

A STUDY OF FACTORS CONCERNED IN VARIATIONS
OF THE TUBERCULIN SKIN REACTION OCCURRING
IN HEALTH AND DISEASE DURING ADULT AND
CHILD LIFE.

by

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PART VII - APPENDIX.

(DIAGRAMS and TABLES)

D I A G R A M S .



CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS,
IN DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

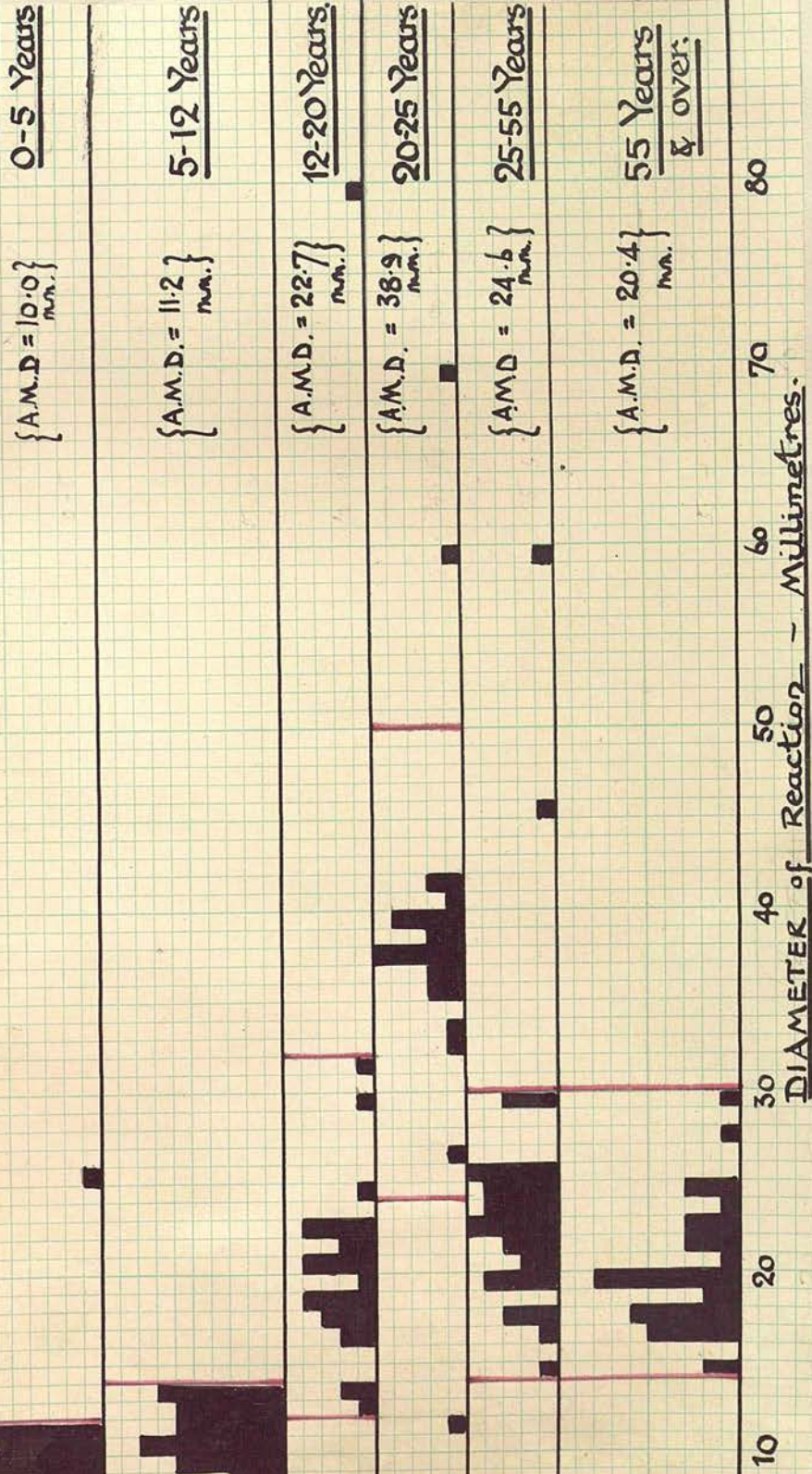


DIAGRAM 1: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO AGE.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS
HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS,
IN DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

