

Report / Board of Health, City of Edmonton, Alberta.

Contributors

Edmonton (Alta.). Board of Health.

Publication/Creation

[Edmonton] : [The Board], [1965]

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REPORT

of the

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH



THE CITY OF EDMONTON
ALBERTA
1965

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Chairman and Members, Local Board of Health

EDMONTON, Alberta

Madam and Gentlemen:

It is a pleasure to present for your consideration the annual report of the City Health Department for the year 1965.

The population as recorded at the municipal census of 1965 was 371,265, an increase of 13,569 or 3.5%. The natural increase was 6,524: 7,045 persons were therefore immigrant to the city.

Over the past five years, the birth rate has fallen by seven births per thousand population to the present rate of 23.4 per thousand population. Comparison suggests that this fall is most marked in the age groups 15 - 19 and 20 - 24 years.

Consequent in all probability to the immediate post war baby boom, the marriage rate at 9.1 per thousand population is beginning to rise. From the foregoing paragraph it would seem that this is the group who, in marriage, are attempting conception control.

Illegitimate births continued to rise in all age groups. In the age groups 15 - 19 years and 20 - 24 years the rise was highest. This, in comparison with the reduction of births in those of this age who are married, is a point worthy of consideration. Some anxiety is felt regarding the increase in illegitimate births cited as being residents. It is impossible to assess the accuracy of the "given" place of residence of the mothers. Certainly it is known that more unmarried mothers are being delivered in city hospitals and fewer in rural area hospitals. There are grounds for questioning whether all those cited as city residents are truly city residents. However, there is little doubt that illegitimacy is rising and this trend is sufficiently marked to justify a reassessment by the community of the measures available to cope with the situation.

The death rate at 5.8 per thousand remains relatively stable. Small increases were recorded in the mortality from heart disease, cancer and central nervous system vascular catastrophe. As the number of aged people in the city becomes greater, so the degenerative diseases increase. The possibility of further measures for prevention and detection of these diseases and rehabilitation of those unfortunate enough to be subject to them is worthy of consideration by the community.

Communicable disease experience in the city was very light. It is five years since there was a case of diphtheria in the city and four years since the last case of poliomyelitis. Infectious hepatitis continued to decline. There were no outbreaks of food poisoning of significance, sporadic cases only being reported. The incidence of gonorrhoea continued to fall although there was a very small rise in syphilis.

Your attention is directed to the preambles of the reports of the various divisions of the Health Department.

In writing this report it is my privilege to record the appreciation of the City Health Department to those groups, public and private, working in the field of health in the city.

I acknowledge with gratitude the interest and assistance so freely and frequently given to us by governments and departments at all levels.

The consideration and support of the Local Board of Health contributed in considerable measure to the successes recorded in this report.

There follows an outline of those achievements of the staff of the Department of sufficient importance to gain print. There are many efforts, large and small, which inevitably are unrecorded. I offer my sincere thanks to all those on the staff who work so hard in the interests of the health of the citizens of Edmonton.

Yours truly,

G. H. BALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The city of Edmonton, under the Public Health Act of Alberta, constitutes a Health District. The health services are operated by and under the sole control of the Local Board of Health. Representation on the Board is obtained by Council, the school boards, the medical and dental professions. The Board meets monthly.

The chief executives of the Local Board of Health are the Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Organizationally, the Department consists of a number of divisions, each responsible through an administrative chain to the executive. The administrative chain provides resource and supervision to the personnel in the field.

The city is divided into six regions, each tributary to a regional office. The various divisions except administration, are represented in these offices. The divisions are:

Administration:

- Under the supervision of the Administrative Secretary performing
- i. general office procedures
 - ii. vital statistics
 - iii. administration in connection with Board of Health meetings.

Medical Division:

Graduate medical officers (full-time) performing general duties in the clinics, in the schools and on the district. School physicians (half-time) and consultant pediatricians.

Nursing Division: (Graduate Public Health and Registered Nurses)

(a) **Infant and Pre-School:** A cadre of specialized nurses, one to each regional office clinic, operating the clinic and ancillary services with and through the district public health nurse.

(b) **Immunization Clinics:** Specialized nurses, one to each regional office clinic, operating the clinic with the assistance of the district public health nurses.

(c) **District Public Health Nursing Services:** Each region is composed of a number of districts, to each of which is allotted a district public health nurse. The district public health nurse is responsible for all nursing service therein. Her efforts are supplemented in certain spheres by the specialized clinic personnel.

Tuberculosis Division:

The core of this division consists of the specialized tuberculosis nursing staff supplied to the Department by the Kinsmen of Edmonton. Control is exercised directly and indirectly in co-operation with the district public health nursing service. Close liaison is maintained with the Tuberculosis Division of the Provincial Health Department.

Environmental Hygiene:

A group of graduate public health inspectors, operating both from the central office and the regional offices, maintaining at this time a completely generalized service. A housing officer provides direct service and back-up to the field inspector in housing control.

Dental Division:

Under the supervision of the Dental Director, a graduate dentist supplies clinical maintenance to the dentally indigent, and dental auxiliaries (hygienists) survey, counsel and apply prophylactic treatment to the pre-school and school children.

Food Inspection Division:

A graduate veterinarian is employed in meat inspection and is responsible directly and indirectly through the Public Health Inspectors for food manufacturing and processing.

Milk and Water Division:

The Milk and Water Division is responsible for the clean and disease-free production of milk and milk products, the supervision of water supplies and swimming pools.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area of City — 85.6 Square Miles

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Population	371,265	357,696	303,756	294,967	276,018
Persons per acre of land	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.7	7.5
Cost per capita	2.31	2.02	2.08	1.96	1.76
School enrolment	89,671	85,341	70,277	66,970	61,555
Natural increase of population ..	6,524	7,239	6,705	7,043	6,701

BIRTHS

Total births	10,791	11,643	12,275	12,593	12,458
Resident births only	8,694	9,271	8,643	8,857	8,428
Resident rate per 1,000 population	23.4	25.92	28.45	30.02	30.4

STILLBIRTHS

Total stillbirths	127	156	142	142	128
Resident stillbirths only	97	115	101	91	89
Resident stillbirths rate per 1,000 living births	11.2	13.3	11.7	10.3	10.5

DEATHS

Total deaths	2,828	2,651	2,665	2,652	2,536
Resident deaths only	2,170	2,032	1,938	1,814	1,726
Resident rate per 1,000 population	5.8	5.7	6.4	6.1	6.2

INFANT MORTALITY

Total deaths under 1 year of age	274	274	289	294	337
Resident deaths under 1 year of age	189	186	174	162	200
Resident rate per 1,000 living births	21.7	21.5	20.1	18.3	23.7

NEONATAL DEATHS

Resident deaths under 28 days ..	147	127	137	127	147
Rate per 1,000 living births ..	16.9	14.7	15.8	14.3	17.4

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal deaths (Resident only) .	2	0	0	2	1
Rate per 1,000 living births ..	.23	.00	.00	.23	.11

MARRIAGES

Marriages	3,374	3,126	3,119	3,208	3,112
Rate per 1,000 population	9.1	8.7	10.3	10.9	11.2

