

Annual report : 1931/32 / King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst.

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King Edward VII Sanatorium (Midhurst, England)

Publication/Creation

Midhurst, Sussex : The Sanatorium, 1932

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**KING EDWARD VII SANATORIUM
MIDHURST**

***TWENTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT***

JULY 1931 to JUNE 1932

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KING EDWARD VII SANATORIUM
MIDHURST

*TWENTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT*

JULY 1931 to JUNE 1932

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KING EDWARD VII SANATORIUM MIDHURST

Twenty-sixth Annual Report

JULY 1931 to JUNE 1932

DURING the past year 319 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium; while 50 of these were re-admissions, 58 remained for a period of less than nine weeks as they were too advanced to warrant their continued treatment in the Sanatorium, and their after-histories are not followed up in the tables of the ultimate statistics.

During the same period 210 patients were discharged, and were grouped according to condition on admission as follows:—

Group I	..	..	..	..	..	45
Group II	..	..	..	..	..	109
Group III	..	..	..	..	..	35
Group IV	..	..	..	..	..	21

Applicants for admission to the Sanatorium numbered 534, and the average waiting list for men between 10-11 and for women between 9-10.

One hundred and nine of these applicants for admission were examined by the Medical Superintendent and 94 (86.2 per cent.) were accepted and 15 (13.8 per cent.) were rejected as being too advanced for admission under the rules of the Sanatorium.

The 21 cases placed in Group IV as having no definite evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis were classified as follows:—

Nothing definite found	..	..	..	13
Thickened pleura	..	..	..	7
T.B. glands of neck	..	..	..	1

The after-histories of special treatment now show sufficient numbers to warrant conclusions as to their benefit. A special report on artificial pneumothorax ⁽¹⁾ was prepared for the Quarterly Journal of Medicine to be published in July of 1932, and the results have been compared with those of the complete after-history of treatment in the Sanatorium between 1911 and 1928 followed up to 1929 ⁽²⁾. It is shown that the artificial pneumothorax treatment

gives better results in Group I cases and in a large majority of Group II cases than does ordinary sanatorium routine, but does not encourage its employment in more advanced cases, as the result would seem to be definitely worse. Table XIV will show that the number to be followed up of cases that have ceased refills and are still alive is now 65 as against 45 last year, and it is worthy of note that of 35 cases who have completed treatment in that they have been able to carry on refills for at least three years before re-expansion of the lung, only one is still positive, although the after-history of such cases ranges from three to eight years from the present date.

The report on mortality following Sanatorium treatment was of particular interest in that every case admitted to the Sanatorium between 1911 and 1928 was seen by Sir St. Clair Thomson, so that the after-history of those with laryngeal tuberculosis is of special value.

The comparatively small number of eight cases have been sent up for thoracoplasty during the last four years, but the results have been so encouraging that it is becoming increasingly easy to get suitable cases to submit to the operation.

Still more attention has been paid in the past year to interesting work for the patients. A language class was carried on during the winter and was very well attended, while many patients have taken advantage of a class for weaving, basket-work and embroidery, and the results obtained through interesting the patients in some mental or slight manual occupation is proof still further of the necessity of paying considerable attention to the social life of the Sanatorium.

References.

1. After-History of Artificial Pneumothorax : Comments on 91 Successful and 31 Unsuccessful Cases. R.R. Trail and G.D. Stockman.
2. Pulmonary Tuberculosis. A report upon the experience of the patients of the King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, with particular reference to their mortality after treatment. R.R. Trail and G.D. Stockman.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The following tables show an analysis of the 210 patients discharged during the year, with regard to :—

- (1) Place of Residence.
- (2) Occupation.
- (3) Age and Sex.
- (4) Married or Single.
- (5) Mode of Onset.
- (6) Duration of Disease.

TABLE I.—PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

Place of Residence	Number of Patients	Place of Residence	Number of Patients
London	63	Wales	3
Surrey	20	Dorset	2
Ireland	17	Cornwall	2
Hampshire	14	Lincolnshire	2
Kent	13	Cambridgeshire	2
Sussex	13	Buckinghamshire	1
Lancashire	9	Staffordshire	1
Yorkshire	7	Oxfordshire	1
Devonshire	7	Nottinghamshire	1
Cheshire	5	Northumberland	1
Middlesex	5	Durham	1
Scotland	5	Wiltshire	1
Essex	4	Cumberland	1
Hertfordshire	4	Bedfordshire	1
Warwickshire	3	Leicestershire	1
			210

TABLE II.—OCCUPATION.

Occupation	Number of Patients	Occupation	Number of Patients
Clerks	47	Builders	2
Housewives	32	Inspectors	2
Travellers	9	Shop Assistants	2
Nil	9	Cadets	1
Accountants	8	Draughtsmen	1
Teachers	6	Editors	1
Managers	6	Parish Workers	1
Students	5	Dispensers	1
Engineers	5	Dentists	1
Secretaries	5	Planters	1
Medical Practitioners	5	Clergymen	1
Army	4	Tailors	1
Nurses	4	Assistant Matrons	1
Civil Servants	4	Treasurers	1
Salesmen	4	Stage Managers	1
School Girls	3	Artists	1
Navy	3	Actors	1
Royal Air Force	3	Musicians	1
Merchants	3	Singers	1
Civic Guards	3	Superintendents	1
Shop Owners	2	Upholsterers	1
Journalists	2	Solicitors	1
Farmers	2	Medical Officers of Health	1
Brokers	2	Estate Agents	1
Buyers	2	Architects	1
Chemists	2	Compositors	1
		Advertising Agents	1
			210

TABLE III.—AGE AND SEX.