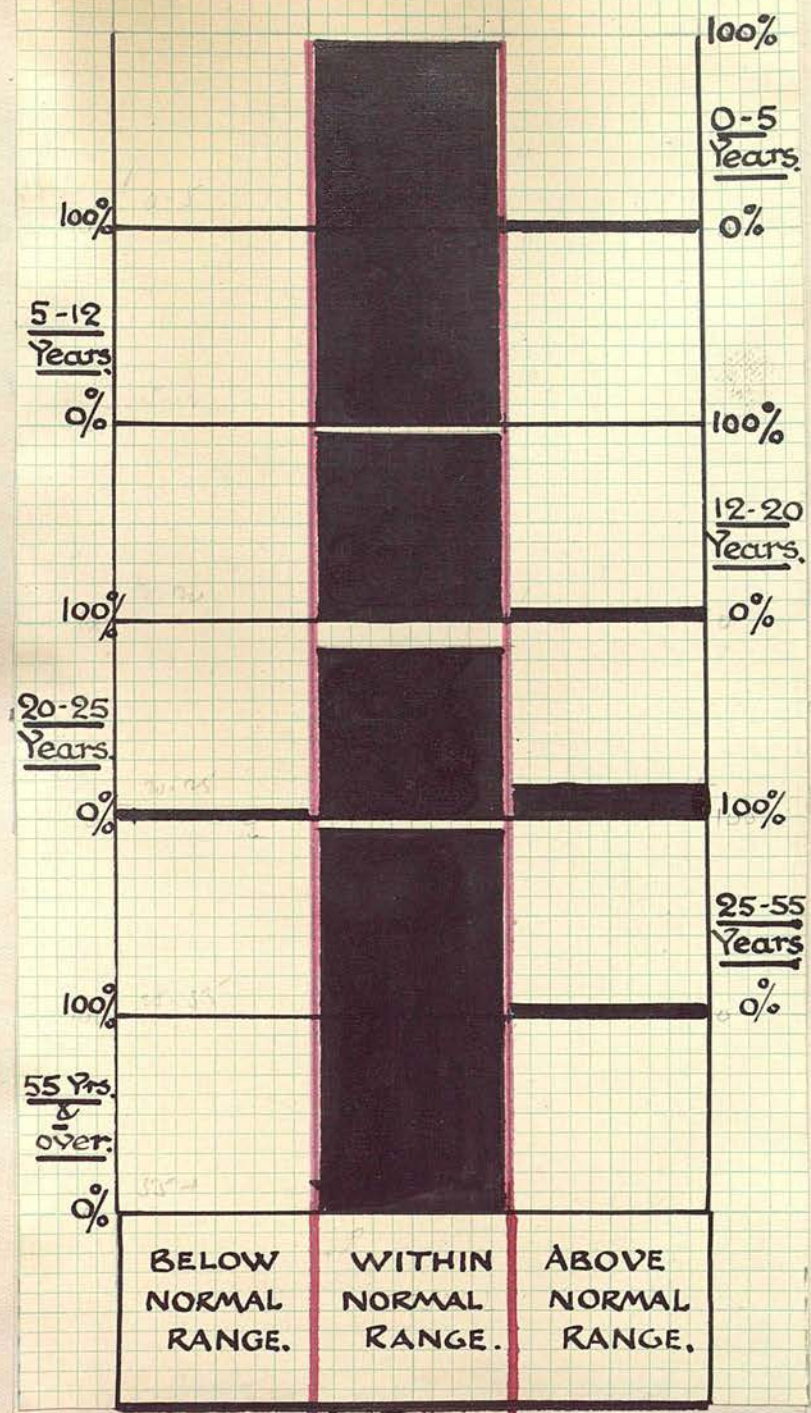


DIAGRAM 2: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO AGE. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS - IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS.