REGISTERED VITAL STATISTICS

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
BIRTHS					
Total births	10,791	11,643	12,275	12,593	12,458
Resident births only	8,694	8,645	8,643	8,857	8,428
Male	4,529	4,447	4,444	4,507	4,348
Female	4,165	4,198	4,199	4,350	4,080
Double births (Resident only) ..	89	79	88	84	80
Triple births (Resident only) ..	1	2	—	—	—
Resident illegitimate births	892	713	582	603	496
Total illegitimate births	1,186	1,031	916	869	806

MATERNAL PARENTAGE

Canada	7,102	7,006	7,050	7,063	6,764
British Isles	315	334	295	339	364
Europe and Asia	1,157	1,184	1,157	1,310	1,170
U.S.A.	100	103	123	123	110
Other Countries	20	18	18	22	20

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND ORDER OF BIRTH 1965

	-15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	Over 44	Total	%
1st child	2	846	1,375	469	145	46	7	—	2,890	33.3
2nd child	—	185	1,003	679	304	89	23	3	2,283	26.3
3rd child	—	22	401	616	361	154	25	1	1,580	18.2
4th child	—	2	129	348	292	140	36	3	950	10.9
5th child	—	—	29	127	177	109	40	2	484	5.5
6th child	—	—	7	49	85	68	17	3	229	2.6
7th child	—	—	1	29	39	46	13	1	129	1.5
8th child	—	—	1	6	18	29	14	2	70	.8
9th child	—	—	2	3	7	18	5	1	36	.4
10th child and over	—	—	—	—	11	19	12	—	42	.5
	2	1,055	2,948	2,323	1,440	718	192	16	8,693	100

STILLBIRTHS	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Total stillbirths	127	156	142	142	128
Resident stillbirths only	97	115	101	91	89
Male	59	55	59	45	42
Female	38	60	42	48	47
Causes of Foetal Deaths:	1965				
Acute or chronic disease in mother	3				
Diseases and conditions of pregnancy	9				
Other maternal causes	—				
Placental and cord conditions ..	39				
Birth trauma	1				
Foetal malformations	6				
Other foetal conditions	39				
DEATHS	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Total deaths	2,828	2,651	2,665	2,652	2,536
Resident deaths only	2,170	1,953	1,938	1,814	1,726
Male	1,314	1,222	1,188	1,143	1,101
Female	856	731	750	671	625
Resident rate per 1,000 population	5.8	5.4	6.38	6.1	6.2
Racial Origin					
Canada	735	693	621	579	558
British Isles	598	526	576	575	481
Europe and Asia	678	584	598	529	521
U.S.A.	153	145	126	105	114
Others	6	5	17	26	53

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1965

	Total	Male	Female	% of Total Deaths	Rate per 100 M Population
420-434 Diseases of heart	697	461	236	32.1	187.7
140-205 Cancer	430	249	181	19.8	115.8
330-334 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	228	107	121	10.5	61.4
800-999 External causes	182	133	49	8.4	49.0
750-776 Diseases of early infancy	165	99	66	7.6	44.4
490-493 Pneumonia	72	40	32	3.3	19.4
410-416 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	23	8	15	1.1	6.2
581 Cirrhosis of liver	21	11	10	1.0	5.7
440-447 Hypertension	18	4	14	.8	4.8
All other causes	334	202	132	15.4	90.0
Total	2,170	1,314	856	100.0%	584.4

MORTALITY FROM HEART DISEASE

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From Heart Disease	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate per 100M Population
1965	2170	697	32.1	187.7
1964	1953	622	31.8	173.9
1963	1938	602	31.1	198.1
1962	1814	556	30.6	188.4
1961	1726	557	32.3	201.1

MORTALITY FROM CANCER

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From Cancer	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate per 100M Population
1965	2170	430	19.8	115.8
1964	1953	361	18.5	100.9
1963	1938	336	17.3	110.5
1962	1814	342	18.8	115.9
1961	1726	306	17.8	111.2

MORTALITY FROM INTRACRANIAL LESIONS OF VASCULAR ORIGIN

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From This Cause	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate per 100M Population
1965	2170	228	10.5	61.4
1964	1953	169	8.7	47.2
1963	1938	196	10.2	64.5
1962	1814	202	11.1	68.4
1961	1726	177	10.3	64.1

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From Tuberculosis	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate per 100M Population
1965	2170	4	.18	1.1
1964	1953	9	.46	2.5
1963	1938	6	.31	2.0
1962	1814	3	.16	1.0
1961	1726	6	.34	2.2

MORTALITY FROM PNEUMONIA

Year	Total Deaths	Deaths From Pneumonia	Percentage of Total Deaths	Rate per 100M Population
1965	2170	72	3.3	19.4
1964	1953	98	5.0	27.4
1963	1938	71	3.7	23.4
1962	1814	66	3.6	22.3
1961	1726	75	4.3	27.1

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES

	Total Deaths	Deaths From External Causes	Male	Female	Suicide	Homicide	Automobile Accidents	All Other Accidents	Percentage of Deaths	Rate Per 100M Population
1965	2170	182	133	49	33	3	57	89	8.4	49.0
1964	1953	174	127	47	39	5	61	69	8.9	48.6
1963	1938	158	111	47	28	10	50	70	8.2	52.0
1962	1814	133	91	42	31	3	40	59	7.3	45.0
1961	1726	124	87	37	25	1	37	61	7.2	44.9

ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1965

	Total	M	F	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Over 80	Non Resi.	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory system	4	3	1										1	2	10	
3 Syphilis and its sequelae	1	1														
7 Scarlet fever	1	1				1										
17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	5	2	3										1	1	5	
18 Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	430	249	181	1		3	2	7	5	16	26	37	42	36	24	151
19 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	6	3	3										2	4	7	
20 Diabetes mellitus	13	4	9										1	1	6	
21 Anaemias	3	2	1											1	3	
22 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	228	107	121													
23 Non-meningococcal meningitis	1	1													47	
24 Rheumatic fever	3	1	2												2	
25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	23	8	15										3	1	16	
26 Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	662	442	220													
27 Other diseases of the heart	35	19	16					1								
28 Hypertension with heart disease	12	1	11										4	6	12	
29 Hypertension without mention of heart	6	3	3										1	4	4	
30 Influenza	1													1	7	
31 Pneumonia	72	40	32	7												
32 Bronchitis	13	10	3	1			2		2				3	1	16	
33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	8											2	1	6	
34 Appendicitis	2	1	1	1											2	
35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	10	4	6	1										2	2	
36 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, colitis, except diarrhoea of newborn	8	4	4	1	1									1	9	
37 Cirrhosis of liver	21	11	10										1	1	2	
38 Nephritis and nephrosis	10	3	7	1				1		3	1	4	1	1	8	
39 Hyperplasia of prostate	5	5							1				4	1	4	
40 Deliveries and complications of pregnancy childbirth, and the puerperium													2	3	2	
41 Congenital malformations	2	19	2	15	2			2	1							
42 Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	38	19	19	17									1		31	
43 Infections of newborn	47	32	15	32	15											
44 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	8	5	3	5	3										16	
45 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes	72	43	29	43	29										1	
46 All other diseases	30	19	11	1	1										22	
47 Motor vehicle accidents	208	131	77	4	2	1							6	3	5	
48 All other accidents	57	39	18										41	16	30	
49 Suicide	89	62	27	3	3	4	7	12	4	3	10	5	2	1	87	
50 Homicide	33	30	3				1	10	3	6	3	2	3	7	17	
	3	2	1					5	1	4				2	23	
															9	
TOTAL	2170	1314	856	113	80	14	12	36	19	75	49	171	329	262	242	658

