



PEOPLE HELPING PEOPLE

COOK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

1961
ANNUAL
REPORT

What People Are Talking About . . .

PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT . . . An unusual outbreak of leukemia in Niles. Eight cases occurring between 1957 and 1960 seem to point to the possibility that acute leukemia is transmissible. Teams of investigators, including CCDPH staff, trooped through Niles for three days last May to question 529 randomly selected families on their histories of health and illnesses. Results now are under study and may throw new light on the nature of leukemia. The complete story of how Niles touched off a national hunt for leukemia outbreaks begins on the opposite page.

PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT . . . PKU, the short and simple way to refer to phenylketonuria, a rare, dreadful disease which is hard to pronounce but relatively easy to control—IF—detected in time. PKU, one of the few preventable causes of mental retardation, received nationwide publicity in November when two little sisters, PKU victims, visited President Kennedy at the White House as the poster children for the National Association for Retarded Children. On the local scene, CCDPH moved to combat PKU with a whole chain of services including diaper tests, and diet therapy for patients.

PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT . . . VD . . . of particular concern is the increase in syphilis among teen-agers and young adults. . . . CCDPH joined with other public health and civic organizations in turning the spotlight on VD at a December conference with emphasis on "Teen-Agers Enemy-VD."

PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT . . . an outbreak of infectious diarrhea that occurred during the winter of 1960-1961 in the Southeastern Cook County area and Lake County, Indiana. . . . Because of the number of cases and the rising death rate, a joint investigation of this epidemic was undertaken by state public health authorities from Illinois and Indiana and the local health agencies of Chicago and Cook County, Illinois, and Lake County, Indiana, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service. CCDPH medical and nursing staff assisted in the extensive investigation.

PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT . . . The prevalence of infectious hepatitis and the search for a vaccine. . . . Radiation exposure and its threat to public health, a threat which public health authorities are combatting through a continuing inspection and testing of radiation installations. . . . The disappearance of paralytic polio, thanks to widespread vaccinations.

WE'RE TALKING ABOUT . . . YOU . . . the health department family . . . all 1,400,000 of you . . . infants, children, teens, men and women in their child raising years, the golden agers, the permanent residents of Cook County and the migrants . . . and your health. Behind the facts and figures are human beings who can live happier, healthier and richer lives because they have been protected from dangers they never see nor suspect.

Our story is a human operation and we want you to know how we go about our business. We do it on a partnership basis with parents, communities and other health and welfare agencies. Our services reach into every community in the county, touching directly on the lives of people. When a child has the flu or mumps, CCDPH cares . . . when our citizens worry about cancer of the lung or air pollution, CCDPH worries, too . . . when mental retardation is a concern to parents, then it concerns CCDPH as well. In the following pages you become an eyewitness to PEOPLE HELPING PEOPLE.

Hunt Is on in Leukemia 'Outbreaks'

Clusters of cases prompt a
coordinated nation-wide search
for evidence of infection

By THEODORE BERLAND

Clues pointing to the possibility that acute leukemia is transmissible had been piling up with tantalizing speed. In half a dozen states, suspiciously grouped deaths had been reported.

Then public health authorities were alerted to a most unusual clumping of illnesses among school children in suburban Niles, Ill.

Nagged by the possibility that the clumping pattern might be repeating it-

self across the U.S., a battery of experts met at the National Cancer Institute to see what might be done. For an entire day, they analyzed the Niles cases and reviewed other less spectacular but suspicious incidents. Then they made some decisions.

First, they agreed to launch an exhaustive study of national leukemia mortality statistics, checking for possible temporal and geographical links.

They also decided to set up an alerting system so that researchers and public health officials could move fast to investigate any suspected outbreaks, while the facts were still fresh.

And they agreed to make a series of reports on the Niles experience and other suspicious incidents, in hopes of stimulating physicians to be on the lookout for similar clues.

Dr. Michael B. Shimkin, head of the Cancer Institute's biometry branch and chairman of the special meeting, told MEDICAL WORLD NEWS, "I am convinced there is something here if we can only find it. Everything seems to point to this being a transmissible disease."

No case reports in the 50 years since scientists first suspected the possibility that leukemia is infectious quite compare to the Niles experience, Dr. Shimkin

notes. There have been isolated reports of a few possibly associated cases. And in Buffalo, Dr. Donald Pinkel and Associates of Roswell Park Memorial Institute and the University of Buffalo School of Medicine found that childhood leukemia cases between 1943 and 1956 showed certain relationships in incidence and locale "of suggested significance."

But "in terms of close association, in both time and geography, this is the most clear-cut example of all," according to Dr. Shimkin. "I don't know of anything else that is nearly as striking. The cases certainly behaved like an outbreak. The most logical explanation is that there was something transmissible."

The eight Niles cases were diagnosed between September, 1957, and August, 1960. The children were all unrelated. None of their parents were acquainted with any of the other parents. They were all seen by different physicians, and sent to different hospitals.

But the cases, fortuitously, came to the attention of Dr. Robert J. Hasterlik of Chicago's Argonne Cancer Research Hospital and Dr. Steven O. Schwartz of the Hektoen Institute, who are among the leading proponents of the virus theory of leukemia.

A full investigation was called, under

DR. C. W. HEATH, directs leukemia investigation aided by CCDPH staff.



