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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

1969 ANNUAL REPORT

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF CALGARY

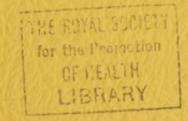
His Worship Mayor R. Sykes (Chairman)

Dr. R. E. Hatfield

Dr. M. H. MacDonald

Mrs. C. Wearmouth

C. D. Howarth, City Engineer, Ex-officio



Medical Officer of Health, L. C. Allan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

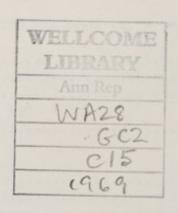
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Agnes E. O'Neil, M.D., D.P.H.



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His Worship the Mayor, City Commissioners, Members of City Council.

Gentlemen: -

I have the honour to present the Annual Report and Financial Statement of the City Health Department for the year 1969.

The Civic Census, enumerated in the early part of January 1969, revealed that there had again been a very substantial increase in population. The final tabulation of the population count revealed a figure of 369,025 persons. The over-all increase in population from the census of the previous year is 14,169 for a percentage increase of 4.0%. The boundaries of the City remained unchanged during the year at 155.8 square miles.

The natural increase of population during 1969 was 5,342 (i.e. 7,429 net births minus 2,087 net deaths). This figure represents an increase of 226 from that recorded in the previous year. It should be noted that the difference between the over-all population increase (14,169) and the natural increase (5,342), or 8,827, represents the approximate number of persons coming from other areas to take up City residence within the inter-census periods.

The very steady growth trend is shown over the last five years by the figures below.

Year	Census Population	Over-all Increase	% Increase	Natural Increase Residents	+ Previous - Year
1969	369,025	14,169	4.0	5,342	+ 226
1968	354,856	19,050	5.7	5,116	- 154
1967	335,806	-	-	5,270	+ 314
1966	335,806	24,690	7.9	4,956	- 297
1965	311,116	16,192	5.5	5,253	- 482

The rates appearing in the statistical tables of this report are based on the Civic Census population figures as recorded by the City Clerk of 369,025 for the calendar year 1969.

There were 4,000 marriages registered during the year representing a rate of 10.8 per thousand population. This shows an increase in the number of marriages performed over the previous year of 565. In the years to follow there will be a continuing rise in the number of marriages recorded in the City as the children born in the high birth rate period following World War II have now attained marriageable age.

PAIRS OF TWINS ∞ TOTALS 9th 10th 11th 12th 14th --× 山 -8th 7th 6th I 5th \vdash 4th 3rd-B 2nd lst 40 years & over years - 19 years years years years years AGE OF MOTHER TOTALS Under

LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND BIRTH ORDER - CALGARY RESIDENTS - 1969

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ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND BIRTH ORDER - CALGARY - 1969

				-										
s	usly d	Non-Res.							7	5	7	3	. 6	19
No. of Mothers	Previously Married	Residents					1	2	51	70	31	17	5	177
	oT	Total Number Infants Born Unmarried Mot	4	27	55	105	162	145	687	157	79	28	10	1246
,		Total Non-Res.		6	16	41	65	27	117	25	11	7	7	303
		Total Residents	4 1	18	39 1	1 79	113	118	372	132	53	24	9	643
	Over	Non-Res.							1	*11	7	4	3	26
	5th &	Residents							5	*20	*19	*10	3	57
ш	4th	Non-Res.							3	7 1	2 2			6
RT	17	Residents							12	*25	3	3	2	45
BI	3rd	Non-Res.						1	7	1	1			10
R O F	31	Residents				2			21	*23	6	7	1	09
D E	-	Non-Res.				1	1	3	21	2			1	29
0 R	2nd	Residents			2	3	8	*16	*91	32	8			160
	11	Non-Res.		6	16	07	*48	23	85	7	1			229
	1st	Residents	7 7	18	***37	1 65	105	*102	243	32	14	7		621
		AGE OF MOTHERS	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40 Years & Over	TOTALS

A total of 17 sets of twins were born to unwed mothers:-

*one set of twins in the group - **two sets of twins in the group - ***three sets of twins in the group.

Year	No. of Marriages	Rate per 1,000 Population
1969	4,000	10.8
1968	3,435	9.7
1967	3,224	9.6
1966	2,788	8.3
1965	2,673	8.6

The gross number of births registered in the City in 1969 totalled 8,349 for a rate of 22.6 per thousand population. This gross figure includes births to females not normally resident within the City boundaries. In 1969 there were 7,429 registered births to City residents establishing a rate of 20.1 births per thousand population. This net figure is an increase of 245 births over the previous year (7.184). The births recorded in 1969 are 603 fewer than the all-time high figure of 8,032 in 1963 when the City population was but 276,975. The birth rate of 20.1 per thousand is a reduction of 0.1 in the rate recorded in the previous year (20.2). Despite a steadily rising population and a significant increase in the number of marriages, the number of births in the last several years has remained fairly constant. The increasing dissemination of information from many sources concerning birth control methods and family planning is undoubtedly a significant factor. It is interesting to note that in comparison to the birth rate of 20.1 per thousand population in 1969, the corresponding rate a decade ago was 40.2 per thousand of population.

Included in the total births (8,349) are 1,246 illegitimate babies representing 14.9% of all births occurring in the City Hospitals. This is an increase of 1.0% over that of the previous year. 943 was the total of illegitimate births recorded as City residents, or 12.6% of the net total births of 7,429. This figure of 943 is an increase over the previous year (877) of 66, or 0.4%. Of 920 babies born in Calgary but registered to non-resident females, 303 were illegitimate or 32.9%. This is an increase of 3.0%. In the statistical table it will be seen that in the age group 14 - 19 years there were 498 illegitimate births to girls classed as teen-agers, of whom 356 were City residents and 142 non-residents. In the age group 20 - 24 years there were 489 such births, with 372 City residents and 117 non-residents.

There were 17 sets of twins born to unwed mothers. 196 of the total unwed mothers had been previously married. Of the total of 1,246 unwed mothers, 850 had a first child in 1969.

The gross number of stillbirths registered was 101 for a rate of 12.1 per 1,000 live births. The net figure of 84 represents residents only for a rate of 11.3 per 1,000 live births. This is an increase in the

rate recorded in the previous year for stillbirths of 3.0 and 2.1 respectively and a reversal of the pattern recorded in 1968.

VITAL STATISTICS

Gross	Live Bir	ths	- 8,	349	Birth	Rate	per	1,000	Population	-	22.6
Gross	Stillbir	ths	1	101	S. B.	Rate	per	1,000	Live Births	s -	12.1
Net L	ive Birth	s City	Residents	- 7	,429 R	ate p	er 1	,000 P	opulation -		20.1
Net S	tillbirth	s "	"		84 R	ate p	er 1	.000 L	ive Births-		11.3

There were 920 non-resident births and 17 non-resident stillbirths

Gross deaths during the year 1969 from all causes numbered 2,390. This gross figure includes deaths of persons both resident and non-resident in the City. When converted into a rate per thousand population, the figure is 6.5. This figure is actually nine below the total figure for 1968. The net deaths, or deaths recorded as occurring in persons resident within the City limits, numbered 2,087 for a rate of 5.6 per thousand population. This is the second year that the net death rate has been below the figure of 6.0 per thousand population. Deaths of non-residents recorded numbered 303.

The following Table shows the chief causes of death and is based on the gross deaths reported.

The Chief Causes of Deaths Are:-

 Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (Code No. A 79 - A 86) accounted for 598 deaths. Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system (Code No. A 70) accounted for 232 deaths.

	nervous system (Code No. A 70) accounted for 232 deaths.	
	598 + 232 =	830
2.	Neoplasms - all forms (Code No. A 44 - A 60)	544
3.	Diseases of the respiratory system (Code No. A 87 - A 97) i.e. Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysema, Bronchiectasis, Etc.	200
4.	Violent and accidental deaths (Code No. AE 138 - AE 149)	197
5.	Diseases of the digestive system (Code No. A 99 - A 107) i.e. Peptic Ulcers, Herniae, Appendicitis, Cirrhosis of Liver, Cholecystitis, Cholelithiasis, Etc.	113
6.	Certain diseases of early infancy, including birth injuries, infections and prematurity (Code No. A 130 - A 135)	105
7.	Congenital malformations - deaths in all age groups (Code No. A 127 A 129)	57
8.	Diseases of the genito-urinary system (Code No. A 108 - A 114) i.e. Nephritis, Pyelitis, Renal Calculi, Prostatic Hypertrophy, Etc.	53
9.	Diabetes Mellitus (A 63)	48

Deaths From Infective Diseases: -

1.	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary (A 1), including deaths of Calgary residents in Sanatoria	2
2.	Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints (A 4)	1
3.	Congenital Syphilis (A 6)	1
4.	Septicaemia and Pyaemia (A 20)	5
5.	Meningococcal Infections (A 23)	1
6.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis (A 29)	1
7.	Infectious Hepatitis (A 34)	1
8.	Gas Gangrene (A 43)	1

Diseases involving the heart and circulatory system together with vascular lesions of the central nervous system accounted for 863 deaths or 36.1% of all deaths recorded. Of the actual City residents in these categories, there were 762 deaths, representing a figure of 36.5% of the total City deaths.

Diseases of the cardiovascular system continue to occupy the leading place as the cause for ending human life despite remarkable achievements in the last twenty years in the realms of cardiac surgery. Arteriosclerosis and coronary disease are responsible for over 60% of all cardiac deaths. The incidence of death from heart disease from age 45 upwards is very much higher in the male sex than in the female. A reduction in the incidence of heart disease can be achieved if persons would pay heed to such advice as stopping tobacco smoking, avoidance of overweight by limiting the food intake and taking sufficient exercise to acquire a good standard of general physical fitness. A short period daily devoted to jogging, either inside or outside, or a brisk two-mile walk frequently is an excellent start in such a program. Too many people in midlife are overweight. Although obesity has never been finally established as a cause of high blood pressure or heart disease, it is very decidedly an important factor. From everyday observation it can be established that "old people are thin people". All health education literature emphasizes the importance of physical exercise and recreational pursuits involving bodily activities. It is only in this way that the heart and circulation retains its tone by being stimulated over the years.

In the number two position as the commonest cause of death in the statistical tables is malignant disease of all kinds. In 1969 malignant neoplasms in all forms accounted for 544 deaths or 22.7% of the total deaths recorded. There were 446 deaths of City residents attributable to malignant neoplasms or 21.3% of the total deaths. These figures are virtually the same

as in the previous year. Leukaemia deaths numbered 24 in residents. There were 14 deaths in males and 10 in females, accounting for 1.2% of all deaths.

During the year a total of 69 persons died in Calgary Hospitals as a result of Cancer of the Pulmonary System. This is one case fewer than in the previous year. This form of Cancer accounted for 3.0% of total deaths. Deaths of City residents from this cause numbered 59, with a sex distribution of 46 male and 13 females, accounting for 2.8% of all deaths. Deaths amongst males are always greater than in females. In 1969 the ratio was 3.5 males to 1 female. There is no doubt that the person who smokes cigarettes is at a decided risk of developing this condition than is the non-smoker. Clinical and autopsy studies have clearly established the fact that damage to the lungs occurs as the result of inhaling potential Cancer producing chemicals in cigarette smoke. A heavy smoker has at least thirty times the risk of developing a Lung Cancer than that of a non-smoker. This is ample evidence that cigarette smoking as a predisposing cause of precancerous cell changes in the bronchi and lung tissue is greater than any degree of atmospheric pollution presently existing in the whole Dominion at the present time.

To those who continue to smoke cigarettes, it should be emphasized the necessity of accepting a chest x-ray on a regular annual basis. Only by early detection by means of x-ray may the victims of Lung Cancer have even a slim change of a successful cure.

Deaths attributable to diseases involving the respiratory system numbered 186 in City residents, accounting for 8.9% of total deaths. Bronchopneumonia together with atypical and unspecified Pneumonia accounted for 87 of the 93 deaths in this category, with 79 of these deaths in persons over 65 years of age. Chronic Bronchitis, including Emphysema, Bronchiectasis and allied chronic respiratory conditions accounted for a further 75 deaths, of which 61 were males and 14 females. The higher incidence of deaths due to respiratory conditions in males can be attributable to the influences of smoking and possibly associated with exposures to lung tissue irritants encountered during a lifetime of environmental working conditions to which the female is much less exposed. Again, it was in the age group over 65 years that these conditions exacted their greatest toll.

Deaths attributable to Influenza numbered 12, with 10 of the deaths in females in the age 45 to over 65 groups accounting for 9 of the deaths. Although many parts of Europe reported a very sharp Influenza epidemic at the close of the year, its expected spread to the North American Continent did not follow as might have been expected. Some cases of the A2 68 Hong Kong Influenza strain, so common in the previous year, were again identified, but no widespread outbreak of this disease occurred during 1969.

Violent and accidental deaths numbered 197, a decrease in the gross figures of the previous year of 22. 162 victims were City residents

with 35 being classified as non-residents. Deaths in this broad category in City residents accounted for 8.00% of all deaths recorded, down 0.41% from the year previous. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 49 deaths of residents with the highest incidence in the age group 15 to 24 years. The ratio of males to females was 3.5 to 1. Traffic accidents accounted for 30.2% of all violent deaths and is one of the major hazards of today's society. Despite continuing publicity put out by agencies promoting all aspects of safety, there were 7 deaths due to poisoning, 1 to drowning, 2 due to machinery accidents with a further 13 due to miscellaneous accidental causes. Accidents are commonly considered to be due to chance, bad luck or carelessness. In the final analysis, it can usually be established in any subsequent investigation that there was a lack of due care exercised either by the victim or by those responsible for the victim. This is certainly very true where a child is concerned.

Suicides and self-inflicted injuries numbered 52 in 1969, 39 being males and 13 females, 39 of these incidents occurring in the age groups 25 - 64 years. There were 6 deaths recorded due to homicide. Suicides accounted for a rate of 0.14 per 1,000 population, or one such death for every 7,096 residents.

Deaths ascribed to ill-defined and unknown causes numbered in City residents 86 in 1969. With only a sketchy medical history being available to the physician called to see a body after death, without an autopsy it is virtually impossible to assign the cause of death to a defined classification.

In 1969 there were 132 deaths of infants in their first year of life, representing a net infant mortality rate of 17.8 per 1,000 live births, which is substantially lower than the National average. Birth injuries, infections, prematurity, immaturity and certain haemolytic diseases of the new born accounted for 88 of these deaths, or 66.6% of deaths in this category classed as City residents.

Infant deaths under one year of age representing residents and non-residents numbered 159 for a gross infant death rate of 19.0 per 1,000 live births.

92 infant deaths occurred within the first twenty-four hours of life, or 57.8% of the total; 23 or 14.4% of deaths occurred within the first week of delivery; 8 or 5.0% occurred within the first month after delivery; combined they represent 77.3% of total gross infant deaths.

There were no deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth in City residents during the year. One death did, however, occur due to sepsis following an abortion in a person classed as a non-resident. The maternal death rate

for City residents in 1969 was nil but 0.12 per 1,000 births as the gross maternal death rate. Today the risk to the mother undertaking childbirth is extremely low and reflects the advantages of the high standard of specialized care available in hospitals staffed with highly competent specialists.

Communicable diseases reportable for Dominion statistical purposes numbered 840 cases during the year.

Just before the end of the year there was an indication of an upswing in the number of cases of Measles occurring in the school population. A total of 216 cases was reported in 1969 with evidence that this would carry over in 1970. Of the 216 cases reported, 192 were in the age group 5 - 14 years, yet only 24 cases in the age groups under one year and up to age four years. In a cyclic epidemic year, this is a very low incidence of cases when compared with past epidemic periods when the cases reported were numbered in the thousands. This can be attributed to the large numbers of young children who have received anti-measles immunization since the Provincial Program commenced in 1966. No deaths from this disease were recorded in 1969.

There were 206 cases of Infectious Hepatitis during the year, with 1 death of a female in the age group 25 - 44 years. This is an increase in cases reported in the previous year of 79 cases and reflects the generally higher incidence reported in the Province as a whole. For every frank case of this disease diagnosed, there are probably five subclinical cases that may go unrecognized yet act as a continuing reservoir of infection within the community. Gamma Globulin inoculation was provided for all family contacts by the public health nurse in an effort to halt the spread within the affected family. Reporting of this condition is believed to be quite accurate, as, if not reported, the Gamma Globulin is not available for the immediate contacts.

Rubella cases reported during the year numbered 233, with 221 cases occurring in children up to 14 years of age. There were 12 cases reported in persons over 15 years.

There were 33 instances of Salmonella infections reported and investigated during the year. Cases were of a sporadic nature. In all instances, stool samples were obtained and submitted for laboratory investigation from all other members of the family in which a case occurred.

There were 4 cases of Meningococcal Meningitis during the year with 1 death of a child in the age 1 - 4 years group.

In 1969 there was a total of 29 new active cases of Tuberculosis discovered during the year and admitted to the Sanatorium for treatment, giving an overall rate of 7.8 per 100,000 for this condition. The rate for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis only is a new low of 6.8 per 100,000 population. 3 deaths were recorded giving Tuberculosis as the immediate cause of death. This

is a further decrease of some 15 cases from the previous year, continuing a trend which has been in evidence now for a number of years in the south part of the Province. Much time and effort is spent by the nurses, particularly in the Tuberculosis Division, in the follow-up of ex-patients and Tuberculin positive reactors to keep their regularly scheduled follow-up x-ray appointments. Despite the ready availability of services to provide a chest x-ray at no cost, far too few persons make a point of using it. Only a few minutes and the effort to go to a Mobile X-Ray Clinic or the Unit in the Health Department are required once a year to be assured that the lungs show no sign of this disease.

Over 19,000 school children were skin-tested in our school program.