INFANT MORTALITY

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Total deaths under 1 year of age	274	274	289	294	341
Resident deaths under 1 year of age	189	186	174	162	201
Male	108	119	105	97	124
Female	81	67	69	65	77
Legitimate	164	162	158	144	194
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 living births	21.7	21.5	20.5	18.3	23.7
RACIAL ORIGIN					
Canada	174	168	149	140	161
British Isles	3	3	3	8	7
Europe and Asia	9	14	18	12	30
U.S.A.	3	—	4	2	2
Others	—	1	—	—	1

INFANT MORTALITY, 1965

SEX

BY MONTH

BY AGE

	Total	Male	Female	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	1st Day	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	Under 1 Month	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months
296 Purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions	1	1																						
351 Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis	1	1																						
356 Motor neurone disease and muscular atrophy	1		1																					
490 Lobar pneumonia	4	2	2		2																			
491 Bronchopneumonia	6	2	4																					
492 Primary atypical pneumonia	2	2																						
493 Pneumonia, other and unspecified	2	2																						
500 Acute bronchitis	1	1																						
525 Other chronic interstitial pneumonia	1	1																						
552 Appendicitis, other	1	1																						
560 Hernia of abdominal cavity without mention of obstruction	2		2																					
578 Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum	1	1																						
587 Diseases of pancreas	1	1																						
750 Monstrosity	4	1	3																					
751 Spina bifida and meningocele	6	2	4																					
752 Congenital hydrocephalus	3	3																						
753 Other congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	1		1																					
754 Congenital malformations of circulatory system	11	6	5	1		2	1	2			1	1	3				4	1			4	1	1	
756 Congenital malformations of digestive system	3	2	1									1		1							2			
757 Congenital malformations of genito-urinary system	2	2						1													1			
759 Other and unspecified congenital malformations not elsewhere classified	4	1	3					1			1		1				3				1			
761 Other birth injury	8	5	3								1	1	1				8							
762 Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	38	26	12	1	5	5	5	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	6		1					
763 Pneumonia of newborn	4	3	1									1	1											
764 Diarrhoea of newborn	3	1	2		1	1																		
769 Neonatal disorders arising from certain diseases of the mother during pregnancy	1		1									1												
770 Haemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis)	4	1	3	1			1	1					1				3							
771 Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	1		1																					
773 Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy	18	11	7			3	2	2		1	1	3	1	3	2	9	8	1						
774 Immaturity with mention of any other subsidiary condition	1	1																						
776 Immaturity, unqualified	46	28	18	2	3	6	1	6	3	2	3	5	6	3	6	35	10				1			
782 Symptoms referable to cardiovascular and lymphatic system	1	1																						
795 Ill-defined and unknown causes	1	1																						
921 Inhalation and ingestion of food	3	3			1									1							2			
924 Accidental mechanical suffocation in bed and cradle	2		2																		1			
929 Accidental drowning and submersion	1		1																					
TOTAL	189	108	81	7	17	19	19	16	14	10	16	17	18	14	22	102	35	6	3	1	28	6	8	

IMMUNIZATION CLINICS — COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

250 daily inoculation clinics were held at the regional offices through the year. The average daily attendance was 405 or 68 per clinic.

Between January and April the third annual Sabin oral poliomyelitis vaccine campaign was undertaken.

1,023 visits in connection with communicable disease were made to adults in their homes.

A lecture series was given to student nurses at the Misericordia and General Hospitals. 367 graduate and undergraduate nurses attended the clinics for teaching purposes.

The city was once more free of diphtheria and poliomyelitis. A downward trend in the incidence of infectious hepatitis continued to be marked, cases recorded in 1965 were approximately half of those recorded in 1962.

Protection against communicable disease depends upon the immunity of the community as a whole. While adults are at great pains to ensure the protection of their children, this does not hold for the adults themselves. The continuing decline in adult immunization against poliomyelitis is a case in point.

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
No. of persons receiving 1st doses	32,083	32,801	53,069	29,527	23,050
No. of persons receiving reinforcing doses ...	12,724	11,570	10,073	14,817	10,961
Total procedures	227,066	230,465	251,086	222,939	203,193
Total attendance	94,338	95,648	125,330	91,794	80,301
Out of town persons attending clinics	883	814	1,348	1,558	1,350

Average daily attendance:

Main Clinic	88	98	133	111	99
South Side	56	51	72	52	46
Woodcroft	63	94	128	96	91
Eastwood	63	65	87	58	46
Idylwyld	58	60	81	50	37
Jasper Place	51	41	(Opened August 17, 1964)		
Mobile	26	17	(Opened April 9, 1964)		

TOTAL IMMUNIZATION STATISTICS, 1965

	Immunization Clinics	School Health Service
DIPHTHERIA:		
1st doses	8,731	991
Re-inforcing doses	11,337	17,117
Total doses	44,117	21,032
WHOOPING COUGH:		
1st doses	8,400	—
Re-inforcing doses	10,517	—
Total doses	42,219	—
TETANUS:		
1st doses	10,299	991
Re-inforcing doses	11,223	17,117
Total doses	48,314	21,032
TYPHOID:		
1st doses	1,836	—
Re-inforcing doses	279	—
Total doses	5,437	—
SMALLPOX:		
Smallpox vaccinations	11,475	22,042
POLIOMYELITIS—SALK:		
1st doses	9,604	853
Re-inforcing doses	11,852	17,117
Total doses	46,713	20,042
POLIOMYELITIS—SABIN:		
1st doses	8,049	994
Total doses	15,714	7,421
CHOLERA:		
1st doses	449	—
Total doses	852	—
TYPHUS:		
1st doses	257	—
Total doses	522	—
OTHERS:		
Total doses	44	—
SCHICK TESTS:	632	—
TUBERCULOSIS TESTS:	705	22,706

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS, 1965

	Total	Male	Female	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-24	25-28	29-32	33-36	37-40	41-44	45-48	49-52	Non-Residents
Diarrhoea of the newborn	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Dysentery	6	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	11
Food poisoning	55	24	31	1	3	6	4	5	3	3	8	8	4	4	4	2	12
Infectious Hepatitis	84	51	33	2	9	4	5	3	10	8	5	11	5	8	5	9	4
Measles	291	153	138	39	28	32	25	22	41	27	22	18	4	6	6	21	—
Meningitis aseptic B	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Meningitis aseptic C	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis - meningococcal	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubella	492	243	249	99	112	93	29	23	53	25	11	5	8	8	12	14	—
Scarlet fever and strep throat	295	164	131	42	30	26	29	19	15	11	4	2	34	36	26	21	4
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping cough	51	21	30	1	2	2	1	2	13	4	1	4	11	—	3	7	3
VENEREAL DISEASES:																	
Gonorrhoea	2020	1295	725	151	130	170	155	186	185	127	150	147	142	180	151	146	—
Syphilis	107	76	31	3	9	12	10	5	2	5	4	15	10	11	8	13	—
TOTAL	3414	2032	1382	340	323	345	258	273	322	211	207	212	220	254	215	234	40

DEATHS:

Infectious Hepatitis	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Scarlet fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY AGE, 1965

