217	4,493	215	5,271	271	5,623	356
December ..	2,963	179	4,412	200	5,070	202	5,709	314
Year .....	...	2,302	...	2,794	...	2,815	...	3,134

Year:- Month	Patients on Treatment							
	1958		1959		1960		1961	
	End of Month†	Started‡ Treatment	End of Month†	Started‡ Treatment	End of Month†	Started‡ Treatment	End of Month†	Started‡ Treatment
January ...	5,815	305	5,970	254	5,750	229	...	262
February ..	5,952	277	6,008	196	5,836	248	...	227
March	6,040	267	6,054	262	5,897	236	...	340
April	6,151	297	6,098	283	5,979	298	...	339
May	6,126	275	6,182	283	6,075	302	...	296
June	6,130	368	6,094	273	6,051	300	6,635	403
July	6,214	283	6,002	269	6,224	306	...	319
August	6,314	213	6,010	241	6,355	277	...	314
September..	6,326	251	5,883	217	6,368	247	...	239
October ...	6,362	258	5,848	244	6,423	263	...	313
November ..	6,407	203	5,726	202	6,529	231	...	233
December ..	6,116	255	5,716	302	6,360	246	6,990	263
Year .....	...	3,252	...	3,026	...	3,183	...	3,548

In December, 1953, 1,111 patients were on treatment.

†Patients under clinic supervision including active and arrested cases.

‡Exclusive of those restarted on treatment.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS ON DRUG TREATMENT

DURING 1959 the Department of Health studied the characteristics of patients on drug treatment in its chest clinics as of July 1st. (Ref.c) Of the total from whom information was secured (5,165), twenty percent (1,043) were patients ten years of age or older with active pulmonary tuberculosis. The remainder were: Pulmonary tuberculosis (active, children under ten years = 119, activity undetermined = 40, non-active = 2,895, arrested with cavitation = 320, healed primary = 155); non-pulmonary (active = 72, non-active = 155); tuberculin converters = 207, contacts = 118, non-tuberculous condition = 8.

Three-fifths (61.4%) of the patients (3,173) were males. According to ethnic group, of white patients (2,009), 1,466 were males and 543 females, of Negroes (1,950), 1,102 were males and 854 females, and of Puerto Ricans (1,107), 528 were males and 519 females.

Below the age of 35 years females outnumbered the males, above this age males predominated with the ratio of males to females increasing with age.

Prior to the period of treatment at the clinics, 45 percent of patients with minimal active tuberculosis were never hospitalized, compared with 19 percent of moderately advanced and 6 percent of far advanced cases. Of the non-active cases (Pulmonary: arrested, inactive, apparently cured) 9 percent were never hospitalized and for those arrested with cavitation 6 percent. More than half of the adult patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis received irregular discharges from their last hospitalization, the proportion being highest for the far advanced cases.

At time of the 1959 inventory 90 percent of all patients had been receiving continuous drug treatment for less than three years, and more than half less than one year of such treatment.

Three-fifths of the patients for whom adequate sputum reports were available were classified as having positive sputums.

With regard to marital status, of 4,264 patients studied, 2,105 (49.4%) were married, 1,256 (29.4%) were single, and 886 (20.8%) were widowed or divorced. The largest category consisted of married males, 1,290 (30.3%). The majority of married persons lived with their families. Among unmarried males with active tuberculosis about half lived alone, among unmarried females the proportion was about 40 percent.

One-sixth of the patients in the minimal stage of active tuberculosis were considered capable of doing either full-time or part-time work. Fewer than 10 percent of these in the moderately or far advanced stages were considered capable of doing any work.

Two-fifths of all patients were recipients of aid from the Department of Welfare. With the exception of Washington Heights, more than one-half of the patients in Manhattan clinics received such aid. In Queens clinics only one-sixth of the patients received aid, although in the Rockaway clinic the proportion was 46 percent.

DRUG RESISTANCE IN NEW YORK CITY PATIENTS

RECENT reports indicate the following situation in respect to drug resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in New York City patients.

Untreated Patients (Ref.e)

The authors state that: "The present study has given fairly convincing evidence of a continuing increase in the prevalence of isoniazid-resistant strains of tubercle bacilli isolated from *untreated patients* in New York City. This trend probably started in 1952 when isoniazid first began to be widely used in the city. In that year, the present writers, using the same laboratory techniques, failed to demonstrate a single strain from among 88 strains isolated from untreated patients that showed any growth on medium containing 0.1% of isoniazid per ml. By 1954, however, approximately 6 percent of strains from untreated patients demonstrated *some* loss of susceptibility to isoniazid *in vitro*. No detectable difference in the prevalence of primary isoniazid resistance was noted among the patient-strains isolated one year later. Between 1955 and 1960, however, conditions must have changed sufficiently to have resulted in the present prevalence of 14 percent. Interestingly enough, this increase has been most pronounced among the strains 'weakly' resistant to the drug. Just what factors -- technical, epidemiologic, or otherwise -- account for this increase and just what the clinical and public health implications of this finding are represent intriguing questions which cannot be answered at this time.