During 1969, 14,686 persons, or 3.9% of the population, visited the X-Ray Unit at the City Hall and had a chest x-ray. 874 of the films taken showed abnormalities, including one probable neoplasm. No new active cases were discovered as a result of persons attending this X-Ray Unit. The response to the Mobile Chest X-Ray Unit offering chest x-rays and Tuberculin Tests in selected residential subdivisions was again disappointing. Only 6,517 persons visited the Mobile Unit in response to house canvassing. 5,839 persons accepted a Tuberculin skin test.

The incidence of Venereal Diseases showed a slight increase over the previous year. Conformed cases of Gonorrhoea numbered 779, for a rate of of 211.1 per 100,000 population. There were 691 cases in the previous year, for a rate of 191.9 per 100,000 population. Cases of Syphilis in all forms numbered 24 for a rate of 6.5 per 100,000. Cases of Syphilis confirmed numbered 18 males and 6 females, with only one case in the age group under 20 years.

In the age group 15 - 19 years there were 82 cases of Gonorrhoea, 59 male and 23 female. The age group 20 - 24 recorded 234 cases, with 463 cases in the age groups 25 - 65 years. Despite a rising incidence of Venereal Diseases being recorded throughout the world in the last several years, this increase is not being reflected locally. With the maintenance of a walk-in Social Hygiene Diagnostic and Treatment Centre in the City providing free treatment, there is no excuse for anyone neglecting to have a sore or discharge in the region of the genitalia checked and investigated without delay.

Poison Control Centres are established in the four General Hospitals providing Emergency Medical Service Departments. All maintain a 24-hour service, from which doctors may obtain information about the multiplicity of organic and inorganic substances having poisonous properties when taken accidentally internally. Each year sees a new batch of complex organic products manufactured and used which add extra hazards to the life and safety of young, inquisitive children. From the report of the Provincial Poison Control Service for 1969, there were 4,388 accidental poisoning incidents reported.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL POISON CONTROL SERVICES FOR 1969
Accidental Poisonings in the Province of Alberta in 1969

					No. 15 Year of the					No. Itherese		
	0 - yea		5 - yea	14 rs		-24 ars	25- yea	30000	45 ye & ov		Tot	tal
CATEGORIES	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
A. Drugs & Medicines for External Use	179		12		13	1	. 5		8		217	1
B. Drugs & Medicines for Internal Use	1722	1	120		569	6	406	10	156	9	2973	26
C. Household Chemicals	527		17		15		5		6	1	570	1
D. Industrial, Auto and Fuel	88	3	33		35	9	52	28	39	27	247	67
E. Poisonous Plants & Venomous Animals	26		7				1				34	
F. Pesticides	137		20	2	7	2	9	3	6		179	7
G. Tobacco & Alcohol	28		10		8		12	2	13	7	71	9
H. Miscellaneous	30		11		33		18	3	5	1	97	4
Totals	2737	4	230	2	680	18	508	46	233	45	4388	115

Cases of Accidental Poisonings in Calgary in 1969

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Calgary General Hospital	37	54	59	56	48	59	62	46	48	73	107	51	700
Foothills Hospital	30	31	11	44	39	16	37	26	27	41	41	33	376
Holy Cross Hospital	21	25	25	34	35	40	27	21	19	19	38	25	329
Rockyview General Hospital	15	16	17	6	14	23	12	21	20	17	28	11	200
Totals	103	126	112	140	136	138	138	114	114	150	214	120	1605

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL POISONING IN CALGARY - 1969

	1	- 4	5 -	14	15	-24	25	-44	45.	-64	65 y & or		Total
	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	
1. Drugs and Medicines for In- ternal or External Use (Salicylates)		1									W I		1
2. Household Chemicals (Moth Balls, Copper Plating Solu- tion)		1		1									2
3. Carbon Monoxide Poisoning From Car Exhaust Fumes (In a closed space)							2	Sy I	2			1	5
Totals		2	und	1			2		2			1	8

SELF INFLICTED DEATHS (SUICIDES) IN CALGARY - 1969

and the second of the second o		4 rs.	15	15-24		-44	45	-64	65 & o	yrs. ver	Total
	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	
1. Gunshot wounds	2	*1	*4		8		8		GIES.		23
2. Car exhaust fumes			1	1	6	1	2	1			12
 Overdose of drugs (sedatives, anti-depressants, etc.) 				1	2	2				1	6
4. Hanging			1		1	1	3				6
 Household chemicals (strychnine, carbon tetrachloride) 				2		1					3
6. Jumping from buildings					1	1					2
7. *Drowning						1					1
Totals	2	1	6	4	18	7	13	1		1	53

^{*}The suicide by drowning is a late reporting of a death occurring in September 1968.
*In the gunshot suicides, a 14 year old girl and a 17 year old boy were known users of Marihuana and the latter also a user of L.S.D.

There was a total of 1,605 accidental poisoning incidents in Calgary during 1969, with a total of 8 deaths. This represents an average of four poisoning incidents within the population daily the year round. The age group 0 - 4 years accounts by far for the highest incidence of cases. In this age group in the City 2 deaths occurred during the year due to accidental poisoning. The public health nurses make a follow-up home visit to every case of accidental poisoning reported in the age group under four years. The nurse and parent review the circumstances leading up to the incident and check the safety precautions to be taken by means of safety pamphlets that the house is "poison proofed" against a subsequent incident. Aspirin compounds, both children and adult variety, are possibly the most common single substance involved in home poisoning incidents. It is remarkable how many potential accident hazards the nurse is able to point out to the parent during a visit of this kind, and for that matter during any routine home visit. Only by awareness of the potential home hazards will we be able to prevent the rising rate of accidental poisoning incidents.

The Dental Division was under a handicap during 1969 in that it was understaffed by two dentists and two dental hygienists for half the year. In the treatment program, 4,872 teeth were restored to healthy functioning units and 880 teeth were extracted. In the school program, 4,121 cases were completed together with 5,469 case completions in the pre-school group. A total of 301 teeth required crowns for restoration and 149 space maintaining appliances were fitted. 87 children were fitted with orthodontic appliances. Dental hygienists provided examination, prophylaxis, topical fluoride applications and parent-child educational talks to 7,024 school children and 5,989 pre-school children. A further 2,124 children received dental health talks and instruction in proper oral hygiene methods in school classrooms.

It is only by utilizing all avenues of approach on preventive methods that we can hope to conquer dental decay. In an age when medical science moves from one triumph to another, dental disease in the form of tooth decay still remains the most common disease of all. Only by utilizing every known and proven measure to prevent dental decay will we make a significant advance in its control. To this end the Provincial Government makes free fluoride supplements available to all children where the parents obtain a prescription for same from a doctor or dentist. In 1969, 14023 bottles of fluoride tablets and and a further 13,871 bottles of liquid fluoride supplement were dispensed. This represents a comparatively small number of children regularly receiving this supplement to combat dental decay. No significant reduction in tooth decay will be achieved in this community so long as the initiative for administering fluoride supplements remains a home based program. It is now twenty-five years since the first programs utilizing municipal water supplies for the enrichment of drinking water to a value of fluoride ion at 1.00 parts per million went into effect. It is a well-known fact that now over 6.6 million people in Canada, representing 31% of the population, are using fluoride supplements in the municipal water supplies in the fight against tooth decay. Some of the major cities

There was a total of 1,000 accidental polsoning incidents in Calgary during 1050, with a total of 3 deaths. This represents an average of four poisoning incidents within the population daily the year round. The age group 0 - 4 reads accounts by far for the highest incidence of cases. In this age group in the City 2 deaths occurred during the year due to accidental polsoning reparted in the age group under four years. The nurse and parent review the circumstances leading up to the incident and check the safety precautions to be taken by means of safety pamphiets that the house is affety precautions to be taken by means of safety pamphiets that the house is "polson proofed" against a subsequent incident. Aspirin compounds, both children and adult variety, are possibly the most common single substance involved in home polsoning incidents. It is remarkable how many potential accident bas and for that matter during any routine home visit. Only by awareness of the potential home hazards will we be able to prevent the rising rate of accident tal potential home hazards will we be able to prevent the rising rate of accident tal potential home hazards will we be able to prevent the rising rate of accident tal potential home hazards will we be able to prevent the rising rate of accident and potential home hazards will we be able to prevent the rising rate of accident

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in Canada include Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Ottawa, Windsor, Hamilton, Halifax and Saskatoon, who are using this valuable preventive health measure. Fluoridation has been endorsed as an effective preventive measure against dental decay. Fluoride should be added to all sources of public water supplies where the natural content is not sufficient to assure proper protection against tooth decay. It has been regularly endorsed as a preventive measure by all health oriented professional and voluntary groups, including the World Health Organization, yet it was again rejected in Calgary in the 1966 plebiscite.

It is obvious that the home-initiated fluoride supplement program is reaching only a small proportion of the children in the City. Fluoridation of the municipal water supply, the only effective method of control for dental decay, must be endorsed by a simple majority of the citizens at a plebiscite, however.

Highly specialized equipment to monitor certain pollutant materials in the atmospheric air is provided by the Provincial Department of Health in selected fixed locations across the City, thus providing readings of pollutant substances in residential, commercial and industrial areas. The pollutant materials under monitoring review are Dustfall (11 locations), Hydrogen Sulphide (7 locations), Total Sulphation (11 locations), Fluorides (4 locations), Suspended Particulate Matter Soiling Index (4 locations), Oxides Nitrogen (one continuous monitoring machine) Total Oxidant (one machine recording continuously over each twenty-four hour period) and one machine for obtaining twenty-four hour samples of Suspended Particulate Matter.

Dustfall samples collected in open-topped cylindrical containers are expressed in units of tons per square mile per 30 days. Dustfall readings showed a decrease of approximately 3% over the readings for 1968. The lowest yearly average total dustfall of 8.00 tons/sq. mile/30 days was recorded at Station #2 in a residential area; whereas the highest average reading, 39.5 tons/sq. mile/30 days, was in the station located at the City Hall classified as a commercial area. The lowest figures are obtained during the winter months when the snow is on the ground and the highest readings occur in the summer months.

Readings for Hydrogen Sulphide on a combined yearly average were approximately 13% lower than the corresponding values in 1958. The overall yearly average of all stations showed a reading of 0.054 SO3 equivalent mg. per day per 100 sq. cm. The lowest yearly average value of 0.030 SO3 equivalent mg./day/100 sq. cm. was recorded at Station #2 and the highest reading of 0.091 SO3 equivalent/mg./day/100 sq. cm. at Station #5 in the region of the oil refineries.

The average concentration of Sulphur bearing compounds (Total Sulphation) expressed as SO3 equivalent/mg./day/100 sq. cm. was some 26% higher than the readings of the previous year. The overall average of the eleven stations for the year was 0.376 SO3 equivalent/mg./day/100 sq. cm. Station #5 in the region of the refineries, with an average of 0.610 SO3 equiv-

alent mg./day/100 sq. cm. was again the station with the highest average readings. The highest readings occur during the winter months and are lowest in the summer and fall.

Fluoride averages showed a slight increase over the 1968 readings, with a yearly average for the four stations recording 0.007 mg. per 100 sq. cm. per 30 days. The highest reading during the year was 0.030 mg./sq.cm./ 30 days during the month of March at Station #10.

Suspended Particulate Matter Soiling Index readings, collected on two-hour sampling cycles, showed a slight increase over the readings of the previous year. Readings in the downtown area, recorded at the #1 Station at City Hall, consistently show the highest readings, with a yearly mean reading of 0.432 COH Units. In contrast, the three other stations recorded mean average readings very much lower, as illustrated with Station #12 recording 0.170 COH Units, Station #13 recording 0.148 COH Units and Station 14 recording 0.195 COH Units. The maximum peak hourly reading of 4.300 COH Units was recorded at Station #1 during the month of November. Two of the stations in the Highfield Industrial Area and the North Hill recorded a decrease in the yearly average values when compared to the previous year.

On one day in both June and July, under a special burning permit issued by the Province, some 60,000 derelict automobiles accumulated at the Navajo Metals storage compound were burned to facilitate their processing in the fragmentizing mill. On both these occasions, heavy volumes of smoke lasting for up to ten hours resulted. These burns, however, enabled the processing of these derelict cars during the subsequent months with the metal recovered being processed by a local steel company. In spite of these very large "open burns", June and July were the two months in the year with the lowest readings for soiling index, being 0.155 COH Units and 0.146 COH Units as over-all monthly averages.

Suspended Particulate Matter was measured on 50 occasions over a full twenty-four hour period on a random basis by the machine located in the Administration Building. In 1969 only the winter quarter, with an average of 71.0 micrograms per cubic meter of air, was below the levels recorded in the previous year. The Suspended Particulate Matter reading in the spring quarter was 186.6 micrograms, 118.6 micrograms in the summer and 147.5 micrograms in the fall, for an over-all yearly average of 131.0 micrograms. Where readings below 100 micrograms per cubic meter can be achieved during the winter months, this should be the goal to reach during the rest of the year. Possibly a stepped-up street flushing and street sweeping program would result in a reduction in the atmospheric particulates.

In August 1969 the new continuous recording instruments assessing Total Oxides of Nitrogen and Nitrogen Dioxide went into operation at the City Hall location. Oxides of Nitrogen and Nitrogen Dioxide measurements provide a

pulse of the levels of air pollutants resulting from the automobile. The monthly mean readings for total Nitrogen Oxides ranged from 0.016 p.p.m. in August to 0.064 p.p.m. in November. Nitrogen Dioxide monthly average levels ranged from 0.012 p.p.m. in August to 0.019 p.p.m. in October. This being the first records obtained of these pollutants, there is no basis for past comparison.

Total Oxidant levels for the year were up approximately fifty percent over the 1968 readings. Oxidant expressed as Ozone is a measure of the oxygen containing substances that are available for the oxidizing reactions in photochemical smog. The mean monthly Oxidant level for the year was 0.601 parts per hundred million, with the highest monthly mean figure of 1.234 p.p.h.m. being recorded in August. The highest readings for Oxidant occur in the summer with its greater number of hours of sunshine. September recorded the peak hourly reading in 1969, with a value of 9.960 p.p.h.m. Oxidant is again chiefly derived from pollutants resulting from the automobile.

The chief source of the pollutants of the atmospheric air within the City of Calgary results from the very large number of internal combustion engines using gasoline and diesel oil as fuels. The levels of total Oxides of Nitrogen together with the Oxidant levels reacted on by sunshine provide the components for photochemical smog within the river valley. This complex chemical haze factor is visible to the naked eye to a greater or lesser extent on certain days of the month, particularly in the fall and winter months. It is of considerable interest to note that these build-up periods invariably coincide with periods of atmospheric inversions. Despite the fact that the levels of such pollutants as Sulphation, Fluorides and Oxidant were higher than in the previous year, dustfall levels and Hydrogen Sulphide were lower. The values of all pollutant indices as measured are generally well within accepted levels.

With the increasing emphasis and time involved in matters concerning all forms of environmental pollution, the time has perhaps now come when a full-time experienced pollution control engineer should be appointed for the City to work in conjunction with the Provincial Health Department engineering staff.

It was again a very busy year for the staff engaged in the preventive services provided in the community, school and preschool divisions. The Public Health Nurses visited 6,538 new born children and the mother in their homes to provide counselling services and health information. Visits numbering 12,096 were made to adults in the community concerning communicable diseases, mental health concerns, investigations into problems relating to old age, Tuberculosis control as requests for progress by physicians, investigations into accidental poisoning incidents and a variety of other reasons. 1598 home visits were made to persons wishing further information on matters of family planning.

In the schools the nurses held counselling sessions with some 36,120 students and had conferences with teachers concerning 22,075 students.

41,843 health inspections and interviews were conducted on school pupils. 62,000 Vision tests were conducted in the schools with 6,978 pupils referred for further examination and assessment by an ophtholmologist or optometrist. 10,728 individual audiometer tests were performed on students chiefly in Grade III with 308 referrals to Ear specialists for further investigation and assessment.

In the Grades I and IX, 20,519 Heaf Tests for Tuberculosis appraisal were done with 371 showing positive reactions and requiring further follow-up investigation of parents and siblings.

35,769 received a dental inspection resulting in 8,755 pupils being referred to their family dentist for treatment. Provision of first aid for minor troubles and accidents was provided for 21,913 pupils and 3,195 pupils were interviewed concerning communicable diseases, chiefly, exclusions to prevent spread to other pupils.

3,530 teachers and janitors were skin tested for Tuberculosis control, 192 positive reactors were found. 1696 adults working with school pupils were given a chest X-ray.

In the immunization programme in the schools in the City, 2,879 children received a booster dose of Diphtheria toxoid, 3,172 doses of Tetanus toxoid were administered with 4,157 Sabin doses being given. 2,557 revaccinations were also performed.

The Child Health Service Clinics had a total attendance of infants and preschool children in 1969 of 47,177. 26,177 preschool consultations were conducted and a further 21,000 infants were brought to the various clinic locations by their parents. 11,159 doses of Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus and Polio vaccine were administered to infants with a further 14,573 doses of Killed Measles vaccine also administered. The immunization programme carries over into the preschool age groups. 4114 preschool children were given live measles vaccine with 4,495 primary vaccinations also being administered.

In May 1969 the City operated Family Planning Clinic commenced operation as a cost sharing project under the Preventive Social Services Agency. Attendances whilst small in the early stages continued to grow steadily during the year. 119 persons have received services through the clinic staff. A total of 181 clinic visits were recorded in the first seven months of operation. Free birth control supplies are provided according to a means test. Those not qualifying under the means test are given a prescription which is filled at a drug store.

In the Environmental Control Division, a mention of some of the work will illustrate that a continuous inspection service is ever alert in the protection of the public. 6,715 inspections were conducted on restaurants, with 2,728 inspections on grocery stores. Butcher shops were inspected on 1,174 occasions with 1,095 checks conducted on bake shops and bakeries.