	Total	Male	Female	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-39	40-59	60 & Over	Not Stated	Non Resident
Diarrhoea of the newborn	5	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	6	3	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	11
Food poisoning	55	24	31	13	13	4	1	—	8	13	3	—	12
Infectious hepatitis	84	51	33	—	6	5	23	14	26	6	4	—	4
Measles	291	153	138	10	130	124	12	12	3	—	—	—	—
Meningitis aseptic B	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningitis aseptic C	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis - Meningococcal	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	4	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rubella	492	243	249	17	92	194	114	54	16	4	1	—	—
Scarlet fever and strep throat	295	164	131	5	30	57	39	87	76	1	—	—	4
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping cough	51	21	30	6	23	18	3	1	—	—	—	—	3

VENEREAL DISEASES

Gonorrhoea	2020	1295	725	—	—	—	2	322	1680	—	—	16	—
Syphilis	107	76	31	—	—	—	—	6	101	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3414	2032	1382	60	300	403	195	496	1910	25	9	16	37

DEATHS:

Infectious hepatitis	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Scarlet fever	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Tuberculosis control was again supported by the Kinsmen Club of Edmonton with co-operation from the Tuberculosis Division of the Provincial Health Department and from the Alberta Tuberculosis Association.

Tuberculosis testing by means of the A. & H. Multiple Puncture Gun was continued in the schools in Grades I, V and IX and all school personnel. Reactors were referred for chest x-rays and family contacts investigated. In certain suspect adult groups, similar surveys were conducted.

Miniature x-ray chest surveys continued both from mobile units and the stationary units in the City Hall and the Unemployment Insurance Building. Since August the only stationary unit is at City Hall.

It appears the incidence of tuberculosis in the city remains high. Citizens should be skin tested or have a chest x-ray at least every two or three years. The mobile unit has been available more widely in the city so that the search for cases has been expanded.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES

NEW TO THE CITY OF EDMONTON, 1965

	Total	Male	Female	1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-39	40-59	60 & Over	Age Not Stated
Pulmonary, active	81	46	35	2	4	7	3	3	24	21	17	—
Pulmonary, inactive	108	48	60	—	—	—	—	3	37	40	25	3
Non-pulmonary, active	18	12	6	—	—	—	—	4	10	3	1	—
Non-pulmonary, inactive ..	6	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—
TOTAL CASES	213	108	105	2	4	7	4	10	75	65	43	3

Morbidity rate per 100,000 population: 54.7

DEATHS:

Pulmonary tuberculosis	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
-----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Rate per 100,000 population: 1.1

Admitted to Sanatorium	137
Discharged from Sanatorium	147
Total cases in Sanatorium as to December 31, 1965	85
Total cases on domiciliary treatment as to December 31, 1965	87
Visits to cases	971
Visits to contacts	1,125
Contacts skin tested	1,310
Contacts referred for x-rays	538

ADMISSIONS TO SANATORIUM:

New cases	77		
Pulmonary	53	Bacillary	22
Non-pulmonary	24	Bacillary	4
Old cases reactivated	44		
Pulmonary	22	Bacillary	14
Non-pulmonary	22	Bacillary	0
Total cases on register as to Dec. 31/65	2,530		

SKIN TESTING SURVEYS:

	Number Tested	Positive Reactors
School children and personnel	22,788	836
Contacts of school reactors	1,108	272

X-RAY SURVEYS:

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
City Hall	8,269	6,638	7,022	8,462	6,984
Unemployment Insurance Building	1,470	3,130	2,474	2,881	2,171
Mobile Unit	10,807	13,540	10,002	279	16,734
TOTALS	20,546	23,308	25,283	11,622	25,889

WELL BABY AND PRE-SCHOOL SERVICES

Clinic sessions were held at the six regional offices on 250 days through the year. The average daily attendance was 176 children or 29 to a clinic.

New admissions rose by 1,365, indicating the continued interest and support of parents and indeed of physicians of these clinics.

The routine programme of history and examination, P.K.U. testing, counselling and anticipatory guidance continued.

Classes continue to be held for new mothers in the maternity wards of the hospitals and have been very well received.

Lectures and facilities for field visits continue to be provided to undergraduate and graduate nurses in training at various schools of nursing through the city.

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Total Attendance	42,086	39,292	37,261	39,203	39,201
Under 1 Year	23,641	22,574	22,464	24,088	24,396
Over 1 year	18,445	16,718	14,797	15,145	14,805
Average daily attendance					
Central Clinic	21	24	25	25	27
South Side Clinic	26	25	26	25	25
Woodcroft Clinic	34	37	39	38	42
Eastwood Clinic	37	36	39	38	34
Idylwyld Clinic	33	33	33	31	29
Jasper Place	22	(171 clinics)			
Mobile	13 50"	14	(38 clinics)		
Total average monthly attendance	3,640	3,274	3,105	3,269	3,267
Total new admissions	9,251	7,881	7,630	7,982	7,657
Under 1 year	6,462	5,854	5,852	6,163	5,938
Over 1 year	2,789	2,027	1,778	1,819	1,719
Discharged	3,171	2,413	7,099	6,702	6,959
Total remaining on roll	34,857	28,772	23,304	23,773	21,493
Home visits	3,805	3,717	4,017	4,529	4,907
Children visited	4,959				
Under 1 year	3,242				
Over 1 year	1,717				
Phenylketonuria tests	8,594	7,127	8,801		
Children tested	4,565	4,206			
Number seen by doctor	533	560	590	715	681
Referred to family doctor	1,203	966	743	773	739
Referred to dentist	385				
No. of student days	491	475	403	420	373
Students	437				

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES, 1965

At the beginning of the 1965-66 academic year 89,671 students attended 186 city schools, and public health services were provided by three full time physicians, three part time physicians, and 61 district nurses of the Health Department.

Periodic examinations by the medical officers covered Grades I and IX (Grade V being added in selected schools) and all entrants to the school system. Small groups of under-privileged children were examined in the summer before leaving for camping holidays.

All Grade IV classes were audiometrically screened as were all students referred by teachers. After further testing 287 children were examined by medical officers and had individual audiograms made, and their parents were advised whether investigation or treatment was indicated.

Ophthalmic examinations and spectacles, where necessary, were provided for 171 children of indigent parents, and a further 38 were assisted with spectacle repairs.

The third general administration of oral poliomyelitis vaccine took place at the beginning of the year and 7,421 doses were given in the schools. The balance of the immunization program continued as before. Re-inforcing doses of triad (diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis combined) were given Grades I, V and IX and smallpox vaccination was offered in Grades II and VIII. Primary immunization courses against diphtheria and tetanus and against poliomyelitis were arranged for the small group starting school without this protection.

There were no unusual outbreaks of communicable disease and the school population remained free of paralytic poliomyelitis and diphtheria for the fifth and seventh successive years respectively.

Routine tuberculin testing showed a welcome decline in the positive reactor rates as indicated in the following breakdown, last year's figures being shown in brackets: Grade I - 1% (1.6%), Grade V - 2.9% (3.7%), Grade IX - 5.5% (5.8%).

Education regarding smoking and health remained focussed on the junior high schools. Enthusiastic support was received from the teachers and from the Canadian Cancer Society and the Alberta Tuberculosis Association.

In-service education was steadily carried on throughout the year by monthly general staff meetings, weekly regional staff meetings and evening classes on community mental health services.