Years						Males	Females	Total
Under 20	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	17
20-25	..	..	..	..	..	26	17	43
26-30	..	..	..	..	..	29	18	47
31-35	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	27
36-40	..	..	..	..	..	15	8	23
41-45	..	..	..	..	..	24	5	29
46-50	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
Over 50	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	15
TOTALS						134	76	210

TABLE IV

Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
							<u>210</u>

TABLE V.—MODE OF ONSET.

Mode of Onset						Number of Cases	Percentage
Cough	..	..	..	..	..	72	34.29
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	37	17.62
Hæmoptysis	..	..	..	..	..	27	12.86
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	24	11.43
Lassitude	..	..	..	..	..	13	6.19
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	4	1.9
Loss of weight	..	..	..	..	..	4	1.9
Other Modes	..	..	..	..	..	29	13.81
						210	—

TABLE VI.—DURATION OF DISEASE.

Average duration	..	..	2 years, 10 months 3 weeks.
Extremes	..	..	4 weeks—27½ years.

TABLE VII.—GENERAL RESULTS OF TREATMENT AS SHOWN BY THE CONDITION OF THE PATIENTS ON ADMISSION AND ON DISCHARGE FROM THE SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR 1931-1932

Group on Admission		Number of Cases	Arrested	Much Improved	Im-proved	Stationary or Worse
I	..	45	40	4	1	—
II	..	109	35	28	26	20
III	..	35	1	2	17	15
All Cases	..	189	76	34	44	35
IV	..	Patients in whom no definite evidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was found	Number of Cases			
			21	3	17	1

GROUPS.—As in previous Annual Reports, the Turban-Gerhardt classification has been used to indicate the clinical condition of patients on admission. This classification, based on physical signs, is as follows :—

Group I.—Disease of slight severity, limited to small areas of one lobe on either side, which, in the case of affection of both apices, does not extend beyond the spine of the scapula or the clavicle, or in the case of affection of the apex of one lung, does not extend below the second rib in front.

Group II.—Disease of slight severity, more extensive than Group I, but affecting at most, the whole of one lobe ; or severe disease extending at most, to the half of one lobe.

Group III.—All cases of greater severity than Group II, and all those with considerable cavities.

By “disease of slight severity,” is to be understood, disseminated foci characterised by slight dullness, indefinite rough or weak vesicular, vesico-bronchial, or broncho-vesicular breathing, and fine and medium crepitations.

By “severe disease” : massive infiltration recognised by definite dullness, broncho-vesicular or bronchial breathing, with or without crepitations.

Cases with signs of considerable excavation, giving rise to tympanitic percussion with amphoric or cavernous breathing and numerous coarse consonating rales, come under Group III.

Pleuritic dullness, if only of slight extent, is to be left out of account ; if it is considerable, pleuritis should be specially mentioned under tuberculous complications.

The following terms are used to describe the condition of patients on discharge from the Sanatorium :—

“DISEASE ARRESTED.”—General health completely restored in every respect, without any sign of disease of the lungs except such as is compatible with a completely healed lesion. Sputum, if still present, free from tubercle bacilli.

“MUCH IMPROVED.”—General health good. Physical signs of disease in the lungs, though much diminished, not entirely cleared up, *e.g.*, limited to a few crepitations on cough only. Tubercle bacilli still to be detected in the sputum.

“IMPROVED.”—General health improved, but not restored. Physical signs of disease in the lungs still present, though less marked than on admission.

“STATIONARY.”—No appreciable improvement in the condition of the lungs or in the general health.

“WORSE.”—General or local condition worse.

TABLE VIII.—DEMONSTRATION OF T.B. IN SPUTUM

On Admission				On Discharge			
Positive	..	..	126	Positive	..	..	83
Negative	..	..	53	Negative	..	..	79
No Sputum	..	..	10	No Sputum	..	..	27
Group IV Cases	..	..	21	Group IV Cases	..	..	21
All Cases	..	..	210	All Cases	..	..	210
Number of Patients who lost T.B. in Sanatorium				..	..	..	43

TABLE IX.—WEIGHT

Weight					Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
Gained	..	..	..	..	39	90	28	17
Lost	..	..	..	..	6	13	3	4
No Change	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Not Weighed	..	..	..	..	—	6	4	—
All Cases	..	..	..	..	45	109	35	21

REPORTS OF SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

REPORT OF THE THROAT DEPARTMENT.

All the 210 patients discharged during the year ending 30th June, 1932, were examined laryngoscopically by Sir St. Clair Thomson. Of these, in 194 the larynx was found to be normal, while in 16 there was found to be definite tuberculous disease. The results of treatment are shown in Tables X, XI and XII.

TABLE X.—SHOWING THE RESULT ON DISCHARGE OF TREATMENT IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LARYNX IN WHOSE SPUTUM TUBERCLE BACILLI *were* DEMONSTRATED IN THE SANATORIUM.

	Number of Cases.	Cured	Much Improved	Improved	Stationary or Worse	Remarks
Group I	—	—	—	—	—	For cases treated with Galvano-Cautery, see Table XII
Group II	7	2	1	4	—	
Group III	7	2	1	2	2	
All Cases	14	4	2	6	2	

TABLE XI.—SHOWING THE RESULT ON DISCHARGE OF TREATMENT IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LARYNX IN WHOSE SPUTUM TUBERCLE BACILLI *were not* DEMONSTRATED IN THE SANATORIUM.