The Health Department Laboratory performed 11,992 tests on the water samples collected at various points in the water distribution system to ensure purity of supply. 13,409 tests were performed on 1,211 well water samples submitted for routine examination. On restaurant and beverage room utensils 3,735 swab tests were performed. 2,032 milk samples were examined, receiving 20,826 tests. A total of 74,775 tests were performed during the year in the Laboratory.

During the year the Department provided field work experience for those dental auxiliaries in training at the School of Dental Hygiene in Edmonton. Opportunity was provided for nurses in training in Calgary Hospitals to receive a period of instruction and observation with the public health nursing staff as in past years.

The Department would again wish to pay tribute to the ladies who have volunteered their time to assist nurses in the well baby clinics and to act as recorders.

The Department is most appreciative of the help, advice and guidance given throughout the year by the following:-

His Worship the Mayor, Board of Commissioners and Members of City Council.

Members of the Calgary Public and Separate School Boards,

Superintendents and staffs of the Provincial Sanatoria and Mental Hospitals and Institutions,

Alberta and Calgary (Kinsmen's Club) Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association,

Provincial Cancer Clinic,

Provincial Guidance Clinic,

Provincial Social Hygiene Clinic,

Provincial Department of Public Health,

The Director and staff of the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health, Southern Branch,

The Calgary Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses,

The Calgery General Hospital and Holy Cross Hospital and staffs,

The Foothills Provincial Hospital and staffs,

The Calgary Press, Radio and Television Stations, and to the many volunteer workers in the City.

In closing, this report, a word of thanks must go to all the

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many members of the staff of the Health Department because without their loyalty, co-operation and the painstaking way in which their duties have been discharged, the Medical Officer of Health would have no accomplishments to report.

Respectfully submitted,

Leslie C. Allan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer.

1969 ANNUAL REPORT

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

Agnes E. O'Neil, M.D., D.P.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

On May 15, 1969, The City of Calgary Health Department opened a Family Planning Clinic. This is a project approved and funded as a Preventive Social Service to which the City of Calgary contributes 20% of the budget while the Province of Alberta contributes 80%.

The clinic is held one evening a week in the City Hall where the Child Health Centre is held in the daytime. On the staff are a receptionist, social worker, public health nurse and gynecologist.

The gynecologist on duty serves in rotation. Six gynecologists on the staff of the Calgary General Hospital take turns. The project is co-ordinated by the assistant medical officer of health.

Patients are referred by Public Health Nurses, social workers, family physicians and friends. Anyone is eligible to come to the clinic for information, examination and advice but free supplies are available only to those qualifying under a means test:

\$300 a month - a couple with no children \$400 a month - a couple with 1 child \$425 a month - a couple with 2 children \$450 a month - a couple with 3 children \$475 a month - a couple with 4 children \$500 a month - a couple with 5 children \$525 a month - a couple with 6 children.

A full range of medically approved birth control information and services are available. Patients may choose their own method from among these: Hormonal contraceptives, intra uterine device, diaphragm and jelly, rhythm, condom, foam.

We have begun to see a need for a little more than this in a few of the cases which come to us and the social worker within limits of time deals with or refers f mily, and youth and sex problems.

At first numbers attending the clinic were small. In the five and a half months of operation in 1969, one hundred and nineteen persons were admitted to the clinic. Return appointments were kept very well so that a total of 181 patient visits were made to our clinic.

Statistics are gathered on source of referral, age, racial origin, education of patients, income, socio-economic status, age at first conception, number of living children, method initiated, referrals for vasectomy and tubal ligation, and these will be reported when we have been operating for a year.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS - 1965 TO 1969

Out of 8,349 live-born babies registered in 1969, 737 were premature (the weight recorded as $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or less) - this represents 8.8% of all births.

Year	Population	Births Incl. Non-Residents	Rate per 1,000 Population	Births - Res- idents Only	Rate per 1,000 Population
1969	369,025	8,349	22.6	7,429	20.1
1968	354,856	7,937	22.4	7,184	20.2
1967	335,806	8,068	24.0	7,301	21.7
1966	335,806	7,694	22.9	7,064	21.0
1965	311,116	7,895	25.4	7,235	23.2

STILLBIRTHS - 1965 TO 1969

Year	No. of Stillbirths Incl. Non-Residents	Rate per 1,000 Live Births Gross	Stillbirths Residents Only	Rate per 1,000 Live Births Net
1969	101	12.1	84	11.3
1968	72	9.1	66	9.2
1967	102	12.6	87	11.9
1966	74	9.6	62	8.8
1965	93	11.8	79	10.9

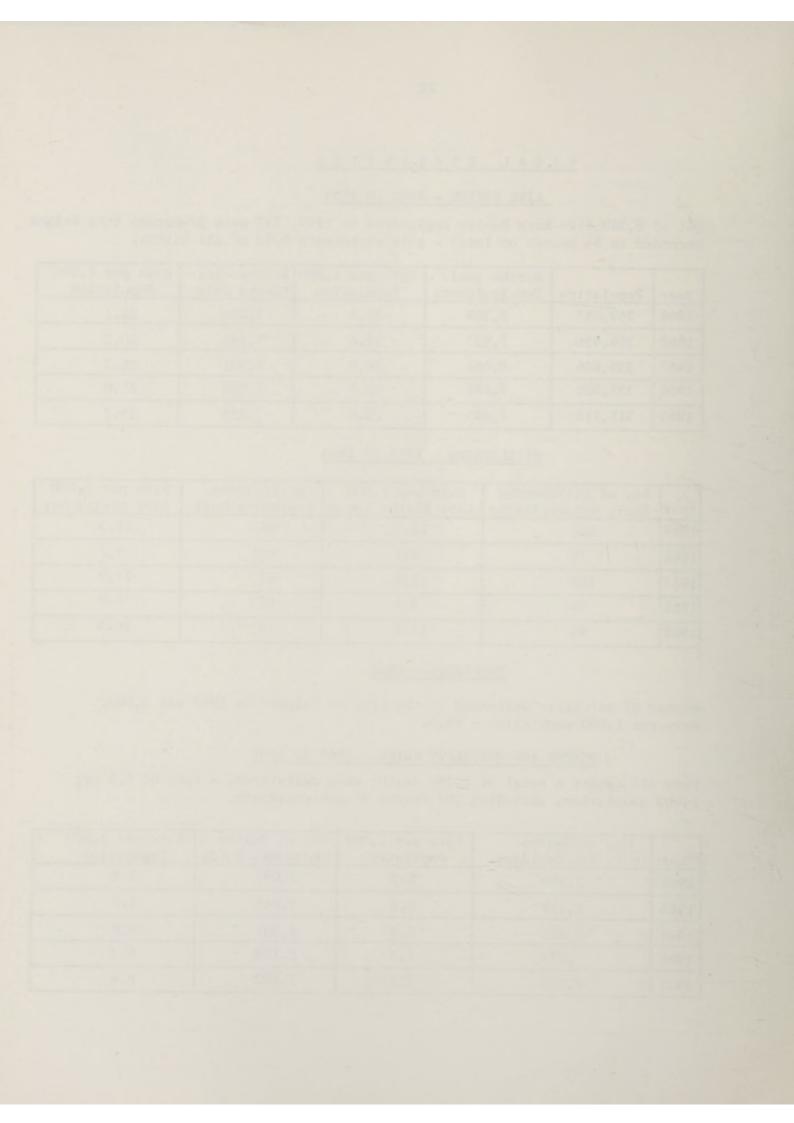
MARRIAGES - 1969

Number of marriages performed in the City of Calgary in 1969 was 4,000. Rate per 1,000 population - 10.8.

DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES - 1965 TO 1969

From all causes a total of 2,390 deaths were registered, a rate of 6.5 per 1,000 population, including 303 deaths of non-residents.

Year	No. of Deaths Incl. Non-Residents	Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths Residents Only	Rate per 1,000 Population
1969	2,390	6.5	2,087	5.6
1968	2,399	6.8	2,068	5.8
1967	2,322	6.9	2,031	6.0
1966	2,379	7.1	2,108	6.3
1965	2,252	7.2	1,982	6.4



INFANT DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES - 1965 TO 1969 FIRST YEAR OF LIFE ONLY

	1969		1968		1967		1966		196	5
	Gross	Net								
Number of Infant Deaths	159	132	133	112	174	153	135	125	170	155
Rate per 1,000 Live Births	19.0	17.8	16.8	15.6	21.6	20.9	17.5	17.7	21.5	21.4

Gross - including non-residents; Net - residents only.

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS - 1965 TO 1969

Of the 159 infant deaths registered in 1969, 92 occurred within the first twenty-four hours of life, 23 deaths occurred after twenty-four hours but within the first week of life, and 8 deaths occurred after one week of life but within the first month of life; combined they represent 77.3% of the total infant deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATHS	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
Immaturity and ill-defined diseases of early infancy (Code No. A 135)	75	62	83	47	71
Congenital malformations (Code No. A127 - A129)	37	32	41	37	37
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (A 131)	11	1	7	9	11
Injuries at birth (A 130)	8	2	2	6	3
Haemolytic disease of the newborn (A 133)	6	1	1	4	3
Pneumonia and respiratory infections (Code No. A 87 - A 97, A 132)	5	16	11	12	11
Accidental causes (AE 138 - AE 147)	5	3	4	3	5
Gastro-intestinal disorders (intussuscep- tion, gastro-enteritis, peritonitis, intestinal obstruction- A 101 - A 107)	4	5	3	1	2
Septicaemia (A 20)	1	2			
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis (A 71)		2	1	1	1
All other and unknown causes	7	7	21	15	26
Total .	159	133	174	135	170

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MATERNAL MORTALITY (INCLUDING NON-RESIDENTS) 1965 - 1969

		Number of Ma	Number of Maternal Deaths					
Year	Live Births	Resident	Non-Resident	Live Births				
1969	8,349	-	1	0.12				
1968	7,937	2	-	0.25				
1967	8,068	-	1	0.12				
1966	7,694	1	1	0.26				
1965	7,895	1	-	0.13				

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS - 1968 - 1969

	Number In Non-Res		Residents Only		
	1969	1968	1969	1968	
Sepsis of pregnancy and the puerperium	-	1	- 10	1	
Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	-	-	-	-	
Accidents of pregnancy and childbirth	-	1	-	1	
Abortions, septic and non-septic	1	-	-	-	
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	-	

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1965 - 1969

Year	New Active Cases	Number Died In Calgary	Number Died In Sanatoria	Total Deaths	Death Rate Per 100,000 population
1969	29	1	2	3	0.8
1968	40	2	4	6	1.7
1967	40	-	3	3	0.9
1966	35	1	2	3	0.9
1965	33	5	2	7	2.2

REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM CHICKENPOX, DIPHTHERIA, INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS, MEASLES, MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS, PERTUSSIS, SALMONELLA INFECTION, ETC. - 1967 - 1969

	C A	SES		DE	АТН	S		Mortality Rate Per 1000,000 Population		
Communicable Disease	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	
Chickenpox	1,173	744	600	-	1	-	-	0.3	-	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infectious Hepatitis	153	127	206	-	-	1	-	-	0.3	
Measles	1,185	267	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	0.3	
Pertussis	202	72	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salmonella Infection	31	27	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (RESIDENTS ONLY) - 1969

			-		-	-							
Deaths If Any			1		1						#2	1	5
Total Cases		2	206	216	7	23	1	233	33	93	25	7	840
Yrs.	ſĿ,		3						1		2		9
60 Yrs & Over	M		5							1	1		7
	[II		7					1	7		7	1	14
40-59	M		12				1		1		6		23
30-39	[E4		22	1				1		-	П	1	27
30-	M		18							1	2		21
29	FI		11					3	1	1			15
25-29	M		16					1			2		19
24	F		10					2		3	1		16
20-24	M		11					1	1	1	1	0.6	15
15-19	H		8					1	1	3	2		15
15-	M		11					2		3			16
10-14	F		15	9		3		13	1	14		1	56
10-	M		20	12				15	4	12			63
6	[H		14	80		2		54	1	21		1	173
5 -	M		17	90		3		52	1	21			184 173
7 -	FT	1	4	6	3	00		35	7	3			67
-	Z	1	4	10	1	9		36	9	7			71
Under 1 Year	[14			2				9	3				11
Ur	M		1	3		1		10	7	2			21
DISEASE		Bacillary Dysentery	Infectious Hepatitis	Measles	Meningococcal Meningitis	Pertussis	Psittacosis	Rubella	Salmonella Infection	Scarlet Fever &Strep- tococcal Sore Throat	Tuberculosis-Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	TOTALS

*These two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in Baker Memorial Sanatorium.

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27 CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATHS - 1969, 1968, 1967

(Including Non-Residents Who Died in Calgary)

CAUSES OF		ber of	f	Rate per 100,000 Population					
DEATHS	1969	1968	1967	1969	1968	1967			
Diseases of the heart, arteries & kidneys, includ- ing apoplexy	863	931	913	233.9	262.4	271.9			
Neoplasms - all forms	544	546	481	147.4	153.9	143.2			
Violent & accidental deaths	197	219	191	53.4	61.7	56.9			
Pneumonia, Bronchitis & Influenza	156	144	100	42.3	40.6	29.8			
Certain diseases of early infancy	105	71	98	28.5	20.0	29.2			
Congenital Malformations	57	41	57	15.4	11.5	17.0			
Diabetes Mellitus	48	31	44	13.0	8.7	13.1			
Communicable diseases (other than Tuberculosis and Influ- enza) including late effects	10	7	8	2.7	2.0	2.4			
Tuberculosis - all forms	3	6	4	0.8	1.7	1.2			
All other causes	407	403	426	110.3	113.6	126.8			
TOTALS	2,390	2,399	2,322						

^{*} The deaths from Tuberculosis include City residents who died in TB Sanatoria outside Calgary City boundaries.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX (NON-RESIDENTS INCLUDED) - 1969

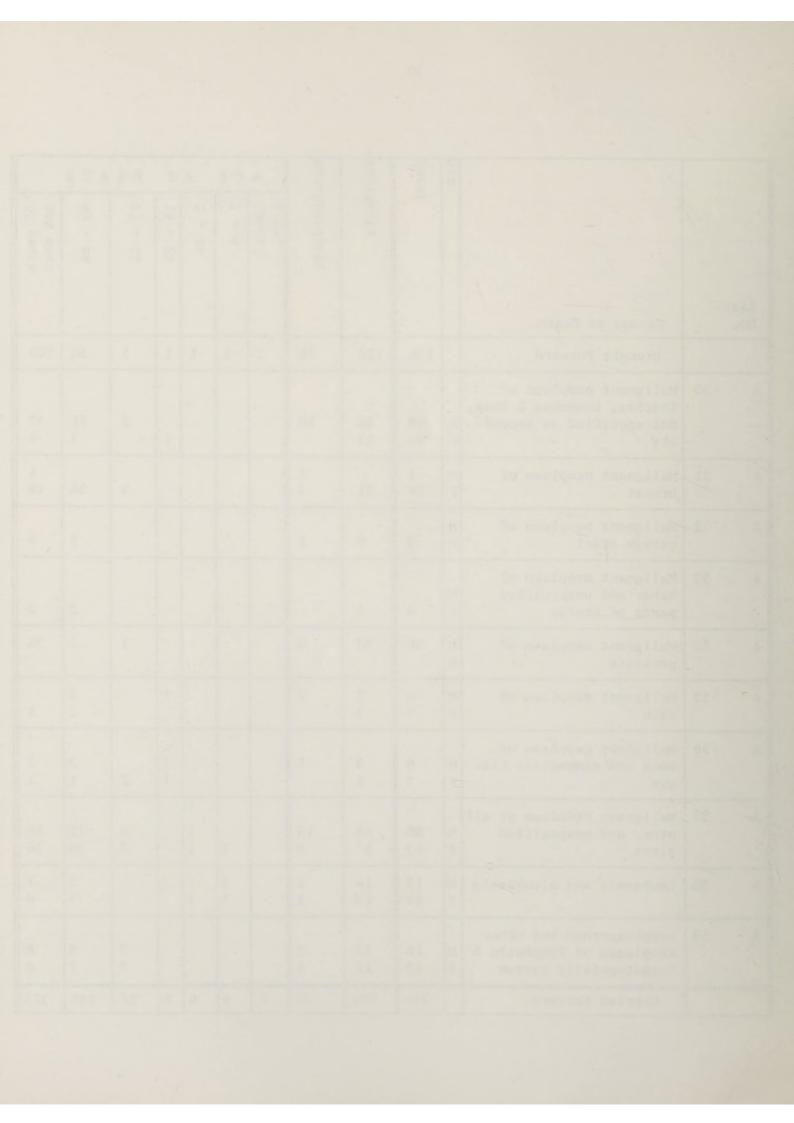
	Causes of Death	M a 1 e	Female	Under 1 year	1- 4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 yrs. & up	Totals
1.	Infective and parasitic diseases	5	8	1	1	1		2	1	7	13
2.	Neoplasms - all forms	315	229	1	3	5	8	35	172	320	544
3.	Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional diseases; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs A 59 - A 66	39	31		2			9	26	33	70
4.	Mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders (alcoholism)	6	2					3	3	2	8
5.	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	141	116		1	1	2	9	32	212	257
6.	Diseases of the circulatory system	354	244			1		33	111	453	598
7.	Diseases of the respiratory system	133	67	2	7	3	1	6	33	148	200
8.	Diseases of the digestive system	62	51	4	1		3	10	32	63	113
9.	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	36	17				2		12	39	53
10.	Deliveries and complications of preg- nancies, childbirth and the puerperium		1					1			1
11.	Diseases of the skin and cellular tis- sue, diseases of the bones and organs of movement	6	7				1		7	5	13
12.	Congenital Malformations	32	25	37	9	6	2	1	1	1	57
13.	Certain diseases of early infancy (in- cluding prematurity and birth injuries)	59	46	104		1					105
14.	Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions	125	36	5				6	37	113	161
15.	Accidents, poisonings and violence	137	60	5	6	13	39	47	39	48	197
-	Totals	1450	940	159	30	31	58	162	506	1444	2390
	Stillbirths	49	52								101