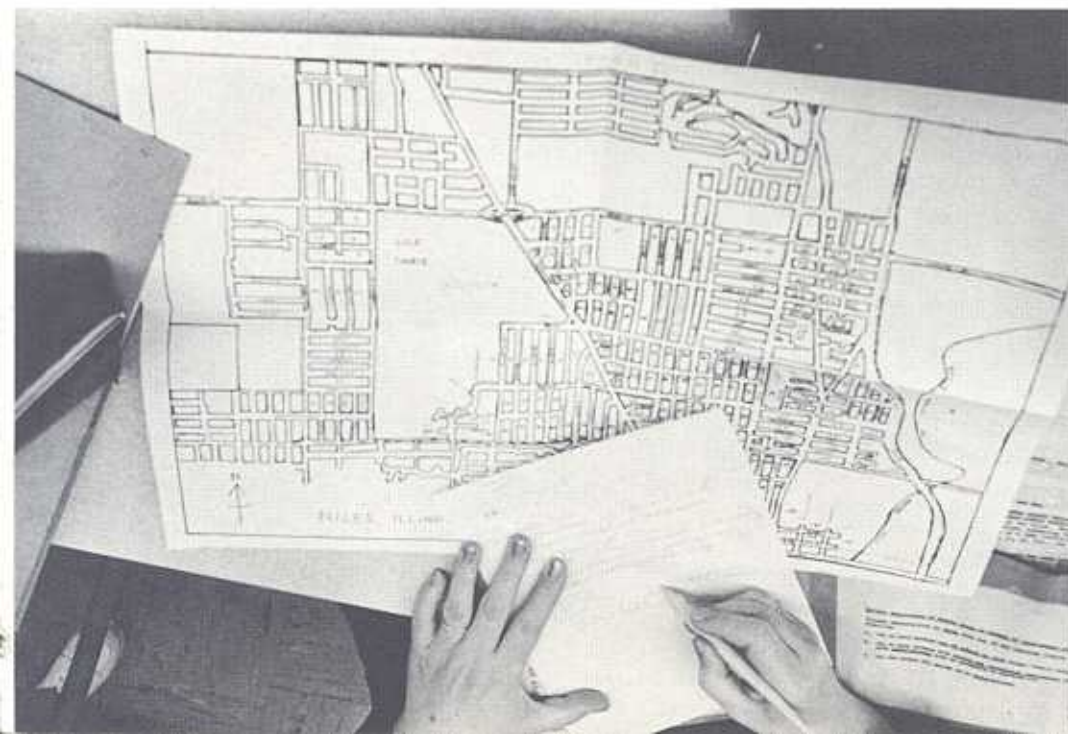
COOK COUNTY
DEPT. PUBLIC HEALTH
NORTH DISTRICT OFFICE

CONTINUED



DRS. HEATH AND SERFLING brief nurses on epidemic intelligence work.

PUBLIC HEALTH workers plan areas to be investigated.



DR. R. SERFLING explains scientific method of selecting families to be interviewed.

the direction of Dr. Clark W. Heath, Jr. of the epidemic intelligence service of the Public Health Service's Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta. The study proved that the circumstances were indeed unusual: eight cases in three years—in a community of only 20,000—was twenty times the national incidence rate. All the cases were lymphoblastic leukemia; all the children recently had moved to the suburb from Chicago; and all had been attending the parish school or had older brothers, sisters, or a friend in the school. Of the eight, seven were girls three to 14 years old.

Somewhere, the disease hunters were convinced, there must be a common denominator. They checked for excess radiation, took blood samples of families and victims, and ferreted out family histories all over Niles.

Working in teams of two, Communicable Disease Center personnel knocked on every fourth door in sections marked in black on maps worked out by Dr. Heath. At each home, they asked a host of questions regarding the family's disease experiences, immunization records, and even such incidental intelligence as age of house and type of fuel used.

For family members under 20, the questions were more detailed, in order to pin down data on such common diseases as measles and mumps, frequency of colds and sore throats, cases of allergy, otitis media, and tonsillectomy-adenoidectomy procedures. The parents were also questioned closely about possible sieges of illness.

The study failed to produce any evidence to incriminate genetic makeup, chemicals, background radiation, previous illness or any other factor.

Reviewing the situation, Drs. Shimkin, Heath and CDC epidemiologist Alexander Langmuir, decided that the next best move would be to tap the significant volume of data already available. Because acute leukemia is invariably fatal and is usually diagnosed correctly, the Office of Vital Statistics holds a mass of reliable information. Several incidents similar to the Niles outbreak have been noted: in Cheyenne, Wyo., Bergen County, N. J., Georgia and a few other places. In Hagerstown, Md., where the Cancer Institute and local authorities are conducting a long-term survey of cancer patterns, Dr. Ross Cameron found a clumping of 15 leukemia cases.

Part of an article that originally appeared in

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CONTINUED



PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE Marie Seyick gets information from housewife.



RESIDENTS INTERVIEWED willingly responded to questions.



THIS PARISH school in Niles, Ill., is focus of concern in childhood leukemia outbreak.



MOTHER ANSWERS questions on family members, diseases and immunizations.

Although the data is not completely analyzed the survey shows:

1. There was an excellent response, 479 or 91 percent of the 529 families, gave a complete interview.
2. Immunization levels in the community are uniformly high for Salk shots for all groups.
3. No striking differences exist between the groups in the community in such things as nationality, occupation, or length of residence within the parish. In most cases the groups seemed quite similar.
4. Some differences in disease experience while resident in Niles is apparent among the groups, but none of these differences seem really striking and no significant patterns can be made out.



Chicago Daily News

GOV. OTTO KERNER witnesses PKU test as administered by Frances Piechalak, CCDPH nurse.

PKU Is One Cause of Mental Retardation

The odds are 20,000 to one that your child will not be a victim of phenylketonuria (PKU), a rare hereditary derangement of protein metabolism. However, it doesn't pay you or your community to gamble on these long odds.

PKU can be detected through a single test—the dropping of an inexpensive chemical on the damp diaper of a child at least three weeks old. If not detected in time, its victims will be certain victims of brain damage and mental retardation.



THE THEME OF the Institute on Mental Retardation for public health nurses in May, 1961, was the development of an understanding of the role of public health in the early detection, referral, follow-up and management care of the mentally retarded child.

Prevention Is Possible



KAMMY AND SHEILA McGrath both PKU victims. Kammy is normal—she was tested in time and given the special diet shown in front of her. For Sheila, the test came too late.

Eric-Schaal—courtesy LIFE Magazine.
Copr. 1962 Time Inc.

The department has initiated a program

for the detection and treatment of PKU victims in which:

- ... A case registry is maintained and susceptible families closely watched.
- ... All children registered at the 14 child health conferences are routinely given the PKU test.
- ... Private physicians are encouraged to give the tests to newborn infants in their care.
- ... The special PKU diet needed by patients is distributed by the department.

So far, the department is providing this diet to five families in which there are six PKU victims at a cost of more than \$300 a month.

Through new methods of diagnosis and treatment prevention of rheumatic fever is possible. The department's program is designed for the prevention of recurrent attacks of rheumatic fever for medically indigent individuals who have a diagnosed case of rheumatic heart disease. Once a case is registered, it is continued on the registry and receives prophylactic medication unless the diagnosis is changed or the physician decides that the medication can be discontinued. In 1961, 458 patients received medication provided by the department.

A home visit is made by the public health nurse on each newly diagnosed case. Thereafter home visits are made on the basis of health needs in the home.

