

**14.—Diagnoses of Patients on the Books of Reporting Tuberculosis Hospitals,
by Age and Sex, 1960—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	612	302	709	226	1,168	365	4,131	2,413
With occupational disease of lung.....	4	—	18	—	44	—	67	—
Minimal pulmonary.....	61	53	81	40	110	39	548	499
Moderately advanced pulmonary.....	261	138	272	94	489	181	1,552	877
Far advanced pulmonary.....	275	100	326	89	496	141	1,483	639
Other and unspecified pulmonary.....	1	4	5	1	13	2	48	43
Pleuris with or without effusion.....	10	7	7	2	14	2	101	64
Primary infection.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	315	269
Other.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	17	22
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	43	25	26	16	31	22	278	221

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. 239-249—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 (see p. 271), 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.—During 1960 there were considerable increases in the numbers of cases of infectious hepatitis and dysentery. Compared with an average of 3,885 during the 1955-59 period, 6,476 cases of infectious hepatitis (including serum hepatitis) were reported, the provinces principally affected being Nova Scotia and Ontario. For Canada as a whole there were 36.4 cases per 100,000 population, the highest on record. Dysentery cases, which were nearly three times as numerous as the average for the years 1955-59, occurred at the rate of 18.4 per 100,000 population in 1960 compared with a rate of 8.1 in 1959.

There was an apparent downturn in the cyclical curve of scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat during 1960. However, although the total number of cases dropped to 21,362 from 23,413 in 1959, the pattern was not uniform provincially and higher frequencies in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan offset to some extent the downward trend observed in the other provinces. Other diseases accounting for significant decreases during 1960 were: tuberculosis (including pulmonary), which has continued to decline steadily since 1949; pertussis, which reached a record low rate of 33.8 per 100,000 population; paralytic poliomyelitis, with 909 cases reported as compared with 1,886 in 1959; and meningococcal infections.

The incidence of venereal diseases in Canada has remained fairly constant since 1951 despite the postwar treatment by antibiotics. It is possible that vigorous case-finding programs may be partially responsible for the undiminished numbers. In 1960 there were 759 more cases than the 16,978 reported in 1959. Gonorrhoea was at a higher level than the average of 14,826 infections reported during the period 1949-59 but the more serious disease (syphilis) showed a reduced incidence.

Table 15 shows the reported cases of certain notifiable diseases during 1960, with totals for 1959.

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