CAUSES OF DEATH - 1969

Intermediate List of 150 Causes of Death

			Sex	Total	Res	Non	A	G E	A	Т	DE	АТН	
List		Causes of Death		al	Residents	Non-Residents	Under 1 yr.	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 years and over
A	1	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M F	1 1	1 1								1
A	4	Tuberculosis of bones and joints	M F	1	1								1
A	6	Congenital Syphilis	M F	1	1								1
A	20	Septicaemia and Pyaemia	M F	3 2	3 2		1		1		1	1	_1
A	23	Meningococcal Infections	M F	1	1			1					
A	29	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	M F	1	1								1
A	34	Infectious Hepatitis	M F	1	1						1		
A	43	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	M F	1	1								1
A	44	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	M F		3 1	1						1	3 1
A	45	Malignant neoplasm of esophagus	M F	12 1	7	5						5	7 1
A	46	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M F	30 11	21 10	9	1					6 3	23 8
A	47	Malignant neoplasm of intestine except rectum	M F	31 27	22 24	9 3				1	3	5 5	23 21
A	48	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M F	18 5	14	4 2						8 2	10
A	49	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M F	3	2	1						2	1
		Carried Forward		156	120	36	2	1	1	1	5	38	108

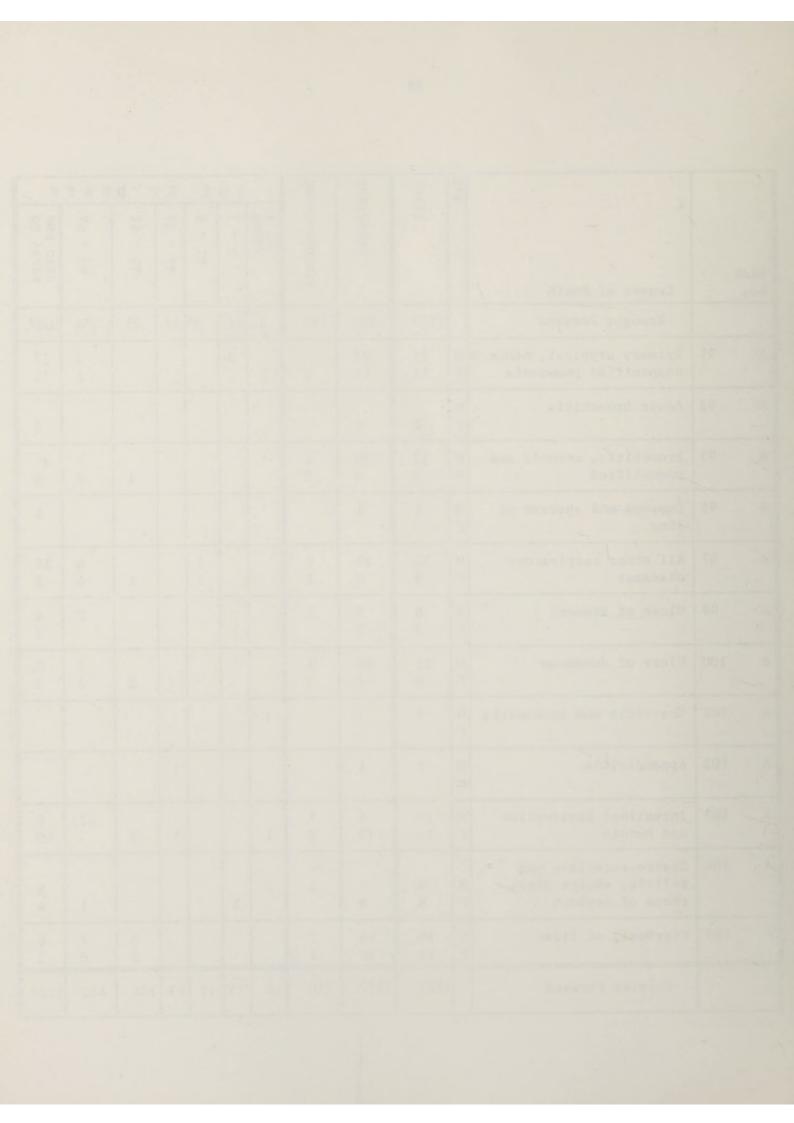
			Sex	Total	Res	Non	A	G E	A	T	DE	АТН	
				1	Residents	Non-Residents		1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 years and over
List No.		Causes of Death											
		Brought Forward		156	120	36	2	1	1	1	5	38	108
A	50	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus & lung, not specified as second- ary	M	56 13	46 13	10				1	2	21	33 9
A	51	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M F	1 58	51	1 7					5	34	1 19
A	52	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	M F	9	8	1						5	4
A	53	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus	M F	4	4							2	2
A	54	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M F	36	32	4					1	1	34
A	55	Malignant neoplasm of skin	M F	4 3	2 3	2				1		3 2	1
A	56	Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	M F	6 5	5 5	1				1	2	3	2 1
A	57	Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	M F	80 63	66 57	14		1	1 1		8 7	21 20	50 34
A	58	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	M F	15 11	14 10	1		1	2	3		2 3	7 6
A	59	Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic & haematopoietic system	M F	16 15	13 11	3 4					5 2	3 7	8 6
CHUZMEICH	Marian, or	Carried Forward		551	460	91	2	4	6	8	37	169	325



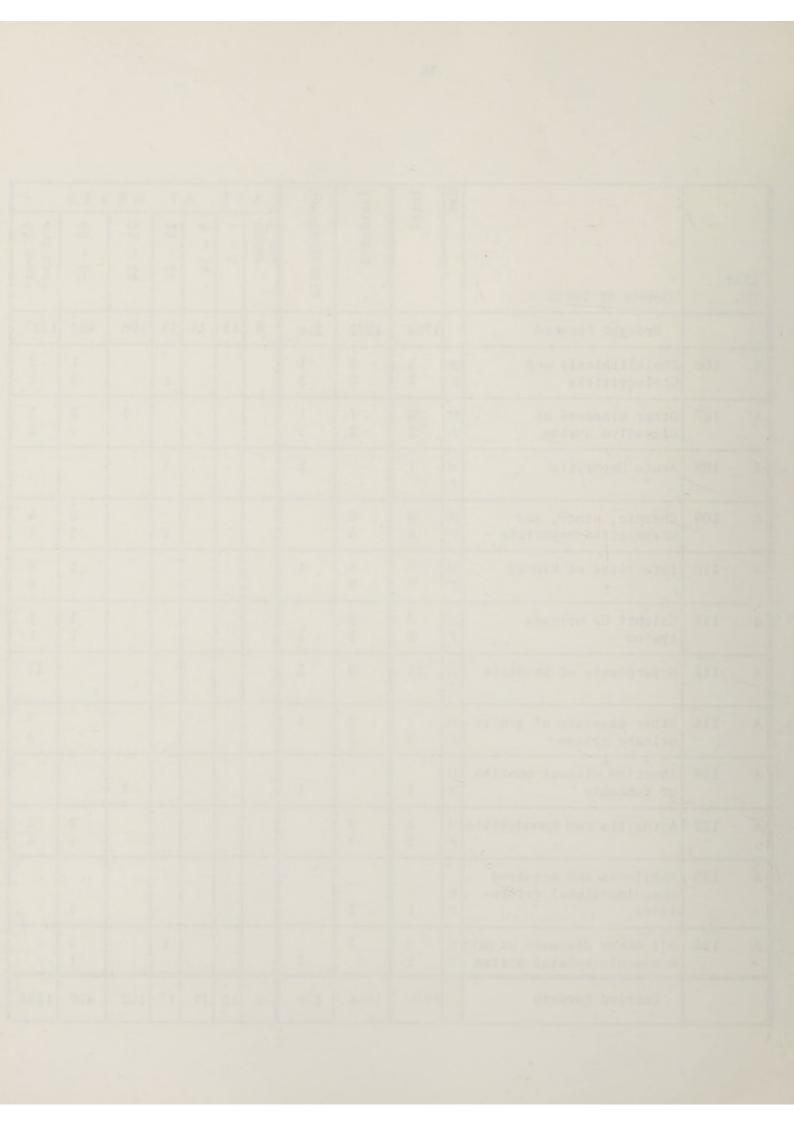
			Sex	Total	Resi	Non-		G I	S .	АТ	D E	АТН	
List No.		Causes of Death		1	Residents	Non-Residents	Under 1 yr.	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 years and over
		Brought Forward		551	460	91	2	4	6	8	37	169	325
A	60	Benign neoplasms and neo- plasms of unspecified nature	M F	3 3	1 2	2 1						2 2	1 1
A	62	Thyrotoxicosis with or without goiter	M F	1 1		1 1						1	1
A	63	Diabetes Mellitus	M F	28 20	26 16	2 4		1			6	11 7	11 11
A	65	Anaemias	M F	2 5	5	2						1 1	1 4
A	66	Allergic disorders; all other endocrine, meta- bolic and blood diseases	M F	8 5	5 4	3		1			1 1	2 3	5
A	67	Psychoses	M F	1	1						1		
A	68	Psychoneuroses and dis- orders of personality (alcoholism)	M F	6	4	2					1 1	3	2
A	70	Vascular lesions affect- ing central nervous system	M F	127 105	122 101	5 4				1	3 2	12 10	111 92
A	71	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	M F	2 3	2 1	2		1	1		1	2	
A	72	Multiple Sclerosis	M F	6 4	5 2	1 2					1	4 2	1 1
A	73	Epilepsy	M F	1	1						1		
		Carried Forward		883	759	124	2	7	7	10	58	232	567

			Sex	Total	Res	Non	A	G E	A	T	DE	АТН	
List		Causes of Death		a1	Residents	Non-Residents	Under 1 yr.	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 years and over
		Brought Forward		883	759	124	2	7	7	10	58	232	567
A	78	All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	M F	5 4	4 4	1						1 1	4 3
A	80	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	M F	6 10	5 9	1 1					2	3 4	3 4
A	81	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	M F	278 158	246 147	32 11					22 2	70 12	186 144
A	82	Other diseases of heart	M F	5 4	5 4						1	1 1	3 3
A	83	Hypertension with heart disease	M F	17 30	16 28	1 2					1	4 4	12 26
A	84	Hypertension without mention of heart	M F	6 5	5 3	1 2					1	3	2 4
A	85	Diseases of arteries	M F	35 31	29 31	6			1		2 2	2 5	31 23
A	86	Other diseases of circu- latory system	M F	7 6	5	2						1	7 5
A	87	Acute upper respiratory infections	M F	4	4		1	2		1			
A	88	Influenza	M F	2 10	2 10			1			1 1	1 2	6
A	89	Lobar Pneumonia	M F	4	4 1						1	1	3
A	90	Bronchopneumonia	M F	34 24	33 21	1 3		1			1	4	28 23
		Carried Forward		1569	1381	188	3	11	8	11	95	354	1087

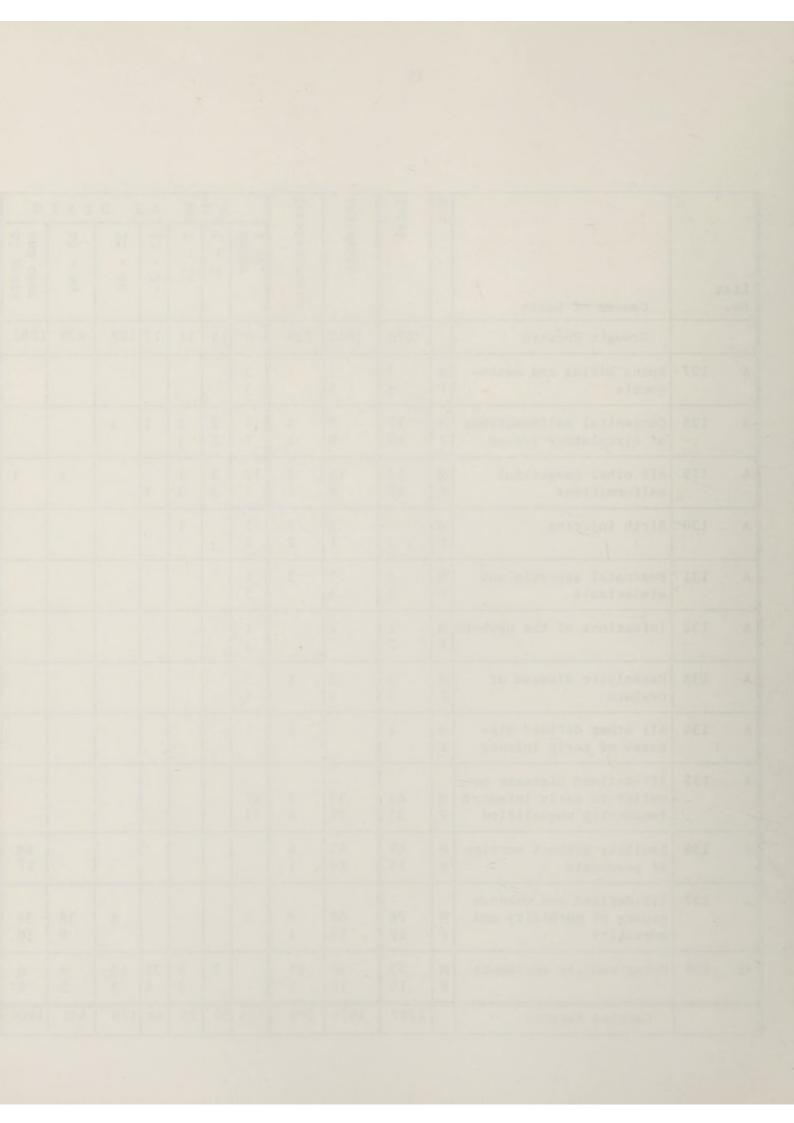
			Sex	Total	Res	Non		A G	Е	A	T D	ЕАТ	Н
Lis No.		Causes of Death		a1	Residents	Non-Residents	Under 1 yr.	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	and over
		Brought Forward		1569	1381	188	3	11	8	11	95	354	1087
A	91	Primary atypical, other & unspecified pneumonia	M F	22 13	22 11	2	1	3				2 1	17 11
A	92	Acute bronchitis	M F	2	2								2
A	93	Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified	M F	32 8	28 6	4 2					1	7 2	25 5
A	95	Empyema and abscess of lung	M F	1	1								1
A	97	All other respiratory diseases	M F	34 9	33	1 1			1 2		1	8 4	25 2
A	99	Ulcer of stomach	M F	6 2	5 2	1						2	4 2
A	100	Ulcer of duodenum	M F	11 8	10 6	1 2					2	3	8 3
A	101	Gastritis and duodenitis	M F	1	1		1						
A	102	Appendicitis	M F	1	1					1			
A	103	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	M F	10 14	9 12	1 2	1			1	2	2	8 10
A	104	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diar-rhoea of newborn	M F	6	4 6	2	2	1				1	4 4
A	105	Cirrhosis of liver	M F	16 11	14 10	2					3 2	7 6	6 3
		Carried Forward		1782	1572	210	8	15	11	13	106	402	1227



			Sex	Total	Resi	Non-Re	I	GE		Т	DE	АТН	
List No.	:	Causes of Death		al	idents	-Residents	1 yr.	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 years and over
		Brought Forward		1782	1572	210	8	15	11	13	106	402	1227
A	106	Cholelithiasis and Cholecystitis	M F	3 5	2 2	1 3				1		1 2	2 2
A	107	Other diseases of digestive system	M F	8 5	7 2	1 3					1	2 3	5 2
A	108	Acute Nephritis	M F	1		1				1			
A	109	Chronic, other, and unspecified Nephritis	M F	8 4	8 4					1		4 2	4
A	110	Infections of kidney	M F	7 9	6 9	1					-	1 3	6
A	111	Calculi of urinary system	M F	2 2	2 1	1						1 1	1 1
A	112	Hyperplasia of prostate	M F	11	9	2							11
A	114	Other diseases of genito- urinary system	M F	7 2	6 2	1							7 2
A	118	Abortion without mention of toxaemia	M F	1		1					1		
A	122	Arthritis and Spondylitis	M F	3 5	3 5							2	1 4
A	125	Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities	M F	1	1							1	
A	126	All other diseases of skin & musculoskeletal system	M F	3 1	3	1				1		2	
		Carried Forward		1870	1644	226	8	15	11	17	108	429	1282



			Sex	To	₩ e	No		A G	E	A '	T D	ЕАТ	Н
List	t	Causes of Death	×	Total	Residents	Non-Residents	Under 1 yr.	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 years and over
		Brought Forward		1870	1644	226	8	15	11	17	108	429	1282
A	127	Spina bifida and menin- gocele	M F	3	3		3						
A	128	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	M F	12 10	8 9	4	7 7	2 2	1 1	1	1		
A	129	All other congenital malformations	M F	17 12	15 8	2 4	12 5	2 3	1 3	1		1	1
A	130	Birth injuries	M F	6 3	5 1	1 2	5		1				
A	131	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	M F	6 5	5	1	6 5						
A	132	Infections of the newborn	M F	1 2	1 2		1 2						
A	133	Haemolytic disease of newborn	M	3	2 3	1	3						
A	134	All other defined dis- eases of early infancy	M F	1		1	1						
A	135	Ill-defined diseases pe- culiar to early infancy & immaturity unqualified	M F	42 33	35 29	7 4	42 33						
A	136	Senility without mention of psychosis	M F	49 17	45 16	4							49 17
A	137	Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality	M F	76 19	68 18	8	5				6	28 9	37 10
AE	138	Motor vehicle accidents	M F	53 16	38 11	15 5		2	5 2	21 4	100000	9 5	6 2
		Carried Forward		2262	1974	288	154	26	25	44	128	481	1404



			Sex	Total	Res	Non	A	G E	A	T	DE	АТН	
List No.		Causes of Death		al	Residents	Non-Residents	Under 1 yr.	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 years and over
		Brought Forward		2262	1974	288	154	26	25	44	128	481	1404
AE	139	Other transport accidents	M F	4	2	2				1	2	1	
AE	140	Accidental poisoning	M F	4 4	4 3	1		2	1		2	2	1
AE	141	Accidental falls	M F	20 21	14 16	6 5						2 2	18 19
AE	142	Accidents caused by machinery	M F	2	2						1	1	
AE	146	Accidental drowning and submersion	M F	1	1					1			
AE	147	All other accidental causes	M F	9 4	9 4		4	1 1	1 1	1	1	1	
AE	148	Suicide and self- inflicted injury	M F	39 14	39 13	1			2	6 4		13 1	1
AE	149	Homicide and injury in- flicted by other persons (not in war)	M F	5 1	5					1	3	1	1
		Totals		2390	2087	303	159	30	31	58	162	506	1444

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED IN 1969

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Ju1	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Bacillary Dysentery							1		1				2
Infectious Hepatitis	11	24	18	13	14	16	17	11	25	11	28	18	206
Measles	1	1	2	1		2	1				95	113	216
Meningococcal Meningitis				1		1			2				4
Pertussis					1	3	3	1	6	3	1	5	23
Psittacosis			1										1
Rubella (German Measles)	8	26	28	8	6	9	6	12	19	21	33	57	233
Salmonella Infection	5				1	3	4	5	6	3	1	5	33
Scarlet Fever & Strep Throat	5	6	12	10	6	11	1	2	5	10	10	15	93
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	1		3	2	1	2	4	1	2	5	4		25
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary								2				2	4
TOTALS	31	57	64	35	29	47	37	34	66	53	172	215	840

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA - REPORTED IN 1969

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Ju1	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Mumps	72	67	95	94	92	51	12	7	58	138	258	141	1,085
Chickenpox	71	39	59	22	47	40	11	10	24	46	157	74	600
TOTALS	143	106	154	116	139	91	23	17	82	184	415	215	1,685

VENEREAL DISEASE INCIDENCE - CALGARY - 1969

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Dr. L. C. Allan, Medical Officer of Health, Health Department.