"Drug-susceptibility tests were done on the patient-strains of *M. tuberculosis* isolated from 428 patients with untreated pulmonary tuberculosis newly discovered in New York City during 1960. Of these, 71 (16.6 percent) showed some loss of susceptibility *in vitro* to at least one of the three drugs tested: streptomycin, isoniazid, and PAS. Fifty-nine strains (13.8 percent) showed some degree of isoniazid resistance, compared with 6.5 percent in 1955; 22 strains (5.1 percent) showed some degree of streptomycin resistance, a finding essentially the same as in 1955. Primary PAS resistance was noted in 9 strains, 2.1 percent of the series. Eighteen strains (4.2 percent) showed some loss of susceptibility to more than one drug.

"Under the conditions and definitions of the present study, the prevalence of *significant* isoniazid resistance in untreated patient-strains was 2.6 percent in 1960, compared with approximately 1 percent in 1955. Significant streptomycin resistance was found in 1.4 percent of the strains, an insignificant change since 1955.

"An unusually large proportion of male patients of the 'Skid-Row' variety (40.8 percent) had organisms which showed at least some degree of resistance to one of the drugs. No striking correlation between drug resistance and age, sex, race, or ethnic background of the patient was evident."

Ambulatory Patients (Ref.f)

"Approximately 6,700 patients were receiving antituberculous chemotherapy under the supervision of the 25 chest clinics of the Bureau of Tuberculosis by the end of 1960. About 20 percent of these patients were considered to have active pulmonary tuberculosis of the adult type, and, of these, one half (or 10 percent of the total) had positive cultures for tubercle bacilli

some time during the year. Strains of *M. tuberculosis* isolated from 398 of these patients were tested for susceptibility to isoniazid, streptomycin, and PAS, using the direct method for 135 and indirect method for the other 263 strains.----"

"On the basis of the findings in a large, representative sample, it may be assumed that, of the 670 infectious tuberculosis patients presently attending the chest clinics of the New York City Health Department, 75 percent harbor strains of *M. tuberculosis* showing *significant* resistance in vitro to at least one of the standard antituberculous drugs; more than half of these patients have had known tuberculosis for more than five years duration."



VACCINATING disc and magnetic holder used in the multiple puncture method of BCG vaccination.

BCG VACCINATIONS
Department of Health, City of New York, Since 1949

Year:-	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
BCG Vaccinations ...	101	809	1,092	1,484	1,339	922	805
Year:-	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
BCG Vaccinations ...	620	2,095	4,160	4,075	3,128	2,812	

BCG VACCINATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CHEST CLINICS
New York City, 1960 and 1961

Chest Clinic	BCG Vaccinations		Chest Clinic	BCG Vaccinations	
	1960	1961		1960	1961
Morningside	317	164	Brownsville	255	234
Upper Harlem	41	29	Bushwick	73	21
East Harlem	141	183	Fort Greene	217	316
Central Chest	47	39	Red Hook	137	54
Chelsea	21	30	Sunset Park	10	34
Manhattanville	143	248	Williamsburg-Greenpoint	47	23
Washington Heights..	91	60	Astoria .....	..	..
Montefiore	23	..	Corona	9	16
Morrisania	358	401	Triboro	1	1
Mott Haven	338	131	Jamaica	*	*
Tremont	230	193	Rockaway	8	9
Bedford	516	528	Richmond	6	36
Crown Heights	99	62	All Clinics	3,128	2,812

*Jamaica Clinic does not have BCG service.

Note: Approximately 90 percent of these persons were children under 15 years of age.

In the Department of Health clinics household contacts of tuberculosis patients are tuberculin tested. For those who fail to react BCG is recommended. Children who show a positive reaction to tuberculin when first tested, or subsequently become tuberculin positive, are offered isoniazid as a prophylactic measure.

HOSPITALIZATION FOR TUBERCULOSIS

THE hospital continues to play a major role in the overall care of the tuberculous in New York City. Last year one-half of the patients with active tuberculosis were hospitalized. On December 31, 1961, of the 6,842 patients with all forms of active tuberculosis, 3,247 (*), or 50 percent, were under institutional care within the city or in hospitals out of town. The proportion of persons with pulmonary tuberculosis hospitalized increased since 1940 as shown on the following table. During the last decade this proportion has fluctuated at around 50 percent.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES HOSPITALIZED
As of December 31: 1940, 1945, 1950-1961

Year	Tuberculosis Cases on Register	Hospitalized (in and out-of-town)	
		Number	Percent
PULMONARY			
1940	19,846	7,118	35.9%
1945	17,290	6,412	37.1%
1950	17,985	8,671	48.2%
1951	17,911	8,951	50.0%
1952	17,278	9,135	52.9%
1953	17,045	8,817	51.7%
1954	14,690	7,453	50.7%
1955	12,472	6,186	49.6%
1956	11,318	5,824	51.5%
1957	10,363	5,439	52.4%
1958	9,221	4,797	52.0%
1959	8,457	4,368	51.6%
1960	7,916	4,090	51.7%
1961 (TB ALL FORMS)†	6,842	3,427	50.1%

†See page 28 re: 1961 data.