Through the department's public health education services, community education programs are promoted to increase an awareness of the need for prompt diagnosis and treatment of "strep" infections, such as "strep sore throat." Prompt recognition and treatment can prevent both initial and recurring attacks of rheumatic fever and lessen the possibility of rheumatic heart disease.

RHEUMATIC FEVER 1961

Total cases in registry	574
Inactive	116
Active	458
New cases registered	177
Cases reported not receiving medication	148

Health Services Designed for Spanish Speaking People

Chicago and its outlying farm areas present fascinating and frustrating experiences for the Spanish speaking migrant workers who come to work here during the annual growing and harvest season. Many face special problems in trying to understand the complex social and economic structure of a great metropolitan area.

About 1500 agricultural migrants, men, women and children make the farms of South Cook County their temporary home each spring and summer. In addition, there are now about 4000 former migrant families who have settled permanently in this area, taking jobs in industry.

To assist these citizens, frequently handicapped by language and cultural barriers, the Cook County Department of Public Health, the Jones Memorial Migrant Council, the Cardinal's Committee for Spanish Speaking People, and the Illinois State Employment Office collaborate as friendly centers of information and service.

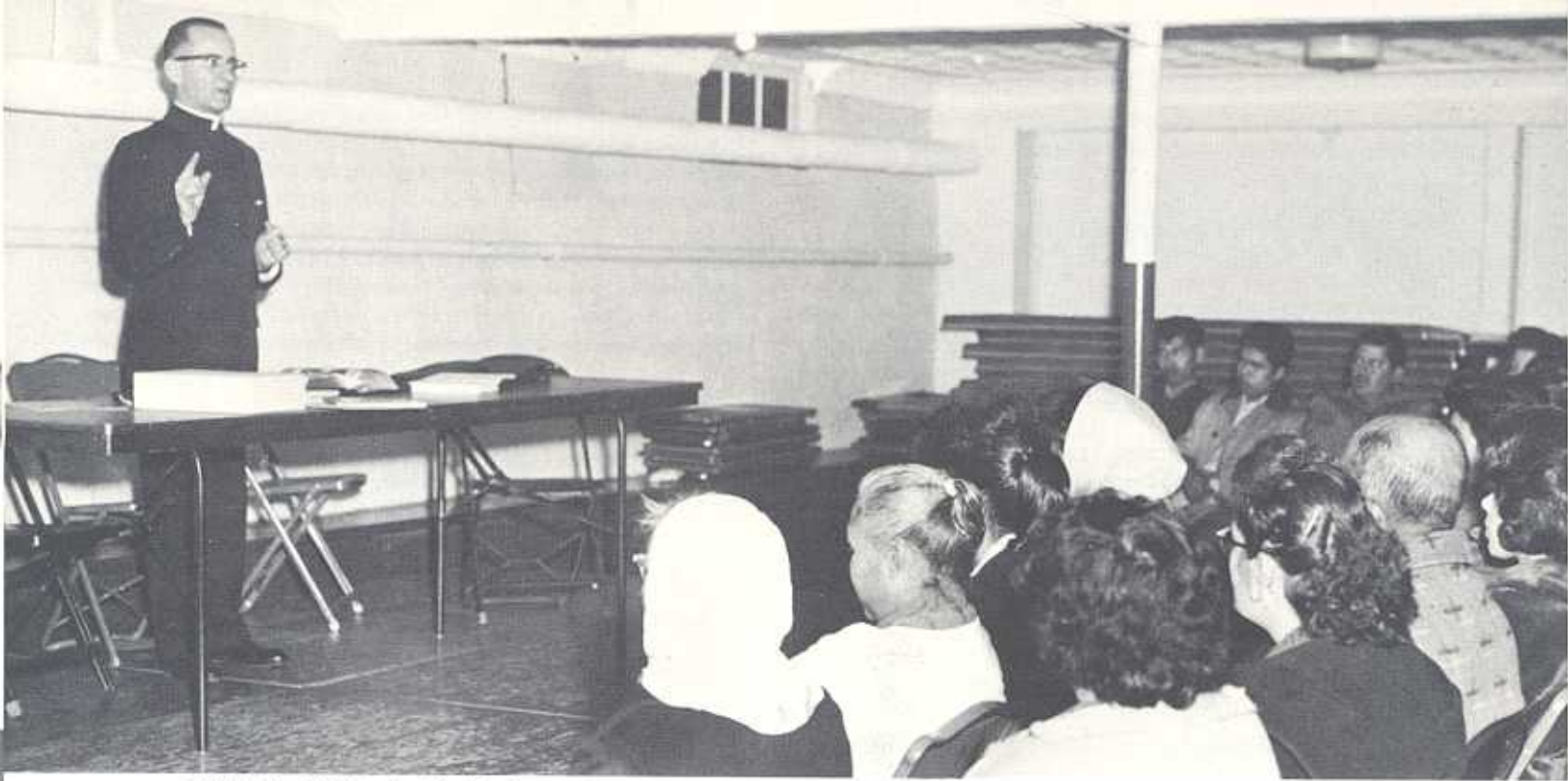
The services of the health department: dental care; nursing; maternal and child health conferences; immunization clinics; sanitation; health education and referral are made readily available to the migrant family, and to the former migrants. Descriptions of the services, and the services of other community health and social welfare agencies, have been compiled and distributed in booklet form by the department to organizations and individuals concerned with migrant family welfare. More than 120 farmers possess the booklet, and its contents are broadcast, in Spanish, by radio stations in the area.



WATER SAMPLE for laboratory test is taken by CCDPH sanitarian, Stanley Gizewski, before migrant labor camp is built to conform with new Illinois Migrant Labor Camp Law.



SPANISH SPEAKING social worker, Antoinette Almendarez, and Rev. Eugene Sigler give assistance to Mrs. Catalina Gonzalez at Jones Memorial Community Center.



FATHER FIDEL, Cardinal's Committee for Spanish Speaking People, counseling with new residents at St. Casmir's Church, Chicago Heights.



REV. EUGENE SIGLER, South Suburban Cook County Migrant Council, points out migrant labor camp to Jose Perez.

INFORMATION ABOUT COMMUNITY health and social welfare services broadcast in Spanish by Aurora De Blu.



People in their environment — the places they live and work in — their air — their water — their food, shelter, and sanitary facilities — are the primary concern of the public health engineering services.

