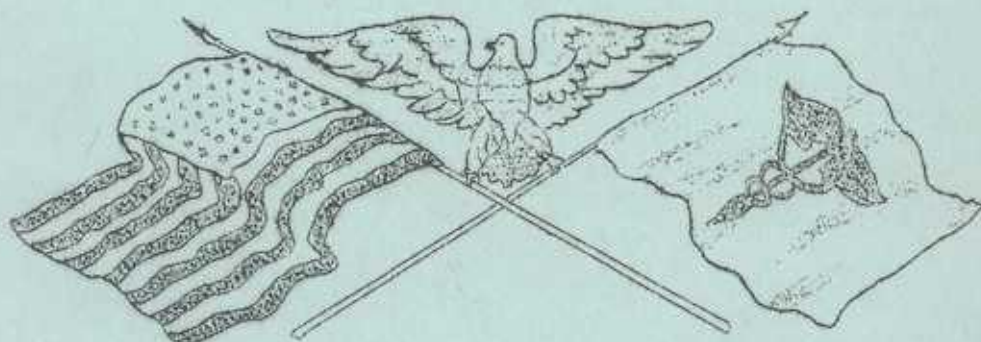


# COOK COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT

## ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1941 - JUNE 30, 1942



A COOPERATIVE PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY  
OF THE  
COOK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
AND THE  
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE  
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
OF COOK COUNTY

CLAYTON F. SMITH, President  
FRANK BOBRYTZKE  
WILLIAM BUSSE  
ELIZABETH A. CONKEY  
WILLIAM N. ERICKSON  
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GEORGE A. MILLER  
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CLAYTON F. SMITH  
EDWARD M. SNEED  
JOHN E. TRAEGER



**COOK COUNTY  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

JOSEPH L. MOSS  
DIRECTOR

**PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT**

737 S. WOLCOTT AVENUE

CHICAGO

TELEPHONE MONROE 3950-3964

E. A. PISZCZEK, M. D., M. P. H.  
HEALTH OFFICER

July 1, 1942

Hon. Clayton F. Smith, President  
Cook County Board of Commissioners  
County Building  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you and to the  
Cook County Board of Commissioners, this, the second annual  
report of the activities of this Unit for the fiscal year  
July 1st, 1941 to June 30th, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. PISZCZEK, M. D., M. P. H.  
Health Officer  
Cook County Public Health Unit.

COOK COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT

ANNUAL REPORT JULY 1st, 1941 - JUNE 30th, 1942.

FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

The Cook County Public Health Unit was established on July 1st, 1940 as a cooperative public health agency sponsored by the Cook County Board of Commissioners, the Illinois Department of Public Health, and the United States Public Health Service. The jurisdiction of this Unit, as defined by the Director of the Illinois Department of Public Health, consists of Cook County exclusive of those cities which have a full-time health department (Chicago, Evanston, Winnetka, and Kenilworth. This area comprises 706 square miles with a population of 585,780 persons (1940 census).

At this time, the close of the second year of operation, it is again our pleasant duty to acknowledge the cooperation and help that this organization has received in its effort to carry out a public health program in Cook County.

The carrying out of this program, as any other health program, is dependent, to a large degree, upon the participation of the community either as individuals or through representative organizations. The following organizations and persons have been particularly helpful during the past year and to them we extend our sincere thanks.

COOK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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Charles Mayr, Chief Clerk  
William Mahoney, and other members of the staff

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M. W. Bollman  
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Nellie G. McMahon  
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UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General  
Dr. M.B. Ziegler, Director, District III  
Dr. H.A. Holle, Medical Consultant  
Dr. D.C. Elliott, Venereal Disease Control Officer  
L. M. Fischer, District Engineer  
Henrietta Landau, Public Health Nursing Consultant  
Kenneth Revell, Regional Tabulating Unit

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. Roland R. Cross, Director  
Dr. H. L. Pettitt, Assistant Director  
Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin, Medical Administrative Consultant  
B. K. Richardson, Senior Administrative Officer  
Dr. H. V. Hullerman, Chief, Division of Local Health Administration  
Dr. Richard F. Boyd, Asst. Chief, Division of Local Health Administration  
Dr. Fred L. Adair, Chief, Division of Maternal and Child Hygiene  
Dr. Raymond V. Brokaw, Chief, Division of Cancer Control  
Maud B. Carson, R.N., Chief, Division of Public Health Nursing  
Dr. Charles F. Deatherage, Chief, Division of Dental Health Education  
Mrs. Leona East, Chief, Division of Public Health Instruction  
Mr. C. W. Klassen, Chief, Division of Sanitary Engineering  
Dr. Milton Kronenberg, Chief, Division of Industrial Hygiene  
Dr. John J. McShane, Chief, Division of Communicable Disease Control  
Dr. O. K. Sagen, Chief Statistician, Division of General Administration  
Dr. H. J. Shaughnessy, Chief, Division of Laboratories  
Dr. H. M. Soloway, Chief, Division of Venereal Disease Control  
Dr. E. K. Steinkopff, Chief, Division of Tuberculosis Control  
Dr. Robert H. Woodruff, Chief, Division of Vital Statistics

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Dr. E. A. Piszczek, Secretary	Mr. Joseph L. Moss
Dr. H. R. H. Brevig	Miss Mary Murphy
Dr. N. S. Davis III	Dr. Howard Orvis
Miss Harriet Fulmer, R.N.	Mr. Alexander Ropchan
Mrs. Charles Greaves	Mrs. Theodore B. Sachs
Dr. Earl Kleinschmidt	Dr. H. J. Shaughnessy

Dr. M.B. Ziegler

#### THE CHICAGO HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, President, Chicago Board of Health  
Dr. E. K. Musson, Chief, Communicable Disease Section  
Dr. R. F. Wright, Asst. Bureau Chief, Communicable Disease Section  
Mrs. Eloise Phelps, R.N., Supervisor of Nurses

#### THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS, INC.

Mr. Basil O'Connor, President  
Dr. Morris Fishbein, Member of Committee on Education  
Dr. Philip Lewin, Chairman, Orthopedic Committee  
Mr. Herbert J. Lorber, Cook County Chairman  
Dr. Edward L. Compere, Chairman, Medical Advisory Committee  
Miss Agnes McMahon, Cook County Executive Secretary

#### CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY

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Dr. H. Prather Saunders, President-Elect  
Dr. Oscar Hawkinson, Secretary  
Dr. Edward W. White, Treasurer

#### CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY

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Dr. Leo W. Kremer, President-Elect  
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Dr. John J. Hollister, Executive Secretary

#### DENTAL HYGIENE INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

Dr. William B. Pringle, Director

#### THE TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

Mrs. Theodore B. Sachs, Executive Director  
Miss A. Elizabeth Gallaway, Director of Nurses  
Dr. J. B. Novak, Medical Director  
Miss Alice Miller, Director of Health Education

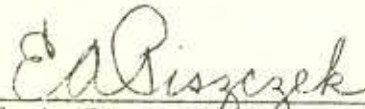
#### THE AMERICAN RED CROSS - CHICAGO CHAPTER

Mr. James B. Forgen, Chairman  
Mr. Joseph H. King, Vice-Chairman  
Col. A. A. Sprague, Treasurer  
Mr. Norman G. Stockdale, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

And to all local Health Officers, Municipal and Township Officials, Council of Social Agencies of Chicago, Illinois and Cook County League of Women Voters, local Parent-Teacher Associations, Friends of Rural Public Health Nursing, Members of the Press, various lay and professional organizations and to many members of the public who have been of so much assistance to us during the past year.