During the 1940-1950 period there were several thousand more persons hospitalized each year than is the case today. At that time because of a bed shortage institutional facilities were unequal to the need and long waiting lists for admission were the rule. Thereafter the peak was reached in 1952 when 9,606 New Yorkers with active tuberculosis (all forms) were in hospitals. Then there followed a drop in the city of the total number of patients with active disease, and a subsequent easing of the situation so that access to a hospital bed was improved materially. More recently the bed complement has been reduced substantially so that fewer beds are available today than eight or nine years ago. Many of the remaining facilities will no doubt continue to be used to their maximum capacity. It cannot be claimed that a decrease in the use of hospital beds results in a proportionate increase of persons with *active* tubercu-

(*)It is to be noted that the figure of 3,427 patients (all forms of TB) in hospitals and sanatoria on the register as of December 31, 1961 does not appear to correspond with the patient census listed separately for the local individual institutions (2,448). This is due in part to the fact that there are some tuberculosis patients in general hospitals both in and out of town, other than those listed in the local tuberculosis or chest services. Too, there may be a lag in reporting discharged patients to the Bureau of Tuberculosis.

losis to be cared for by clinics. Of all persons known to have active disease on a given day the percentage under clinic care, as in the care of hospitalized cases, has remained relatively unchanged for ten years.

Hospital authorities point out that in the past decade significant changes have taken place in the hospital treatment of tuberculosis patients and attribute them mainly to the effectiveness of anti-tuberculosis drugs. Whereas in the past collapse therapy was an important element in such treatment, today it has virtually disappeared. Less stress is being placed on the use of strict bed rest and early ambulation of patients is more common. Reports indicate that hospital stay has been shortened. Due to this state of affairs one hospital bed now can be used by about four patients per year compared to the situation in the pre-drug era, when one patient might occupy a bed for a whole year or more. Therefore the need of beds is less urgent since only only are there fewer patients at any given time but their hospitalization is shorter. In New York City tuberculosis bed occupancy rates at present are relatively high and on an average are in the 80 to 90 percent range.

On December 31, 1961, 3,427 New York City residents with various forms of active tuberculosis were receiving hospital care in public and private institutions both in and out of town. A large proportion of these people (2,764) was under institutional care within the city, mainly in hospitals under control of the Department of Hospitals of the City of New York. Other tuberculosis patients with arrested and inactive disease, therefore not in the "active" classification but under hospital care, are not included in the following tables.

HOSPITALIZATION FOR TUBERCULOSIS, NEW YORK CITY RESIDENTS*
Patients Hospitalized on Last Day of Each Year
Twelve-Year Period 1950-1961

Patients	Hospitals in City	Institutions Out of Town	Total
1950	6,714	2,361	9,075
1951	6,987	2,388	9,375
1952	7,347	2,259	9,606
1953	7,083	2,259	9,342
1954	6,208	1,762	7,970
1955	5,332	1,318	6,650
1956	5,185	1,067	6,252
1957	4,880	876	5,756
1958	4,378	744	5,122
1959	3,996	657	4,653
1960	3,698	673	4,371
1961†	2,764	663	3,427

*Patients with active tuberculosis. †See page 28 re: 1961 data.
Note: Above figures exclude persons who were out of town in boarding houses in health resorts: 1950=175, 1951=157, 1952=114, 1953=101, 1954=71, 1955=40, 1956=76, 1957=38, 1958=28, 1959=24, 1960=22, 1961=9.

HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS ACCORDING TO BOROUGH OF RESIDENCE
As of December 31st, 1950-1961

Year	Patients' Borough of Residence†					New York City
	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
1950	4,354	1,170	2,316	1,103	132	9,075
1951	4,555	1,253	2,371	1,062	134	9,375
1952	4,672	1,269	2,414	1,106	145	9,606
1953	4,534	1,180	2,397	1,096	135	9,342
1954	4,014	1,086	1,955	808	107	7,970
1955	3,358	882	1,523	796	91	6,650
1956	3,238	774	1,455	719	66	6,252
1957	3,020	631	1,365	679	61	5,756
1958	2,626	565	1,295	573	63	5,122
1959	2,387	583	1,135	486	62	4,653
1960	2,228	576	1,030	492	45	4,371
1961* ...	1,748	494	806	344	35	3,427

†Patients with active tuberculosis hospitalized in hospitals in New York City and out-of-town institutions.

*See page 28 re: 1961 data.



