Subsection 2.—Notifiable Diseases and Other Health Statistics*

Notifiable Diseases.—Three categories on the notifiable list established by the Dominion Council of Health continued to predominate in 1964: venereal diseases (23,401 cases), scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat (10,605), and infectious and serum hepatitis (8,218). Together they accounted for about 73 p.c. of all new cases reported.

Since 1959, when the rate reached a high of 133.9 per 100,000 population, the incidence of scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat has been declining, although the 1964 rate was slightly higher than that for 1963. In contrast, the rate of venereal disease notifications has risen from 97.3 per 100,000 population in 1959 to 121.7 in 1964. The incidence of viral hepatitis, after climbing alarmingly from a high of 29.9 per 100,000 population in the 1950s to 67.5 in 1961 and 1962, declined in 1964 to a level roughly midway between.

The incidence of poliomyelitis has shown the effects of control by the use of the Salk vaccine introduced in 1955 and the Sabin vaccine in 1962. In 1953, the year of highest incidence, there were 3,912 reported paralytic cases and 494 deaths compared with only 19 cases in all in 1964.

To indicate a crude death rate from communicable diseases in general, and the relationship between deaths from such diseases and deaths from all causes, the following notifiable diseases have been combined: diphtheria, malaria, measles, pertussis, scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat, smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus and other rickettsial diseases. Since 1947, when the death rate for these selected notifiable diseases was 49.5 per 100,000 population, the rate declined steadily to 21.0 in 1952, to 6.9 in 1958 and to 4.0 per 100,000 population in 1964.

14.—Reported Cases of Selected Notifiable Diseases and Rates per 100,000 Population, 1961-64

Inter- national List No.	Disease	Cases				Rates per 100,000 Population			
		19611	19621	1963	1964	19611	19621	1963	1964
		No.	No.	No.	No.				
	Brucellosis (undulant fever) Diarrhoea of the newborn,	109	98	57	54	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
055	epidemic	81 91	82 71	98 75	114 25	0.7 0.5	0.7 0.4	0.9	1.0
045, 046, 048 046 045		3,250	2,910	4,166	3,891	17.8 0.1	15.7	0.1	20.2 0.5
082.0	Encephalitis infectious	1,479	1,241	1,448 58	1,346	8.1	6.7	0.5	37.0
049.2 092, N998.5	Food poisoning Hepatitis, infectious (including	1,288	1,412	1,116	1,582	10.7	11.6	9.0	12.
080.2, 082.1	serum hepatitis) Meningitis, viral or aseptic	12,314 412	12,538 279	10,080 298	8,218 163	67.5 3.5	67.5 2.3	53.3 2.3	42.7
	Meningococcal infections Pemphigus neonatorum (im-	122	110	111	115	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
056 080.0, 080.1	petigo of the newborn) Pertussis (whooping cough) Poliomyelitis, paralytic	5,476 188	8,076 89	6, 134 122	4,844 19	0.1 30.0 1.0	0.1 43.5 0.5	32.5 0.7	0.1 25.2 0.1
050, 051	Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	13,060	10, 241	9,922	10,605	71.6	55.1	52.5	55.1
2000 1000 1000	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever Venereal diseases ²	266 18,774	277 20,133	147 22,199	195 23,401	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.0
030-034 020-021.3,	Gonorrhoea	16,460	17,697	19,411	20,628	90.2	95.3	102.7	107.2
023, 024, 026-029	Syphilis	2,311	2,432	2,785	2,771	12.7	13.1	14.7	14.4

Includes venereal diseases only for the Northwest Territories. type not specified.

Less than 0.05 per 100,000 population.

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

² Includes other cases and cases where