	Number of Cases	Cured	Much Improved	Improved	Stationary or Worse	Remarks
Group I	—	—	—	—	—	For cases treated with Galvano-Cautery, see Table XII
Group II	2	—	1	1	—	
Group III	—	—	—	—	—	
All cases .. —	2	—	1	1	—	

TABLE XII.—SHOWING RESULT ON DISCHARGE OF TREATMENT WITH THE GALVANO-CAUTERY IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LARYNX.

	Number of Cases	Cured	Much Improved	Improved	Stationary or Worse
Group I	—	—	—	—	—
Group II	—	—	—	—	—
Group III	1	1	—	—	—
All cases	1	1	—	—	—

One case had tuberculosis of the tongue, and has died since discharge.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX, PHRENIC EVULSION AND THORACOPLASTY CASES.

Over a period of eight years ending 30th June, 1932, artificial pneumothorax has been attempted in 148 cases. Treatment was successfully induced in 111; in 37 cases it was impossible, to induce the treatment because no pleural space, or only a small initial pocket, was found, or it was impossible to carry on the treatment because of the presence of gross adhesions. All cases in which the treatment has been attempted have been grouped according to "choice" at the time of attempted induction in accordance with the following definitions, in order to follow up the end results of treatment:—

Choice I.—Cases with involvement of one lung.

Choice II.—Cases with cavitation or much evident fibrosis of one lung, or with involvement of the better lung not beyond the upper third.

Choice III.—Cases *in extremis*, e.g., with hæmoptysis.

Cases with bilateral disease, but with a possibility of aid by limited pneumothorax on the more active side.

TABLE XIII.—AFTER-HISTORY OF CASES SUCCESSFULLY INDUCED.

				ALIVE.	DEAD.	TOTALS.
Choice I	..	..	..	42	1	43
Choice II	..	..	..	50	12	62
Choice III	..	..	..	1	5	6
Totals				93	18	111

Of the 111 cases still on refills when they left the Sanatorium, 93 (83·7 per cent.) are still alive, and of these 78 (70·2 per cent.) are T.B.—or have no sputum. Of these 93 cases, 65 have ceased refills and 28 are still carrying on the treatment. The 65 who have

now ceased refills may be further sub-divided into groups as shown in the following table :—

TABLE XIV.—CASES CEASED REFILLS AND STILL ALIVE.

	Choice.			Larynx Healed.	Sputum.		Total.
	I.	II.	III.		T.B. +	T.B. — or No Sputum.	
Completed treatment	17	18	—	5	1	34	35
Re-expanded	2	9	—	—	3	8	11
Obliterated after fluid	7	3	1	1	2	9	11
Stopped for disease on other side	3	5	—	1	4	4	8
	29	35	1	7	10	55	65

The heading "Completed treatment" includes those cases who were able to continue their refills until it was considered safe to re-expand the lung, that is, for a period of at least three years after the date of induction. Some cases of pneumothorax re-expand for no apparent reason and it is impossible to keep up the refills; such cases are tabulated under the heading "re-expanded." Where the lung re-expands as the result of fluid, cases are tabulated under the heading "obliterated after fluid." Where the treatment has had to be stopped because of the appearance, or spread, of disease in the other lung, the cases have been tabulated under the heading "stopped for disease on other side." A special heading is given for cases who had laryngeal tuberculosis.

The table shows that 35 cases have now completed treatment, and it is interesting to note that 34 have either no sputum or are T.B. One has had a recurrence of positive sputum a year after re-expansion. Three such recurrences of positive sputum have been noted. Of the other two, one had a course of sanocrysin and the other only one positive test following re-expansion of the lung, after which there was no recurrence of cough or sputum. Of the 11 cases that have re-expanded, 8 are now tubercle-free, while even where there has been obliteration after fluid 9 of the 11 cases are tubercle-free. In cases where the treatment had to be stopped because of disease on the other side, 4 are positive and 4 negative. It is interesting to note that all 7 who had laryngeal tuberculosis are now soundly healed.

TABLE XV.—CASES STILL ON REFILLS.

			Sputum.		Totals.
			Larynx Healed.	T.B. + T.B. — or no sputum.	
Choice I ..	..		1	12	13
Choice II ..	..		3	11	15
Totals ..	..		4	23	28

Cases still on refills total 28. Of these 23 (82.1 per cent.) are T.B.—, or have no sputum, and 4 who had laryngeal tuberculosis have this condition healed.

Eighteen cases on whom treatment was successfully induced are since dead; 4 have died from pyo-pneumothorax, one of which was a Choice III case at induction; 13 have died from extension of disease in the better lung, of these 1 was a Choice I case and 4 were Choice III cases; 1 died of complicating lymphadenoma.

The after-history of 37 cases where induction failed is given in the following table:—

TABLE XVI.—FAILURES.

			Alive.	Dead.	Totals.
Choice II.—No space or pocket					
only ..	..		14	5	19
Adhesions ..	..		1	3	4
Choice III.—No space or pocket					
only ..	..		3	4	7
Adhesions ..	..		—	7	7
			18	19	37

It is interesting to note that while 17 of the 18 still alive were cases where no plural space, or a pocket only, was found, 10 of the 19 dead were cases where the treatment had to be given up on account of gross adhesions. Of those still alive, phrenic evulsion has been performed on 5 cases and thoracoplasty on 3 cases. Of those since dead, phrenic evulsion was performed on 2 cases.

SURGICAL TREATMENT.

The after-history of cases where phrenic evulsion has been performed has been followed up in 33 cases; these do not include those who had the operation as a preliminary to thoracoplasty. The after-history is very encouraging, and as the X-Ray report will

show, particularly good results have been obtained in cases where there has been heavy infiltration above an interlobar pleurisy. (See Plates I and II.)