NATHAN B. Van Etten Hospital in the Bronx.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL FACILITIES
New York City, 1958-1962*

HOSPITALS	Tuberculosis Bed Complement						Patient Census						Ratio Bed Occupancy							
	1958		1960		1961		1958		1960		1961		1958		1960		1961		1962	
NEW YORK HOSPITAL:																				
Bellevue Hospital(a)	368	368	368	309	309	309	259	260	289	205	205	209	70%	71%	79%	79%	66%	66%	68%	68%
Elmhurst City Hospital(c)	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	21	14	11	11	17	75%	105%	70%	70%	55%	55%	85%	85%
Harlem Hospital(b)	46	45	46	46	56	56	31	45	33	11	11	41	67%	100%	72%	72%	24%	24%	73%	73%
Kings County Hospital(a)	667	667	609	605	604	604	508	564	505	516	533	533	76%	85%	83%	83%	85%	85%	88%	88%
Metropolitan Hospital(b)	239	169	134	99	99	99	209	153	128	98	100	100	87%	91%	96%	96%	99%	99%	101%	101%
Nathan B. Van Etten Hosp.(b)....	366	321	321	321	321	321	315	302	286	294	289	289	86%	94%	89%	89%	92%	92%	90%	90%
Sea View Hospital(f)	1452	531	403	18	18	18	852	479	258	17	23	23	59%	90%	64%	64%	94%	94%	128%	128%
Triboro Hospital	527	527	527	508	508	508	438	436	512	500	526	526	83%	83%	97%	97%	98%	98%	104%	104%
Department of Hospitals	3685	2648	2428	1926	1935	1935	2627	2260	2025	1652	1738	1738	71%	85%	83%	83%	86%	86%	90%	90%
N.Y.State Hospital, Ray Brook.	170†	168†	160†	192†	193†	193†	170	168	160	192	193	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other State and County Hospitals	19†	18†	15†	30†	26†	26†	19	18	15	30	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brooklyn Hospital .....	..	..	7	7	7	7	..	..	6	3	3	6	..	..	86%	86%	43%	43%	86%	86%
Hosp.Jt. Diseases (Tbc.Cases)...	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	0	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manhattan General Hospital	244	166	(e)	..	..	..	181	61	..	..	..	..	74%	37%	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montefiore Hospital	73	73	20	20	20	20	63	45	20	24	22	22	86%	62%	100%	100%	120%	120%	110%	110%
New York Hospital(Tbc.Serv.) ..	21	15	12	12	12	12	18	14	11	11	12	12	86%	93%	92%	92%	92%	92%	100%	100%
St. Anthony's Hospital	400	400	389	389	389	389	253	380	366	357	350	350	63%	95%	94%	94%	92%	92%	90%	90%
St. Joseph's Hospital	325	325	321	321	(d)	(d)	285	317	314	178	..	..	88%	98%	98%	98%	59%	59%	..	..
Private Institutions	1063	979	749	749	428	428	800	818	719	574	390	390	75%	84%	96%	96%	77%	77%	91%	91%
New York City Patients	4937	3813	3352	2897	2582	2582	3616	3264	2919	2448	2347	2347	73%	86%	87%	87%	85%	85%	91%	91%

*Data for years 1958 to 1961 as of December 31; for 1962 as of July 31. (†)No stated bed complement for New York City patients. (§)Exclusive of city patients in "other" state and county hospitals.
(a)TB unit, (b)TB Service, (c)Elmhurst City Hospital opened March 31, 1957, (d)Service discontinued on April 1, 1962, (e)Closed May 1960, (f)In July 1961, Sea View was discontinued as a TB hospital. Farm Colony and Sea View were merged and the combined institution became known as the Sea View Hospital and Home, with a bed capacity of 1,032. This number included 18 beds set aside for Staten Island residents who may become ill with tuberculosis.

PRIVATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS IN CITY AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OUT OF TOWN
in New York City and Suburban Area, Year 1961

Part A - Admissions, Total Treated, Patient Days Care

Institutions	Patients on First Day of Year	Admissions During Year			Total Treated During Year	Patient Days Care Rendered	Average No. Days Care During Year per Patient
		New	Re-Adm.	Total			
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CITY:							
Brooklyn Hospital(Tbc.Cases)..	6	24	0	24	30	768	26
Hosp. Jt. Dis. (Tbc.Cases) ...	2	17	2	19	21	575	27
Montefiore Hosp. (Tbc.Service)	40	153	71	224	264	14,124	54
New York Hospital(Tbc.Div.) ..	11	44	1	45	56	4,129	74
St. Anthony's Hospital	357	593	139	732	1,089	127,886	117
St. Joseph's Hospital	302	441	21	462	764	97,742	128
Total Private	718	1,272	234	1,506	2,224	245,224	110
SUBURBAN AREA - Outside City							
Grasslands Hosp.(Tbc.Service).	99	227	141	368	467	32,352	69
Nassau County Sanatorium	245	280	48	328	573	84,976	148
Summit Park Sanatorium	49	47	15	62	111	18,165	164
Total Suburban	393	554	204	758	1,151	135,493	118
N.Y.State Hospital, Ray Brook.	166	238	14	252	418	71,092	170