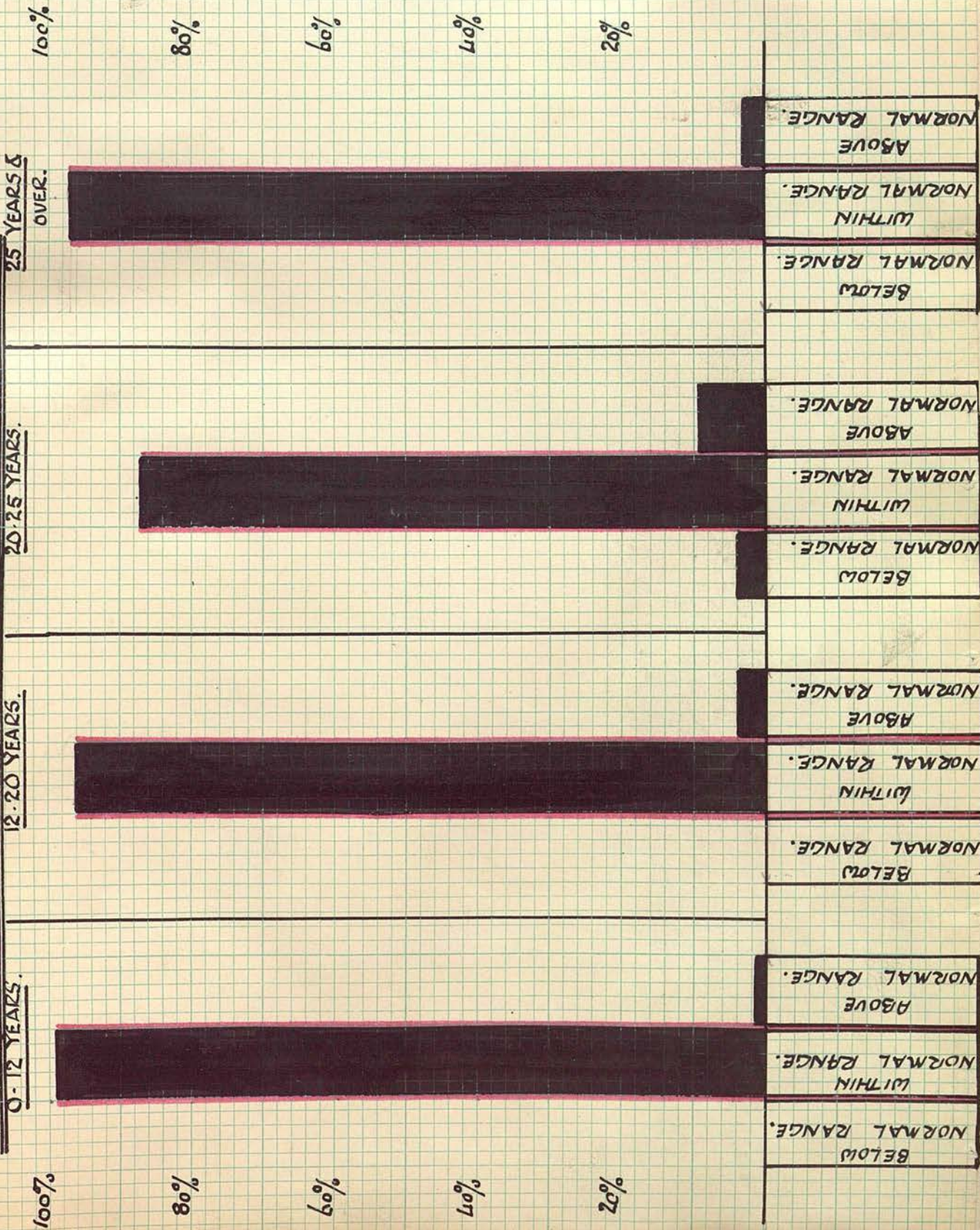


DIAGRAM 5: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO AGE. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS HEALTHY
INDIVIDUALS OF ALL AGE PERIODS.
(BIRTH TO 94 YEARS.)