Mr. Tudor Edwards has performed thoracoplasty in 8 cases from the Sanatorium between 1928 and 1932, and no case has failed to benefit very markedly. Two were cases where pneumothorax had already been established but had failed after two years to produce quiescence. Four are male and 4 female, and, of the 4 men, 3 are at work and have no cough or sputum. The fourth is still under Sanatorium treatment, and reports that he is much improved. Of the 4 female cases, one is now back at work as a nursing sister, one is fit to carry on at home without special treatment and both have negative sputum; the remaining 2 are still under treatment. Of the 8, 3 had the complication of laryngeal tuberculosis prior to the operation; all 3 are soundly healed.

SANOCRYSIN TREATMENT.

During the year under review 27 cases have been treated with sanocrysin or crysalbin, and it is hoped to follow up the after-history of 67 cases, who have been treated during the last five years, for the next Annual Report.

REPORT OF THE X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

The number of examinations made during each of the last three years are in close approximation. These examinations may be classified into four :—

(a) The primary—of each patient as soon as possible after admission. (b) Those preceding and during the pneumothorax treatment, including the screening of each resident "A.P.T." every fortnight and each visiting "A.P.T." on their refill days. This is much the largest class. (c) A much smaller number in attempts to confirm, or explain, new, clinical, findings. This includes accidents to both patients and staff. (d) Examinations of new staff.

This year it has been found to be possible to resume the reproduction of films, and two examples have been chosen to illustrate one type of case which is likely to benefit by phrenic evulsion. It is the type where the disease, limited to the upper lobe, preferably on one side only, shows cavitation and is often shut off below by a high interlobar pleurisy. This last, or a cavity, would make an artificial pneumothorax probably unsuccessful and possibly

dangerous, and a phrenic evulsion in such a case is an attempt to avoid the delay, expense and severity of the more radical operation of thoracoplasty.

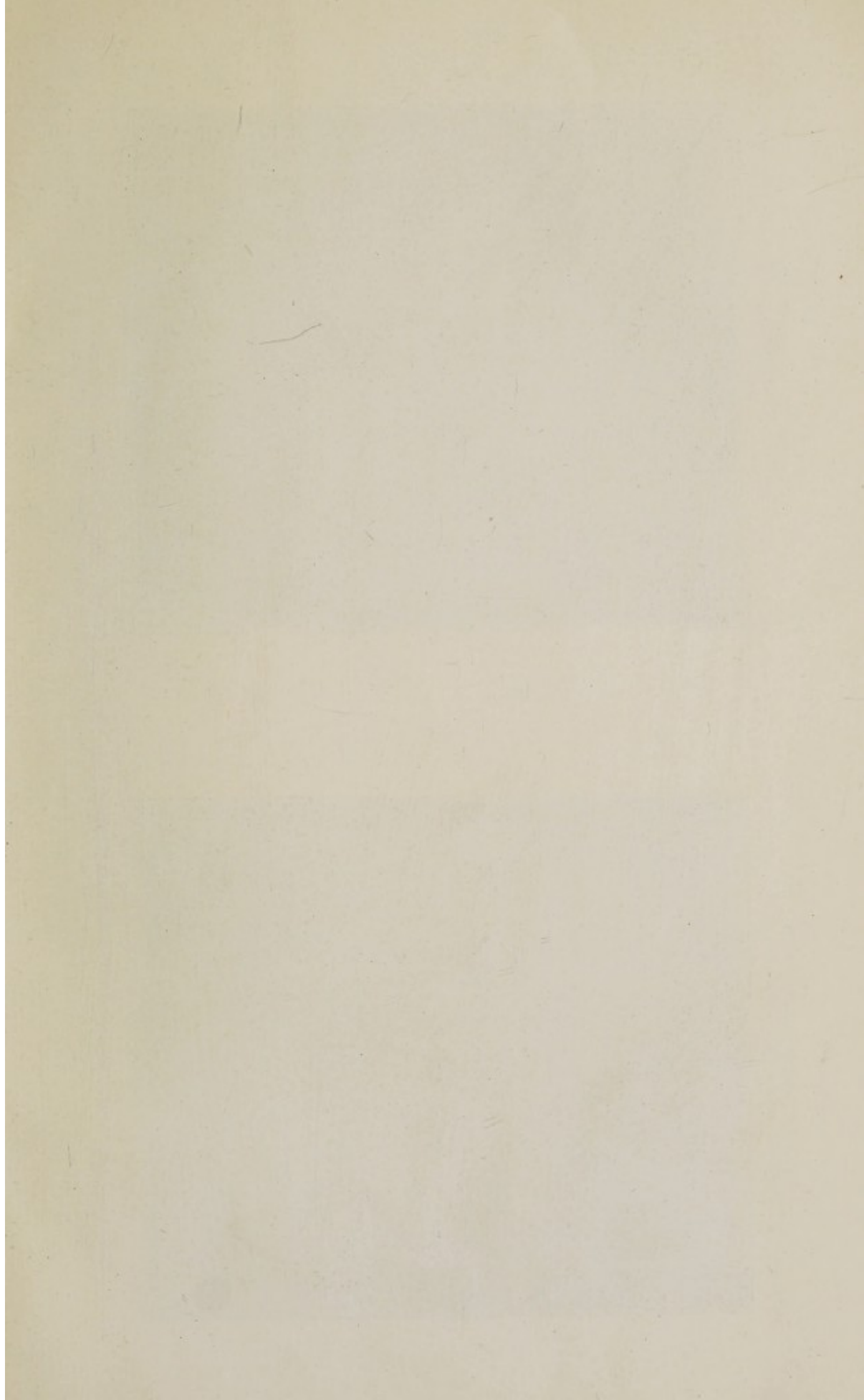
Case I. (E.J.R.) Female, aged 26.—Admitted 12th February, 1932, with a history of influenza followed by right pleurisy in the preceding October and November. Signs of pleurisy and infiltration with greatly increased vocal resonance and whispering pectoriloquy were found in the upper and middle zones of the right lung. X-Ray examination (Plate I) confirmed the presence of infiltration and cavitation above a well-marked interlobar pleurisy. Sputum positive. The patient improved in general condition with rest and the exhibition of B.E. (bacillary emulsion), but four months later, although the sputum had become negative, was able to do only two miles daily. Phrenic Evulsion was performed at the Brompton Chest Hospital at the end of June. She is now in splendid condition and has no cough. In Plate II retraction of the right diaphragm and upper lobe is well shown.