Part B - Patients Discharged Alive or Who Died During Year

Institutions	Total Discharged Alive or Dead	Patients Discharged Alive			Deaths During Year			Proportion* Died in Institution (All Causes)
		TB	Non-TB	Total	TB	Non-TB	All Deaths	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN CITY:								
Brooklyn Hospital(Tbc.Cases)..	24	24	-	24	0	-	0	..
Hosp. Jt. Dis. (Tbc.Cases) ..	20	20	-	20	0	-	0	..
Montefiore Hosp. (Tbc.Serv.)..	228	44	146	190	2	36	38	17%
New York Hospital(Tbc.Div.)..	46	43	-	43	3	-	3	7%
St. Anthony's Hospital	744	641	41	682	57	5	62	8%
St. Joseph's Hospital	614	569	-	569	45	-	45	7%
Total Private	1,676	1,341	187	1,528	107	41	148	9%
SUBURBAN AREA - Outside City								
Grasslands Hosp.(Tbc.Service)	385	239	93	332	27	26	53	14%
Nassau County Sanatorium	350	284	35	319	21	10	31	9%
Summit Park Sanatorium	59	49	-	49	9	1	10	17%
Total Suburban	794	572	128	700	57	37	94	12%
N.Y.State Hospital, Ray Brook.	213	193	-	193	13	7	20	9%

*Proportion of all discharges, alive and dead.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL FACILITIES
New York City Suburban Area, 1958-1961

HOSPITALS and SANATORIA	Tuberculosis Bed Complement				Patient Census December 31				Ratio Bed Occupancy			
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961
SUBURBAN AREA-												
Outside N.Y. City:												
Grasslands Hospital (Tbc. Service)	275	300	188	100	135	113	99	82	49%	38%	53%	82%
Nassau County San.	326	326	326	326	236	232	245	223	72%	71%	75%	68%
Suffolk Sanatorium	103	103	†	†	82	89	..	..	80%	86%	..	..
Summit Park Sanatorium..	88	77	77	77	63	62	49	52	72%	81%	64%	68%
New York Suburban Institutions	792	806	591	503	516	496	393	357	65%	62%	66%	71%

†Closed December 1960.



GRASSLANDS Hospital in Westchester County, New York.

BED COMPLEMENT, 1952-1961
Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoria, New York City

HOSPITALS and SANATORIA	Bed Complement on Last Day of Year									
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Bellevue Hospital ^x	495	390	386	368	368	368	368	368	368	309
City Hospital	112	112	112	112	112	(o)	...	...	...	...
Elmhurst City Hospital .....	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	20	20
Harlem Hospital	48	48	48	48	48	46	46	45	46	46
Kings County Hospital	585	614	614	643	667	667	667	667	609	605
Kingston Avenue Hospital	204	183	183	108	(n)	...	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan Hospital	348	348	348	315 ⁱ	309	239	239	169	134	99
Morrisania Hospital	60	60	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal San., Otisville	420	420	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nathan B. Van Etten Hospital .....	...	...	135 ^c	260	295	375	366	321	321	321
Neponsit Beach Hospital	200	200	100	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sea View Hospital (r).....	1402	1402	1420	1420	1452	1452	1452	531	403	18
Seton Hospital	434	434	434	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Triboro Hospital	545	545	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	508
Willard Parker Hospital	155	155	187	(j)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Department of Hospitals	5008	4911	4494	3801	3778	3694	3685	2648	2428	1926
N.Y.State Hospital, Ray Brook†	99	94	102	108	166	151	170	168	160	192
Other State & County Hospital† ...	77	90	79	51	59	40	19	18	15	30
Brooklyn Hospital .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital	125	127	128	(k)	...	...	...	...	...	...
House of Rest	76	76	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosp. Jt. Diseases (Tbc.Cases)† ...	5	4	10	10	10	10	...	...	...	...
Hosp. Jt. Diseases (Country Home)..	60	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lenox Hill Hospital (Tbc.Serv.) ...	21	21	(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manhattan General Hospital*	338	337	361	256	244	244	244	166	(p)	...
Montefiore Hosp. (Westch. Div.) ...	235	235	235	(l)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montefiore Hosp. (Tbc.Service)	118	89	84	103 ^q	103	103	73	73	20	20
New York Hospital (Tbc.Service) ...	26	22	25	26	26	24	21	15	12	12
St. Anthony's Hospital	375	380	370	370	400	400	400	400	389	389
St. Joseph's Hospital	297	282	304	304	320	320	325	325	321	321
Stony Wold Sanatorium†	113	92	92	(m)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Institutions	1789	1665	1609	1069	1103	1101	1063	979	749	749
New York City Patients	6973	6760	6284	5029	5106	4986	4937	3813	3352	2897

†No stated bed complement for N.Y.C. patients; figures shown are patient census. *Including Brooklyn Annex closed October 1955, service closed 1960. ^xIncluding tuberculosis beds for children. (a)Morrisania Hospital closed Tbc. Service Sept. 1, 1954, (b)Municipal San., Otisville closed Oct. 15, 1954, (c)Nathan B. Van Etten Hosp. Tbc. Service opened Nov. 1, 1954, (d)Neponsit Beach Hosp. closed Jan. 11, 1955, (e)Seton Hosp. closed April 15, 1955, (f)House of Rest closed Oct. 30, 1954, (g)Country Home, Hosp. Jt. Diseases closed July 31, 1953, (h)Lenox Hill Hosp. Tbc. Service closed March 12, 1954, (i)Metropolitan Hospital, new building (East Harlem), opened Sept. 13, 1955, (j)Willard Parker Hospital closed Tbc. Service Dec. 8, 1955, (k)Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital closed Sept. 16, 1955, (l)Montefiore Hospital, Westchester Division, closed Dec. 31, 1955, (m)Stony Wold Sanatorium closed Nov. 30, 1955, (n)Kingston Avenue Hospital closed June 15, 1956, (o)City Hospital closed March 20, 1957, replaced by Elmhurst City Hospital, (p)Manhattan General Hospital closed May 1960, (q)Including in 1955 additional beds in pulmonary wing used to accommodate patients transferred from Westchester Division. (r)Discontinued as TB hospital July 1961.