EXAMINATIONS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS:

Complete periodic examinations	18,183
Examinations on special referral	732
Re-examination	540
Total number of examinations	19,455
Number of pupils with defects	8,174
Parents invited to examinations	10,929
Parents present at examinations	6,611
Pupils referred to physicians	938
Pupils referred to dentists	953

EXAMINATIONS BY NURSES:

Periodic examinations	48,818
Examinations on special referral	28,770
Re-examinations	8,604
Partial examinations	97,027
Total number of examinations	183,219
Number of pupils with defects	39,378
Pupils referred to physicians	6,449
Pupils referred to dentists	2,387

AUDIOMETRIC SURVEY:

Number group-tested	9,552
Failures	731
Number tested individually	1,143
Referred for audiograms	287

SCHOOL NURSING SERVICES:

Home visits	6,596
Consultations with physicians	632
Consultations with teachers	14,061
Consultations with parents	16,308
Consultations with others	6,234
Pupils given first-aid	9,941
Lectures and talks	380
Field work sessions with students	304

REGISTER OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

At the end of 1965 this register covered 2,383 disabilities in 2,295 children resident in Edmonton. Those with records classed as active were followed up by the staff on a regular basis. Where it appeared that further reviews were not required the records were transferred to the inactive file.

Table I below gives a breakdown by numbers and Table II lists the percentages of the cases in the registry.

Table I

DISABILITY	PRE-SCHOOL			SCHOOL		
	Active	Inactive	Total	Active	Inactive	Total
ORTHOPEDIC:						
Congenital	60	50	110	17	47	64
Muscular Dystrophy	2	—	2	9	2	11
Osteochondroses	3	—	3	9	25	34
Rheumatoid Arthritis	3	—	3	17	5	22
Post Traumatic	1	—	1	3	6	9
Miscellaneous	1	—	1	13	14	27
			120			167
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC:						
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	24	46	70
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	—	—	—	4	29	33
—Bone and Joint	—	—	—	—	3	3
—Other	—	—	—	2	8	10
Other	—	—	—	—	1	1
			—			117
NEOPLASTIC:						
Benign—Haemangioma	3	1	4	2	3	5
—Other	4	2	6	4	4	8
Malignant—Central Nervous System	—	—	—	5	—	5
—Leukaemia	1	—	1	2	—	2
—Other	1	—	1	11	—	11
			12			31
ALLERGIC, ENDOCRINAL, METABOLIC AND NUTRITIONAL						
Asthma	6	—	6	36	67	103
Diabetes	5	—	5	36	25	61
Other—Allergic	1	2	3	9	22	31
—Endocrinal	—	—	—	10	11	21
Metabolic & Nutritional	9	—	9	11	3	14
			23			230
DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD PRIMARY ORGANS						
Haemophilia	—	—	—	7	3	10
Purpura	—	—	—	—	3	3
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	3	3	6
			—			19
MENTAL, PSYCHONEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS						
.....	1	—	1	34	23	57
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM:						
Cerebral palsy	10	1	11	29	36	65
Epilepsy	20	—	20	138	94	232
Hydrocephalus	7	—	7	5	6	11
Spina bifida and meningocele	7	—	7	4	5	9
Other	10	2	12	27	36	63
			59			380
DISEASES INVOLVING LOSS OF SPECIAL SENSES:						
Eyes—Cataract	4	1	5	8	11	19
—Glaucoma	—	—	—	4	4	8
—Strabismus	20	1	21	28	62	90
—Other	10	4	14	23	50	73

DISABILITY	PRE-SCHOOL			SCHOOL		
	Active	Inactive	Total	Active	Inactive	Total
Ears—Impaired hearing	7	—	7	61	63	124
—Other	1	—	1	3	1	4
			43	*		318
DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:						
Congenital	28	3	31	63	44	107
Rheumatic fever	5	—	5	92	149	241
Other	20	4	24	6	8	14
			60			362
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	—	3	3	3	9	12
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM						
Coeliac disease	14	11	25	3	13	16
Hare Lip and/or cleft palate	17	7	24	4	14	18
Hirschsprung's disease	3	1	4	—	3	3
Megacolon	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other	5	1	6	9	8	17
			59			35
DISEASES OF THE						
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM	12	5	17	34	28	62
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS	31	15	46	18	43	61
BIRTH INJURIES	—	1	1	1	—	1
SPEECH DEFECTS	2	1	3	55	18	73
OTHER	1	1	2	4	5	9

Table II

GROUP	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
Orthopedic	26.7	8.6
Infective and parasitic	—	6.0
Neoplastic	2.7	1.6
Allergic, endocrinal, metabolic and nutritional	5.1	11.9
Diseases of blood and blood primary organs	—	1.0
Mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders ...	.2	2.9
Diseases of the nervous system	13.1	19.6
Diseases involving loss of special senses	9.6	16.4
Diseases of circulatory system	13.4	18.7
Diseases of respiratory system .....	.7	.6
Diseases of digestive system	13.1	1.8
Diseases of genito-urinary system	3.8	3.2
Congenital malformation	10.2	3.2
Birth injuries .....	.2	.05
Speech defects .....	.7	3.8
Other .....	.4	.5

DIABETES DETECTION SURVEY

The first continuing Diabetes Detection Survey in Canada was initiated in the City Health Department in Edmonton in 1965. This is a co-operative endeavour, supported by organized medicine, and financed by the Canadian Diabetic Association and the Edmonton Civic Employees' Welfare Chest Fund.

Urine glucose test strips are given to those reporting to the miniature x-ray unit operated by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association. The strips are returned to the Edmonton Branch of the Diabetic Association and suspect cases are referred for follow up. Investigation may be completed through the courtesy of physicians operating private laboratories in the city.

5,332 test strips were distributed (3,682 to Edmonton citizens). 2,502 were returned to the Diabetic Association. 23 people were diagnosed as being diabetic.

1—age 35
11—age 45-54
5—age 55-64

2—age 65-74
3—age 75
1—age not stated.

DENTAL DIVISION**1. School Dental Examinations:**

The school dental teams completed dental inspections for school children of grades 1 to 8 inclusive and examined 71,940 children in 201 schools out of a total school population of 89,671. There were 38,962 (54.3%) children with dental decay and 27,797 (38.6%) with no visual dental defects.

Number of schools completed	201	
Number of children inspected	71,940	
Number with dental decay	38,962	(54.3%)
Number with poor oral hygiene	4,154	(5.8%)
Number who have lost baby teeth early	7,382	(10.2%)
Number with crooked teeth and/or bite	4,808	(6.7%)
Number with no visual dental defects	27,797	(38.6%)

2. Dental Clinical Treatment Service:

This service provided for school children of marginal and part-time wage earning groups. For these even a modest medical or dental expense presents a financial hardship. Application for this service is made annually. There is no direct cost to parents or guardians of needy children who receive dental treatment at the City Dental Clinics.

Dental Treatment Service Summary:

Number of appointments made	2,094	
Number of appointments missed	168	(8.0%)
Number of silver amalgam fillings (sfcs)	3,194	
Number of fillings requiring an anodyne base	279	
Number of anterior silicate fillings	270	
Number of extractions	1,270	
Number of other operations	36	
Number of emergency cases	119	
Number of cases completed	485	
Number of children on the waiting list	408	

3. Pre-School Dental Program:

This is a dental health service for four-year old pre-school children in conjunction with the Well Baby Clinic Services. These children are brought in by appointment to the regional clinics for the following dental services rendered by dental hygienists.