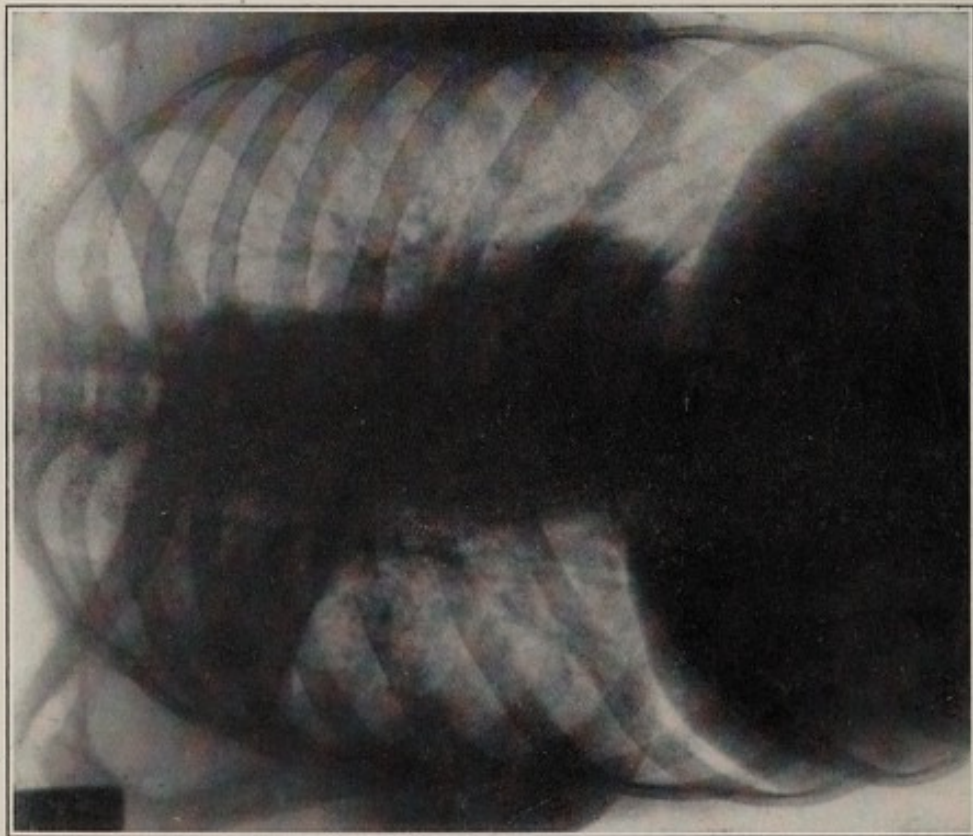
Case II. (K.K.) Female, aged 31.—Admitted 23rd January, 1932, with a five-year history of pulmonary tuberculosis, which included two periods of six months each in a sanatorium. Plate III shows the condition of her right lung. It was contracted, with much fibrosis, a large cavitation, and traces of an old interlobar pleurisy. She was dyspnoeic and cyanosed. Sputum positive. Temperature 98·6–100° (Rectal) Phrenic Evulsion was done at the Brompton Chest Hospital in February. Her temperature began to fall immediately. Now, although her sputum is still positive in spite of the exhibition of gold, she is in good condition. The sputum is only a quarter of what it was before the operation, and as Plate IV shows, the diameter of the cavity is reduced already by more than 1 inch.