Since the issuance of our last annual report the problem of public health has become of paramount importance. This organization has, during the past year, due to the war, entered into many additional activities, such as the training of Nurses' Aides, classes in nutrition for defense workers, surveys of emergency housing and water supplies, and other programs designed to aid in the prosecution of the war.

We feel that we should, and we intend, to do still more. To that end we offer to all organizations interested in the war effort, the specialized services of this department.



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E. A. Piszczek, M.D., M.P.H.  
Health Officer  
Cook County Public Health Unit.

"The public health is the foundation upon which rests the happiness of the people and the welfare of the nation."

"The care of the public health is the first duty of the statesman."

Disraeli

## PERSONNEL OF THE COOK COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT

(All personnel in the Cook County Health Unit meet the qualifications recommended by the conference of State and Territorial Health Officers for health officers and other public health personnel)

### MEDICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

E. A. Piszczek, M.D., M.P.H., Health Officer  
John B. Hall, M.D., M.S.P.H., Epidemiologist  
\*Harriet Fulmer, R.N., Supervisor of Nurses  
Edward E. Kopriwa, Administrative Assistant  
Arthur J. Fox, Quarantine Officer  
Joseph Svec, Quarantine Officer  
Ellen M. Bertinelli, Secretary  
Lorraine Johnson, Secretary  
Irene Fahey, Secretary  
Eleanor Norton, Secretary  
Mary F. Pearce, Secretary

### PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS

Benn J. Leland, M.S., Senior Engineer  
Robert R. de Jonge, B.S., Jr. Eng. Steven Nichiporuk, B.S., Jr. Eng.

### PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY

Moreland Emerson, D.D.S., Director  
Mary A. Eagan, R.N., M.A., Dental Health Consultant

### NUTRITION

Marie E. Dohm, M.A., Nutrition Consultant

### PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

Teresa Bernoudy, R.N.  
Katherine Borham, R.N.  
Luella Callahan, R.N.  
Grace Cole, R.N.  
Claudia Durham, R.N.  
Frances Erickson, R.N.  
Ruth Feely, R.N.  
Mary Flynn, R.N.  
Jane Gadde, R.N.  
Ferne Hobson, R.N.  
Rose Hoy, R.N.  
Erna Keel, R.N.  
Irene O'Connor, R.N.  
Margaret Phelan, R.N.  
Hilda E. Schutte, R.N.  
Myrtle Sorenson, R.N.  
Margaret Stealey, R.N.  
Alouise Steward, R.N.  
Frances Svoboda, R.N.

### PART-TIME SOCIAL HYGIENE CLINICIANS

Dr. E. G. Brust  
Dr. F. B. Deardorff  
Dr. E. A. Harris  
Dr. Hugo Long  
Dr. A. Nady  
Dr. W. M. Winston

### PART-TIME PEDIATRICIANS

Dr. H.H. Boyle  
Dr. H.L. Faulkner  
Dr. J.A. Forbrich  
Dr. R.E. Keeley  
Dr. R.L. Marks  
Dr. S.S. Snider  
Dr. N.T. Welford  
Dr. W.M. Winston

\*Resigned - March 15th, 1942

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

The control of communicable diseases is the constant and unremitting task of a health department. Any lapse would bring with it the possibility of an epidemic. The best way to control these diseases is to prevent their occurrence. This can be done in certain diseases by immunization against them. This is real preventive medicine in protecting the health of the citizens.

Procedures for immunization against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox are well established. By universal application of these procedures, these diseases could be wiped out entirely. The President of the United States has recognized this fact, and in February of this year issued a proclamation asking that all children be immunized against diphtheria and vaccinated against smallpox by Child Health Day (May 1, 1942).

The Cook County Public Health Unit has always endeavored to carry out these preventive measures and in accordance with the president's proclamation tried to have all the children within its health jurisdiction so protected.

On July 1st, 1942, a survey showed that more than 85% of all school children, (those of parochial as well as public schools), in the area served by the Nursing Division of this unit have received these protections. The number of children protected both as a result of this campaign, and as a result of the continued activity during the year, is as follows:

Number of children immunized against diphtheria 9,206.

Number of children vaccinated against smallpox 5,018

The value of whooping cough vaccine has been increasingly demonstrated. Up to the present time, it has been used only in selected groups of children. However, when the Division of Laboratories of the State Department of Health begins to furnish it free, as it does diphtheria toxoid and smallpox vaccine, its use will be greatly increased. Since over 90% of the children dying from whooping cough are under three years of age, its health value lies in the infant and pre-school group rather than in the children of school age.

Immunization against typhoid fever is also well known and it is part of the health protection of every soldier. However, as typhoid fever is not prevalent in this area, this program has not been emphasized. All persons traveling in the rural areas and vacation resorts are advised to get this type of protection as they may encounter unsafe water supplies.

## EPIDEMIC CONTROL

To complement our active program in preventive medicine through an immunization campaign, the Unit was faced with two serious outbreaks during the last year -- one, an outbreak of infantile paralysis in the summer of 1941, and the other an outbreak of smallpox in June, 1942.



## INFANTILE PARALYSIS

During the calendar year of 1941, 54 cases of infantile paralysis occurred in Cook County outside the city of Chicago. In six of these cases the disease proved fatal. The first fifteen cases reported during the year were the subject of a clinical, laboratory and epidemiological report by a committee of ten individuals formed by Dr. Edward A. Piszczek, Health Officer, as chairman and constituting the Illinois Committee on Infantile Paralysis. The remaining members of the committee included:

Dr. Robert Black, professor of pediatrics, Loyola University School of Medicine; Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president, Chicago Board of Health; Dr. Roland R. Cross, director, Illinois Department of Public Health; Dr. Irving Cutter, former dean, Northwestern University Medical School; Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor, The Journal of The American Medical Association; Mr. Arthur Gorman, engineer of Water Purification Division, City of Chicago; Dr. Sidney O. Levinson, director, Samuel Deutsch Serum Center of Michael Reese Hospital; Dr. Howard J. Shaughnessy, chief, Division of Laboratories, Illinois Department of Public Health, and Dr. Winston H. Tucker, Health Commissioner, Evanston, Illinois.

This committee received an appropriation of \$9,000 from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., for the study of this outbreak during the year 1941 and an additional \$8,950 was appropriated to carry on the work of this committee during the calendar year 1942. The preliminary report of this outbreak of acute anterior poliomyelitis was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association on December 6, 1941. A report of this work was given by the chairman of the committee, Dr. Piszczek, Cook County Health Officer, at the Second Annual Medical Meeting of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at the Hotel Pierre, New York City, on December 4, 1941.

This study has received wide acclaim as one of the most scientific epidemiological studies conducted on infantile paralysis during the past year. Below is an editorial from the Boston Post, September 8, 1941, regarding the preliminary announcements and results of the study.

### FIGHTING INFANTILE

"Reports that Illinois doctors have succeeded in locating healthy carriers of infantile paralysis, and are studying the means by which this deadly infection is transmitted to other children, offer one of the most successful advances made in the study of this disease. As they push forward with their study to aid the young of the country in fighting this scourge, the hopes of thousands are with them. Their goal is the solution of one of the many mysteries of medicine that has baffled scientists for generations. They are to be commended for their laborious research. All wish them success."

### SMALLPOX

On June 15, 1942, a case of smallpox was discovered in a Chicago resident at the Cook County Hospital. On questioning this case as to where he might have contracted the disease he stated that he had been visiting relatives in the suburban area of Summit who were known to be suffering from chickenpox. Epidemiological investigation by the medical staff of the Cook County Public Health Unit revealed eight cases in the Summit area. Because these victims of smallpox believed they

had chickenpox and their families had been permitted to mingle with the general population, it was deemed advisable to vaccinate the whole community. On July 17th, 1942, nurses from the Cook County Public Health Unit, the Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago and Cook County, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the Illinois Department of Public Health united to make a house-to-house canvass of the entire community. A copy of the letter that was left at the home of every resident is included in this report.