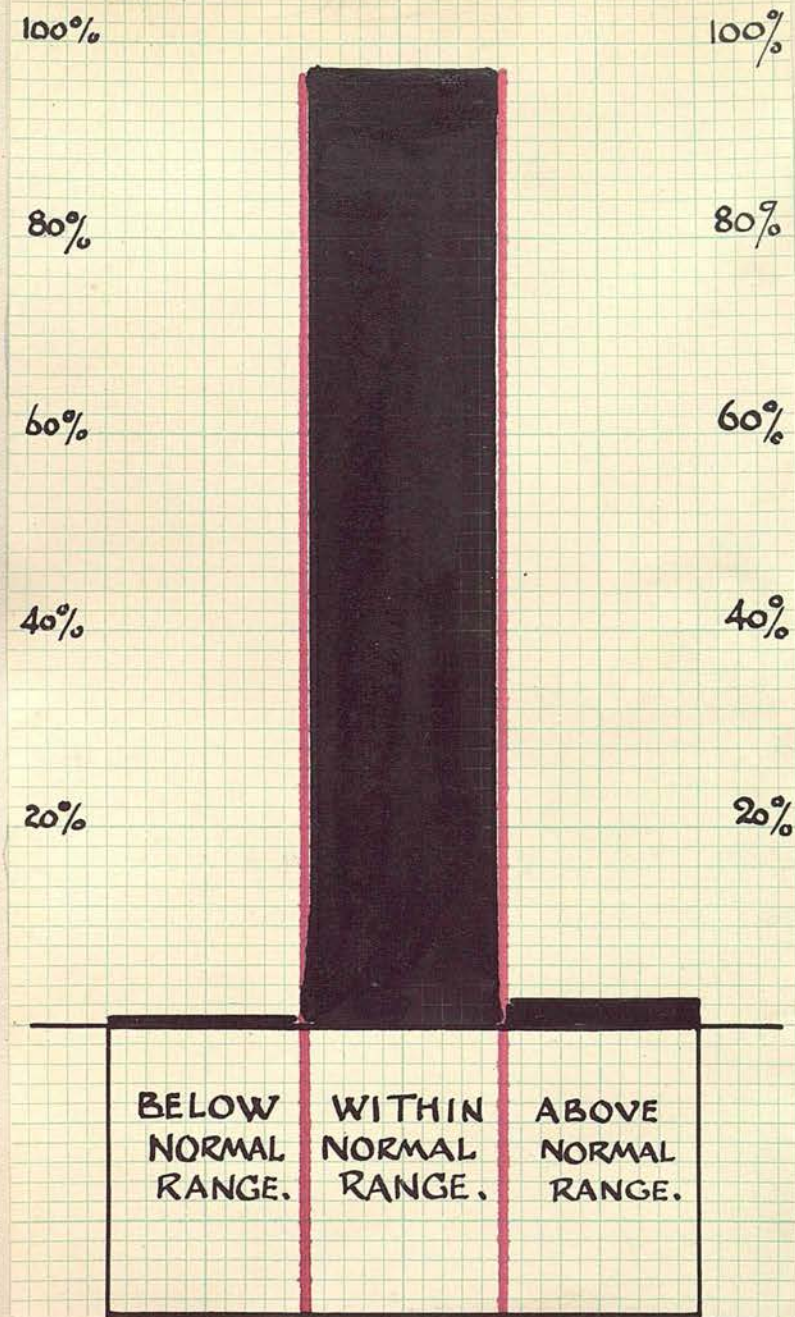


DIAGRAM 4: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO AGE.
Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation
to Normal Range.