REPORT OF THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

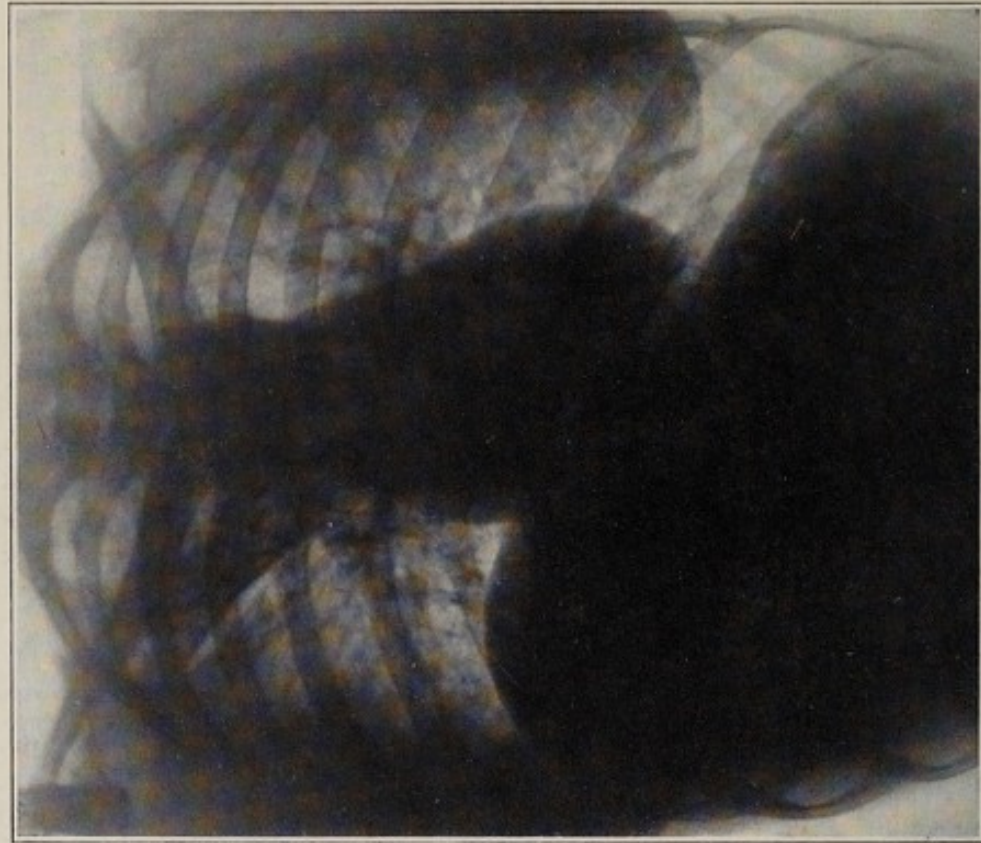
The following dental treatment has been carried out during the year :—

Extractions	182
Fillings	141
Scalings	19
Repairing Dentures	11
Dentures	4
Radiographs	3
Re-fixing Crowns	2
Root Treatment	1





No. 1. Shows infiltration and excavation with interlobar pleurisy.



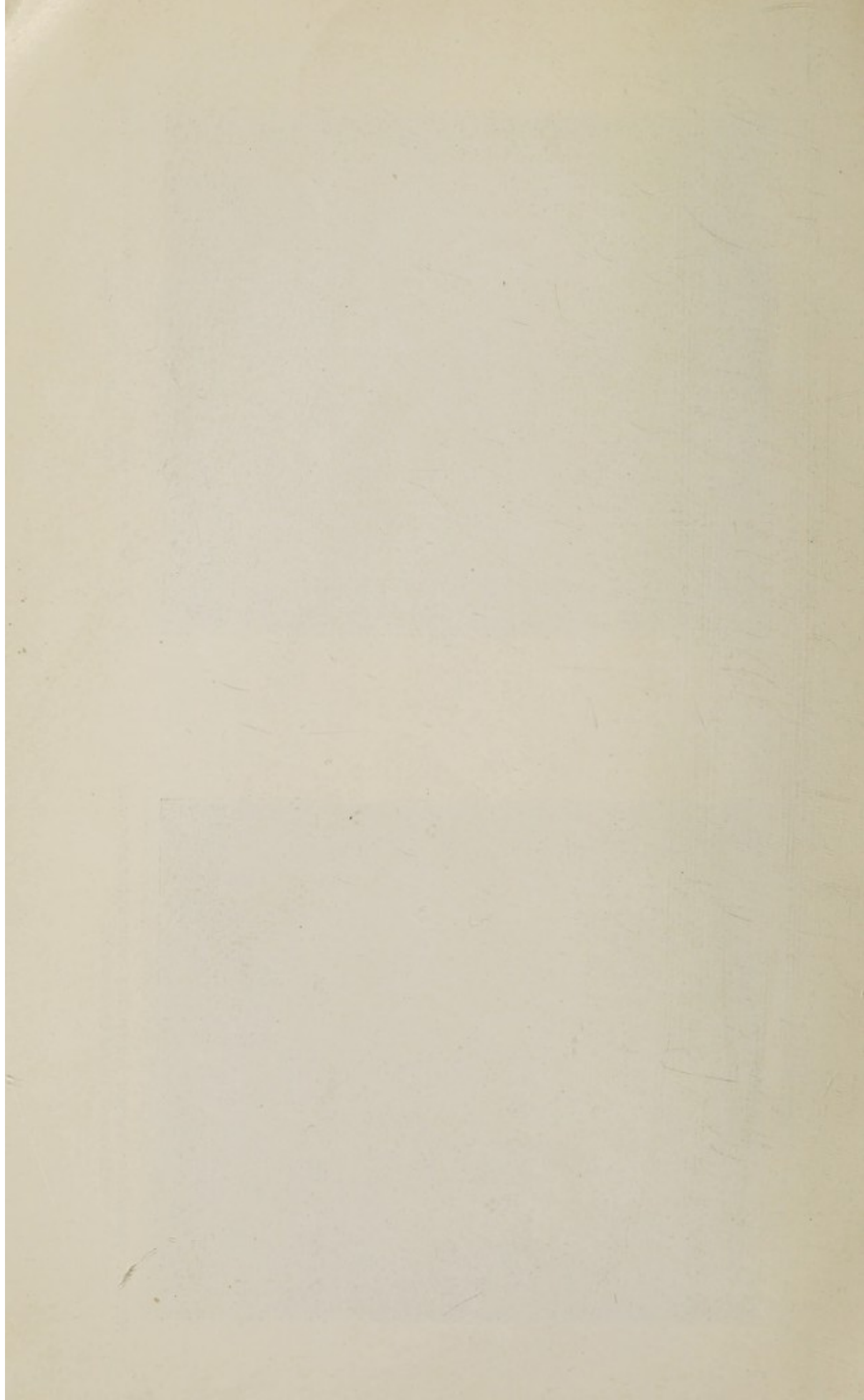
No. 11. Shows the result of Phrenic Evulsion. Note retraction of the diaphragm and of the affected area of the lung.