Over 1400 home calls were made by the nursing staff and over 14,000 persons were vaccinated within the four-day period following the discovery of these cases. Over 5000 of these persons have been vaccinated by industrial physicians in manufacturing plants in the Summit area. Over 4000 were vaccinated by their own private physicians, and the remaining vaccinations were done at two vaccination clinics established by the Public Health Unit in the Argo Health and in the Community Hall. No further cases of the disease developed after the initial 8 cases were discovered in the first three days of epidemiological investigation.

On June 29, 1942, Dr. Piszczek, Cook County Health Officer, issued the following letter which was published in the local newspaper to the Summit area residents:

THANK YOU! SUMMIT AREA RESIDENTS

"Surgeon General, Thomas Parran, of the United State Public Health Service, many months before the onset of the war stated - "Protection of the public health is the first line of National Defense."

"During the week of June 15th eight cases of smallpox were discovered in a localized area in the town of Summit. These victims believed they were suffering from chickenpox and allowed the remaining members of their families to mingle at large with the rest of the general population. When it was discovered these cases were smallpox all hands joined in an urgent appeal to protect the public health.

"The Cook County Public Health Unit staff joined with the local Health Commissioner, the local village nurses, and these in turn were joined by other nurses of the Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago and Cook County, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company nursing staff and medical and nursing staffs of the Illinois Department of Public Health in one effort - to urge everyone who had not been vaccinated within 5 years to be vaccinated and protect the entire community from the spread of smallpox.

"Those of us whose work it is to protect the health of the general population feel proud we have been able to control this outbreak, but we feel prouder of the cooperation that you have given us to carry out this mass vaccination. Without the universal cooperation of the people of the Summit area and without the splendid cooperation of the Health Commissioner, Dr. S.L.Mann, and the other doctors in the community, Drs. Allison, Barclay, Benton, Nienow, Plucinski, and Rush, we could not have achieved our goal.

"As we prepare this week to celebrate Independence Day, July 4th, we feel sure that you will take pride with us in the fact that the Summit area has shown such patriotism in this move to wipe out an epidemic. On behalf of all my co-workers in this effort to protect your health, we thank you, Summit area residents for your fine cooperation and patriotic spirit."

Sincerely,

E. A. PISZCZEK, M.D., M.P.H.,  
DIRECTOR,  
COOK COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT.

# SMALLPOX

June 17th, 1942

TO ALL RESIDENTS OF ARGO-SUMMIT AND VICINITY:

Seven cases of smallpox have been discovered in the Argo-Summit area during the past two days and it is probable that many more cases may occur within the next week or two. Although the cases have been centered in one area of the town, many of the home contacts of these cases have been shopping in the downtown section, and have come in contact with many of the citizens of this town

VACCINATION WILL PROTECT YOU AGAINST SMALLPOX

## ARE YOU PROTECTED ?

It is urged at this time, that everyone be vaccinated against smallpox as early as possible in order to control this epidemic. Anyone vaccinated longer than five years ago should be re-vaccinated. See your physician at once and join your neighbors in this civic cause to control this epidemic.

SEE YOUR PHYSICIAN TODAY!

DON'T DELAY!

S.L.Mann, M.D., Health Officer  
Summit, Illinois

  
E.A. Piszczek, M.D., M.P.H.  
Health Officer  
Cook County Public Health Unit  
737 S. Wolcott Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

## VENEREAL DISEASE AND WAR

We are now in the midst of a war for the preservation of our way of life. The health of every one of us is important in this program. It is well known that the health of the soldier must be protected, but now more than ever before, the health of every worker and every citizen is of significant value. The production lines are just as essential as the firing lines. Two of the greatest enemies of our health are the venereal diseases - - syphilis and gonorrhoea - - and their control is vitally necessary in the protection of the public health.

In several ways the Cook County Public Health Unit is doing its part in the program of control of these diseases. The experiences of the last war showed how these affect the morale and efficiency of the armed forces. Although syphilis and gonorrhoea do not rank high in mortality statistics, in the figures of war days lost their true effect is evident. The immediate loss is important, but it should also be remembered that \$83,000,000 has been spent by the United States Government for treatment of complications of venereal diseases in veterans' hospitals as a result of acquiring infection during the last war. The first figures of interest are those showing the presence of positive blood tests in selectees. Up to the present time this averages 45 per 1,000 examined. These may not all be incapacitated, but further investigation in each case is necessary.

Acting as a branch of the Venereal Disease Division of the Medical Advisory Board No. 39 of the State Selective Service System, all selectees found to have positive blood tests during examination are referred to one of our clinics for reexamination. Those found to have syphilis are immediately placed under treatment either with their family physician or at a clinic. These deferred registrants are given continuous treatment until they have had the minimum treatment required for induction into the Army. There is very close cooperation between the local draft boards and this office in the rehabilitation of draftees. The State Medical Office of the Selective Service System has been very helpful in carrying out this program. When necessary, members of the Unit assist the local Draft Boards by taking the blood tests of draftees, compensating for lack of local medical assistance due to the exigencies of war.

This organization is giving 100 per cent assistance to the Army and Navy in their efforts to protect soldiers and sailors against these diseases. There are several training centers in this area, and reports of venereal disease contacts are immediately investigated and measures taken to stop the spread of these diseases.

Intensification of all normal activities is a necessary part of this war program. Venereal disease in war workers sabotages the war effort. All venereal disease contacts are immediately referred for medical examination and treatment if necessary.

There have been a few blood testing surveys of grade school children - - these have not been very successful as case finding programs. Nevertheless, there has been a start and the goal of this program is the blood

testing of all high school students. In this group of adolescents and young adults case finding should be more successful. These young men are our future soldiers; the young women are future mothers. Their health is of vital importance in any long range program.

Slowly a program of industrial hygiene is commencing. This is limited by a lack of personnel. However, the increase in employment in vital industries and the establishment of new war industries makes blood testing of industrial employees a necessary part of the program. The efficiency of industry must be kept at a high level.

To complete this picture it is important to mention that under the statutes the director of the Unit acts as the representative of the State Director of Public Health in issuing permits to marry to those with positive blood tests where he feels that the marriage will not affect the health of either party or issue thereof.

To aid in this program six free venereal disease clinics have been established in areas where large indigent groups are located. These are in Maywood, Berwyn, Robbins, Harvey, Calumet City, and Chicago Heights.

Persons admitted to medical service. . . . .	656
Clinic visits. . . . .	16,604
Field visits. . . . .	7,065

Thus, in many ways the Cook County Public Health Unit is doing its part in the control of the spread of the venereal diseases as one of its efforts to protect the public health.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Thanks to the advances of science our social evolution is largely in our own hands. Better nutrition is one of the best tools we can use to fashion our future in a way which will bring the most happiness and usefulness to the greatest number of people." -- Dr. Frank G. Boudreau.

"National strength can be built up only by the adequate application of all the sciences to the provision of armament, munitions and supplies, food and manpower....Important in the easy days of peace without a cloud on the horizon, it is urgent now that the people of the nation be physically tough, mentally sound, and morally strong.....If our workers are malnourished they cannot be efficient in producing what we need for defense. Yet every study of nutrition, by whatever method conducted, shows that malnourishment in this country is widespread and serious."

-- Thomas Parran, M.D.,  
Surgeon General,  
U.S. Public Health Service.

## NUTRITION IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM

The nutrition program is the newest service to be added for our county health's protection. This program was started on February 1, 1942, when Marie E. Dohm, nutritionist, became a member of our staff.