Dear Dr. Allan: -

I have pleasure in presenting you the Annual Report on the activities of the Inspectional Division for the calendar year 1969. First, I wish to express my appreciation for your guidance during this time.

The Inspectors carried out their duties in the usual effective and efficient manner. Their contacts with professional, business and labor personnel as well as the general public produced a climate of mutual trust and co-operation. Difficult and controversial situations were generally resolved to everyone's satisfaction.

Lectures and talks were given to several classes of school children ranging from Grades IV to IX. Subjects covered were "Food Handling Methods", "General Sanitation" and "Pollution". Talks were also given to students of the Food Service Classes at S.A.I.T.

Inspectors of the Dairy Section carried out inspections of the dairy plants and dairy farms, doing regular sampling of both the raw and finished product. Samples of soft ice cream and ice cream mix were tested on a regular basis. Also, they co-operated with the Provincial Department of Health in submitting samples of soft ice cream and ice cream mix for a survey which was being done Province-wide by the Department of Health.

The addition of Mr. W. Vanrobaeys to the inspectional staff has proven to be an asset.

Mr. Joe Cools, our Pigeon Control Officer, captured over 800 pigeons during the summer. The majority of these birds were in the downtown area, although assistance was given to elderly people in residential areas who were unable to cope with the problem of pigeons on their property.

The number of tests conducted by the laboratory increased over last year.

The statistical report follows.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Crichton, C.S.I. (C), M.R.S.H., Chief Inspector.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF DISTRICT INSPECTIONS DETAILED REPORT - 1969

			ablished aber 1969	Number of Inspections Made
Abattoirs		1		4
Air Pollution Stations		15		1,415
Ambulances		8		24
Apartment Blocks		740		810
Auto Courts		48		182
Aviaries				2
Apiaries		1		2
Accessory Buildings		-		11
Auctions				8
Add to the second secon	•••			O
Bakeries		86		1,095
Barber Shops		207		751
Basement Rooms				46
Basement Suites				109
Baths		10		30
Beauty Parlors		267		780
Beverage Rooms		27		418
Boarding Houses				13
Bottling Works		7		69
Bowling Alleys		10		76
Breweries		3		9
Butchers		154		1,174
Billiard Halls		31		161
0.1		0.7		0.1
Cabarets		27		81
Camp Grounds		1	• • • • • • • •	12
Candy Manufacturing		4	• • • • • • • •	19
Canneries		1	• • • • • • • •	3
Caterers		37		216
Chickens				31
Chicken Slaughter Houses		2		17
Chinchilla Farms		55		168
Clubs		25		170
Cocktail Lounges		44		393
Concessions	• • •			2,334
P.				
Dogs				197
Drugstores		112		126
Dairy Bars		23	• • • • • • • • •	157
Day Nurseries		60		152
Departmental Stores		15		108
Dry Cleaners		90		178
Dry Cleaners - Coin		29		50
Dye House		2		6
Delicatessen	• • •	11		119

Factories Feed Lots Fish Markets Fish Wholesale Food Packaging Fur Farms Foster Homes	8 3 5 1	Number of Inspections Made 106 99 16 17 58 4 24
Garages Garbage Groceries Glass Manufacturing	353	 38 133 1,726 2,728 2
Halls Hatcheries Hawkers Home Occupations Horses	18	 160 8 153 106 23
Horse Meat Packers Hospitals Hostels Hotels Housing	12 1 39	 2 59 13 132 923
Honey Processing Heating & Ventilation Ice Cream & Soft Drinks Institutions & Schools Incinerators	430 92	 2 71 532 178 424
Kennels (Boarding) Kennels (Registered) Kindergartens	9 10	 37 72 176
Laundries Laundries - Coin Lectures Locker Plants	41	 2,037 68 141 67 46
Massage Parlour Miscellaneous Mobile Canteens Meat Processing Motels	34 10	 3 3,804 97 64 196

		ablished mber 1969	Number of Inspections Made
Noxious Gases			61
Nursing Homes	17		94
Office Buildings			128
O.P.C. Beverage Rooms			126
O.P.C. Cocktail Lounges			181
O.P.C. Restaurants			2,673
O.P.C. Wells			313
O.P.C. Hospitals			4
O.P.C. Drinking Fountains			1
O.P.C. Swimming Pools		•••••	1
Pest Control			61
Pet Shops	 15		68
Pigeons			102
Pigeon Lofts	54		129
Pig Farms	 4		27
Plumbing			36
Poultry			35
Poultry Keeper	2		18
Roller Rinks	 1		5
Rendering Plants	2		25
Restaurants	439		6,715
Riding Academies	1		3
Rooming Houses	12		30
Rodents		•••••	36
Salvage Metal & Paper	 4		42
Second-Hand Clothing Stores	7		14
Service Stations	294		33
Septic Tanks	100		25
Sewage Disposal	100		26
Staff Cafeterias	75		346
Swimming Pools - Private	22		8
Swimming Pools - Semi-Private	22		132
Swimming Pools - Public	15		129
Slaughter Houses	6		18
Shopping Centres	44		391
Tanneries	 1		7
Tattoo Parlors	1		1
Theatres	20		38
Toilet Accommodation			296
Trailers (Outside Parks)	23		347
Trailer Courts	18		208

		Number Estal		Number of Inspections Made
Used Car Lots .	sess	15		407 29 56
Waste Disposal Waste Disposal Wells Wells, Chemical Weeds	Grounds	4 592 592		301 397 53 409 326 12 79
Burning Barrels	Removed			126
	FOODSTUFFS COND	DEMNED		
January -	2 1bs. bananas			
February -	25 lbs. of fresh vegetable restaurant	les in flood	ed baseme	nt of
March -	None			
April -	40 oz. shrimp			
May to October	None			
November -	15 packages of bread stic	ks, about 8	oz. each	
December -	Smoke-damaged meats and of 150 lbs. open flour, 15 lunbaked pastries.			
	MISCELLANEOUS PR	ROCEDURES		
Complaints	1,584 Wr	ritten Repor	ts	1,366

1,356

493

449

Letters

Notices - Verbal

Notices - Written

Prosecutions

129

268

6,878

Complaints - Call Back

Planning Applications

Requests for Inspections

MEAT INSPECTION

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Ju1	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Submitted:-													
Beef	180	150	165	152	158	151	168	122	157	186	152	126	1,867
Veal	487	364	325	242	291	172	225	254	239	213	213	246	3,271
Hogs	25	17	8	5	11	16	13	5	15	10	50	19	194
Sheep & Lamb	99	111	68	33	38	77	55	42	85	134	62	121	925
TOTALS	791	642	566	432	498	416	461	423	496	543	477	512	6,257
Condemned:-													
Beef													
Veal													
Hogs	1				4								5
Sheep & Lamb													
TOTALS	1				4								5
Portions Condemned:													
Beef Heads & Tongues			1		1	2	1	2	,		5	4	16
Beef Hearts				1				2			1	2	6
Beef Livers	39	37	45	56	48	44	60	34	67	61	47	47	585
Veal Heads & Tongues					1	2	2	1		2	2	2	12
Veal Hearts							2						2
Veal Livers	9	20	39	24	51	34	16	7	15	8	5	11	239
Hog Heads & Tongues		1							1	1			3
Hog Livers		2		1		4		2		1		2	12
LambLivers	9	21	9	4	6	13	11	9	7	24	23	25	161
TOTALS	57	81	94	86	107	99	92	57	90	97	83	93	1,036

DAIRIES AND MILK CONTROL

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Dairy Farm Inspections	42	39	54	35	46	58	62	31	27	60	52	39	545
Milk Plant Inspections	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	28
Permits Issued to Dairymen			2				1				1		4
Permits Issued to Distributors	5										III.		5
Permits Issued to Milk Plants	4												4
Permits Issued to Collectors													
Permits Suspended		2		1		1		1		2	1		8
Complaints Received	2			1			3	2	1	2	1	1	13
Complaints Justified	1			1			2	2	1	1	1		9
Notices Issued	2	13	18	17	27	28	24	26	11	12	29	22	229
Special Tests		13	24	11	6	8	3	2		10	4	9	90
Dairymen's Samples Collected - Total	421	435	437	456	334	450	454	329	399	323	325	346	4,709
Distributors' Samples Collected - Total		215	253	204	163	163	116	162	164	160	124	125	1,849
Soft Ice Cream Samples					36	28	28	23	17	6	15	12	165
Retail Store Samples			64	. 72	56	72	64	48	56	48	64	65	609
Total Samples Collected	421	663	778	743	595	721	665	564	636	547	532	557	7,422

DAIRYMEN'S OFFICIAL PLATE COUNT TESTS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Ju1	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Good	286	222	296	260	233	306	296	194	241	226	179	209	2,948
Fair	84	90	76	99	61	97	89	74	57	59	85	82	953
Bad	51	123	65	97	40	47	69	61	101	38	61	55	808
Totals	421	435	437	456	334	450	454	329	399	323	325	346	4,709

SEDIMENT TESTS

1													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Ju1	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Good	30	18	38	15	16	4	8	3			16		148
Fair	28	19	22	13	18	17		13	16	14	26		186
Bad	45	70	45	39	94	44	9	54	43	53	11		507
Totals	103	107	105	67	128	65	17	70	59	67	53		841

AVERAGE OFFICIAL PLATE COUNT

GLASS BOTTLES	CARTONS		PLASTIC
Homogenized <3000 Homogenized ½ gal <3000 Homogenized 3 qts. 3000 Skim <3000 Partly Skim <3000 Partly Skim ½ gal <3000 Partly Skim ½ gal <3000 Partly Skim 3 qts <3000 Substandard 3000 Whipping Cream 3000 Chocolate <3000	Homogenized ½ gal.	<3000 <3000 <3000 3100 <3000 3000 3000 3	Homogenized <3000 Homogenized ½ gal. <3000 Homogenized 3 qts. <3000 Partly Skim <3000 Partly Skim ½ gal. <3000 Partly Skim 3 qts. <3000

AVERAGE BUTTER FAT CONTENT

Homogenized	3.25	Partly Skim	2.06
Skim	0.07	Substandard Cr.	10.87
		Whipping Cream	35.81

Total Milk Sales in Quarts 35,105,193 Milk Consumption - per capita, per day, 0.521 pint

Total Cream Sales in Quarts 1,815,327 Cream Consumption - per capita, per day, 0.027 pint

LABORATORY REPORT FOR 1969 EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

SAMPLE	Number Received	Presum. Lactose 100 cc.	Presum. Lactose 10 cc.	Presum. Lactose 1 cc.	Agar Plate Count	Con- firma- tion	Total
City Water	1,404	3,115	2,747	2,747	2,824	559	11,992
Glenmore Plant	814	2,450	2,450	2,450	1,700	48	9,098
Well Water	1,211	3,512	3,512	3,512	2,424	449	13,409
Waterworks	301	903	903	903	602	431	3,742
Total	3,730	9,980	9,612	9,612	7,550	1,487	38,241

EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES

Number of Samples Received	Fat (Babcock)	Spec- ific Grav- ity	Total Solids Tests	Total Solids Not Fat Tests	TGEM Plate Count	BGB Coli- forms	Plate Count On Raw Milk	Total
2,032	229	223	223	223	4,076	10,180	5,672	20,826

STORE MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Number of Samples	Plate Count	BGB Coliform Tests	Total
Milk & Ice Cream 876	1,692	5,445	7,137

MISCELLANEOUS TESTS	No. Tests
Chemical Analyses on 449 Water Samples	4,451 84 3,735
Soft Drinks, Cereals etc. (156 samples)	301
Total	8,571

Total No. of Samples Received For Examination: - 11,050

Total No. of Tests Done On These Samples:-

 Water Supplies
 38,241

 Milk Samples
 20,826

 Store Milk & Milk Products
 7,137

 Miscellaneous Tests
 8,571

 Grand Total
 74,775

1969 ANNUAL REPORT

CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Agnes E. O'Neil, M.D., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

The Program for Infants, Pre-School and School Children has undergone no change of note in 1969 and is summarized below, along with the list of Clinic hours and locations. These services are well used, serving thousands of children in each age group.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

PROVIDED BY

THE CALGARY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

- Grade 1 Vision test; immunization and revaccination if due; teacher-nurse interview re pupils; Mantoux tests; topical fluoride painting of teeth offered to all Grade I pupils. Physical examination by the doctor no longer routine for all Grade I pupils but restricted to those who are not covered by prepaid medical insurance and those selected by the nurse for some special reason after her inspection.
- Grade II Follow-up of anything that has become apparent in our contacts with the child in Grade I. Interview and inspection by the nurse with special emphasis on the formation of good health habits. Dental inspection by a nurse. Immunization if required. Vision test with Snellen Chart and the + 1.75 lens.
- Grade III Audiometer testing of all Grade III pupils. Teacher-nurse interview re pupils.
- Grade V Vision test with Snellen chart and the + 1.75 lens. Review of all immunization status.
- Grade VI Interview and inspection by the nurse with special emphasis on the formation of good health habits. Teacher-nurse conference re pupils. Review immunization.
- Grade VII Vision Test.
- Grade VIII Counselling.
- Grade IX Vision test, including color vision. Review immunization. Mantoux test.
- Grades X, XI & XII-limited time of Public Health Nurse available for counselling.

Vision Tests - Grades I, II, V, VII and IX.

Hearing Tests - Routine on Grade III.

On any who have failed in the previous year in elementary Grades I to VI who have not had a hearing test or in whom there is any suspicion of a hearing defect.

On those in Grade I who have been separated into the "slow stream" if the nurse has the portable audiometer after this separation has taken place.

Those in Grade II in the "slow stream" if they have not been done in Grade I.

Physical examination by the doctor (at the discretion of the nurse) on cases in any grade where the family is unlikely to get private medical care and who has failed to get care after advice and where the nurse suspects a health problem to exist.