No. III. Shows fibrosis with a large cavity in the upper zone with evidence of pleural involvement.



No. IV. Shows the lung after Phrenic Evulsion and the lessening of the cavity in the lung.



REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The routine work for the year ending 30th June, 1932, has been as follows :—

Blood Counts, 58 ; Urine examinations, 71 ; Stool examinations, 11 ; Sedimentation tests, 1,800 ; Post-mortems on fowls, 64 ; Miscellaneous, 50 ; Milk tested twice a month ; Sputa examined every fortnight.

Wasserman Reaction : This is done on every patient when admitted for the first time, and during the current year there were 272 tests, four of which were positive (1·11 per cent.), a percentage of sufficient magnitude to make the test of great value.

Research : It is hoped that a clinical and statistical report of the value of the sedimentation rate may be published later.

REPORT OF THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Statistical Department has been carried out on the same lines as in previous years (*see* Annual Reports V, XI and XII). The number of patients discharged from the Sanatorium up to date is 5,869. This number does not include Group IV cases, re-admissions or patients who were in residence too short a time to be included in the records. Those about whom information could not be obtained number 148, or 2·52 per cent.

The statistics of the ultimate results of the enquiry are shown in the following tables :—

TABLE AI.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS

Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were demonstrated in the Sanatorium
All cases considered together

Year of Discharge	Number Discharged	Number reported "Well" or "Alive" in each successive year after Discharge																							Number Dead in 1932	Number lost sight of in 1932		
		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930			1931	1932
1906/07	125	94	82	73	65	56	42	38	47	46	42	42	38	39	34	36	34	34	33	31	30	30	29	28	28	93	4	
1907/08	206	—	149	129	112	94	71	72	70	70	75	72	63	59	58	54	54	55	52	50	46	44	44	42	41	41	159	6
1908/09	205	—	—	154	110	93	70	64	55	64	67	62	60	56	55	52	48	48	47	45	45	43	42	41	41	39	162	4
1909/10	192	—	—	—	138	112	90	75	69	73	71	69	60	61	56	53	51	49	48	47	47	43	39	37	36	35	152	5
1910/11	197	—	—	—	—	133	92	88	74	73	72	69	61	56	48	47	47	44	39	38	36	35	32	31	29	29	161	7
1911/12	198	—	—	—	—	—	111	95	81	76	72	68	55	54	50	46	44	43	40	34	33	32	31	31	31	30	158	10
1912/13	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	94	78	75	167	49	52	49	48	45	42	40	35	35	33	33	33	32	29	129	2
1913/14	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	84	86	82	75	75	68	60	55	49	47	46	43	43	38	37	37	37	136	4
1914/15	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	117	104	83	83	75	71	68	61	61	55	53	49	45	44	42	41	149	3
1915/16	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	93	68	65	57	51	48	41	38	35	35	33	30	29	28	26	125	3
1916/17	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	127	116	105	99	89	79	79	74	73	69	67	65	64	63	146	3
1917/18	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	115	95	82	80	69	70	62	64	62	58	54	52	51	128	5
1918/19	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	136	121	112	102	99	92	86	84	81	79	78	74	118	6
1919/20	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	140	126	110	100	91	85	81	74	72	70	68	125	3
1920/21	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	141	116	96	89	81	74	73	73	70	69	125	3
1921/22	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	127	111	92	76	69	62	53	51	51	124	1
1922/23	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	114	100	89	80	74	67	63	60	105	—
1923/24	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	112	99	91	81	73	65	63	102	1
1924/25	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	90	79	72	66	60	52	75	1
1925/26	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	89	80	73	67	62	50	2
1926/27	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	101	96	89	36	2	
1927/28	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	94	84	79	41	1	
1928/29	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	90	81	35	2
1929/30	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930/31	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE A4.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS
Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were demonstrated in the Sanatorium
Group III considered separately

Year of Discharge	Number reported "Well" or "Alive" in each successive year after Discharge																								Number Discharged		
	Number reported "Well" or "Alive" in each successive year after Discharge																										
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931		1932	
1906/07	17	14	12	8	6	5	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	35	
1907/08	—	37	28	22	18	12	12	9	8	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	72	
1908/09	—	—	40	31	22	13	12	11	11	12	11	8	8	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	80	
1909/10	—	—	—	25	16	12	10	8	8	8	7	5	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	50	
1910/11	—	—	—	—	17	9	8	6	6	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	49	
1911/12	—	—	—	—	—	19	15	12	13	11	11	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	52	
1912/13	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	12	13	13	12	6	7	6	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	42	
1913/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	16	15	11	10	10	8	7	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	6	58	
1914/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	26	19	14	13	13	13	13	11	10	9	7	7	6	10	10	10	68	
1915/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	30	22	19	17	16	15	13	13	12	12	12	10	10	10	9	57	
1916/17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	33	28	21	21	17	15	13	12	12	11	10	9	9	9	79	
1917/18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	36	29	21	20	18	17	14	14	14	12	11	10	10	72	
1918/19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	54	42	39	33	31	27	22	22	22	22	22	20	67	
1919/20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	58	53	38	33	27	26	26	26	23	22	19	77	
1920/21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	54	40	31	27	23	23	20	20	20	17	72	
1921/22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	82	69	58	44	32	32	27	25	21	21	28	81
1922/23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	62	50	43	43	35	34	29	27	25	83
1923/24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	67	58	52	46	41	34	32	32	83
1924/25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	27	24	22	21	17	14	40	40
1925/26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	38	32	28	26	23	33	33
1926/27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	24	19	16	13	21	2
1927/28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	19	14	13	24	2
1928/29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	4	13	2
1929/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
1930/31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—

