

**7.—Diagnoses of Patients on the Books of Reporting Tuberculosis Hospitals,
by Age and Sex, 1959—concluded**

Diagnosis	40-49		50-59		60+		Total ¹	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Respiratory Tuberculosis	741	393	842	251	1,267	433	4,870	3,007
With occupational disease of lung.....	6	1	15	—	29	—	53	1
Minimal pulmonary.....	103	86	111	35	127	63	761	635
Moderately advanced pulmonary.....	290	165	323	108	498	198	1,791	1,128
Far advanced pulmonary.....	327	132	378	103	585	162	1,784	788
Other and unspecified pulmonary.....	7	3	11	—	10	4	60	40
Pleurisy with or without effusion.....	8	6	3	5	16	5	102	80
Primary infection.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	306	315
Other.....	—	—	1	—	2	1	13	20
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	42	34	33	18	34	25	317	250

¹ Includes age groups not known.

Subsection 2.—Notifiable Disease and Other Health Statistics*

Health statistics collected nationally—in addition to statistics of hospitals dealt with at pp. 255-262—cover notifiable diseases, illness among federal civil servants, and home nursing services. The first two series are dealt with briefly below; the third series is based on the experience of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada which is the major home nursing organization in the country. Results of the latter annual survey are available in bulletin form (Catalogue No. 82-202).

Notifiable Diseases.—The incidence of notifiable diseases during 1959 was characterized by an upsurge of poliomyelitis, scarlet fever including its related disease streptococcal sore throat, and typhoid and paratyphoid fever. During 1959 there were 1,868 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis reported as compared with a median average of 369 cases for the years 1954-58. The provinces principally affected were Quebec, Newfoundland and New Brunswick. However, the rate for Canada of 10.7 per 100,000 population did not approach the 1953 level of 28.3.

Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat continued its normal cyclical pattern with a significant increase during 1959. A total of 22,607 cases was reported as compared with an average of 11,118 cases for the period 1954-58. Prince Edward Island, Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were the principal areas of infection.

The increased number of typhoid and paratyphoid cases occurred primarily in the Province of Quebec where approximately 80 p.c. of the cases occurred.

Diseases for which significant decreases occurred during 1959 were diphtheria, amœbic dysentery, meningococcal infections and other and unspecified tuberculosis. However, the incidence of the first two diseases mentioned has been relatively insignificant in recent years.

The incidence of venereal disease in Canada remains relatively constant despite the postwar introduction of antibiotics. However, vigorous case-finding programs are undoubtedly partially responsible for maintaining the number of reported cases at an undiminished level. Although the effect of this program is making itself felt in a gradually reduced incidence of syphilis, the number of cases of gonorrhœa reported during 1959 was higher than the median average for the period from 1949 to the current year.

Table 8 shows the reported cases of certain notifiable diseases during 1959. It will be noted that, for the first time, no information is carried on such diseases as chickenpox, mumps, measles and German measles. The incidence of these diseases is not now reportable since they no longer constitute a serious health problem in Canada.

* Prepared in the Public Health Section of the Health and Welfare Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.