

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY

A Century of Medical Progress

IN FOUR PERIODS

Uncontrolled Epidemics

- 1833 First sanitary ordinance
- 1834 Cholera vigilance committee
- 1836 Chicago incorporated. Board of health appointed
- 1837 Rush Medical College chartered
- 1838 Malaria rampant in Chicago region
- 1843 Influenza pandemic
- 1844 First scarlet fever epidemic
- 1847 Illinois State Medical Society met in Springfield
Morton introduces ether anesthesia
- 1848 First typhoid fever epidemic
- 1849 Cholera epidemic
45 district health officers appointed
- 1850 Cholera, smallpox epidemic
- 1850 Chicago Medical Society organized
- 1853 Smallpox epidemic
- 1854 Quarantine established for cholera and smallpox
- 1856 Typhoid fever prevalent
- 1857 10 year wave of diphtheria started
Dysentery epidemic
- 1858 Tuberculosis death rate highest in history, 392.2 per 100,000
Scarlet fever epidemic

Early Sanitation

- 1859 Malaria epidemic
Health board abolished because of depression
Chicago Medical College established
- 1861 Police exercise sanitary functions of city
- 1863 Erysipelas epidemic
Pest house investigation by Chicago Medical Society
- 1864 St. Luke's Hospital founded
- 1865 Passavant Memorial Hospital founded
Chicago Hospital for Women and Children established
- 1866 Cholera epidemic
Michael Reese Hospital founded
- 1867 Chicago Board of Health re-established
City Hospital becomes County Hospital
- 1869 Sanitary supervision of milk first attempted
Chicago Medical College becomes Northwestern Medical School
- 1870 Diarrheal diseases highly fatal
- 1871 Chicago fire; records lost
- 1873 Chicago Society of Physicians uses microscope for first time in U.S.A.
- 1877 First state board of health in Illinois
First milk ordinance, regulating sale
- 1880 Investigation of stream pollution
- 1881 College of Physicians and Surgeons incorporated

Progress in Bacteriology

- 1882 Koch discovers tubercle bacillus
- 1883 Klebs discovers the diphtheria bacillus
- 1884 Presbyterian Hospital organized--80 beds
Credé uses silver nitrate in babies' eyes
- 1885 Flies first designated as germ carriers
- 1886 First study of pollution of Chicago water supply
- 1889 Influenza pandemic
Chicago sanitary district established
Visiting Nurse Association founded
- 1890 Behring treats diphtheria with antitoxin
- 1891 Typhoid epidemic
- 1893 'Boil the water' campaign
Bacteriology and pathology required medical subjects
Roentgen discovers 'X rays'
- 1894 Smallpox epidemic--'Vaccination Creed'
- 1895 Diphtheria antitoxin first issued by health department
- 1896 First medical inspection of schools
- 1898 Wright first uses typhoid vaccination
Mme. Curié discovers radium
- 1900 Drainage canal opened
- 1901 Illinois declares tuberculosis an infectious disease
- 1903 Chicago Medical Society gives series of public lectures on health topics

Preventive Medicine

- 1906 Reporting of tuberculosis enforced
- 1907 Wasserman: sero-diagnosis of syphilis
- 1908 Milk pasteurization ordinance passed
Sale of milk in bulk prohibited
- 1910 Venereal disease control started
- 1911 'Sane Fourth' ordinance passed
Common drinking cup abolished
Infant and prenatal care stressed
- 1913 Maude Slye started experiments on hereditary susceptibility and immunity of cancer
- 1915 Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium opened
Typhoid immunization begun in Chicago
- 1916 Birth registration required by state law
Chlorination of whole city water supply
- 1917 Diphtheria immunization of young children started
- 1921 Dicks isolate scarlet fever streptococcus and make toxin tests
- 1922 Hospitalization of typhoid carriers
Chicago Heart Association organized
- 1925 Pre-school child conferences
- 1926 Illinois Committee for control of cancer organized

Mortality per 100,000 of Population

Smallpox	19.1
Malaria	42.8
Typhoid	65.5
Diphtheria	no data
Tuberculosis	248.3
All deaths	3390.0
Infant Mortality (per 1000 births) ..	no data

Mortality per 100,000 of Population

Smallpox	59.6
Malaria	14.9
Typhoid	68.3
Diphtheria	78.0
Tuberculosis	193.3
All deaths	2242.0
Infant Mortality (per 1000 births) ..	no data

Mortality per 100,000 of Population

Smallpox	3.9
Malaria	4.3
Typhoid	42.8
Diphtheria	70.5
Tuberculosis	186.7
All deaths	1657.0
Infant Mortality (per 1000 births) ..	117.4

Mortality per 100,000 of Population

Smallpox03
Malaria1
Typhoid4
Diphtheria	1.9
Tuberculosis	57.5
All deaths	975.0
Infant Mortality (per 1000 births) ..	48.8