TABLE A6.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS
Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were not demonstrated in the Sanatorium
Group I considered separately

Year of Discharge	Number reported "Well" or "Alive" in each successive year after Discharge																								Number Discharged	
	Number reported "Well" or "Alive" in each successive year after Discharge																									
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931		1932
1906/07	16	14	14	14	13	10	10	11	13	13	13	15	14	13	13	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	12	11	12	13
1907/08	31	30	30	29	25	23	23	22	24	26	26	24	24	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	21	21
1908/09	39	36	36	28	27	19	31	25	23	25	28	27	28	29	27	28	28	28	28	26	25	26	26	26	25	25
1909/10	42	—	—	39	36	32	36	30	34	35	32	32	33	32	32	32	31	31	30	30	30	28	28	27	27	27
1910/11	37	—	—	—	33	25	30	29	31	29	29	26	27	26	24	24	25	24	24	24	23	24	24	24	23	23
1911/12	26	—	—	—	—	22	22	23	20	21	20	18	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1912/13	19	18	17	17	16	18	17	17	16	18	17	14	15	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13
1913/14	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	21	28	27	25	26	25	24	25	25	26	26	26	24	24	25	25	25	25
1914/15	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	15	14	9	13	11	11	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
1915/16	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	32	29	29	27	28	27	27	28	29	29	29	28	26	26	26	26
1916/17	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	31	33	28	31	29	31	30	32	32	32	29	30	30	30	30
1917/18	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	47	48	46	42	44	45	45	46	46	44	44	44	44	41	41
1918/19	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	34	33	33	32	34	43	42	41	41	41	41	41	41
1919/20	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	48	48	47	48	47	46	44	45	47	47	47	47
1920/21	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	49	48	47	46	46	46	45	45	44	44
1921/22	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	32	32	31	31	29	27	26	26	26
1922/23	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	42	40	39	39	39	38	38	38
1923/24	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	42	42	42	42	42	40	40
1924/25	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	43	43	43	43	41	41
1925/26	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	43	43	43	42	42	42
1926/27	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24	24	24	23	23
1927/28	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	35	33	31	31
1928/29	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	32	32	31	31
1929/30	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930/31	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE BI.—STATISTICS OF ULTIMATE RESULTS

Cases in the Sputum of which T.B. were demonstrated in the Sanatorium

Condition on Admission	Discharge	Discharged during the Year																				Condition in 1932						
		1906/07	1907/08	1908/09	1909/10	1910/11	1911/12	1912/13	1913/14	1914/15	1915/16	1916/17	1917/18	1918/19	1919/20	1920/21	1921/22	1922/23	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26		1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	
Group 1	Disease Arrested	8 6 2	9 12 2	12 2 —	4 8 1	5 6 —	5 8 1	3 5 —	3 4 1	3 5 3	5 3 —	8 4 —	— 2 1	3 — —	10 1 —	21 2 1	9 4 —	11 6 —	11 — —	7 2 1	7 1 1	10 1 —	10 — —	8 1 —	28 1 —	14 — —	Alive Dead Lost sight of	
	Much Improved	4 9 —	11 6 —	2 9 —	11 11 1	7 20 1	4 12 1	3 3 —	4 4 1	4 4 1	1 4 1	7 2 —	6 3 —	5 — 1	8 7 —	7 12 —	6 5 —	8 4 —	4 4 —	2 — —	— 1 —	6 1 —	2 — —	1 — —	3 — —	— — —	Alive Dead Lost sight of	
	Improved	— — —	2 1 —	— 1 —	— 3 1	— 1 1	— — —	— — —	— 1 —	— 1 —	— — —	— — —	1 1 —	1 — —	1 — —	2 1 —	— 1 —	— 1 —	— — —	1 1 —	1 1 —	1 — —	4 1 —	1 — —	2 — —	1 — —	2 — —	Alive Dead Lost sight of
Group 2	Stationary or Worse	— 1 —	— 2 —	— 2 —	1 2 —	— 4 —	1 1 —	— 1 —	1 1 —	1 2 —	— — —	— 1 —	1 1 —	— — —	— — —	— 1 —	— — —	— — —	1 — —	— 1 —	— — —	— — —	2 — —	1 — —	— — —	2 — —	2 — —	Alive Dead Lost sight of
	Disease Arrested	3 3 —	— 3 —	8 4 1	6 7 1	6 9 2	9 11 1	8 15 —	5 9 1	5 8 1	2 5 —	5 5 —	2 3 —	8 — —	8 1 —	8 4 —	4 4 —	7 3 —	8 2 —	6 4 —	5 — —	15 1 —	14 2 —	17 4 —	18 1 —	12 — —	Alive Dead Lost sight of	
	Much Improved	9 22 1	15 30 3	12 23 2	10 34 —	6 42 3	6 38 1	11 25 1	15 33 2	17 37 —	5 31 —	29 35 1	23 30 2	33 30 2	17 30 1	14 27 2	11 21 —	8 9 —	6 11 1	17 10 —	11 2 —	16 3 —	18 4 —	13 5 —	23 3 —	27 1 —	Alive Dead Lost sight of	

[illegible]

[illegible]