CITY OF CALGARY

CHILD HEALTH CENTRES

FAMILY CENTRED CLINICS OFFER: -

		OPPORTUNITIES		SERVICES
A	&	Care and Feeding Patterns of Growth & Development Emotional & Social Needs	A	Advice on Feeding and Routines Observation and assessment of Development Guidance on meeting infant needs in a safe environment
В	Living Routines	Feeding schedules, work, recreation, rest planning & budgeting		Screening tests for abnormalities Diaper test, Hip test, hearing & vision checks, dental checks
С	Family Relations	Attitudes: To feeding problems	В	Assessment & referral of Health & Social problems
		- Toilet training - Sleeping problems	С	Interpretation of needs of all family members
		- Fears, jealousy, negativism	D	Providing informative literature
			E	Fluorides for prevention of tooth decay
			F	Immuni zation
			G	Supportive home visits

ATTENDANCE AT CHILD HEALTH CENTRES

Infant Attendance	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Intaite Accelerance							
New	6,015	5,351	5,070	5,429	5,548	5,620	6,037
Old	17,800	13,183	10,011	11,907	13,489	14,959	14,963
Total Infant Attendance	23,815	18,534	15,081	17,336	19,037	20,579	21,000
Pre-School Attendance							
New	2,112	3,172	3,417	3,866	3,768	3,297	3,285
Old	9,867	15,467	16,644	19,543	23,756	23,695	22,892
Total Pre-School Attendance	11,979	18,639	20,061	23,409	27,524	26,992	26,177
NEW ENROLLMENTS E				7,064			7,429
Infant Deaths	156	180	155	125	153	112	132
		7,508	700000000000000000000000000000000000000		7,148		7,297
New Infants	6,015	5,351	5,070	5,429	5,548	5,620	6,037
p l u s							
Pre-Schoolers Enrolled				3,866			3,285
	8,127	8,523	8,487	9,295	9,316	8,917	9,322
New Infants Plus Pre-Schoolers Enrolled Expressed as a % of							
Births Minus Deaths	103%	113%	120%	134%	130.4%	126.1%	127.7%

ATTENDANCE BY CLINICS

Infants	Bow- ness	City Hall	Forest Lawn	Hays- boro	North Hill	Killar- ney	Scar- boro	Wild- wood	TOTAL
Attendance	1,453	3,575	2,319	3,723	4,535	1,205	3,959	231	21,000
Admissions	339	954	587	1,055	1,711	288	1,048	55	6,037
On Breast	92	64	40	131	177	40	92	4	640
On Bottle	247	890	547	924	1,534	248	956	51	5,397
Pre-School Attendance	2,556	5,340	4,063	4,297	5,039	1,149	3,441	292	26,177
Admissions	281	485	475	616	853	147	403	25	3,285
Doctor's Examinations	418	99	147	226	142	-	253	-	1,285
Doctor's Days	44	21	40	45	36	-	44	-	230
Total Attendance	4,009	8,915	6,382	8,020	9,574	2,354	7,400	523	47,177
No. of Clinic Days	115	242	154	242	241	51	242	19	1,300
Average Attendance	34.9	36.8	41.4	33.1	39.7	46.1	30.6	27.5	36.1

CLINIC LOCATIONS

Bowness Clinic, 6328-35th Avenue N.W.	Tuesday & Thursday	1:30	- 4:30) p.m.
Health Department, City Hall.	Daily Except Saturday	1:15	- 4:30	p.m.
Scarboro Health Centre, 17th Avenue & Scotland Street S.W	Daily Except Saturday	1:15	- 4:30	D p.m.
Knox Presbyterian Church, Richmond Road & 37th Street S.W.	Friday	1:30	- 4:3	0 p.m.
North Hill Health Centre, 1920-14th Avenue N.W.	Daily Except Saturday	1:15	- 4:3	0 p.m.
Haysboro Health Centre, 82nd Avenue & Haddon Road S.W.	Daily Except Saturday	1:30	- 4:3	0 p.m.
Wildwood Clinic, Woodcliff United Church Basement, 5010 Spruce Drive S.W.		1:30	- 4:0	0 p.m.
Forest Lawn Health Centre, 3810-17th Avenue S.E.	Monday, Tuesday & Friday	1:15	- 4:3	0 p.m.

HOME VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

Pre-Natal	189	TB	114
Newborn	6,538	TB Contact	276
Infant - other than newborn	1,233	Acute Communicable Disease	310
Pre-School	7,362	Investigations re Complaint	189
School	9,325	Poison Control Visits	61
Adult	12,096	Mental Health	2,398
Geriatric	167	Handicapped	588
Family Planning	1,598	Nurseries & Kindergartens	61
	426	Kiwanis Camp	7
Co-op Social Welfare	680		
Family Folder	000		120
First Visit To A Home	9,325	Not Home	3,685
Repeat Visit To A Home	2,943	Not Found	775
	CONFERI	ENCES	
With Doctors	740	With Students	36,120
With Teachers	22,075	With Supervisors	3,224
	7,919	With Co-op Other Agencies	1,483
With Parents	,,919		
Meetings Attended	2,291	Meetings Addressed	389

The home visits by the Nurse are made: -

- (1) as a routine on return home from the hospital of the newborn infant;
- (2) as a result of problems revealed at the Clinic or School;
- (3) as a result of complaints or request by mother, relative or neighbour;
- (4) poisoning cases reported from hospital;
- (5) other agency request.

Most home visits provide health education and supportive counselling in care of children. Some reveal poor care and great disorganization; some mental and social problems requiring follow-up and communication with other sources of help like Physician, Guidance Clinic, Social Assistance or Child Protection.

Pre-Natal Classes at our Haysboro and our North Hill Clinic were held in series of seven evening classes. These serve only a very small proportion of the mothers in the City -- 61 mothers in 1969.

A proposal by the Health Department to hold a Family Planning Clinic once a week was approved by the City of Calgary and the Department of Social Development, Government of Alberta, as a cost-sharing project under The Preventive Social Services Act. This Clinic was opened May 15th, 1969, and is held on Thursday evenings. Attendance, while small at the beginning, grew and by the end of the year 119 persons had made use of the Clinic. 181 patient visits had been made altogether. This service consists of an interview of each patient by a Social Worker, information and explanation of the different methods, opportunity for the patient to question and discuss and choose, examination by a Doctor and prescription or fitting with what is necessary for the method chosen. Free supplies are available for those who qualify under a Means Test. Others are given a prescription which they have filled at a drugstore.

A larger than usual number of cases of Ringworm of the skin were seen among children in 1969. Many had in common the possession or handling of a pet rabbit bought at Easter time. For information about the prevalence of the different types of fungal infection causing Ringworm, a scraping and culture are done on a few of these children whose parents are willing. Microsporon canis was the variety isolated in seven of these; however, there were other cases, some of which were exposed to cattle and horses, and six isolations of Trichophyton mentagrophytes were made during the year.

There has been participation by our Staff Doctors and Nurses in educational programs for the public, for students, parents and for the staff of other health and social agencies on subjects including Child Behaviour, Communicable Disease Control, Abuse of Drugs, Family Life Education and Contraception. Brief periods for observation and participation in our work have been given to Student Nurses of the Calgary General Hospital, Holy Cross Hospital, Foothills Hospital, University of Alberta Public Health Nursing Class, Mount Royal College, and Doctors on the staff of the Calgary General Hospital.

Service on Committees by staff representing our Department has greatly increased this year due largely to our involvement in the Committees and Sub-Committees under the Calgary Regional Mental Health Planning Council. Others are the Advisory Committee of the Calgary School Board's Program for Unwed Mothers, Family Life Education Committee of the Social Planning Council of Calgary. Certain members of the staff have attended seminars and workshops on Maternal Care, Long-Term Patient Care, Eye-Ear-Nose and Throat Refresher Course, Infant and Child Care Refresher Course, Family Life Education, Administration and Supervision.

A school population of 96,404 was given Health Services in 1969. These were students of the Calgary Public School System, the Calgary Separate School System, Calgary Hebrew School, the Peretz Institute, the Calgary Christian School and the Highland Academy. Services rendered to the students by Public Health Nurses, Doctors, Dentists and Dental Hygienists are summarized in the following statistics:-

Inspections by Nurses	41,843	First Aid	21,913
Vision Tests	62,001	Phone Calls	31,118
Referred	6,978	Home Visits	9,325
Audiometer Screening Tests	10,728	Talks to Classes With or	
Referred	308	Without the Showing of a	
TB Tests	20,519	Film	422
Positive	371	Color Vision Tests	1,993
Dental Inspections	35,769	Color Vision Tests Failed	64
Referred	8,755	Exclusions from School Re	
Others Referred To: -		Communicable Disease	3,195
School Medical Officer	206		
Family Doctor	3,783		

SCHOOL TUBERCULIN TESTS

No. of Gr. 1 Pupils In Schools	Tuberculin Tests Accepted	% Accepting Tests	Tuberculin Tests Positive	% Found Positive Reactors	Number X-Rayed
9,270	8,756	94.5	59	0.67	47 @ City Hall 1 by own doctor 2 recent immigrants - coming later 9 yet to come

The group of 59 Positive Reactors includes:- 38 Immigrants with 24 BCG 7 others with BCG 1 previous positive

No. of Gr. IX Pupils In Schools	Tuberculin Tests Accepted	% Accepting Tests	Tuberculin Tests Positive	% Found Positive Reactors	Number X-Rayed
7,045	6,541	92.8	158	2.4	151 @ City Hall 4 by own doctor 2 recent immigrants - coming later 1 to report

The group of 158 Positive Reactors includes: - 44 Immigrants with 14 BCG

- 1 Indian
- 17 others with BCG
- 6 previous positive reactors

tafal galeso - *

Other Grades Tested	Tuberculin	% Found	Number X-Rayed
(Other Ages Not	Tests	Positive	
Previously Tested)	Positive	Reactors	
238	14	5.87	10 @ City Hall 4 yet to come

The group of 14 Positive Reactors includes:- 12 Immigrants with 10 BCG.

No. of School Staff Tested	No. of Positive Reactors	Number X-Rayed
3,530	192	1,696

Contacts (Staff and Students) Tested	No. of Positive Reactors	Number X-Rayed
464	63	224

One child was admitted to hospital for treatment of Active Tuberculosis, and that one not found as a result of skin testing. It was a case of Tubercular Pericarditis in a recent immigrant.

A moderately advanced case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was discovered in a Grade XII student in November at the time of a respiratory illness. This student was Tuberculin Negative in Grade IX. Investigation of contacts is continuing.

The Nurses were active in the schools in giving immunizations:-

Diphtheria 2,879 doses Sabin 4,157 doses 18,238 completed 20,090 completed

Tetanus	doses completed	Smallpox Vaccinations:- Primary 2,557 Revaccinations 14,823
Salk	doses completed	

The following Tables of Immunization Status represent the extent to which we are successful in getting a fully protected school population in Grade I (compare the October and May Tables). In other grades the differences between October and May are not so pronounced.

GRADE I IMMUNIZATION STATUS IN CITY HALL DISTRICT SCHOOLS - OCTOBER 1969

Disease	Fu	11	Laj	osed	Inade	equate	No	ne 🤲	Unk	nown	Total
Diphtheria	567	64.2	94	10.7	68	7.7	110	12.5	43	4.9	882
Tetanus	567	64.2	94	10.7	68	7.7	110	12.5	43	4.9	882
Salk Only	94	10.7	32	3.6	39	4.4	99	11.2	41	4.6)	882
Sabin	435	49.3	29	3.3	65	7.4	48	5.5)	
Smallpox	415	47.1	100	11.3			328	37.2	39	4.4	882
Measles					44	5.0	246	27.9	49	5.6)	
(a) Live (B) Had	302	34.2)	882
Disease	241	27.3)	

GRADE I IMMUNIZATION STATUS IN CITY HALL DISTRICT SCHOOLS - MAY 1969

Disease	<u>Fu</u>	11 %	Lap	sed %	Inade	equate %	No	ne %	Unk	nown %	Total
Diphtheria Tetanus Salk Only Sabin Smallpox Measles (a) Live	1,060 1,060 19 1,028 956	96.0 96.0 1.7 93.1 86.6	8 8 2 9 30	0.7 0.7 0.2 0.8 2.7	11 11 3 12 9 27	1.0 1.0 0.3 1.1 0.8 2.5	14 14 12 5 99 297	1.3 1.3 1.1 0.4 9.0 26.9	11 11 4 10 10 82	1.0 1.0 0.4) 0.9) 0.9 7.4)	1,104 1,104 1,104 1,104
(b) Had Disease	432	39.1)	1,104

Examinations by School Medical Doctor - 2,594, for 900 of these the parent was present, and 1,267 of these were referred to private doctor, dentist or eye examiner. 220 audiometer threshold tests were performed, of these 103 showed hearing defect and 66 were referred to an ear specialist. Arrangements were made in 19 cases for the provision of glasses to a school child at the expense of the Health Department. 10 children were examined at City Hall by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Cityal and real motors.

IMMUNIZATIONS - 1969

C = Completed
R = Revaccination

D = Dose P = Primary

	DIPHTHERIA	HERIA	PERTUSSIS	SSIS	TETANUS	NUS	POLIO	(SALK)	POLIO (SALK) POLIO (SABIN)	SABIN)	SMALLPOX	LPOX	MEASLES	LES
	D	C	Q	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	P	R	Killed Live	Live
Infants	11,159	11,159 3,778 11,155 3,775 11,161	11,155	3,775	191,11	3,778	11,155	3,610	3,778 11,155 3,610 3,786 2,675	2,675	38		14,573	39
Pre-School	2,828	2,828 11,845	2,672 11,056 2,858	11,056		11,871 2,583 1,345	2,583	1,345	3,055	3,055 8,770 4,495 2,051	4,495	2,051	2,465 4,114	4,114
School Age	2,879	2,879 18,238			3,172	19,121	2,150	1,814	19,121 2,150 1,814 4,157 20,090 2,557 14,823	20,090	2,557	14,823		9
Adults	65	59			1,945	2,268	601	339	339 1,075 3,130	3,130	331	331 10,669		

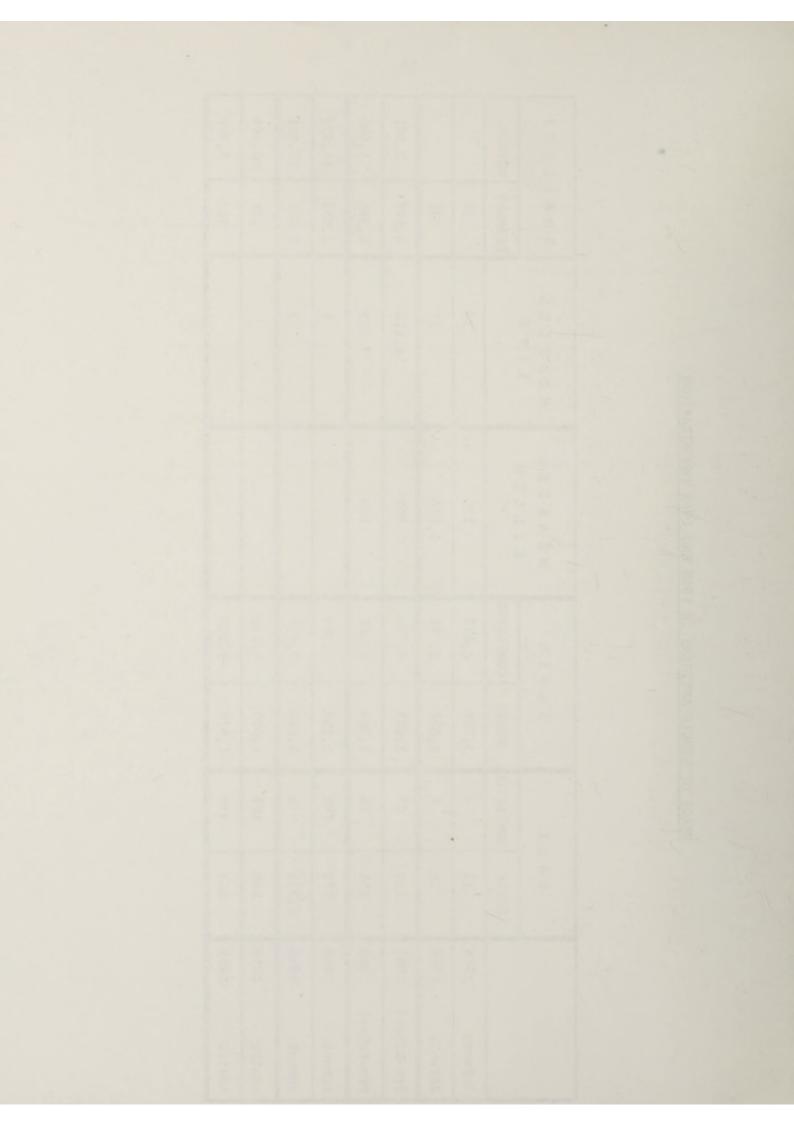
S IMMUNIZATION RAVEL AND Z OBULI G L GAMMA

RABIES	O				12
RAI	Q				24
RMS F*			14	73	240
RA	С	5	55	107	921
CHOLERA	D	7	63	115	812
IUS	C	3	41	93	918
TYPHUS	D	7	56	101	924
TYPHOID PARATYPHOID AB	C	7	74	788	2,406 924
TYPHOID PARATYPHOII	D	7	152	856	2,461
SCHICK TESTS		18.00		368	460
DILUTED			1	40	68
GLOBULIN		23	200	310	501
		Infants	Pre-School	School Age	Adults

* ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

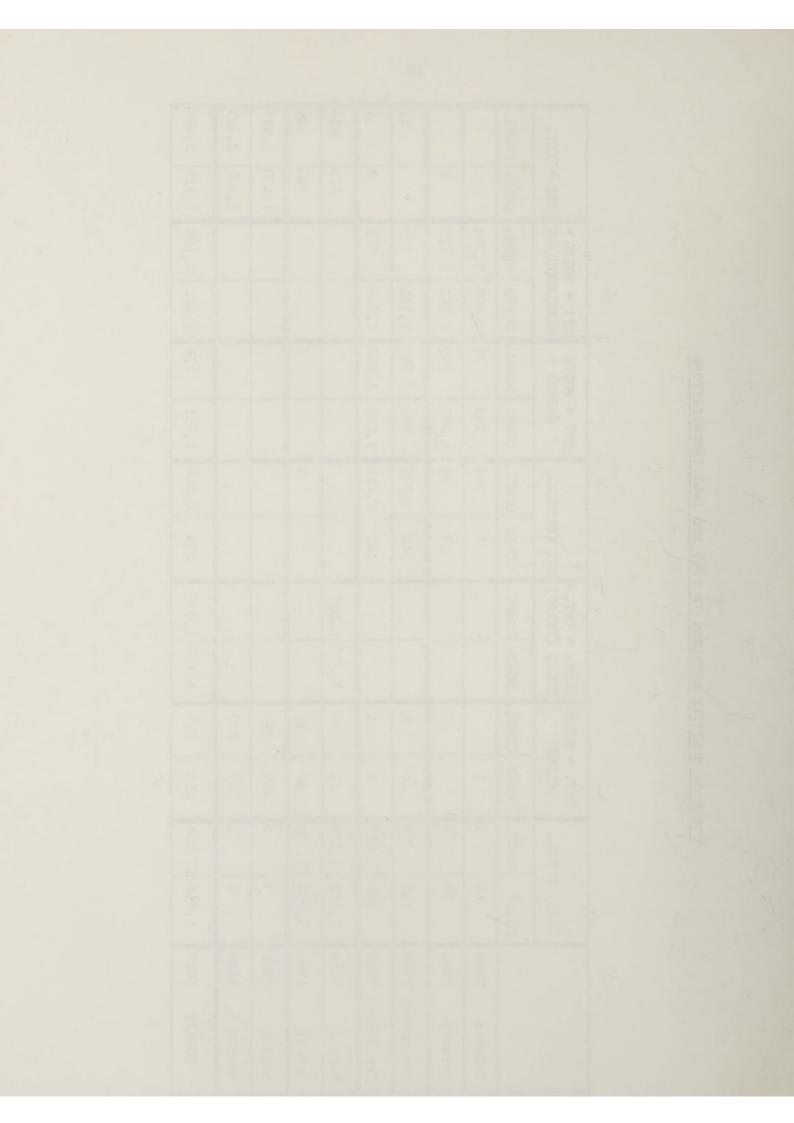
USAGE OF SINGLE ANTIGENS IN 1968 AND 1968 IMMUNIZATIONS