The objective of the nutrition service is to promote, stimulate, and execute a program of activities that will bring about better health for ALL the citizens of Cook County. This is carried out through the various methods of nutrition and health education at our command, staff and group education, individual conferences and interviews, cooperative efforts through other groups and individuals, the use of films, posters, literature, radio, and press, bearing in mind that application of our knowledge is of first importance in our efforts for national defense.

Most important of our nutrition activities is group education, reaching the patients who come to various clinics, the mothers who bring their children to the Child Health Conferences, providing staff education for the public health nurses and university students, and other community groups.

Early in the program opportunity presented itself to cooperate with Loyola University Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, in teaching a class in Applied Public Health Nutrition. Our nutritionist is also an enrolled Red Cross nutrition instructor, and a class has been completed in Oak Lawn. Other Red Cross nutrition classes are anticipated. In this way we can aid in recruiting lay helpers, and can do our part to create a corps of well-informed people who in turn spread this knowledge of nutrition and thus aid us in the program of conserving and improving civilian health.

During the summer a regular schedule of visits have been made to Camp Reinberg, (operated by the County Bureau of Public Welfare) for the purpose of group education reaching mothers, young girls, and the health camp counselors on matters pertaining to nutrition, its relationship to better health practices, and encouraging the practical application of nutrition principles.

Many individual lectures on nutrition were given to Home Hygiene Classes conducted by the nurse instructors, Parent-Teacher Associations, Civilian Defense Committees, Health Councils, Women's Clubs, and church groups.

During the past year eleven radio talks on nutrition were given over Station W. H. F. C. as a part of our Cook County public health programs.

The nutrition film, "Proof of the Pudding" was shown many times throughout the county. Nutrition literature, consisting of pamphlets leaflets, booklets, and posters generously contributed to our programs by Federal, State, and local health and welfare agencies, and various commercial organizations, has been distributed.

Whole-hearted cooperation with other groups has been extended through the Red Cross Chapter in conducting food and nutrition classes; School Lunch Community Projects and Housekeeping Projects of the W. P. A.; The National Youth Administration in the training of youthful workers; Home Service Personnel of the Public Service Company in cooking demonstrations and preparation of exhibits, and with other public and private organizations.

Many mothers have been reached through attendance at the Child Health Conferences, Summer Round-Ups, or Health Centers, with conferences or interviews by the nutritionist. Others were reached through field and office visits, with the nurses. In one area we have had an opportunity to work with a group of Mexican families - - special bulletins in Spanish have been secured for these people.

Advisory service to public health nurses, camp managers and directors, cafeteria and lunchroom managers, teachers, dental assistants, grocers, news editors, theatre managers, restaurateurs, and others was extended as an aid in solving problems of nutrition relating to their particular fields. Plans are under way for rendering service in aiding and protecting the nutritional health of the industrial worker and his family.

All members of the Public Health Unit staff have given whole-hearted cooperation in launching this new program, and without the helpful assistance of the public health nurses, the nutrition consultant would have been unable to reach many groups of individuals with nutrition information. Through these nurses the program has been carried out, and the nutrition needs of the communities have been discovered.

A challenge for even greater cooperation and efforts in conserving the health of the civilian workers is, indeed, encouraging.

\* \* \* \* \*

" . . . During these days of stress the health problems of the military and civilian population are inseparable. Total defense demands manpower. The full energy of every American is necessary. Medical authorities recognize completely that efficiency and stamina depend on proper food. Fighting men of our armed forces, workers in industry, the families of these workers, every man and woman in America, must have nourishing food. If people are undernourished, they cannot be efficient in producing what we need in our unified drive for dynamic strength . . . The Department of Agriculture has estimated that many millions of men, women, and children do not get the foods which science considers essential."

President Roosevelt.

## PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES

The Cook County Public Health Unit extends public health nursing service to all rural areas in Cook County in addition to those towns and villages which have a population of 5,000 or less. At present there are twenty nurses assisting with the conduct of this generalized public health nursing program.

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

Ranking second to none in its degree of importance is the program for the prevention and control of communicable disease. Intelligent cooperation on the part of the public is evidenced by such impressive figures as 19,018 vaccinations against smallpox and the total of 9,206 immunizations against diphtheria during the past year. Various procedures and activities are followed in order to inform the public regarding the need for general participation in the control of widespread disease which can be so disastrous economically in addition to the direct physical and mental suffering of the persons afflicted. At all times the nurse is really a liaison agent between the public health officials and members of a family among whom there exists any known communicable disease.

Through summer round-ups, at which time preschool children are afforded a medical examination in addition to being immunized and vaccinated in preparation for entrance to school, the public health nurses have a splendid opportunity to be of assistance to parents. During the entire school year teachers and nurses work hand in hand in order to hold the absentee list to a minimum. Home visits are made not only to demonstrate the actual care of the sick and teach isolation procedures to the well, but these calls are never ceasing in so far as the nurse is concerned. She must be constantly alert to home and community health problems, prevent their arising if possible or meet the exigencies of the case when and if it does arise. There is a definite unity of purpose on the part of local health officers, physicians, public health engineers, public health nurses and all civic-minded citizens in connection with any effective communicable disease control program.

### VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

Among the responsibilities of the public health nurse is that of keeping the members of the community fully informed as to the purpose, location and operating time of the Social Hygiene Clinics. As venereal disease is one of our most devastating national health problems today, it is the duty of one and all of us to assist in the destruction of the forces conducive to the perpetuation of this country-wide menace affecting the war effort generally, while specifically they account for an enormous amount of economic waste through individual inefficiency, and the mental and physical suffering involved.

Through education and guidance of the adolescent and parents, the public health nurse can and does assist materially in reducing the number of cases of venereal disease. She encourages clinic patients to have the proper regard for the need of continued treatment until a cure has been effected. Home visits are made, educational material presented and interpreted to those under care and to those who may or may not have been exposed to such diseases.



## TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Within the State of Illinois tuberculosis now rates fifth as a leading cause of death while in 1880 this disease headed the list. This change can be accounted for (to a large extent at least) through the activities of a better informed public. Through the education of law-making bodies more adequate provisions have been made for the prevention of the disease as well as treatment and proper care of the afflicted. Under the auspices of the Chicago and Cook County Tuberculosis Association the services of twenty-five chest clinics are available within Cook County. Carefully planned programs which include tuberculin testing and x-ray examinations are available to the public. Other institutions also provide a similar service for the purpose of case finding, supervision of those threatened by the disease or those individuals diagnosed as active cases.

While the basic philosophy of a public health program is that of education through means of the press, radio, educational films and bulletins, medical advice to the individual, the public health nurse holds a unique position in the direction of case-finding. She knows her community and health problems through well-planned, purposeful home visits and because of her association with teachers and pupils. It is also her responsibility to know clinic and sanatoria facilities which are available and to stand ready to assist in whatever manner is indicated for the welfare of a given patient. It is a source of encouragement to note that during the past year there has been a marked increase in the number of individuals admitted to medical and nursing service as compared to figures of the preceding year.

## MATERNITY SERVICE

Another important phase of a public health nursing service is the assistance rendered in various ways to expectant mothers. The success of such a program depends largely upon case-finding and seeing that the expectant mother promptly secures the services of her physician. In instances wherein she prefers to attend a prenatal clinic for economic or other reasons the nurse is in a position to familiarize her with available facilities. Home visits by the nurse are of considerable assistance to the patient who is in a receptive frame of mind regarding the principles and habits of correct living, proper diet, rest, and so on.