Inspections are made of public, private and *semi-private water supply* and sewage disposal systems. In addition, many facilities that serve the public are not only inspected but are also licensed such as public swimming pools, hospitals, nursing homes, trailer parks, motels, etc. These facilities may either be licensed by the State or the County.

The State has certain rules and regulations that are enforced by the department in the absence of a similar County regulation. In the case of a conflict in similar regulations the State Law usually takes precedence. This poses no hardship since the State has in many instances designated the health department as their representative. This is a good example of an instance where two regulatory agencies could duplicate their own work but do not in the interest of efficiency and expediency.

The State Health Department enforces a law governing the design, construction, and operation of a *public swimming pool* in Illinois. A public swimming pool is defined as a pool used by more than one family. In Cook County, the department through the Engineering Division acts as the agent for the Illinois Department of Public Health in enforcing the State Law governing public swimming pools. Therefore, at least once a year all operating public swimming pools are inspected.

In 1961 a total of 172 swimming pools were inspected (131 outdoor and 41 indoor).

Of the 172 pools inspected, 7 outdoor were classified as "unapproved" and were notified not to open for the 1962 swimming season until all defects were corrected.

Generally in past years, a public swimming pool meant a pool having a volume of 75,000 to 500,000 gallons of water. In 1961 many pools were installed with volumes of 17,000 to 30,000 gallons and were generally at motels and hotels. Most of these pools were installed by contractors who in past years installed them at private residential properties. Our greatest problem during the year was checking the construction of the pools at motels or hotels. The contractor would either start construction without the necessary State permit or, if the permit was obtained, the pool would not be built in conformance with the plans approved by the Illinois Department of Public Health. It is hoped that this problem will not continue during the 1962 season.

Analyses of samples from *public and private water supply systems*, swimming pools, private wells, new main installations and Forest Preserve District wells are made for quality control purposes. Approximately 11,000 samples a year are submitted to the Chicago Branch Laboratory of the Illinois Department of Public Health. Reports of these analyses are prepared by the engineering staff and forwarded to the responsible individuals.

Much of Cook County is within the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago. The District operates a large system of intercepting sewers and three major treatment works which treat most of the sewage from the highly populated areas of Cook County. The primary concern of the health department is with sewage treatment plants serving trailer parks, restaurants, motels, etc., and with private sewage disposal systems serving individual homes. Approximately 178 investigations of treatment works were made in 1961 and about 150 stream pollution inspections.

These small plants are of increasing concern to us since they are usually heavily loaded and poorly maintained. The engineers work with the owners to maintain a plant that produces an acceptable effluent—when the owner fails to cooperate however, the case is sent to the State's Attorney for legal action. The problem is further complicated since rarely is the Engineering Division consulted in the initial planning stages of a sewage treatment plant other than the private sewage disposal system. Our work begins after the plant has been designed, built and begins to malfunction.



ENVIRONMENTAL



To install a *private water supply and sewage disposal system*, an approval must first be obtained from the department. On May 1, 1959, a further restriction was instituted and now, prior to issuance of an approval, a field survey of the lot is made by a staff member. Subsequent to the health department approval, the Cook County Building Department issues the building permit and makes all field inspections of the installation. Approximately 800 approvals were issued exclusive of revisions and rejections.

Before a new *subdivision*, utilizing individual sewage treat-



L SANITATION



ment systems, can be platted, the section of the report dealing with percolation testing must first be reviewed and passed on by the health department. With the passage of the new Zoning Ordinance and the subdivision regulations very few large scale subdivisions utilizing the septic tank and seepage system method of sewage disposal have been proposed. Subdivisions utilizing public sewage treatment have not required our opinion prior to platting.

Trailer parks and motels are regulated by the department through enforcement of the County Tourist Camp Operating Ordinance. Operating permits are issued following inspection. Municipalities having adequate local ordinances exercise control over the trailer parks and motels within their limits. In these instances, the health department acts in an advisory capacity in the enforcement of local ordinances. The health department also acts as the agent for the Illinois Department of Public Health in the enforcement of the State Trailer Coach Park Law passed in 1953. There are 96 trailer parks and 97 motels in Cook County.

The most challenging and time consuming program is that in respect to requests for service or abatement of *nuisances* received in connection with private water supplies, sewage disposal systems, recreational areas, drainage, subdivision problems, stream pollution nuisances and garbage and refuse dumps. Investigations are made, information is furnished and corrective action is requested. In some cases, failure to secure voluntary correction, necessitates enforcement proceedings through the State's Attorney and the County Courts. This action is used only as a last resort since court procedure is time consuming and expensive. About 480 nuisance complaints have been received in the Central Office of which 80 percent of the cases have been corrected and closed. The preceding figure does not include the health violations that sanitarian field personnel find in the course of their inspectional duties.

Air pollution is an increasing problem. The department has been able to cope, in some degree, with these complaints but in the absence of trained technicians and laboratory facilities, the more complicated aspects of air pollution control cannot be attempted. Rather than have many overlapping agencies attempt to control air pollution in the Chicagoland area; it would be far more efficient and economical to establish a Metropolitan Air Pollution Control Authority.

A detailed ordinance for the inspection and regulation of *food handling establishments* is now under study by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County. In the absence of this, the department is continuing its program of advising communities having food handling regulations. Upon request, surveys of such establishments have been made and classes conducted for food handlers. Three food handling schools have been conducted this year and an additional five requests for the early part of 1962 have already been received. Requests have also been honored in the past year for help in training village employed personnel as restaurant inspectors.

Consultant service is furnished upon request to groups of people interested in problems affecting environmental sanitation in their community. Numerous meetings are held with official, community, and private groups who solicit such consulting services from the Sanitation Division.

DR. JOHN B. HALL, Director, (l.) and STEVE NICH, (r) Sanitary Engineer review plans to insure that sanitation facilities comply with accepted standards of design.

Demonstrations Spur interest in foods

The "learning by doing" nutrition demonstration using a pair of white rats has increased in popularity as a teaching method during the past year.

Interest in good foods among children grows from simple experiences to understandings and appreciations of food as it relates to health. Health educators and nutritionists provide the scientific nutritional knowledge, visual aids, and equipment for the experiments, as well as instructing teachers on the educational aspects of the demonstration.



FOURTH GRADERS watch Amos, the well-fed rat play actively and gain weight, while Andy nibbles weakly at the vegetable and milk-poor diet.