	SALK	LK	SAB	BIN	MEASLES	MEASLES LIVE	SMALLPOX	L P O X
	DOSES	COMPLETED	DOSES	COMPLETED	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		PRIMARY	REVACC.
Infants 1969	12	7	3,786	2,675	150	39	38	
Infants 1968	3 26	6	4,007	3,791	1,076	51	31	
Pre-School 1969	121	09	3,055	8,770	358	4,114	4,495	2,051
Pre-School 1968	158	75	2,764	8,481	920	7,205	4,396	1,961
School 1969	975	793	4,157	20,090		9	2,557	14,823
School 1968	3 2,231	876	4,246	20,926		3	2,985	15,521
Adults 1969	149	109	1,075	3,130			331	10,669
Adults 1968	3 243	250	1,579	3,303			332	8,700



USAGE OF MULTIPLE ANTIGENS IN 1969 AND 1968 IMMUNIZATIONS

	Q	DIPH. + TET.	TET.	TET. + POLIO (BIAD)	-	DIPH. +	+ TET. + (TRIAD)	DPT (TR	(TRIPLE)	DPT + POLIO (QUAD)	POLIO AD)	DPT + POLIO + MEASLES(QUINT	DPT + POLIO +	TAB +'TET.	TET.
		DOSES	COMPL.	DOSES	COMPL.	DOSES	COMPL.	DOSES	COMPL.	DOSES	COMPL.	DOSES	COMPL.	DOSES	COMPL.
Infants 19	1969	7	3	1				7	169	258	73	73 10,890	3,533		
Infants 19	1968	20	9					17	81	1,097	340	9,863	2,728	1	
Pre-School 1969	696	148	789	20	9			248	777,6	893	703	1,531	576		11
Pre-School 1968	896	261	688	7	1			162	8,413	1,148	1,800	1,744	773	2	7
School 1	1969	1,713 17,228	17,228	18	14	1,157 1,007	1,007							213	610
School 1	1968	3,034 17,280	17,280	61	32				6		1			398	584
Adults 1	1969	3	9	414	197									1,420	1,877
Adults 1	1968	4	2	589	277									2,105	2,305
TOTALS 1	1969	1,868 18,026	18,026	453	217	1,157	1,157 1,007	255	9,946	1,151	776	776 12,421	4,109	1,633	2,498



SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY	PHYSICIANS IN CA	LGARY SCHOOLS IN 1969	
		teacher, parent, nurse or child , dentist or eye examiner	46
No. of children examined	as routine new	admissions to school other than	
No. of these referred	to doctor, denti	Grade I st or eye examiner	33
NO. OF ROUTINE GRADE I	EXAMINATIONS	- 1,528	
No. of these Health Gr	rade A 1,158		
No. of these Health Gr			
No. of these Health Gr	rade C 31		
No. of Grade I student	ts referred to far	mily doctor 108	
No. of Grade I student	ts referred to de	ntist 579	
No. of Grade I student	s referred to ey	e examiner 51	
DEFECTS FOUND IN ROUTINE	GRADE I EXAMINA	TIONS	
History of repeated Ecze	ema, Asthma		
or Hay Fever	80	Heart	20
Skin	74	Respiratory	32
Nutrition	119	Abdomen - hernia	6
Speech	66	" - gastrointestinal	7
Ears	55	" - urinary	15
Eyes	61	" - genital	26
Nose	35	Ortho (posture)	43
Throat	71	" (feet)	76
Teeth	619	" (other)	19
Glands (Lymph)	31	Nervous System	19
Glands (Endocrine)	6	Mental Health	46
	Urine Tests	2	
	Haemoglobin 7	Tests 5	
	Consultations	58	

First-Aid

SERA AND VACCINE DISTRIBUTED FOR USE IN CALGARY.

Diphtheria Antitoxin, 1,000 units	30
Diphtheria Antitoxin, 40,000 units	7
Diphtheria Toxoid, Singles	35
Diphtheria Toxoid, Diluted 4 cc	14
Diphtheria Toxoid, Pertussis Vaccine & Tetanus Toxoid, Singles	1,999
Diphtheria Toxoid, Pertussis Vaccine & Tetanus Toxoid, 10 cc	503
Diphtheria Toxoid & Tetanus Toxoid, Singles	1,017
Diphtheria Toxoid & Tetanus Toxoid, 6 x 6 cc. pkge	97
Diphtheria Toxoid & Tetanus Toxoid, 10 cc	293
Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, Vials of 10,000 units	36
Immune Serum Globulin, 2 cc. pkge	224
Immune Serum Globulin, 5 cc. pkge	261
Immune Serum Globulin, 10 cc. pkge	193
Materials for Schick Tests (25)	209
Poliomyelitis Vaccine, 10 cc. pkge	339
BIAD (Tetanus, Polio Vaccine), 10 cc. pkge	158
TRIAD (DT - Polio Vaccine), 10 cc. pkge	225
QUAD (DPT - Polio Vaccine), 10 cc. pkge	854
QUINT (DPT, Polio - Measles) 10 cc. pkge	1,769
Measles Vaccine, Inactivated, 10 cc. pkge	72
Measles Vaccine, Live, 1 dose	4,385
Rabies Vaccine (Duck Embryo) 1 dose	105
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Vaccine, 3 cc. pkge	65
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Vaccine, 15 cc. pkge	7
Sabin, Poliovirus Vaccine, 10 dose pkge	1,803
Sabin, Poliovirus Vaccine, 20 dose pkge	1,755
Smallpox Vaccine, Singles	2,004
Smallpox Vaccine, 10's	3,700
Staphylococcus Toxoid, 4 cc. & 5 cc. pkge	158
Staphylococcus Antitoxin, 20,000 units	3
Tetanus Antitoxin, 1,500 Units	66
Tetanus Antitoxin, 20,000 Units	11

Tetanus Toxoid, 30 cc. pkge	151
Tetanus Toxoid, 3 cc. pkge	1,482
Tetanus Toxoid, Paratyphoid & Typhoid Vaccine, 3 cc. pkge	177
Tetanus Toxoid, Paratyphoid & Typhoid Vaccine, 25 cc. pkge	122
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine, Singles	82
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine, 10 cc. pkge	110
(All the above material supplied free by the Provincial Government)	
Cholera Vaccine, 2½ cc. pkge	180
Cholera Vaccine, 10 cc. pkge	172
Typhus Vaccine, 3 cc. pkge	72
Typhus Vaccine, 30 cc. pkge	140

Dr. L. C. Allan, Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, City of Calgary.

Dear Sir: -

It is my privilege to submit the report of the City of Calgary Dental Department for the year 1969.

The dental branch of the City of Calgary Health Department is geared to the following activities:-

- (1) Educative
- (2) Preventive
- (3) Treatment

To carry out these pursuits, the City of Calgary maintains Dental Clinics at the following locations:-

- (1) Calgary Civic Administration Building (3) Haysboro Health Clinic
 333 7th Avenue S.E. Heritage Drive & Haddon Road S.W.
- (2) Forest Lawn Health Clinic 3810 - 17th Avenue S.E.
- (4) North Hill Health Clinic 1920 - 14th Avenue N.W.

Each Clinic, when fully operational, is staffed by a Dentist, Dental Assistant and Dental Hygienist.

The services provided in these Clinics are as follows:-

(1) TOPICAL FLUORIDE APPLICATION

This service is carried out by the Dental Hygienists and includes a prophylaxis, an application of topical fluoride solution and an educational session with both parent and child. The charge for this service is \$1.00 per child.

Those eligible for treatment are all pre-school children, age three and upwards, and all Grade I children whose parents request and authorize such a service. There is no means test involved.

All children receiving dental treatment at one of the City Clinics are also included in this service.

(2) DENTAL TREATMENT

Includes comprehensive treatment services (as well as preventive education) for the children of parents in the lower income levels. These children are usually referred to one of the Dental Clinics by the Public Health Nurses, City Welfare Workers or Teachers.

Those eligible for the treatment are: -

- (a) all pre-school children, age three and upwards, whose parents can satisfy a means test;
- (b) all school children from Grade I up to and including those in Grade X whose parents can satisfy a means test.

The Means Test is set up in order that only the children of families of low ecomonic status who cannot afford routine dental care will be taken care of. Only families whose combined taxable income has been confirmed as less than \$1,500.00 are eligible for this dental treatment.

In the treatment part of our program, 4,872 individual teeth were attended to. Of this number, 3,992 teeth (81.9%) were restored to healthy functioning units, while the remaining 880 (18.1%) had to be extracted either because the tooth could not be adequately restored and its presence constituted a health hazard or for the purpose of orthodontic treatment.

of the number restored, 2,084 were permanent teeth and the remaining 1,588 were primary or baby teeth. Primary teeth appear in the child's mouth as early as six months and are there for a definite reason. It is Nature's plan that they remain there until the permanent teeth, which follow them, are almost ready to erupt. Premature loss is abnormal and often the forerunner of serious trouble and unnecessary expense to the parents. Neglected decay often leads to abscessed teeth, which may seriously affect the general health through improper "chewing" of food and/or through the spread of infection to other parts of the body. This is especially harmful in the vital years of growth and development when infected or decayed teeth will lower the child's resistance to illness. It is, therefore, desirable not only to prevent initiation of the lesions of oral disease but also to prevent further advancement of lesions that already exist.

While treatment is being carried out, the parents of these children are informed that dental decay is an infection and that this infection must be controlled. It is necessary that they realize that the pre-restorative phase is more important than the restorations themselves. To put a filling or an appliance into an infected mouth is a waste of time and money. The parents must also be made to realize that if the permanent teeth erupt into an infected mouth, they will in turn become infected.

To replace baby teeth which have been prematurely lost, the Dentists on staff inserted 149 space maintainers, whose purpose is to prevent the migration of teeth and preserve space for tooth eruption. Where spreading and drifting are allowed, the space remaining will not be wide enough to accommodate the permanent tooth that is destined to replace the lost baby tooth. The permanent teeth will then erupt in an abnormal position.

During the year, 87 orthodontic cases proceeded through the various phases of treatment, orthodontia being the treatment and correction of dental irregularities such as malposed or crooked teeth, usually by mechanical aids.

Statistics indicate that more than half the children of school age need orthodontic treatment and that half of these malocclusions are due to environmental factors such as premature loss of deciduous teeth, prolonged retention of deciduous teeth, mouth breathing and numerous biting or sucking habits. Since a rather high percentage of these cases are of a fairly simple nature if apprehended early, this Department is able to either prevent, intercept or correct many cases of malocclusion which otherwise might go unnoticed until a later age. Orthodontic problems are easier and cheaper to prevent than to treat and greater success can be achieved at lower cost before other oral complications have been superimposed.

Another service performed by this Department is classified as endodontic therapy (treatment of infected pulps). In selected cases, where the pulp or "nerve" of the tooth has become infected, the Dentist is sometimes able to preserve the tooth by removing the pulp tissue within the canal of the tooth and replacing it with a suitable material. During the year, 19 endodontic cases went through our Clinics. Teeth that cannot be saved by this method must be extracted, thus upsetting the functional values of the dental arches and, in many cases, the appearance and health of the patient.

The Dental Hygienists played a vital role in our program in the area of dental health education and prevention. The objective of the Dental Hygienist in Public Health is to help the public enjoy good (dental) health through education and clinical services. These clinical duties comprise:-

- (1) cleaning the child's teeth;
- (2) applying topical fluoride solution;
- (3) instruction in oral hygiene, nutrition, etc.;
- (4) pointing out abnormalities.

Concerning this aspect of the program, the Hygienists made 7,570 cursory examinations in the City Dental Clinics. These examinations are done without benefit of x-rays and are, therefore, incomplete -- the parents are informed of this fact. From the total number receiving cursory examinations, 7,569 children received prophylaxis (cleaning) and 7,529 received topical fluoride applications (2,697 school, 4,832 pre-school). Due to upset stomach caused by the swallowing of fluoride solution, or because of obstreperous behaviour, there were 41 unfinished cases. The parents of 7,562 of these children received counselling from the Hygienist on (dental) health education and 4,117 children were referred to private offices for dental treatment. These children are ineligible for treatment at the City Clinics because their parents are above the aforementioned combined family taxable income level of \$1,500.00.

Another very important part of the program is the educative preventive aspect carried on by the Hygienists in the Calgary Elementary School
System. In spite of the shortage of staff and our late start (October 1969),
the Hygienists managed to visit 18 schools and talk to 70 classes consisting
of approximately 2,124 pupils. Their services consisted of teacher consultation and direct classroom teaching, emphasizing diet and oral hygiene as pre-

ventive measures for good (dental) health.

In addition, a supplementary dental health program was initiated in the Elementary School System. The materials for this program, which will be generously supplied by a large commercial company, consist of a series of posters, pamphlets and teaching outlines. These will be distributed to the primary classrooms. In addition, each Grade 3 pupil will receive a dental health kit consisting of a toothbrush, toothpaste and disclosing tablets. It is our hope that these educational materials will increase the effectiveness of our school program. The Teacher, because of her training and experience, is the one best suited to teach a high standard of dental health, stressing effective preventive measures. Because of her position, she is able to do this on a continuous basis throughout the school year. Since most Teachers at the present time are not equipped to instruct in dental health, the Dental Hygienists will provide consultation and technical assistance in planning and conducting these lessons. They will also recommend improvements and present demonstrations at the request of the Teachers themselves.

It is to be hoped that by setting up a well balanced program we will be able to lure the children and parents into thinking positively about dental health and persuade them to adopt a set of desirable (dental) health habits.

In closing, I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks and appreciation to you, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Dental Division staff, the Public Health Nurses and the Health Department clerical staff for the help and co-operation received throughout the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

John J. Willey, B.A., D.D.S., D.D.P.H., Director of Dental Services.

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DENTAL STATISTICS 1969

	0.011.00.1	PRE-
DENTAL SERVICES	SCHOOL	SCHOOL
EXTRACTIONS		
Permanent	164	4
Deciduous	635	77
FILLINGS	and the state of t	
Permanent	2,040	44
Deciduous	1,059	529
MISCELLANEOUS PROCEDURES		
Bases	2,760	536
Prophylaxis	4,321	5,529
X-Rays	980	110
Endodontic Treatment	19	
Periodontal Treatment	5	1
Crowns	202	99
Space Maintainers	134	15
Ortho Appliances	85	2
NUMBER OF TEETH TREATED		
Permanent	2,204	48
Deciduous	1,694	606
CLINIC CASES		
	4,121	5,469
Completed Unfinished	3,333	585
Unithished	3,333	
FLUORIDE APPLICATIONS	4,308	5,500
PARENT & CHILD EDUCATION	7,024	5,989
EMERGENCY TREATMENTS	59	11
EXAMINATIONS	1,943	662
APPOINTMENTS		
Paying	7,097	5,646
Free	532	57
MISSED APPOINTMENTS		
Paying	567	331
Free	12	

Leslie C. Allan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, City of Calgary.

Dear Dr. Allan:-

It is with pleasure that I submit the Nursing Service Report from the Chest Clinic, at the City Hall, for the year 1969.

It would be gratifying to report that there were no new cases of Tuberculosis discovered in Calgary last year, a goal that should be possible. Such is not the case, and although there has been a gradual decline in both the number of new cases and the reactor rate, there is still much to be accomplished. Recently there was national publicity given to some sixty suspected Typhoid cases. Alberta, alone, has three times that number of new Active Tuberculosis cases each year with very little concern shown by the public. The patients themselves are often unconcerned, requiring unlimited patience and health teaching from those endeavouring to protect the public.

	1969	1959	
Patients Visiting Office	2,639	1,402	
Home Visits - Total	1,404	1,040	
Chest Clinic Nurses	1,210	1,040	
Public Health Nurses	194	-	
Other Calls - To Schools, San. etc	. 56	138	
Streptomycin Injections	459	341	
Tuberculin Tests - Total	2,977	3,690	(incl. 2,000 Grade X)
Positive	457	575	
In the Office	1,493	744	
Outside the Office	1,434	2,946	(incl. 2,000 Grade X)
New Active Cases	30	60	
City Hall X-Rays	14,686	8,500	
School Tuberculin Testing - Total	19,065	2,000	
Reactor Rate - Grade I	0.67%		
Reactor Rate - Grade IX	2.4%		
Reactor Rate - Grade X		7.8%	

- HOME VISITS New admissions and contacts to be examined.
 - Discharged patients continuing treatment as out-patients.
 - Overdue for review persuading return to surveillance.
 - Moved attempt to locate.
 - New inactives.
 - Old cases and new reactor contacts, starting one year Prophylactic drug treatment.
 - Mobile Unit and City Hall recalls to Clinic it is useless to have any x-ray survey if abnormalities are not followed up.