Post partum advice and care is fully as important as adequate prenatal attention. The importance of the post-partum medical examination is explained to the mother and when indicated the nurse is glad to be of assistance in making arrangements for the necessary medical attention or assisting the family with the solution of problems relative to proper home care.

## INFANT AND PRESCHOOL HYGIENE

An encouraging feature of the Infant and Preschool Hygiene program is the marked increase in the number of individuals admitted to medical and nursing service, the combined total for the year 1941 being 2,418 as compared to that of the present year which is 3,407.

The Cook County Public Health Unit conducts thirty-two monthly Child Health

Conferences within the area over which it holds jurisdiction. These are well-baby clinics staffed by pediatricians (part-time) who in turn are assisted by members of the nursing division. The infants and preschool children are checked for defects by the attending clinician who makes the indicated recommendations and is ready to advise the mother regarding dietary problems or others manifested through the medical examination. When necessary the public health nurse makes home follow-ups in order to be of further assistance to the family. The total attendance at the various Child Health Conferences (7,302) is indicative of the value placed upon these services by the parents of infants and preschool children.

#### SCHOOL HYGIENE

One of the major functions of the public health nurse in the school health program is the active assistance lent by her in the formulation of a health program which is genuinely educational. Through classroom health talks, the presentation of films, and various health projects the student body learns much in reference to healthful living. The nurse familiarizes the parent and teachers through home and school visits with the indications of sound health and physical, mental and emotional well-being. The nurse assists with the arrangement of medical and dental examinations for the school child and encourages the family to assume this responsibility when they are in a position to do so. When these examinations are conducted within the school there is an opportunity for utilizing the medical and dental findings to the advantage of the child. Insofar as possible, remediable defects are corrected as soon as possible. This is largely achieved as the result of home visits and parent consultations. Vision and hearing tests are often the means of discovering hitherto unknown defects. When the necessary corrections are made, frequently there is a marked decrease in classroom and home behavior problems, in many instances there is a noticeable acceleration of achievement and learning among the affected boys and girls. One hundred and twelve public schools and thirty-five parochial schools are serviced by the nurses of this Unit. In the various schools, teacher consultations numbered 10,081.

#### MORBIDITY SERVICE

In addition to the aforementioned activities the nursing staff is ready to extend a limited amount of bedside nursing care. She interprets physician's orders to the bedside attendant and demonstrates the proper procedure of caring for the sick. During the past year 5,106 field nursing visits of this nature were made by the members of the nursing staff.

#### CRIPPLED CHILDREN SERVICE

Home visits are made on behalf of the crippled child, at which time the family is advised regarding necessary medical and nursing care. The parents are made acquainted with any available facilities which will be of assistance to the family in general and the handicapped child in particular.

## DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

On August 1, 1941 at the request of Dr. Edward A. Piszczek, Health Officer of the Cook County Public Health Unit, Dr. Charles F. Deatherage, Chief, Division of Dental Health Education, Illinois Department of Public Health, assigned Dr. Moreland Emerson as full time dentist of the newly-created Department of Dental Health Education within the Cook County Public Health Unit. Miss Mary A. Eagan, public health nurse of the Cook County Public Health Unit nursing staff, was assigned by Dr. Piszczek to assist Dr. Emerson with the program.

While a definite period of time on the part of the dentist has been devoted to furthering a service program consisting of actual operative procedures and dental restorations at the DesPlaines Clinic, nevertheless, the most emphasis and time is directed toward individual and community dental health education. Various methods, procedures and activities are initiated and followed in order to achieve this goal. To illustrate: For the school examinations parents are invited to be present, at which time dental findings are interpreted to the parent who then has the opportunity of asking questions and securing the necessary information regarding this particular phase of child health.

If the teeth are in need of prophylaxis or cleaning, fillings or other dental attention, the parent is advised to consult the family dentist and place the child under his care. In the event that the parents are unable to afford such services the local public health nurse is consulted regarding the possibility of securing such care at the nearest dental clinic. At present there are six dental clinics operating under the supervision of the Cook County Public Health Unit and are maintained for the purpose of meeting the needs of the economically underprivileged school child.

Dentists in various parts of Cook County are most cooperative and actively participate in the school program. They spend much of their time conducting dental examinations, explaining the importance of clean, healthy teeth and the relationship of good oral hygiene to general physical welfare. In this manner both the parent and child learn to appreciate much more fully the need of preserving their teeth in good condition. School nurses too, throughout suburban and rural Cook County have rendered invaluable assistance in the carrying out of dental programs.

Available dental health films or slides are shown to school children, Parent-Teacher associations, local health councils, student nurses or other interested groups upon their request. The presentation of these slides or films is always accompanied by an *explanatory* talk by our staff dentist. Radio talks are also an important feature of the program. Consequently, there is much evidence of genuine interest and community participation in the development of this particular program.

Education material, such as teaching units, provided through the Division of Dental Health Education, Springfield, Illinois, are presented by the dental assistant nurse to teacher groups in order that they may integrate the principles of dental health into the school curriculum. These materials of instruction are a substantial, time-saving device for the teacher because of the outline of suggested teaching procedures and the body of knowledge which is incorporated within these volumes. This information is scientifically up-to-date and

sufficiently non-technical to be readily understandable to the teacher. As these units are arranged on various achievement levels they can easily be adapted to the needs and interests of pupils within the various grades.

On April 1, 1942 the Preschool and Maternity Mothers clinics were inaugurated and began functioning through funds procured from the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. Our staff dentist is responsible for the organization and administration of these clinics which are actually operated by ten practicing dentists of Cook County who are selected with the aid of the Chicago Dental Society because of their individual interest in children's dentistry. Evidence of the community need for such a service to maternity mothers and preschool children also serves as a guide in deciding upon the location of the clinics.

Specifically, the Preschool and Maternity Mothers Dental Program is for the exclusive purpose of providing adequate dental care for underprivileged preschool children (3 to 6 years) in addition to expectant mothers or those whose last born child is not beyond the age of eight or nine months.

This particular dental program does not offer similar services to the school children, the reason being that by greater concentration of effort on behalf of this selected group there is more definite promise of earlier and more lasting results. Proper dental health habits are instilled in the preschool child before he has formed undesirable and unhealthy habits regarding dental care and oral hygiene.

The prenatal mothers who are economically underprivileged and therefore eligible for this dental service also afford excellent opportunity for the teaching of dental care, growth and development of the teeth. They are familiarized with the necessary knowledge of good nutrition and its relation to general physical welfare.

The old maxim - "A tooth for every child" - has been proved to be scientifically incorrect. Prenatal mothers are shown how they may preserve their own teeth in addition to affording the expected child his birthright, which, of course, includes the foundation of sound tooth structure for later life.

\* \* \* \* \*

" . . . . . All of us today are conscious of the grave task lying before us. We shall need in the days to come rugged health and courage such as the world has never seen. The magnitude of our efforts for this is only the beginning of our historic task. After the war . . . . . All the strength and courage that America can muster will be needed for the rebuilding of a shattered world. We Americans must be conscious of our destiny - - for America is the last great hope on earth." - - - Surgeon-General Thomas Parran.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

The staff of the public health engineering division during the past year has consisted of a senior engineer and two junior engineers. In-service training of the entire engineering personnel is constantly carried on by staff conferences, special projects, survey of current professional publications, and by attendance at selected professional meetings.

The public health engineering staff has participated actively in problems arising from the war effort in which this country is engaged at the present time. The nature and extent of these problems will be discussed in the sections devoted to each particular activity.

The work of the public health engineering division may be subdivided into the following categories:

1. Inspections and investigations made at the request of the Illinois Department of Public Health in cases where authority is vested in that Department.
2. Inspections and investigations made at the request of local health officials who desire assistance in the correction or elimination of some public health problem. Advisory services furnished to official agencies such as the Federal Housing Administration and Cook County Zoning Bureau are included in this category.
3. Inspections and advisory service given directly to individuals or organizations in connection with their specific environmental sanitation problems.