PATIENT CENSUS, TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA
New York City, 1952-1961

HOSPITALS and SANATORIA	Patient Census on Last Day of Year									
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Bellevue Hospital	448	337	271	288	320	276	259	260	289	205
City Hospital (a)	122	102	97	110	71	..	..	..	..	..
Elmhurst City Hospital .....	..	..	..	..	..	21t	15	21	14	11
Harlem Hospital (b)	61	60	50	47	37	34	31	45	33	11
Kings County Hospital	518	549	524	562	597	509	508	564	505	516
Kingston Avenue Hospital	203	164	151	44 (s)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metropolitan Hospital	357	363	299	282 ^o	282	223	209	153	128	98
Morrisania Hospital (c)	37	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal San., Otisville (d) ..	361	293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nathan B. Van Etten Hosp. (e) ..	..	..	124	252	267	314	315	302	286	294
Neponsit Beach Hospital (f)	180	184	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sea View Hospital (w).....	1559	1354	1262	1452	1237	991	852	479	258	17
Seton Hospital (h)	421	415	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Triboro Hospital (i)	571	570	468	531	523	485	438	436	512	500
Willard Parker Hospital (j)	140	117	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Department of Hospitals	4978	4537	3800	3568	3334	2853	2627	2260	2025	1652
(No. of Hospitals)	(13)	(13)	(12)	(9)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
N.Y.State Hospital, Ray Brookt..	99	94	102	108	166	151	170	168	160	192
Other State & County Hospitalst.	77	90	79	51	59	40	19	18	15	30
Brooklyn Hospital .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital	116	119	126	(p)	..	..	..	..	..	..
House of Rest (k)	48	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosp.Jt.Diseases (Tbc. Cases) ..	5	4	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	1
Hosp.Jt.Diseases(Country Home)(l)	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lenox Hill Hosp. (Tbc.Serv.) (m)	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manhattan General Hosp.§ (n) ...	331	309	357	167	216	234	181	61	(u)	..
Montefiore Hosp. (Westch.Div.)..	233	234	232	(q)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montefiore Hosp. (Tbc.Serv.) ...	117	97	83	103v	96	88	63	45	20	24
New York Hospital (Tbc.Serv.) ..	25	25	26	24	24	21	18	14	11	11
St. Anthony's Hospital	348	330	350	345	370	339	253	380	366	357
St. Joseph's Hospital	279	285	275	242	315	295	285	317	314	178
Stony Wold Sanatorium	113	92	92	(r)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private Institutions	1675	1527	1542	882	1023	979	800	818	719	574
(No. of Institutions)	(12)	(11)	(9)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
New York City Patients	6829	6248	5523	4609	4582	4023	3616	3264	2919	2448

tNew York City patients. §Includes Brooklyn Annex. (a)City Hospital Tbc. Service reported first time beginning Jan.1939, closed March 20,1957. (b)Harlem Hospital Tbc.Service reported first time beginning Jan. 1937. (c)Morrisania Hospital, Tbc. Service closed Sept.1,1954. (d)Municipal San., Otisville, closed Oct. 15, 1954. (e)Nathan B. Van Etten Hospital Tbc. Service opened Nov. 1, 1954. (f)Neponsit Beach Hospital closed Jan.8,1955. (g)Riverside Hospital closed April 11,1944. (h)Seton Hospital admitted to Dept. of Hospitals May 1, 1948. (i)Triboro Hospital, 1941. (j)Willard Parker Hospital Tbc.Service closed Dec.8,1955. (k)House of Rest closed Oct. 30,1954. (l)Country Home (Hosp. Jt. Diseases) closed July 31, 1953. (m)Lenox Hill Hospital, Tbc. Dept. 1933, closed March 12, 1954. (n)Manhattan General Tbc. Dept. Feb. 21, 1949, Brooklyn Annex closed Oct. 1955, service closed 1960. (o)Metropolitan Hospital, new building, (East Harlem), opened Sept. 13, 1955. (p)Brooklyn Thoracic Hospital closed Sept. 16,1955. (q)Montefiore Hospital Westchester Division closed Dec. 31,1955. (r)Stony Wold Sanatorium closed Nov. 30,1955. (s)Kingston Avenue Hospital closed June 15, 1956. (t)Elmhurst City Hospital opened March 21, 1957. (u)Closed in 1960. (v)Included patients in pulmonary wing transferred from Westchester Division. (w)Discontinued as TB hospital July 1961.

DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS INSTITUTIONS

THE total bed complement of the Department of Hospitals institutions, including general and special hospitals, in 1961 was reported as 18,531. (Ref.d). On December 31, 1961 the tuberculosis bed complement in eight of the hospitals was 1,926, or 10.4 percent of the total. Therefore last year one of every ten beds was assigned for care of tuberculous patients as compared to one out of eight in 1960 and one out of four in 1952 and 1953.

Bed Complement (†)
DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS, CITY OF NEW YORK
1952-1961

Year	Bed Complement		
	All Hospitals	Tuberculosis Beds	
		Number	Percent
1952	20,795	5,008	24.1%
1953	20,346	4,911	24.1%
1954	19,969	4,494	22.5%
1955	19,685	3,801	19.3%
1956	19,876	3,778	19.0%
1957	19,899	3,694	18.6%
1958	20,179	3,685	18.3%
1959	19,274	2,648	13.7%
1960	19,204	2,428	12.6%
1961	18,531	1,926	10.4%

* * *

"Changes in Bed Complement and Services. On January 1, 1961, the TB bed complement in the municipal hospitals was 2,428-- by the end of the year the number had been reduced to 1,926. This was accomplished in the following manner:

"In March a slight adjustment in bed complement from 609 to 605 was made in Kings County to permit the establishment of a recreational room. At the same time a ward of 59 beds was changed from a female to a male unit to provide beds for patients transferred from Sea View. Also in March, the TB bed complement in Sea View was reduced from 403 to 243. The bed complement in Triboro was adjusted from 527 to 508, to allow for non-TB beds in surgery, reception and medicine. The complement in the Bellevue Chest Service was cut down from 368 to 351 and now consists of 309 TB beds (206 medical, 47 surgical, 36 pediatric) and 42 non-TB medical beds.

(†)BED COMPLEMENT: The bed complement of a hospital is the number of hospital beds (exclusive of newborn infant bassinets) normally available for use by in-patients. Bed complement should not be confused with "Maximum Bed Capacity" which is theoretically the largest number of hospital beds, exclusive of newborn infant bassinets, which could be established in the hospital at any given time based upon space intended for such use, whether or not beds are installed. Handbook on Accounting, Statistics and Business Office Procedures for Hospitals, American Hospital Association (1950).

"Additional TB pavilions in Sea View were closed down in April and the bed complement reduced from 243 to 168. Finally, in July, Sea View was discontinued as a TB hospital. Farm Colony and Sea View were merged and the combined institution became known as the Sea View Hospital and Home, with a bed capacity of 1,032. Included in this number of beds are 18 set aside to take care of those Staten Island residents who may become ill with TB -- these are housed in what used to be the Richmondboro Hospital, along with 16 beds used for communicable disease patients. The former pediatric TB building has now been set up to care for 210 geriatric patients -- all other pavilions and shacks were closed down. In the final phasing out of the TB accommodations in Sea View a group of pediatric patients were transferred to Bellevue; adult patients were sent to other TB services, mainly to Kings County.

"In September the TB bed complement of Metropolitan was reduced from 134 to 99 -- a 35-bed adult male ward was eliminated -- eligible patients were discharged and the remainder transferred to other TB facilities.

"There were 668,170 TB patient days of care given this year compared with 829,621 during 1960, a decrease of 161,451 patient days during 1961.

"There was a perceptible decline in the daily TB census between January and July -- from 2,032 to 1,667, respectively. However, during the latter half of 1961 the average daily census has been fairly stable at about 1,630.

"The New York State Ray Brook Tuberculosis Hospital was utilized to an increasing degree for New York City TB patients, averaging 178 the first half of the year and 196 in the latter part of 1961.

"The bed complement of Van Etten Hospital was reduced by 40 -- a ward which had remained vacant because of inability to obtain personnel to staff it was converted to a laboratory area for pulmonary function studies.

"Plans were started for the closing of St. Joseph's Hospital -- this 321-bed voluntary institution will discontinue operation as a TB facility, perhaps by April 1962, but not later than July 1962(+). Practically all of their patients have been City charge cases. Admissions to the hospital were stopped on August 1 (1961). The hospital census decreased as eligible patients were discharged. In January the patients remaining will be evaluated and a more definite plan formulated as to discharge and transfer. It is anticipated that the small number of patients that may still be hospitalized there by the late spring of 1962 will be transferred to other TB services."

"Combined Health-Hospitals Clinics. Several years ago a combined TB clinic under the auspices of the Departments of Health and Hospitals was opened at Triboro. This was highly successful since it eliminated overlapping of services, reduced cost and time of travel for patients, co-ordinated various services, municipal and voluntary, to the benefit of the patient and his family, presented on hand the facilities of the hospital for required diagnostic workup and treatment of TB and non-TB conditions and utilized the public health nurse for after-care upon discharge. However, budgetary limitations made expansion of this program to other areas impossible. In November the U.S. Public Health Service made available a sum of money through the Department of Health to establish two such clinics -- plans are being made to set these up in Metropolitan and Van Etten, when the funds are actually available, possibly in January 1962. The project budget will provide for personnel (physician, public health nurse, social work consultant, X-ray technician, visiting nurse visits, and clerical staff).