Prevention of Poisoning Challenges Health Department

The problem of accidental poisoning among children grows yearly in importance. In 1961 over 1,000 cases were reported to the department from 14 hospitals. About 90 percent involved children under five years of age. And more than half were due to the accidental swallowing of medicines.

This becomes even more significant when you know that public health authorities estimate that 95 percent of all accidental childhood poisonings could be prevented through proper handling of poisonous substances and the application of safety rules.

Thus the department again relies on education as the basic ingredient of its program to prevent accidental poisonings; spreading information through newspapers, radio, schools, exhibits and via meetings with community groups aiding them to keep on the alert about potential poison hazards within the home and how to eliminate or minimize them.

Poison control centers, too, are operated on a round-the-clock basis in six hospitals in the county suburban area. They are armed with up-to-date information on the treatment of most known poisonous substances.

The department's public health nurses visited 672 homes where an accidental poisoning had occurred in an attempt to pinpoint the causes of these accidents. Approximately 400 visits were made by other public health nurses in cooperation with the health department. This step is taken to broaden the base of knowledge into the causes of such poisonings to make the preventive program even more effective.

HOME ACCIDENTS are preventable.

Joseph A. Bowen





DRINK AWAY tooth decay.

Dental Health Services Are Provided Through Education and Treatment

Education in the prevention and correction of dental defects remains a basic ingredient of the department's dental health program. Instructions in proper dental care in schools and through other community outlets is considered the most realistic, as well as the most economical, approach to the dental health problem.

The department operates eight dental clinics in health centers, hospitals and schools for children under 16 whose parents cannot afford private dental care. A mobile dental unit also travels into those areas which are not within convenient transportation to the clinics.

While fluoridation of drinking water is considered one of the most practical and effective public health measures in the prevention of dental decay, it is a step which can only be taken here at the discretion of individual communities. However, this practice continues to spread and, today, 58 percent of the people living within the department's jurisdiction are served by a fluoridated water supply.

CD Decreasing - Chronic Illness Increasing

Old age is one of the few conditions, although involving handicaps, no one wishes to prevent. Thanks to medical advances, more and more people each year are living to enjoy more of their golden years.

This extended life expectancy, however, naturally carries with it an increasing population which needs nursing home care due to the infirmities of old age and of chronic illnesses such as heart diseases, cancer, diabetes, arthritis and other physical ailments.

More than 75 licensed private nursing homes operate under the department's jurisdiction. It is its responsibility to see that they meet the state's requirements for nursing care, sanitation, safety, nutrition, personnel and equipment.

To do this, the department sends three-member teams consisting of a nurse, sanitary engineer and nutritionist, to inspect the homes to assure that their residents are getting good personal care in a safe and comfortable environment.

The engineer's task begins before the home opens for practice. He inspects it to determine it has sufficient floor area and windows, proper bathroom, sewage and other sanitary facilities, ventilation, lighting and closet space and so on. The kitchen also comes under his scrutiny to determine that there are adequate food storage, dishwashing, refrigeration, dish storage, and garbage storage and disposal facilities.

The nursing supervisor works closely with the nursing home directors to see that patients get adequate medical, nursing, living, recreation and other personal care for their happiness and comfort.

The nutritionist, of course, helps to supervise meal preparations and planning, gives special consideration to patients who need special diets, and also emphasizes the serving of attractive, appetizing meals.

Currently, the department is trying to emphasize through its supervision the rehabilitation of residents of these homes to prepare them for a return to independent living with their families or in their own homes.

The department also maintains a central registry of current information on homes for the care of the chronically ill and the aged which is available to anyone seeking such guidance.

Another of its special projects-in-progress is an experimental program in eight nursing homes for the improvement of nursing care. Its results thus far have been encouraging and will be used to improve such care generally in homes under the department's jurisdiction.

Vaccination of Pets is a 'Must'

The cry of "Mad Dog!" has alarmed communities down through the ages. But the obviously rabid dog doesn't pose as much of a danger of rabies as the apparently innocent scratch or bite inflicted by a neighbor's usually friendly dog, a stray cat or a low-flying bat.

The last positive case of rabies in Cook County was determined through laboratory tests in 1959. Thus, the disease cannot be considered prevalent in this area.

Yet, state law requires that if the identity of a warmblooded animal which has inflicted a wound on a human is known, it must be confined 10 days for observation to determine whether it is rabid. If the animal has been killed or has died, its head should be taken immediately to the Illinois Public Health Department laboratory for testing.

If the animal is rabid or if it cannot be caught for testing, the decision of whether to begin the Pasteur treatment of rabies vaccine or anti-rabies serum must be made by a victim and his family with the aid of their family physician.

The department maintains a supply both of rabies vaccine and of anti-rabies serum.

Physicians, hospitals, police and private citizens are expected to report animal bite cases directly to the County Rabies Control Officer. This will initiate action to determine whether



United of Omaha

SECURITY, also, with pet protected against rabies.

the animal has or can be tested and whether the victim has consulted with his physician to determine the necessity for treatment.

The department also prepares a weekly summary on animal bite cases in the county for the state health department's Bureau of Epidemiology for statistical and study purposes.

On Guard Against Animal Diseases

Animal diseases less dramatic than rabies also can endanger human health.

For this reason, the department public health veterinary services are directed toward safeguarding human health from animal diseases which can be transmitted to man through the

consumption of animal food products or by contact with animals.

The department maintains a constant check on livestock and poultry on the more than 1,300 farms in the area for the presence of infectious and contagious diseases among farm animals.

This year, the federal government designated Cook County a modified accredited area for bovine tuberculosis for a six-year period. This means that the county will remain an accredited area if the incidence of this disease remains at less than one-tenth of one percent for the next six years. Routine tuberculin testing of cattle will be continued to maintain this low incidence of infection.

The government also has designated the county a modified certified area for bovine brucellosis for a three-year period. The certification will be continued for this period if the infection rate is kept at less than one-half of one percent. Periodic tests of cattle and the use of brucellosis vaccine in calves are used to control this disease.

All of the county's sheep were inspected for scabies during the year and also all dipping of sheep for the control of this disease was carried out under department supervision. Such supervision is important to assure that the treated sheep are not sold for 30 days after dipping for this interval is necessary to be certain that the insecticide used in dipping no longer can be a danger to human consumers.



ANIMAL INFECTED WITH BRUCELLOSIS is marked for special handling and disposition by a veterinary inspector.