Environmental sanitation which is the particular field of the public health engineer may assume a position of lesser importance in the larger, well established communities having modern sanitary engineering structures operated by competently trained personnel. However, such personnel are not generally available in the rural areas, subdivision, and smaller cities and villages. The past decade has witnessed a definite migration of people from the larger cities to the unincorporated rural areas and subdivisions and to the smaller cities and villages. Also, during the past year, several new "defense" plants have been built in the rural areas bringing up certain problems directly at the plant concerned and also problems concerned with the housing of their workers in the immediate area. This migration is accentuated by the tendency of the residents of the congested Chicago metropolitan area to seek recreation at golf and country clubs, forest preserves, and eating and drinking establishments located in the rural areas.

The following will present the various activities in which the public health engineering personnel functions, will present the magnitude of each particular activity, and will show to what extent these problems may have been attacked.

### SCHOOLS

A sanitary survey of both urban and rural schools is being carried on, through the cooperation of Mr. Noble J. Puffer, County Superintendent of Schools

This survey has concerned itself primarily with the water supply and sewage disposal facilities; at the larger schools having public water supply or private pressure systems, a check was made to determine the presence of plumbing fixtures which could permit the back-siphonage of sewage into the drinking water supply. Several schools were advised on food handling problems in connection with their cafeteria or Hot Lunch programs. During the past year, inspections have been made at 114 schools (public and parochial). There are a total of 426 schools, considering all the public and parochial grade and high schools located in urban and rural areas of Cook County.

#### PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

An inspection and advisory program of public water supplies has been formulated in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Public Health; under this program routine inspections are scheduled at least once yearly, either by our public health engineers or jointly with the engineers of the State Department. There are 76 incorporated and five subdivisions having public water supplies; of these, 49 are supplied by Chicago or some other city and consequently in these, only problems of distribution are encountered.

During the past year, a Mutual Aid program has been instituted as part of the State and Metropolitan Civilian Defense programs. Under this program, the various municipalities furnish information to a central source where it is compiled; this information includes various types of extra equipment which they have available and which in the event of an emergency in a neighboring community could be loaned to that community. Our engineers are actively engaged in this program.

#### CAMPS

Inspections of the tourist and trailer camps in the county of which there are 59, have been made during the past year for the Illinois Department of Public Health. The grades assigned to these camps, based on the inspections, are included in the Tourist Camp Guide, issued by the Illinois Department of Public Health. This program involves several inspections of each camp during the year. The importance of this program at the present time, can readily be appreciated by observing the number of trailers which appear near the various industrial plants devoted to the production of war materials. A summary of the grades assigned to the cabin and trailer camps in the county shows that there are 4 "AA" camps, 1 "A" camp, 10 "B" camps, 5 "C" camps, and 39 "D" (Unapproved) camps. In recognition of the problem arising from the large number of "unapproved" camps existing in the county, the Board of Commissioners of Cook County have recently passed a resolution intended to secure the improvement or closing of such unapproved camps.

Recreational camps, both public and private are being inspected as requested. There are 8 "free and low cost" camps in the County, in addition to other camps operated by the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts., Y.M.C.A. and C.Y.O.

#### PRIVATE HOME SANITATION

There are three manners in which this program is being performed, namely:

- (1) In cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration. In order for a prospective home-owner to receive a loan insured by the F.H.A. to finance the construction or

purchase of a home to be served by private water supply and/ or sewage disposal facilities, it is necessary for him to secure approval of these facilities by the county public health engineers. During the past year 704 applications have been approved; a number of these applications require two or more conferences, reviews, or inspections prior to their approval.

- (2) In cooperation with the Cook County Zoning Bureau. The Cook County Zoning Ordinance specifies that all homes and buildings to be built or materially altered and which are located in the <sup>un</sup>incorporated portion of the County, must have water supply and sewage disposal facilities which comply with the recommendations of the health department. Standards for these facilities have been formulated and supplied to the Zoning Bureau to serve as a guide in issuing of permits and making of inspections for such installations. However, the larger installations and also those where some special problem is encountered are referred by the Zoning Bureau directly to our engineers for review and approval.
- (3) And, in furnishing an advisory and inspection service to the individual home owners, and to the various local health officials who request inspections

#### RECREATIONAL AREAS

During the past year, water samples for bacteriological analysis were collected from 210 wells in the Cook County Forest Preserves. All the analyses results are reported to our office; these results are then interpreted in view of the information which our engineers have collected previously on the location and construction of these wells.

There are 79 golf and country clubs, either public or private, located in Cook County outside of Chicago, which serve thousands of persons yearly. During the past year, inspections of the water supply and sewage disposal facilities have been made at 59 of these clubs. This inspection program has been planned with the cooperation of representatives of their associations. This particular program assumes a particular importance when it is realized that these premises may serve as excellent emergency housing centers in the event of some disaster - the information gathered during the inspections can be made available to Civilian Defense authorities at such a time.

#### SWIMMING POOLS

The responsibility for the proper construction and operation of swimming pools in the State of Illinois is, by law, a function of the Illinois Department of Public Health. The county public health engineers are cooperating in the inspection and sampling program at the 24 indoor and 42 outdoor pools in the county. It is expected that the swimming pools will attract a greater number of persons during the present time due to the greater need for recreational facilities near home. A swimming pool has certain filtration and disinfection equipment which can, in the event of an emergency, be used to furnish an auxiliary source of safe drinking water.

## MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Routine inspections of the Maternity Divisions of 15 hospitals in the County are being made for the Illinois Department of Public Health who administers the law regulating maternity hospitals. Inspections of three childrens' institutions are being made for the State Division of Child Welfare.

## PUBLIC SEWAGE TREATMENT

There are 43 incorporated cities and villages in the County which discharge their sewage to treatment works maintained by the Chicago Sanitary District. This District, serving 412 square miles (212 of which are in Chicago), does not come under the jurisdiction of the State Sanitary Water Board. Efforts to obtain abatement of pollution in this District are made, therefore, thru the Sanitary Nuisance Law, which is enforced by the State's Attorney. There are 12 cities and villages which maintain their own sewage treatment works; our engineers participate in the inspection and advisory program of these plants in cooperation with the engineers of the Sanitary Water Board. Sewage Treatment works to serve schools and other public and private buildings which serve more than 15 persons require a permit from the Sanitary Water Board; these plans are given preliminary review by our engineers so as to secure an acceptable design prior to submission to the Sanitary Water Board.

## NUISANCES AND GENERAL COMPLAINTS

While seldom of public health importance, numerous nuisance complaints and requests for abatement of same are received by the health department. Responsibility for the abatement of such conditions is vested in the local city, village or township officials or in the office of the State's Attorney; however, every effort is made to assist the complainant and the officials involved in securing the elimination of the offending condition. Our engineers have on many occasions made inspections and later testified at hearings before the State's Attorney.

## MILK

The engineers serve in an inspection and advisory capacity whenever requests are received from local health officials or other individuals. At the present time, our engineers are not performing a routine milk control program. All milk producers electing to label their product "Pasteurized" or "Grade A" come under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Health who enforce the State Laws covering these practices. Our public health engineers, endeavor at every possible opportunity to promote the passage of the Model Grade A Milk Ordinance in the various cities and villages in the County.



COOK COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT  
737 So. Wolcott Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois.