- (a) Dental inspection.
- (b) Consultation and counselling with the parent or guardian regarding the dental hygiene and dental care for the child.
- (c) Prophylaxis (cleaning) and topical stannous fluoride application.
- (d) Referral to a dentist in the case of children who have never been examined by a family dentist.

Pre-School Dental Service Summary:

Number of appointments made	1,749	
Number of appointments missed	209	(11.9%)
Number who received dental inspection	1,536	
Number who refused dental inspection	4	
Number of parent interviews	1,538	
Number of children under care of dentist	1,448	
Number of children with no family dentist	72	
Number of children referred to a dentist	99	
Number of appointments made for stannous fluoride and prophylaxis treatment	1,894	
Number of appointments missed	221	(11.6%)
Number who received topical stannous fluoride and prophylaxis treatment	1,671	
Number of children on waiting list	173	

4. Pre-School Dental Recalls:

These are five-year old pre-school children who received their second consecutive annual dental inspection, prophylaxis and topical stannous fluoride treatment.

Number of appointments made	1,134	
Number of appointments missed	138	(12.1%)
Number of children who received a topical stannous fluoride and prophylaxis treatment	994	
Number of children who refused treatment	2	

5. Pre-school Five-Year Old Dental Health Service:

These are five year old pre-school children who received their first dental inspection, prophylaxis and topical stannous fluoride treatment by appointment.

Number of appointments made	800	
Number of appointments missed	112	(14.0%)
Number of five-year old children who received a dental inspection, prophylaxis and topical stannous fluoride treatment	688	
Number of five-year old children on the waiting list	33	

6. School Stannous Fluoride Program:

School Children who qualify for the dental clinical treatment in the city dental clinics and have the dental work completed also qualify for the prophylaxis and stannous fluoride preventive treatment service.

Number of appointments made	441	
Number of appointments missed	49	(11.0%)
Number of school children who received a prophylaxis and stannous fluoride topical treatment	392	
Number of school children on the waiting list	10	

7. Playschool Dental Health Program:

In April of 1965 a dental inspection program was initiated in the Playschools of Edmonton similar to that carried out in the elementary and junior high schools. This playschool population corresponds to the Kindergarten population in other provinces in Canada. The total enrollment is about 3,500 and every child enrolled is eligible for registration in grade 1 in the elementary school, the following school term. It was not possible to complete the dental inspections in all the playschools.

From the total number of 3,500 registered playschool children 1,973 (57%) were examined by dental hygienists. The following information was obtained regarding their dental health level.

Playschool children with dental decay	46%
Playschool children with missing teeth prematurely due to extractions ..	12%
Playschool children with crooked teeth or bite	1%
Playschool children with no visual dental defects	55%

8. Pre-School and School Dental Survey:

This is a detailed dental examination of each 4-year-old pre-school child and a random sample of the 5-year-old pre-school and school children. The random sample consists of every fifth child in the playschool population, every tenth child in grades 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 corresponding to ages 6, 7, 9, 11 and 13 years and every fifth high school student in grades 10, 11 and 12 corresponding to ages 15, 16 and 17 years.

This survey provides us with precise statistical dental data on which we can base the dental health level of pre-school and school children in the city of Edmonton.

The I.B.M. sense card is used for recording the detailed dental data in regard to the statistical sample obtained in our dental survey. The need for subsequent manual tabulation is therefore eliminated as these cards are processed by the computer, and the results tabulated on a "print-out" form.

This is a standardized dental examination and tabulation procedure which make the dental data useful in compiling provincial and national dental health indices. Its primary use for the City of Edmonton Health Department is to compare dental health levels of children from year to year, evaluate our dental program and its progress.

**DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
1964-65 SCHOOL TERM
DENTAL CARE LEVEL - PERCENT**

AGE	SAMPLE SIZE (N)			NO DENTAL DEFECTS (N.D.)			COMPLETE CARIES CARE (C.C.C.)			PARTIAL CARIES CARE (P.C.C.)			EXTRACTION ONLY (E)			DENTAL NEGLECT (NEG.)		
	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965
4	600	1,240	1,430	35.00	37.02	42.88	5.67	7.02	6.36	16.17	17.34	13.71	3.83	3.87	1.33	39.33	34.76	35.45
5 (Recalls)	—	189	462	—	44.44	43.51	—	4.23	6.49	—	31.22	27.27	—	4.76	3.03	—	15.34	18.18
5 (Playschool)	—	—	338	—	—	49.11	—	—	5.02	—	—	21.30	—	—	4.44	—	—	20.12
6	639	621	652	25.20	28.99	34.97	10.33	4.83	4.60	25.51	28.02	28.22	9.86	9.34	9.97	29.11	28.82	22.24
7	750	562	604	16.00	28.65	25.17	15.87	6.41	8.11	43.07	40.39	40.40	9.73	11.57	9.93	15.33	12.99	16.39
9	714	549	569	15.69	21.49	27.07	14.00	8.38	6.15	49.44	53.55	49.74	6.58	6.02	4.57	14.14	10.56	12.48
11	526	510	505	18.06	29.22	35.25	17.11	6.27	5.74	46.77	48.34	46.73	3.04	3.33	2.18	14.83	12.75	10.10
13	409	476	483	16.87	34.24	31.68	15.16	7.56	6.21	52.32	47.06	51.55	4.64	2.94	3.93	11.00	8.19	6.63
Combined 6, 7, 9, 11, 13 years	3,038	2,718	2,811	18.39	28.37	30.74	14.38	6.62	6.15	42.70	42.90	42.51	7.20	6.88	6.44	17.27	15.23	14.16
15	—	—	88	—	—	15.91	—	—	14.77	—	—	52.27	—	—	7.95	—	—	9.09
16	—	—	93	—	—	21.50	—	—	17.20	—	—	45.16	—	—	7.53	—	—	8.60
17	—	—	84	—	—	22.62	—	—	21.43	—	—	42.86	—	—	9.52	—	—	3.57
Combined 15, 16, 17 years	—	—	265	—	—	20.00	—	—	17.74	—	—	46.80	—	—	8.30	—	—	7.17

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

This is the arm of the department working directly with families and others in the community delivering personal service in a traditional public health nursing programme. Health promotion by active prevention, counselling and health education is offered to the infant, pre-school, school child and the adult, indeed to all within the community.

Working with various divisions of the department, the district nursing service provides:

1. Continuity from the clinics to the infant and pre-school groups.
2. The school health programme.
3. Communicable disease control in the field, tuberculosis control.
4. Assistance through counselling in family problems, mental health and geriatrics.

Over a two year period, a cadre of public health nurses from this department have been receiving instructions each week in mental hygiene. The later part of the year saw the introduction of follow-up services for selected patients discharged from the psychiatric ward of the Royal Alexandra Hospital. This scheme is being operated with the support and approval of the medical profession and it is hoped will prove a satisfactory pilot project.

During the year, 13,357 home visits were made regarding a very wide variety of health problems.