Personnel

Director John B. Hall, M.D., M.P.H.

Business Manager Leo V. Hennessy
Administrative Assistant Jessie Pierson

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Chief John B. Hall, M.D., M.P.H.
Resident in Public Health Colette Rasmussen, M.D.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Chief William M. Hanrahan, M.S., M.D., F.A.C.S.

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

Chief Clarence Hostetler, D.V.M.

DENTAL HEALTH

Supervisor Seymour Gould, D.D.S.
W. C. Lukaszewski, D.D.S.
Dental Assistant Frank Nuccio

NURSING DIVISION

Chief Thelma Cline, R.N., M.A.

ASSISTANT CHIEFS

Elaine Nemoto, R.N., M.A., Myrtle Sorenson, R.N., M.Litt.

SUPERVISORS

Bridget M. Campbell, R.N., M.Ed., Maria Coburn, R.N., M.A.,* Faye Krauss, R.N., BSPHN, Edith Nyden, R.N., BSPHN

ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS

Katherine Ase, R.N., BSN, Rita Bakewell, R.N., BSN, Frances Piechalak, R.N., B.S.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

Mary L. Arndt, R.N., BSN
Dorrence Calhoun, R.N., C.P.H.N.
Eleanor Coghlan, R.N., B.S.
Mary Dawson, R.N., C.P.H.N.
Annelle Durrenberger, R.N., C.P.H.N.*
Janet Flood, R.N., BSN
Ann Foelschow, R.N., BSN
Carol Gockstetter, R.N., BSN
Mary Golden, R.N., BSN
Joan Z. Herzog, R.N., BSN*
Lois Jernagin, R.N., BSN*
Jeanette Johnson, R.N., BSN
Mary Joyce, R.N., BSN
Donna Kelly, R.N., BSN
Marsha J. Lockwood, R.N., C.P.H.N.
Mary McCann, R.N.*
Mary McElligott, R.N., C.P.H.N.
Rosemary McGrath, R.N., BSN
Carol Mallie, R.N., BSN*
Mary Maloney, R.N., C.P.H.N.
Helen Nystrom, R.N., BSPHN
Irene O'Connor, R.N., C.P.H.N.
Diane Pitek, R.N., BSN
Dolores Riordan, R.N., BSN
Marie Sevick, R.N., BSN
Mary Simmons, R.N., BSN
Helen Snella, R.N., BSN*
Carol Snow, R.N., BSN
Virginia Stiff, R.N., BSN
Mary Stypul, R.N., BSPHN
Dorothy Wickliffe, R.N., BSPHN
Grace Zirbel, R.N., BSN

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

Alice Okrafosmart, R.N., BSN, RPT
Donna Thiemann, B.S., RPT*

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

Chief Irene Fahey, M.P.H.
Health Educator John Pendergast, M.P.H.

NUTRITION

Chief Martha M. Tosti, M.S.
Nutritionist Margaret M. Norton, M.S.

SANITARY ENGINEERING

Chief Robert R. de Jonge, B.S.
Assistant Chief Steven W. Nich, B.S.

PROGRAM SUPERVISORS

Robert J. Wallschlagel, M.S.
LeRoy V. Dzierzanowski, B.S.

DISTRICT ENGINEERS

Abraham Branitzky, B.S.
John F. Schultz

Chief Sanitarian II Joseph W. Svec

SANITARIANS II

Morris Albaum Stanley Gizowski

SANITARIANS I

William Alles John Andrews
Dominic Harrison Carl Biondi
Stanley Zywicki Henry Zax
Jack Levinson Stephen Shemanski

SECRETARIAL DIVISION

Chief Lorraine Johnson

Elizabeth Allen* Fredrika Kirkling
Bess Bezemek Diane Levoff
Mossie Blanton Ruth Lloyd
Alice Buck Thelma Tarrant Lloyd
Jeanette Buffie Lillian B. Maxa
Mylah Diffay Margaret Moulding
Jennie DiPofi Agnes Mulvihill
Kathleen Doran* Susan Nappi
Marilyn Rosone Duffis Cele Riffkind
Irene Erickson* Diane Rosone
Betty Ferro Sandra Russo
Barbara Guzy* Geraldine Sepel
Lavern Heidenfeldt Mildred Smith
Josephine Iacuzzi Jule Sullivan
Dolores Judge* Adeline Uidl*
Rose Keenan Tina Vitullo

CUSTODIAL WORKERS

Nathaniel Jones
Leo V. Hennessy, Jr.

*Resigned

PEOPLE HELPING PEOPLE

Annual Report 1961

Cook County Department of Public Health

Edited and Distributed by the
Division of Public Health Education

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Illinois Department of Public Health
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1962 Time Inc.
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People Not Statistics

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASES* 1960 - 1961

DISEASE	1960	1961
Diphtheria	2	0
Encephalitis	23	20
Gonorrhea	136	160
Leprosy	1	0
Measles	3,878	633
Meningitis (all types)	54	75
Poliomyelitis	9	0
Rheumatic fever	159	177
Strep infections (including scarlet fever)	677	1,318
Syphilis	214	271
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	1	0

*Cases reported to the health department

TUBERCULOSIS 1961

Cases under investigation	408
Cases under active supervision	1,253

TUBERCULIN TESTING PROGRAMS 1961

Parochial schools tested	17
Students tested	2,133
Public schools tested	36
Students tested	4,834
Total schools tested	53
Total students tested	6,967

IMMUNIZATIONS

Administered in:	1960	1961
Child health conferences	3,611	5,588
District office clinics	2,562	3,693
Total	6,173	9,281

CHILD HEALTH CONFERENCES

Number of sessions held	170
Number of locations	8
Children registered	740
Under 1 year	591
1 to 4 years	149
Visits	2,995
Under 1 year	2,570
1 to 4 years	425

MATERNAL CLINICS

Sessions per year	48
Pregnant women registered	130

SCHOOLS

Total number of schools	553
Public	418
Parochial	135
Nursing service given to	116
Public	39
Parochial	77

NURSING SERVICES 1961

Patients admitted to nursing service	14,466
Home visits to patients	21,254
Office visits by patients	2,480
Visits to nursing homes for licensure	182
Visits to schools to implement programs	2,066

Vital Statistics Are Vital

The registrations of births and deaths are important for purposes of insurance, identification, legal rights and numerous other public and private reasons.