TABULATION OF HEALTH UNIT SERVICE FOR THE YEAR  
July 1st, 1941 - June 30th, 1942 A/

	Total Last Year	Total First Quarter	Total Second Quarter	Total Third Quarter	Total Fourth Quarter	Total This Year
<b>A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL.</b>						
1. Admissions to service	276	85	46	25	41	197
2. Consultations with physicians	356	112	105	112	157	486
Field Visits						
3. Diphtheria	150	14	10	13	3	40
4. Typhoid fever and paratyphoid	97	14	14	32	18	78
5. Scarlet Fever	194	22	105	103	95	325
6. Smallpox	5	-	-	-	852	852
7. Measles	353	-	9	70	228	286
8. Whooping Cough	31	14	39	14	13	80
9. Other						
Mumps	86	2	2	15	43	62
Chickenpox	40	3	15	60	91	169
Adult Chickenpox	45	5	5	16	14	40
Pneumonia	9	1	-	8	4	13
Ringworm	9	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	30	-	2	6	1	9
Poliomyelitis	74	367	126	72	26	591
Trichinosis	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bacillary Dysentery	12	3	8	14	-	25
Amebiasis	12	6	3	-	-	9
Undulant Fever	9	4	5	1	-	10
Infant Diarrhea	7	-	-	-	-	-
Psittacosis	2	-	-	-	-	-
Strep Throat	2	-	7	4	-	11
Rabies	5	-	-	-	-	4
Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever	-	2	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	2	-	-	2
Leprosy	-	-	1	-	-	1
Immunizations (persons Immunized)						
15. Smallpox	2009	3	1448	918	16,649	19018
16. Diphtheria, under 1 year	250	4	221	76	209	510
17. Diphtheria, 1 through 4 years	107	8	399	292	615	1314
18. Diphtheria, 5 years and over	2721	-	740	2942	3700	7382
19. Typhoid Fever	155	-	-	-	-	-
20. Other						
Whooping Cough	177	26	76	47	37	186
Snick Tested	2137	263	2709	3276	700	6948
Tuberculin Tested	2722	12	630	875	324	1841

A/ Conforming to United States Public Health Service Tabulation of Health Department Services, reprint No. 1768. Omitted items are those activities in which this Unit did not participate during the reporting period.

1941

1942

	Total Last Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total This Year
21. Public lectures and talks	210	14	79	8	8	109
22. Attendance	26035	6543	6537	857	350	14287
Film Showings	220	22	61	56	47	186
Attendance	-	1981	5493	4736	4269	16479
Radio Talks	-	2	-	8	5	15
<b>B. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL</b>						
1. Admission to medical service	421	347	92	99	118	656
3. Clinic Visits	6263	3150	4232	4171	5051	16604
4. Field Visits	3537	1353	1835	1670	2207	7065
5. Other Service						
Sel. Service Bloods Drawn	763	722	727	1436	835	3720
Marriage Permits Issued	15	31	14	15	9	69
6. Public Lectures and Talks	20	2	4	2	10	18
7. Attendance	725	17	86	535	698	1336
Film Showings	-	-	-	12	-9	21
Attendance	-	-	-	968	729	1697
Radio Talks	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>C. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL</b>						
1. Individuals admitted to medical service	18	47	45	40	20	152
2. Individuals admitted to nursing service	53	116	132	48	73	369
3. Physical examinations in clinics	129	75	97	62	77	311
4. X-ray examinations	185	9	9	56	109	183
5. Clinic Visits	172	90	100	80	110	380
6. Visits to private physicians	25	22	9	7	4	42
7. Field nursing visits	853	298	279	249	291	1117
8. Office nursing visits	523	13	22	9	29	73
9. Admissions to sanatoria	1	2	2	2	5	11
10. Other service						
Epidemiologic investigation visits	10	-	84	106	165	355
11. Public lectures and talks	2	2	-	-	-	2
12. Attendance	198	614	-	-	-	614
Film Showings	-	-	-	-	9	9
Attendance	-	-	-	-	5700	5700
<b>D. MATERNITY SERVICE</b>						
1. Cases admitted to antepartum medical service	17	10	9	12	16	47
2. Cases admitted to antepartum nursing service	93	69	20	20	28	137
3. Visits by antepartum cases to medical conferences	24	10	24	26	28	88

1944

1945

	Total Last Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total This Year
4. Visits by antepartum cases to private physician	4	9	32	8	24	73
5. Field nursing visits to antepartum cases	521	122	99	117	167	505
6. Office nursing visits by antepartum cases	-	-	-	12	6	18
7. Cases given nursing service at delivery	7	2	-	-	-	2
8. Cases given post-partum medical examination	-	6	4	1	1	12
10. Cases admitted to postpartum nursing service	54	50	12	9	20	91
11. Nursing visits to postpartum cases	208	62	83	63	97	307
18. Public lectures and talks	1	-	-	-	-	-
19. Attendance	3	-	-	-	-	-
20. Enrollment in maternity classes	-	-	2	-	2	4
<b>E. INFANT AND PRESCHOOL HYGIENE</b>	<b>729</b>					<b>830</b>
Infants						
1. Individuals admitted to medical service	995	174	546	243	222	1185
2. Individuals admitted to nursing service	385	174	476	156	100	906
Newborn infants included in E2	49	87	12	34	70	203
3. Visits to medical conferences	3030	748	1459	1269	1552	5038
4. Visits to private physicians	42	5	4	3	3	20
5. Field visits to and in behalf of infants	+ 1768	545	627	693	628	2493
a. Field visits to newborn infants included in E5	157	125	88	107	118	438
6. Office nursing visits	+ 854	81	65	16	164	326
Preschool						
8. Individuals admitted to medical service	669	254	154	84	242	734
9. Individuals admitted to nursing service	369	254	130	70	128	582
10. Visits to medical conferences	1660	960	183	103	677	1923
11. Visits to private physicians	32	13	54	11	36	114
12. Field nursing visits	1010	540	383	255	704	1882
13. Office nursing visits	149	2	2	8	139	151
14. Inspections by dentists or dental hygienists	153	28	-	-	405	433
17. Public lectures and talks	185	-	1	-	1	2
18. Attendance	1627	-	60	-	36	96

1923  
1924  
2493  
4375


1941

1942

	Total Last Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total This Year
19. Enrollment in infant and preschool classes	205	-	67	-	10	77
20. Attendance	273	-	171	-	33	204
<b>F. SCHOOL HYGIENE.</b>						
1. Inspections by physicians or nurses	9603	923	3722	3603	2148	10396
2. Examinations by physicians	4313	1134	2615	837	709	5295
3. Examinations by physicians with parents present	208	59	91	140	129	419
5. Field nursing visits	3591	1311	1500	1344	1483	5638
6. Office nursing visits	5462 (1871)	79	716	1891	1546	4232
7. Inspections by dentists	4362	-	2837	2691	1116	6644
9. Other Service						
Parent consultations	2365	923	1350	1645	2061	5979
Teacher consultations	4182	1001	2926	3732	3422	10081
Vision tests	7288	861	1848	2040	628	5377
Hearing tests	5919	879	749	899	469	2996
Weighing and measuring	11685	1957	2808	2312	1224	8301
10. Public lectures and talks	37	4	10	48	5	67
11. Attendance	541	174	794	880	152	2000
12. Classroom health talks	1325	172	424	435	328	1359
13. Attendance	41515	5460	11069	12263	5889	38681
Dental Talks - lectures not included above	-	-	72	127	25	224
Attendance	-	-	4143	4907	672	9722
Film Showings - Dental	-	-	27	36	28	91
Radio Talks - Dental	-	-	-	-	6	6
<b>H. MORBIDITY SERVICE</b>						
2. Admissions to nursing service	279	538	118	48	74	778
5. Field nursing visits	3011	952	1185	1383	158	5106
6. Office nursing visits	40	10	61	20	284	375
<b>I. CRIPPLED CHILDREN SERVICE</b>						
2. Individuals examined at diagnostic clinics	5	1	-	2	4	7
4. Individuals admitted to nursing service	14	28	12	4	2	46
6. Field nursing visits	73	36	75	39	87	237
7. Other service						
Office nursing visits	4	-	-	-	-	-