Prenatal Education	16
Infant	1,877
Pre-school Child	3,104
School Child	6,596
Communicable Disease	1,023
Tuberculosis	1,253
Mental Hygiene	120
Geriatrics	41
Family Problem	725
Other	629
Visits to Playschools, Nurseries, etc.	330
Visits to Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged	15
Field Work Sessions with Students	304
Lectures and Talks	380

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Beds available for the acute and chronically ill and for the care of the aged:

	No. of Beds
HOMES FOR THE AGED	396
NURSING HOMES	974
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	1,370

AUXILIARY HOSPITALS:

Allan Gray	50
Good Samaritan	174
Norwood	172
St. Joseph's Hospital	198
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	594

CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL:

Glenrose Provincial General Hospital	255
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ACTIVE TREATMENT HOSPITALS:

General Hospital	373
Misericordia Hospital	326
Royal Alexandra Hospital	793
University of Alberta Hospital	1,035
Charles Cammell Hospital	480
Aberhart Memorial Sanatorium	295
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	3,302

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

A steady increase in total visits has been made in the past five years which indicates the continuing need for service in this area. Approximately 60% of the visits made in the past year were for nursing care and treatment to the elderly, 15% to other adults, 7% to children under 16 years of age and the remaining 18% were for health teaching, mainly in the maternity field. Additional activities carried on by this branch are prenatal classes and a hospital referral program in three of our local hospitals — University of Alberta Hospital, Misericordia Hospital and the Royal Alexandra Hospital which discontinued their service in June 1965 due to a financial deficit at the hospital. Through these referral programs, the individual patient can receive continuity of care in all fields when he goes from hospital to home. In such cases, the Victorian Order of Nurses supplies medical and surgical care such as dressings, irrigations and injections at the direction of the physician in charge. The chronically ill and aged receive nursing care and rehabilitation, e.g. cerebral palsy, diabetics, cystic fibrosis, arthritis, etc.

Victorian Order of Nurses' service is available in the home on an hourly basis to everyone in the community. Emergency calls only are answered after 5:00 p.m., on weekends and holidays, these calls must be under the direction of a doctor.

The fee is based on the cost per visit with adjustment made to suit the individual budget, no patient is refused service because of inability to pay.

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Prenatal care visits	0	0	2	7	4
Prenatal instructions - visits	25	4	15	102	125
Postnatal care	1	6	10	27	8
Postnatal instructions	1,706	1,784	2,252	2,025	2,250
Newborn care	28	56	200	116	149
Newborn instructions	3,086	3,123	4,544	3,651	2,151
Medical and Surgical, etc.	18,220	17,064	15,036	13,123	14,254
Total visits	23,066	23,784	22,535	19,051	18,937
Prenatal clinics held	87	84	95	85	78
Enrolment	152	167	186	161	268
Average attendance	10	11	12	12	11

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

In January of 1965, centralized control of routine inspections was undertaken. The effectiveness and improvement in reporting and recording is evident from the statistics subsequently given.

In July, a housing by-law was passed by council. The Local Board of Health thereupon appointed a housing officer who operates both directly and as back up to the field inspectors. Unfortunately, owing to staff shortages endeavours in this area have been limited. Nevertheless, ten dwellings and apartments were placarded and closed as unfit for human occupancy. Material improvements were effected in 39 other buildings and minor improvements in many others.

The proposals for the institution of urban renewal schemes in the city are viewed with satisfaction. While this city is fortunate in that the majority of dwellings are new, nevertheless some are deteriorating rapidly and in addition there are many old buildings unfit for occupancy. However until alternate accommodation within the financial means of the occupants is provided, little can be done with basically unsound structures.

There also remains the problem of the lowest social stratum of society — there is little point in placing these people in good accommodation. Concern is also felt for many of the elderly living under substandard conditions, yet it is true that many are unwilling to move to better accommodation even though this is economically feasible.

Much has been heard of atmospheric pollution in the city. The Sanitary Engineering Division continued to fulfill their responsibilities. The City Engineers, at the request of the Province, have ceased open face burning at the nuisance grounds. All garbage received at the nuisance grounds is tipped into sanitary

landfills. Meanwhile this Department has served notice on all those operating substandard non-conforming domestic type incinerators.

A survey has been taken of the packing plants and feedlots in the north-east area of the city by the Sanitary Engineers and this Department in relation to odor control. Modifications have been requested which it is hoped will give material improvement relating to offensive odors.

Meanwhile a study of the recently amalgamated suburb of Jasper Place has been completed relating to those dwellings not connected to the sewer and public water supplies. There are many such dwellings in Jasper Place. Unfortunately a considerable number are owned by absentee landlords and difficulty will be experienced in achieving the required connections.

An ambulance by-law was passed and certain standards were implemented. In the past two years, material improvement has taken place in the services offered.

INSPECTIONS:	1965	1964
Bakeries	409	374
Barber shops and beauty parlors	581	300
Dwellings	258	117
Hotels, lodging houses and apartments	910	470
Schools, kindergartens, homes for the aged	473	404
Stores, butcher shops, etc.	1,824	1,516
Restaurants	3,571	2,761
Streets, lanes, dumps, etc.	273	81
Follow-up inspections	1,761	
Miscellaneous (includes public places, recreation, motels, laundries and beverage rooms	3,545	2,152
	<u>13,605</u>	<u>8,175</u>
 NOTICES:		
Written	1,070	1,005
Verbal	1,000	858
 COMPLAINTS:		
Received from public	747	445
Justified	697	420
Received from other departments	8	8
Referred to other departments	21	7
The complaints were made up as follows:		
Garbage, streets and lanes	58	29
Vermin	109	67
Housing, plumbing and drainage	181	91
Food and drink	136	87
Animals	114	69
Odors, smoke, air pollution	41	21
Miscellaneous	85	81
 LICENSES:		
License applications investigated	4,206	4,155
 PLUMBING:		
Sewer and water notices issued	4	4
Plumbing permits issued	4,136	3,815
Plumbing permits issued for old buildings	19	23
Alterations to existing plumbing (fixtures)	2,217	2,697
Privies eliminated through installation of plumbing	19	23
Number of septic tanks installed	14	11
 OTHER:		
Establishments closed	1	2
Number of student days	45	36
Poison gas fumigation	7	6

Atmospheric Pollution:

The Provincial Health Department Sanitary Engineering Division have continued to fulfill their responsibility in the supervision and control of air pollution in Edmonton.

Regular sampling is undertaken of:

Dustfall	Calcium content in dustfall
Hydrogen sulphide	Total sulphuration (Sulphur dioxide)
Smoke	Oxides of nitrogen
Total oxidants	Suspended particulate matter.

Wind data is taken from the Department of Transport station at the municipal airport.

In all, some 14 stations are maintained for sampling purposes.

Total Dustfall:

The 1965 average dustfall presented a small increase of under 3% over the 1964 average dustfall. This is largely attributable to increases in the industrial northwest stations in the fall months. Normally the levels recorded remain below the Provincial standards.

Calcium content in dustfall:

An overall increase of 89% above 1964 average was recorded.

Hydrogen Sulphide:

At the three stations within the city representing the northwest area, city centre and the east end of the city, levels remained essentially similar to those prevailing through 1964.

Total Sulphuration: (sulphur dioxide):

An increase of 41% above the 1964 level was recorded in 1965.

Smoke:

In the centre of the city, a relatively high level of smoke pollution appeared to prevail. In peripheral areas, a fall from the 1964 levels took place.

Oxides of Nitrogen:

A decrease of 38% was recorded in the yearly average of 1965 over 1964, however the peak levels reached were higher in 1965 than in 1964.