The department is the official registrar of births, deaths and stillbirths for all of suburban Cook County except for Berwyn, Blue Island, Chicago Heights, Evanston, Harvey, Cicero, Evergreen Park, Melrose Park, Oak Park, and Bremen and Proviso Townships.

Certificates of birth, death or stillbirth occurring within the department's jurisdiction can be filed, and burial permits obtained at any of its district offices. In addition, five sub-registration offices have been established for the convenience of specific areas.

Copies of these vital records are made for the department as well as for the County Clerk. In connection with death registration, permits also are issued for the interment, transportation, and the disinterment or re-interment of human bodies. Certified copies of these records are available at a cost of one dollar a copy to persons with a legitimate interest in these vital records.

VITAL RECORDS FILED FOR YEARS 1959 - 1961

Year	1959	1960	1961
Live Births	1,936	4,508	7,669
Stillbirths	27	40	123
Deaths	4,047	4,513	4,850
Total	6,010	9,061	12,642

VITAL RECORDS SERVICES 1959 - 1961

Year	1959	1960	1961
Certified Copies Issued	14,614	17,141	21,801

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT* 1960

POPULATION	1,375,932**
Live Births	
Total	33,669
Hospital Births	33,485
Non-hospital Births	184
Premature Births	2,127
Fetal Deaths	
Total	402
Deaths	
All Ages	9,375
Total Infants	630
Under 28 days	474
Under 7 days	430
Children under 5 years	738

• • •

10 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH* 1960

1. Heart disease	4,021
2. Cancer	1,756
3. Vascular lesions of central nervous system	917
4. Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy	536
5. All accidents	420
Motor vehicle (208)	
Other accidents (212)	
6. Pneumonia and influenza	306
7. General arteriosclerosis	154
8. Diabetes	141
9. Cirrhosis of liver	123
10. Suicide	94

*CCDPH jurisdiction

** 1960 Census of Population

The Health of 1,400,000 People

SARASNOTON

NORTH DISTRICT OFFICE

1755 Oakton Street
Des Plaines, Illinois
VAnderbilt 7-5188

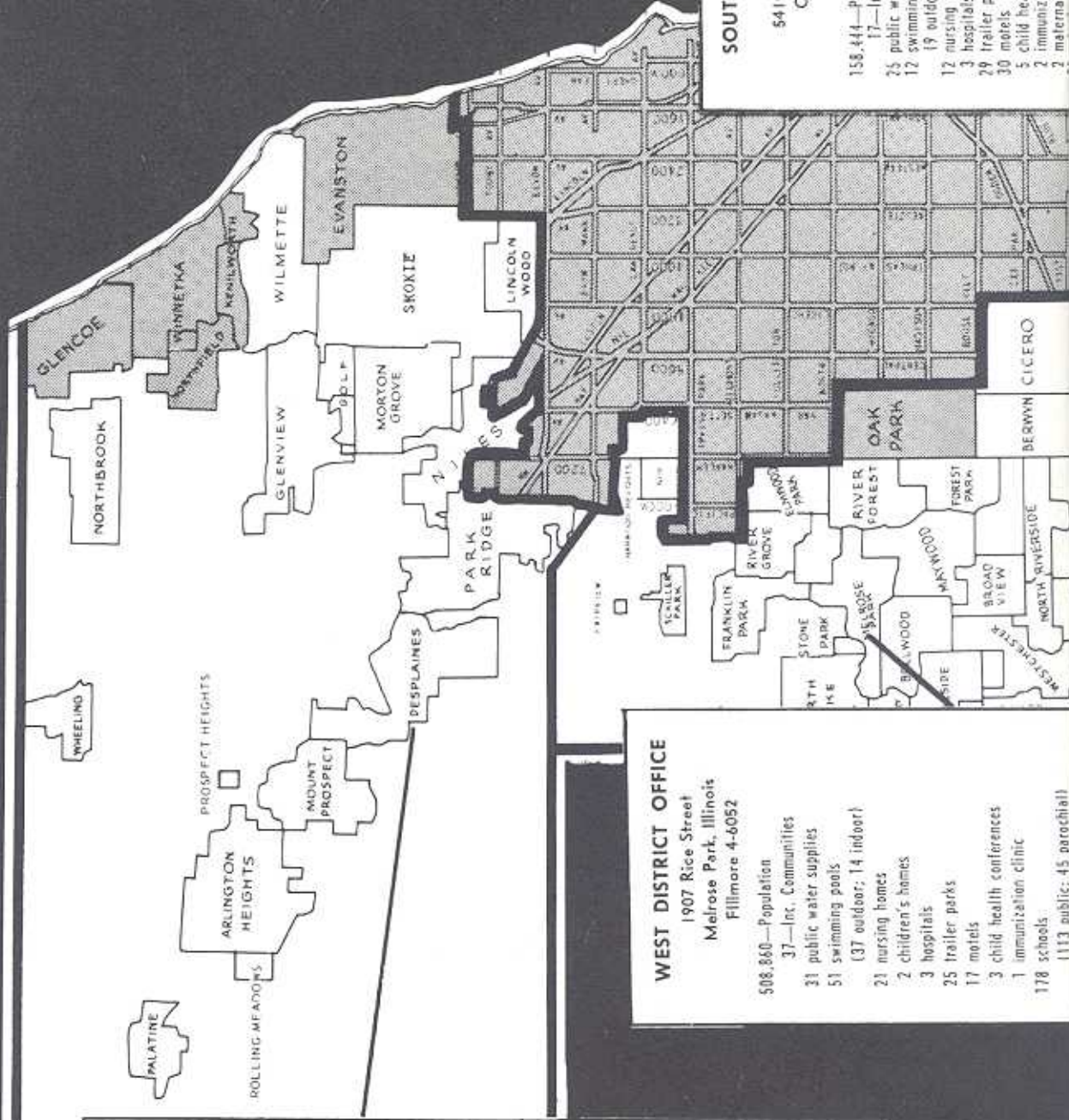
408,483—Population
29—Inc. Communities
43 public water supplies
64 swimming pools
(50 outdoor; 14 indoor)
25 nursing homes
7 children's homes
(2 for handicapped children)
2 hospitals
25 trailer parks
31 motels
1 immunization clinic
1 child health conference
157 schools
(119 public; 35 parochial)

CCDPH PERSONNEL

4 public health nurses
1 supervising nurse
1 nutritionist
1 sanitary engineer
3 sanitarians
1 veterinarian
2 secretaries