5717  
19870

	Total Last Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total This Year
<b>J. GENERAL SANITATION</b>						
1. Approved individual water supplies installed	220	77	71	110	35	293
3. New septic tanks installed	628	249	153	129	125	656
Field visits or inspections						
4. Private premises	619	45	47	24	36	202
5. Camp sites	59	5	64	9	8	86
6. Swimming pools	18	42	-	-	-	42
8. Schools	149	12	5	119	8	144
9. Public Water Supplies	26	20	5	8	5	38
10. Sewage Plants	-	-	1	-	-	1
11. Other						
Institutions	53	14	18	11	8	51
F.H.A. Subdivisions	10	1	-	-	4	5
Other Subdivisions	-	-	3	1	13	17
Recreational areas	254	6	1	1	5	13
Food Handling Establishments	6	6	3	-	3	12
Industrial Plants	-	4	3	3	5	15
Defense Industrial Plants	-	-	-	3	-	3
National Defense Areas	-	-	-	2	-	2
Country Clubs - Golf Courses	-	-	-	-	59	59
16. Other Service						
Local nuisance investigations	73	29	7	5	17	58
Stream pollution	12	1	2	2	3	8
Conferences or meetings re- garding any of the above	639	229	246	203	210	838
F.H.A. forms reviewed	916	283	207	152	142	784
Samples Collected	-	75	17	105	45	242
17. Public lectures and talks	23	3	3	5	1	12
18. Attendance	1036	78	398	239	52	767
Radio Talks	-	-	-	2	3	5
Film Showing	-	-	-	-	1	1


 M.D., M.P.H.  
 Health Officer  
 Cook County Public Health Unit,  
 737 South Wolcott Avenue  
 Chicago, Illinois

TABULATION OF NUTRITIONIST'S SERVICES  
For the Months of February, March, April, May, and June, 1942. A/

Interviews

School Superintendents and Principals	17
Teachers - Home Economic	27
Science	5
Elementary Schools	2
Rural Schools	2
Other	7
Cafeteria and Lunchroom Supervisors	5
Officers of Parent-Teacher Associations	18
Public Health Nurses	81
Doctors and Dentists	2
Group Conferences	17

Public Lectures and Talks, Radio Talks and Film Showings

Parent-Teacher Associations	6
Attendance	273
Mothers' Study Clubs	6
Attendance	236
Miscellaneous Groups	
Red Cross Nutrition	18
Attendance	484
Loyola University	16
Attendance	245
Campfire Girls	4
Attendance	45
Radio Talks	11
Nutrition Film Showings	39
Attendance	2562

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Advisory Service

Cafeteria and Lunchroom Managers	9
Teachers - Home Economic	8
Science	4
Public Health Nurses	8
Miscellaneous Groups	11

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Direct Service

Visits for Nutrition Service at Maternal and Child Health Conferences	119
Field Nutrition Visits	5
Office Nutrition Visits	513

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A/ Conforming to the Division of Maternal and Child Hygiene Tabulation Form for Nutritionists Monthly Report.

PRESCHOOL CHILDREN AND MATERNITY MOTHERS  
 REMEDIAL DENTAL SERVICE PROGRAM  
 April, May and June 1942 A/

NUMBER OF CLINICS CONDUCTED	42
NUMBER OF CLINIC HOURS	117

PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Admissions to Service	132
Number Completed	52
Number of Prophylaxis	36
Number of Fillings - Total	132
Silver Amalgam	77
Cement	50
Synthetic Porcelain	5
Number of Cement Bases	1
Number of Extractions	41
Number of Root Canal Operations	4
Anesthetics Given - Total	25
Local	23
General	2
Number of Miscellaneous Treatments	29

MATERNITY MOTHERS

Admissions to Service	89
Number Completed	15
Number of Prophylaxis	5
Number of Treatments for Gingivitis	12
Number of Fillings - Total	75
Silver Amalgam	55
Cement	1
Synthetic Porcelain	19
Number of Cement Bases	1
Number of Extractions	84
Number of Root Canal Operations	5
Number of Local Anesthetics	47
Number of Miscellaneous Treatments	7

A/ Clinics were conducted in Robbins, Chicago Heights, Des Plaines, Franklin Park, Hazel Crest, Lemont, Northbrook, Oak Lawn, and Tinley Park.

Activities of the Cook County Children's Dental  
Clinics for the year June 30, 1941 - July 1, 1942. A/

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total This Year
Admissions to Service - Total	1013	2321	2069	1085	6488
Clinic Visits - Total	5646	6137	6096	6092	23971
<b>Services</b>					
Prophylaxis	781	1152	867	961	3761
Re-examinations	137	263	322	296	1018
Fillings - Total	3748	4975	4662	4205	17590
Permanent - Sub Total	3145	4251	3931	3414	14741
Foil	116	225	185	230	756
Amalgam	1794	2449	2397	1406	8046
Copper Cement	99	178	129	314	750
Zinc Cement	247	274	257	447	1225
Cement Base	116	180	165	118	579
Zinc Oxide	663	716	661	795	2835
Silicate Cement	110	229	137	74	550
Deciduous - Sub Total	603	724	731	791	2849
Amalgam	326	434	453	305	1518
Copper Cement	58	67	46	104	275
Zinc Cement	20	56	59	126	261
Cement Base	14	9	5	6	34
Zinc Oxide	185	158	168	250	761
Radiograms - Total	111	211	127	78	527
Root Canal Filling	4	8	5	2	19
Diagnosis	107	203	122	76	508
Treatments - Total	4696	5971	5399	4748	20814
Permanent - Sub Total	4574	5866	5331	4701	20472
Number pulps removed	1	3	2	-	6
Pressure Anesthesia	-	1	-	-	1
Dead Pulp	71	95	70	60	296
Root Canal Fillings	6	12	11	6	35
Silver Nitrate	50	65	45	8	168
Conduction	1	1	2	-	4
Pulp Capped	5	5	12	5	27
Miscellaneous	4440	5684	5189	4622	19935

A/ Locations - Cook County Hospital, Chicago Heights, Calumet City, Oak Forest, Desplaines, and Harvey.



	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total This Year
Deciduous - Sub Total	122	105	68	47	342
Dead Pulp	27	15	12	12	66
Root Canal Filling	4	2	-	-	6
Silver Nitrate	91	88	56	34	269
Pulp Capped	-	-	-	1	1
Anesthetics - Total	803	733	917	980	3433
Novocaine	796	680	804	697	2977
Nitrous Oxide	6	49	23	5	83
Ethyl Chloride	1	4	73	118	196
Vinethene	-	-	17	160	177
Extractions - Total	1843	1722	1803	1954	7322
Permanent - Sub Total	433	365	450	476	1724
Incisors	7	11	10	16	44
Cuspids	8	7	7	12	34
Bicuspid	53	35	41	45	174
First Molars	332	289	366	372	1359
Second Molars	33	23	26	31	113
Deciduous - Sub Total	1410	1357	1353	1478	5598
Incisors	279	214	228	281	1002
Cuspids	266	246	226	264	1002
First Molars	367	375	378	411	1531
Second Molars	498	522	521	522	2063
Surgery					
Number of Operations	-	2	-	-	2
Gas (Ethyl Chloride)	-	1	-	-	1
No Anesthetic	-	1	-	-	1