Total Oxidants:

Because of technical difficulties, comparative readings for 1964 are unavailable. However, it would appear that a decrease in the fall seasonal mean took place.

Suspended Particulate Matter:

A decrease of 5% over the 1964 reading was recorded in 1965.

In Summary:

1. Smoke and dust have increased slightly, but are not near the adverse level. Persistent enforcement of regulations in commercial areas is necessary to maintain a low level of pollution.
2. Oxides of nitrogen and oxidant data available tends to indicate that the pollution level remains unchanged.
3. Hydrogen sulphide and total sulphuration (sulphur dioxide) also indicate a steady pollution level; however, a few isolated cases effected the overall average.

FOOD INSPECTION

The opening of the food control division of the Provincial Laboratory has provided a much needed and appreciated service. Forthcoming regulations on sampling of food and drink will facilitate much needed expansion in the control and up-grading of food quality. Nevertheless further regulation and prescription of standards are required concerning processing, transportation and warehousing.

At this time surveys are being initiated in concert with the Provincial Laboratory to study the over-all picture of food quality in the city.

Meanwhile a shift to Federal supervision is taking place in the packing plant operations and one small plant only remains under local supervision.

MEATS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Carcasses Condemned	Portions Condemned	Weight (lbs.)
BEEF:			
Abscess	—	4	40
Abscess multiple	1	178	2,340
Actinomycosis	—	38	760
Septicemia	4	—	1,575
Bruised	3	—	1,010
Emaciation	7	—	2,365
Mucoid degeneration	1	—	500
Uraemia	1	—	280
Black Leg	1	—	500
Total inspected, 1965	1,928		
Total inspected, 1964	2,155		
Total inspected, 1963	3,205		
Total inspected, 1962	4,889		
VEAL:			
Abscess	—	1	30
Adhesions	—	1	5
Parasites	—	2	10
Uraemia	2	—	400
Total inspected, 1965	92		
Total inspected, 1964	87		
Total inspected, 1963	69		
Total inspected, 1962	213		
MUTTON:			
Parasites	—	5	25
Total inspected, 1965	37		
Total inspected, 1964	35		
Total inspected, 1963	50		
Total inspected, 1962	64		
PORK:			
Bruised	—	6	165
Parasites	—	199	1,000
Septicemia	3	—	460
Tuberculosis	—	116	1,160
Total inspected, 1965	1,960		
Total inspected, 1964	3,576		
Total inspected, 1963	7,161		
Total inspected, 1962	12,466		

DISEASED ANIMALS

	1965	1964	1963	1962
Beef	229	246	308	545
Veal	2	2	1	11
Mutton	5	6	6	6
Pork	186	560	858	1,422
Total amount of meat condemned (lbs.)	12,565	13,140	15,548	28,602

CARCASSES FOUND TO BE INFECTED WITH T.B.

PORK:				
Infected	114	219	384	810
Percent	5.6	6.13	5.36	6.49
FOOD:				
Complaints processed	136	81	—	—
Samples submitted to Provincial Laboratory	175	159	27	—
Foodstuffs condemned lbs. - damaged by fire, flood, etc.	1,715	600	209	—
Foodstuffs condemned lbs. - other reasons	463	2,681	35	—

MILK AND WATER REPORT

The quality of the public water supply in this city remained constantly good throughout the year.

Equally so, milk and cream supplies have been satisfactory. In the latter part of the year, no doubt due to the poor quality of feed supplies available following an unsatisfactory summer, fresh milk was inclined to be in short supply and supplementation proved necessary.

Of necessity, as the population rises, the milk shed grows in area and in numbers of producers and the time approaches when additional inspection staff will prove necessary.

The control of swimming pools, especially the semi-private swimming pools, has on occasion given cause for anxiety. This department does not accept the responsibility for the supervision of private swimming pools but assistance will be given on request. There is reason to believe that many are poorly operated and may constitute a hazard to those using them.

	1965		1964	
	Total No. Premises	No. of Inspections	Total No. Premises	No. of Inspections
INSPECTIONS:				
Producer-shippers, milk	470	1,177	467	1,053
Producer-shippers, cream	31	38	18	57
Producer-contacts		158		165
Pasteurization plants-contacts		223		204
Pasteurization plants	5	233	6	207
Vehicles		672		570
Others, complaints, etc.		24		10
LICENSES AND PERMITS:				
Retail milk certificates issued		813		785
Dairy licenses issued		501		485
Dairy licenses refused		—		—
Dairy licenses suspended temporarily		—		—
SAMPLES:				
Milk samples taken, retail		504		706
Milk samples taken, shippers		4,959		5,286
Cream samples taken		409		227
Chocolate milk samples		5		—
TESTS—MILK:				
Standard plate count tests		918		933
Coliform tests		918		933
Phosphatase tests		918		933
Methylene blue tests		4,957		5,196
Butterfat tests		918		933
RESTAURANTS AND BEVERAGE ROOMS:				
Swab tests - restaurant utensils		234		368
Swab tests - beer glasses		58		—
Plate counts - beer glasses		29		—
WATER:				
Standard plate count tests		1,742		2,188
Coliform tests		1,742		2,188
Chlorine content checks		1,166		1,258
Raw river water plate count tests		38		101
SWIMMING POOLS:				
Plate count tests		1,508		1,286
Coliform tests		1,508		1,286
Inspections		449		354

EXPENDITURES, 1965

Salaries	\$671,457
Furniture and equipment	6,300
Eye glasses	2,946
Medical supplies	7,010
Printing, postage and stationery	9,293
Transportation and cars	30,296
Telephones, advertising and travel	4,496
Uniforms	876
Miscellaneous	4,205
Insurance and pensions	42,817
Space and maintenance	80,106
	<hr/>
	\$859,802

Cost per capita — \$2.31.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES, 1965

	Adminis- tration	Communi- cable Disease Control	Milk and Dairy Supervision	Food and Meat Control	Well Baby Clinics	Sanitation	School Health Services	Dental Division	Special Services	Total Expenditure
Salaries	\$29,043	\$60,509	\$16,325	\$10,661	\$63,998	\$66,581	\$352,993	\$63,993	\$7,354	\$671,457
Furniture and equipment	441	435	—	—	216	45	4,933	230	—	6,300
Eye glasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,946	—	—	2,946
Medical supplies	18	1,735	34	—	358	—	3,517	1,163	185	7,010
Printing, postage and stationery	1,819	525	16	4	710	209	4,481	1,338	191	9,293
Transportation and cars	480	—	2,045	420	2,709	6,770	15,648	1,330	894	30,296
Telephones, advertising and travel	535	1,125	88	—	835	178	1,159	576	—	4,496
Uniforms	—	195	—	—	—	367	148	166	—	876
Miscellaneous	291	582	76	27	606	203	538	871	1,011	4,205
Insurance and pensions	19,020	916	—	—	—	—	18,977	3,904	—	42,817
Space and maintenance	5,454	20,833	—	—	21,297	5,253	14,299	12,970	—	80,106
TOTALS	\$57,101	\$86,855	\$18,584	\$11,112	\$90,729	\$79,606	\$419,639	\$86,541	\$9,635	\$859,802
	6.6%	10.1%	2.2%	1.3%	10.6%	9.3%	48.8%	10.0%	1.1%	100%



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Cyathochaeta inornata (L.)





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