OTHER

57 school and community nurses



WEST DISTRICT OFFICE

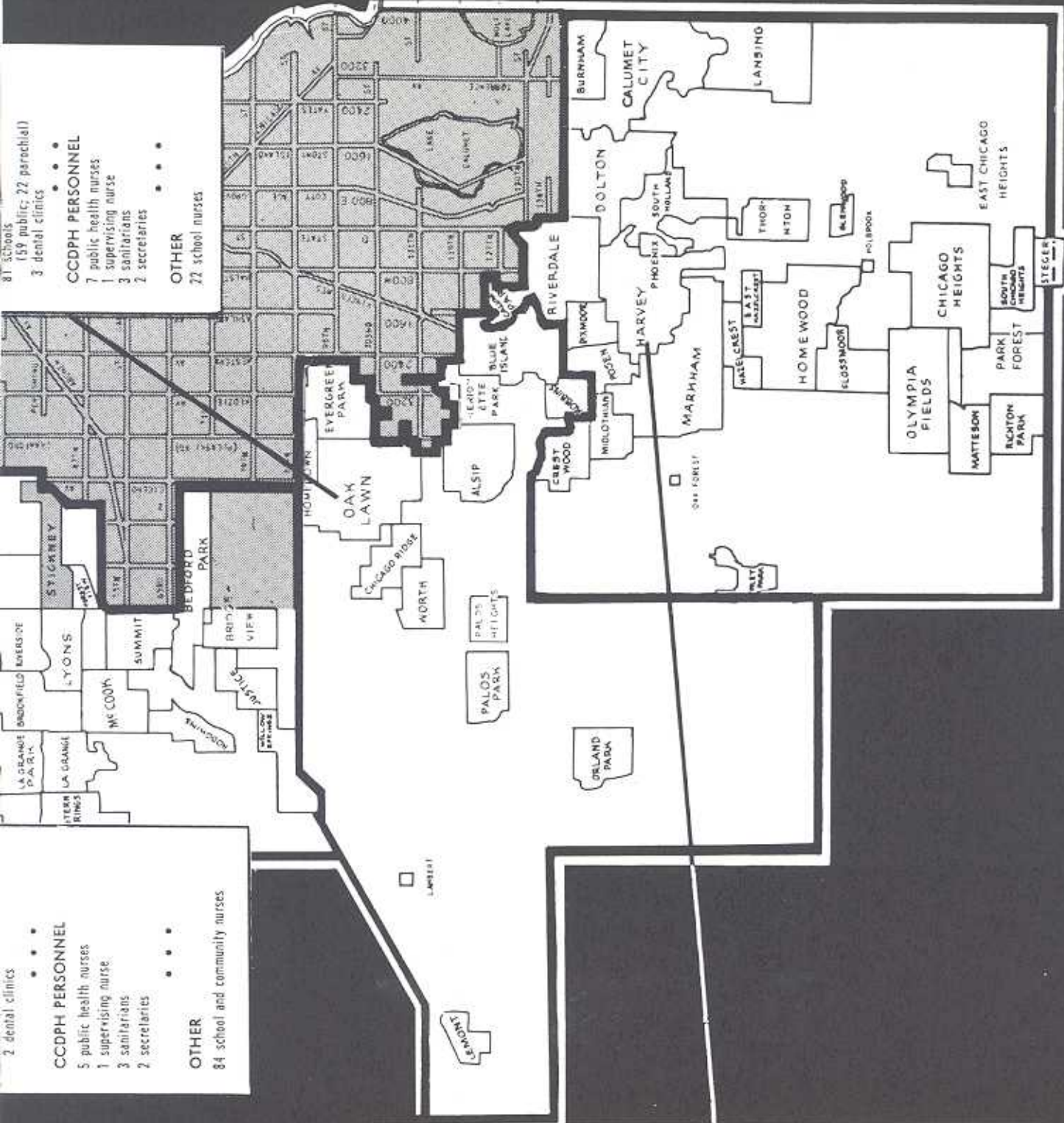
1907 Rice Street
Melrose Park, Illinois
Fillmore 4-6052

508,860—Population
37—Inc. Communities
31 public water supplies
51 swimming pools
(37 outdoor; 14 indoor)
21 nursing homes
2 children's homes
3 hospitals
25 trailer parks
17 motels
3 child health conferences
1 immunization clinic
178 schools
(113 public; 45 parochial)

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT OFFICE

6410 West 95th Street
Oak Lawn, Illinois
423-7500

158,444—Population
17—Inc. Communities
25 public water supplies
12 swimming pools
19 outdoor; 3 indoor
12 nursing homes
3 hospitals
29 trailer parks
30 motels
5 child health conferences
2 immunization clinics
2 maternal clinics



81 schools
 (59 public; 22 parochial)
 3 dental clinics

CCDPH PERSONNEL
 7 public health nurses
 1 supervising nurse
 3 sanitarians
 2 secretaries

OTHER
 72 school nurses

2 dental clinics

CCDPH PERSONNEL
 5 public health nurses
 1 supervising nurse
 3 sanitarians
 2 secretaries

OTHER
 84 school and community nurses

SOUTH DISTRICT OFFICE

51 East 154th Street
 Harvey, Illinois
 EDison 3-0006

299,624—Population
 31—Inc. Communities
 30 public water supplies
 25 swimming pools
 126 outdoor; 9 indoor
 17 nursing homes
 1 children's home
 5 hospitals
 17 trailer parks
 16 motels
 3 child health conferences
 3 immunization clinics
 137 schools
 (107 public; 30 parochial)
 4 dental clinics

CCDPH PERSONNEL
 7 public health nurses
 1 supervising nurse
 1 sanitary engineer
 3 sanitarians
 1 health educator
 2 secretaries

OTHER
 34 school and community nurses



ANNUAL REPORT

**COOK COUNTY DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC HEALTH**



**BOARD
OF
HEALTH
OF
COOK
COUNTY**

John J. Duffy
President

Daniel Ryan*

Elizabeth A. Conkey
Secretary

Edward J. Barrett
Assistant Secretary

Frank Bobrytzke
Charles F. Chaplin
Sidney D. Deutsch*

Jerry Dolezal
William N. Erickson
Fred A. Fulle

Jerome Huppert
Christ A. Jensen
John Mackler, Jr.

Ruby Ryan
Seymour Simon
Clayton F. Smith

Edward M. Sneed
John J. Touhy

*Deceased