"Tuberculosis Hospital Facilities Section. There has been a modest decline in the number of applications processed, and in hospital admissions and transfers. This is a reflection of the decreased hospital TB services and rise in ambulatory and clinic care.

(+) Service was discontinued on April 1, 1962 (E.d.).

Year	Total	Intra-hospital Transfer	Direct Hospital Admissions	Transfer Between Hospitals	Admissions *
1960 ...	7,197	587	2,227	2,032	2,351
1961 ...	6,389	476	2,090	1,714	2,109

*From Home, Hospitals, Clinics, Private Doctors and other agencies.

"Analysis of the applications processed indicates the area where the most significant part of the TB problem still exists in New York City. Whereas an estimated 77% of the population is white, only 41% of the applications are for white patients -- the Negro population is 14% of the total but 39% in the number of applications received; the Puerto Rican estimated population is 9%, but 15% of the hospital admission total.

"Due to the disparity between the origin of new cases of TB and the number of hospital beds in the various boroughs, many patients must be admitted to hospitals outside the borough in which they live. The proportion of patients admitted to hospitals within the borough of residence was: Manhattan, 43% -- Brooklyn, 69% -- Bronx 68% and Queens 89%." (Ref.d).



ONE of the wards in New York City's Metropolitan Hospital.



SOLARIUM for tuberculous patients in Metropolitan Hospital.

NEW YORK CITY CHARGE PATIENTS*
In Upstate New York Tuberculosis Institutions
On Last Day of Year, 1953-1961

Year:	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
STATE SANATORIA									
Hermann M. Biggs Memorial Hospital ...	32	36	24	(a)	..	..	..	..	..
Broadacres Sanatorium	3	..	2	4	8	(c)	..	..	..
Homer Folks Tuberculosis Hospital	24	11	2	30	12	5	4	4	21
Mount Morris Tuberculosis Hospital ...	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..
Onondaga Sanatorium	2	2	2	2	..	..	(d)	..	..
Ray Brook State Tuberculosis Hospital.	94	102	101	157	141	165	168	158	196
State Sanatoria	155	151	133	194	161	171	172	163	217
COUNTY INSTITUTIONS									
Albany County Hospital .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Glenridge Sanatorium .....	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Grasslands Hospital	3	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
Homestead Sanatorium	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iola Sanatorium .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
E. J. Meyer Memorial Hospital .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nassau County Sanatorium	2	1	5	2	9	6	8	6	3
Suffolk County Sanatorium	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	(e)	..
Summit Park Sanatorium	21	25	12	10	8	6	5	3	3
Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital ..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	2
County Institutions	29	30	19	22	20	13	14	10	9
VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS									
Stony Wold Sanatorium	92	92	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total New York City Charges(*)	276	273	152	216	181	184	186	173	226

*New York "city-charge" cases. (a)Closed May 20, 1956. (b)Closed in 1955.
(c)Closed March 31, 1958. (d)Closed 1959. (e)Closed December 1960.

A comparatively small number of New York City "city-charge" patients are hospitalized in state and county institutions in Upstate New York. On December 31, 1961 there were 226 patients so hospitalized, the majority (217) in state sanatoria with 196 of these at Ray Brook State Tuberculosis Hospital.

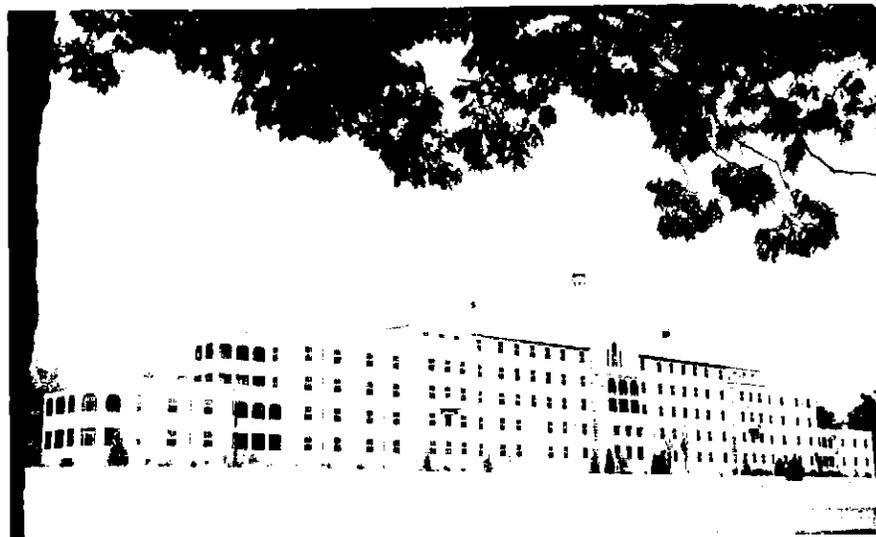
NEW YORK STATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS



RAY Brook State Tuberculosis Hospital, Ray Brook, New York.



HOMER Folks State Tuberculosis Hospital, Oneonta, New York.



MOUNT Morris State Tuberculosis Hospital, Mount Morris, New York.