CLINIC - Attendance has increased by 100 a month over 1959, with the majority reporting for Tuberculosis tests. Half of our testing is now done in the Clinic, compared to less than a quarter in 1959. This, plus numerous other factors necessitate more hours spent in Clinic. Approximately 500 Doctors' Reports are received each month for action to be determined. The volume of correspondence and telephone calls continues to increase. Information learned on a home visit, change of address or results of Tuberculin Tests must be reported to Central Registry and the Sanatorium. Since the mailing of reminders is now done by the Health Units rather than the Division of Tuberculosis Control, there are added responsibilities; e.g. we must now decide when patients failing to respond should be drawn to the attention of the Sanatorium or the Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH EDUCATION - Personal contact with the patient in the home or the Clinic interview provides the best opportunity for health teaching. For the past ten years pamphlets have been more widely distributed and the use of films is growing. With the school survey alone, 18,000 each of "What Is The Tuberculin Test" and "1 Child In 20" is sent to the parent with the consent form. More than 6,000 Grade IX students view the "Quiet Betrayal" or the "Elusive Enemy". "Dying For A Smoke" has been used extensively by the Public Health Nurses. Each school health centre and library has a supply of health education material available. There is increased interest shown in Air Pollution pamphlets. We have also noticed an increase in the number of enquiries on other Respiratory Diseases, and pamphlets are useful to follow up the telephone call or interview. Many calls are received from persons attending the Mobile Unit, interpreting the results of a positive Tuberculin Test.

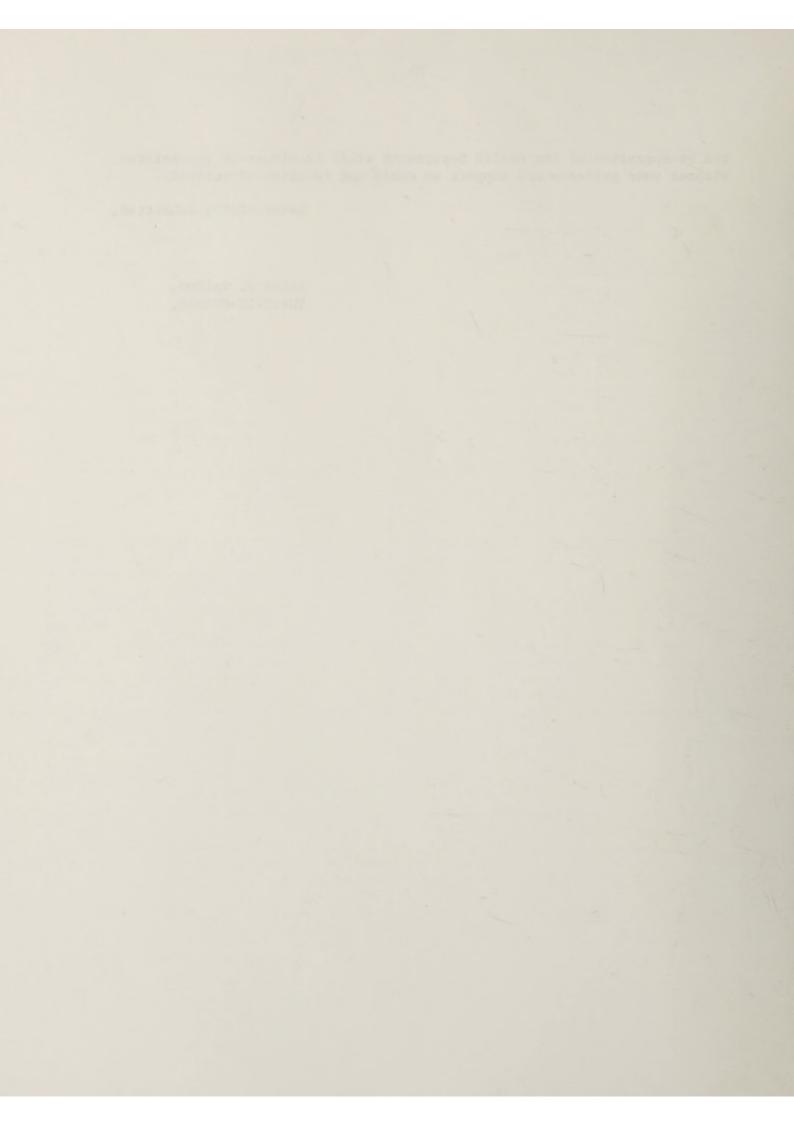
Student Nurses from Local Hospitals and school students seek help with projects to return to their classes. Also from our Clinic we are consulted by Industrial Nurses, Hospital Health Nurses, etc. in the establishing of preemployment or staff testing programs. Unfortunately, many Nurses are entering employment with little or no training in Tuberculosis. It is essential that time be given to new Health Department members. In addition, nine Public Health Nurses from the University attended Clinic for field work.

WELFARE - One patient was driven to the Sanatorium for admission and eight others to attend Clinic. Transportation was also provided for three others to attend City Hall X-Ray. Help with the purchase of admission requirements was provided to two patients. Milk assistance was discontinued to four families, with four families presently receiving help. Social Assistance has improved over the years and the need for supplemental assistance is not often required.

The co-operation of the Health Department staff is sincerely appreciated. Without your guidance and support we could not function effectively.

Respectfully submitted,

IRENE H. WALTON, NURSE-IN-CHARGE.



MINIATURE X-RAY CLINIC PERSONS GIVEN CHEST X-RAY DURING 1969

		Probable TB Other Abnormalities						
Month	Total Attendance	Active	Inactive	Pleurisy	Examination Required	Probable Neoplasm	Non-TB Conditions	Total Abnormalities
January	1,155		48	8	5	1	7	69
February	1,501		73	25	6		7	111
March	1,334		47	16	3		9	75
April	1,583		47	13	4		3	67
May	1,106		34	8	3		14	59
June	1,199		51	8	3		6	68
Ju1y	873		39	7	3		1	50
August	1,180		34	8	6		9	57
September	1,410		75	12	6		5	98
October	1,139		49	9	6		8	72
November	1,195		55	13	2		6	76
December	1,011		53	11	2		6	72
TOTALS	14,686	-	605	138	49	1	81	874



SUMMARY OF MOBILE CHEST X-RAY OPERATIONS, CITY OF CALGARY, JANUARY 1st, 1969 - DECEMBER 31st, 1969

	UBER	5,839			
TOTAL ABNORMALITIES				75	
TIES			TB TIONS	17	
MALI			BLE ASM	5	
ABNOR		MI	ER NATION STED	24	
E R			INACTIVE	14	
H I O	PLEURISY		ACTIVE		
	INACTIVE TB ACTIVE		INACTIVE	15	
PRORA			ACTIVE	1	
7			ED OF TERED		
	# PERSONS X-RAYED			6,517	
	# REGISTERED TO ATTEND CLINIC			* 4,515	
	MOBILE UNIT #3	CITY OF CALCARV	OPERATIONS	TOTAL MOBILE OPERATIONS FOR THE CITY OF CALGARY	

* Incomplete



CITY OF CALGARY HEALTH DEPARTMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TIMMETAL STATE	LIDIAT	
HE AT THE	1969	1968
HEALTH		
ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries	69,415.54	63,334.38
Travel Expense	266.30	113.15
Private Car Allowances	492.95	506.94
Equipment Maintenance	397.35	371.00
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies	1,971.81	1,881.22
Janitorial & Housekeeping Supplies	19.30	10.35
Sundries	337.29	186.07
Office Machines	220.00	470.75
Purchasing & Stores Handling	1,838.00	1,779.00
	74,958.54	68,652.86
SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION		
Salaries	341,358.19	292,336.08
Travel Expenses	618.10	449.60
Private Car Allowances	15,292.26	14,085.78
Passenger Car Rentals	-	1,200.00
Employees' Transit Tickets & Passes	779.00	1,135.24
Equipment Maintenance	88.00	54.23
Nurses' Lab Coats	256.00	1,170.00
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies	5,680.93	3,875.59
Medical Supplies	7,320.71	6,090.42
Sundries	1,065.22	1,404.95
Office Machines	133.95	-
Glasses for Underprivileged Children	429.55	323.60
Staff Development & Training	423.00	364.35
	373,444.91	322,489.84
SCHOOL & PRE-SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES DIVI	SION	
Salaries	116,930.02	97,435.52
Travel Expenses	102.65	56.00
Private Car Allowances	400.54	344.15
Employees' Transit Tickets & Passes	49.40	49.40
Maintenance of Equipment	558.95	106.73
Laundry Service	3,348.45	1,714.90
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies	615.22	632.36
Dental Supplies	6,938.38	5,391.99
Sundries	289.41	92.43
Dental Equipment	-	900.00
Furniture & Furnishings	-	42.00
Staff Development & Training	101.50	
Charges Recovered	15,154.65 CR.	14,575.00 CR.
	114,179.87	92,190.48

	1969	1968
INFANT & PRE-SCHOOL CLINICS DIVISION		
Salaries	336,914.15	297,842.51
Private Car Allowances	15,292.26	14,017.40
Passenger Car Rentals	-	1,200.00
Employees' Transit Tickets & Passes	779.00	1,135.26
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies	1,541.48	1,278.44
Sundries	477.14	411.07
Furniture & Furnishings	170.53	92.56
	355,174.56	315,977.24
GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION		
Salaries	13,279.41	10,936.28
Employees' Transit Tickets & Passes	228.00	228.00
Equipment Maintenance	13.00	-
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies	1,056.88	856.34
Medical Supplies	513.08	479.82
Sundries	-	55.52
Drugs & Sera	1,292.20	1,073.89
Chemicals	160.91	185.22
Milk for Sickly & Undernourished	896.55	810.15
Special Health Programs	5,930.51	2,147.19
Charges Recovered	5,643.85	CR
	17,726.69	16,772.41
INSPECTION SERVICES DIVISION		
Salaries	176,627.44	160,267.87
Travel Expense	92.25	161.10
Private Car Allowances	13,516.60	13,341.20
Passenger Car Rentals	4,580.00	4,785.00
Equipment Maintenance	424.44	368.64
Laundry Service	92.20	49.15
Milk Inspection	1,252.84	1,194.72
Meat Inspection	4,001.35	4,084.73
Fly & Insect Control	6,619.28	9,592.79
Pigeon Control Program	805.00	755.00
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies	782.97	754.74
Laboratory Supplies	2,861.27	2,847.01
Sundries	176.28	193.81
Laboratory Equipment	1,004.80	259.73
Furniture & Furnishings	237.36	
Staff Development & Training	370.50	40.00

	1969	1968
HEALTH CENTRES MAINTENANCE DIVISION		
Building & Property Rentals	800.00	800.00
Building & Property Maintenance	2,680.29	1,629.70
Equipment Maintenance	45.96	183.36
Utilities	2,770.44	2,897.63
Telephones	2,411.80	2,331.55
Janitorial Service	5,444.20	4,975.00
Laundry Service	1,368.10	995.60
	593.66	557.41
Janitorial & Housekeeping Supplies	333.00	82.50
Sundries Graunda Development	261.18	-
Grounds Development		14,452.75
	16,375.63	14,432.73
SUMMARY		
Administration Division	74,958.54	68,652.86
School Medical Services Division	373,444.91	322,489.84
School & Pre-School Dental Services	3.3,	
Division	114,179.87	92,190.48
Infant & Pre-School Clinics Division	355,174.56	315,977.24
General Health Services Division	17,726.69	16,772.41
	213,444.58	198,695.49
Inspection Services Division Health Centres Maintenance Division	16,375.63	14,452.75
	10,575.05	14,452
V.O.N. Pre-Natal & Post-Natal Visit	11,316.00	9,400.00
Subsidy		
	1,176,620.78	1,038,631.07
Less:-		
For Changes Recovered Mice Cales	4,925.40	4,656.00
Fees, Charges Recovered, Misc. Sales Provincial Government Health Grants	349,163.16	313,137.24
Provincial Government health Grants		
	822,532.22	720,837.83
Population	369,025	354,856
Per Capita Expenditure	2.23	2.03
Per Capita Expenditure Without		
Consideration of Grants	3.17	2.91

REPORT OF DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

It is my responsibility and privilege to report on the service provided to the community by the Victorian Order of Nurses during 1969. This was the sixtieth year of service provided to the citizens of Calgary by the Victorian Order of Nurses.

The Branch with one nurse employed was founded in 1909 when Calgary's population was 60,000 strong. In 1915, this single nurse, who by then had acquired a bicycle, m de, 2,175 visits to 452 patients and assisted with 112 home deliveries. By 1959, ten years ago, there were 9 nurses employed by the Calg ry V.O.N. and 5 years ago the total number rose to 11 nurses (and 10 cars). Our present staff consists of 14 nurses, and we have 7 relief nurses who assist us.

Prior to 1940, the Calgary Branch was sup orted by money raised through tag days, teas, dances and through solicited donations. In that year the Community Chest was organized and the V.O.N. became a member agency. It is interesting to note that 10 years ago in 1959, the Community Chest and donations provided 48% of V.O.N.'s income, while in the past year of 1969 the funds allocated to the V.O.N. from the United Fund and donations received directly made up 53% of our Agency's income.

It would appear that many patients, particularly those on fixed incomes, have been unable to meet the increasing costs of medical and nursing care and the percentage of income which V.O.N. received from this source has dropped from 30% ten years ago to 21% in 1969. At the same time, the percentage of income derived from municipal and provincial governments has not risen in this period but rather dropped slightly.

During 1969, approximately 3,000 persons were admitted to V.O.N. service of which nearly 1,700 were mothers and babies and 1,300 ill patients. Service to a maternity patient extends over only a 4 to 6 week period, while persons suffering from illness, particularly chronic illness, may require nursing care for the entire year. It is not surprising therefore, to find that while just under 4,500 visits were classified as maternity, over 22,500 were made to the ill. These figures represent a 4% increase in patients and an 8% increase in visits over the previous year's service.

To cope with this increased demand 13% more nursing time was used through additional relief staff and the addition of a 14th nurse to the Calgary staff complement in October. Three hundred more hours were also spent in activities other than the visiting nurse service which is always the core of the V.O.N. work. These other activities included referral programs at the Calgary General, Holy Cross, Foothills and Rockyview Hospitals; a weekly consultation service to the Family Practise Unit and prenatal instruction in the Calgary School Board Program for Unwed Mothers.

This latter project was sponsored by the Adult Education

Division of the Calgary School Board and reflected their growing concern

for the increasing number of high school girls who were leaving the

educational stream because of pregnancy and never finishing their high

school.

The first few girls were enrolled in March and Mrs. Nickell of the V.O.N. began weekly prenatal instruction on March 13th. To date,

*

approximately 70 students have been involved in the program and registration in January 1970 reached the 50 mark. It is hoped that provincial support will eventually be obtained for this project.

Staff turn-over is a fact of life in our mobile society and particularly when a staff is female. During 1969, five staff resigned, four of them because of family moves or pregnancy. Two were replaced by transfers from other branches and three by new appointments. In October, a 14th nurse was added to the staff. I would like to pay sincere tribute to these nurses who functioned under a good deal of pressure, particularly during the first four months of the year when visits increased by 1,000 over those for the same period of the previous year.

One hundred and twenty (120) undergraduate students from nursing schools of the Calgary General, Holy Cross and Foothills Hospitals and Mount Royal College spent 1 to 1 day each with V.O.N. staff observing visiting nursing service. Seven post-graduate students majoring in public health spent two weeks of observation and practise with our agency in April and May.

always been one of the privileges of the V.O.N. We have found that the proximity to those with whom we share the Community Services Building has been a real advantage. We would like to thank the various clubs and organizations which have assisted us in tangible ways to provide extras for patients - the Samaritan Club, the Beta Sigma Phi (Eta Chapter), the Friendly Visitor Service of the Volunteer Bureau - as well

as those who helped us financially to replace cars. Donations were received from a variety of sources, including grateful patients and families as well as a doctor who thus expressed his thanks for V.O.N. service to his patients.

As an organization involved with the care of all types of patients, and aware of many gaps in service in the community, V.O.N. signified its interest in assisting with the formulation of a mental health program in Colgary area in line with the recommendations of the Blair Report. The responsibility for such planning has been delegated to the "Calgary and Region Mental Health Flanning Organization" by Mr. Henderson, Minister of Health. The Calgary Branch is represented along with the City Health Department on the Community Agencies Committee and the District Director, as a representative of the Alberta Association of Registered Burses, is a member of the Professional Program Design and Implementation Committee. Various Board members also participate as members of committees and the Planning Council.

In looking towards the future, we cannot help but feel that the Victorian Order Service has an important part to play in the future of this community as the delivery of medical services gradually changes with more emphasis on patients remaining in their own homes as Home Care recipients; as the new Faculty of Medicine and School of Nursing develop at the University of Calgary and as more effort is made to coordinate the work of all organizations and groups providing service to the sick.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty Eggen, District Director.

SERVICE STATISTICS

NUMBER OF PATIENTS SERVED

	1969		1968					
TOTAL		2,996		2,889				
Maternity								
Prenatal	10		13					
Postnatal and Newborn	1,687	,	1,489					
	1,697		1,502					
Morbidity								
Infant	30		75					
Preschool	18		23					
School Age	7		32					
Adult	1,244		1,257					
	1,299		1,387					
	NIDSBER	OF VISITS MADE						
TOTAL	2101121111	27,293		25,260				
TOTAL								
Maternity	4,478		4,204					
Morbidity	22,815		21,056					
OTHER NU (SING ACTIVITIES								
Prenatal Teaching								
Sessions		28		8				
Hospital Referral Program	<u>is</u>	4		4				
Total Referrals		697		808				
Family Practise Unit Consultation								
Sessions		47		6				