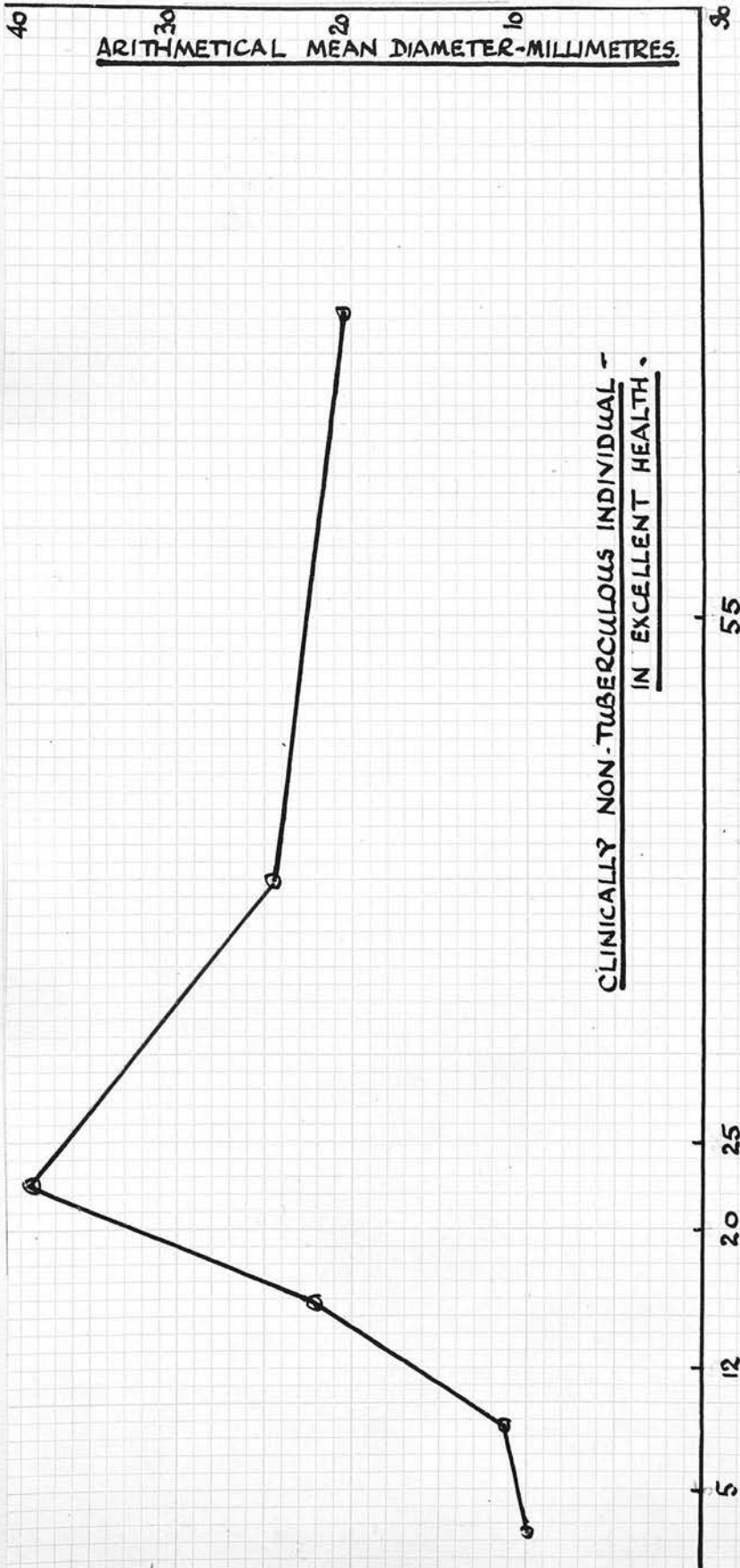


DIAGRAM 5: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO AGE.
 Curve of Arithmetical Mean Diameters.

MALES - CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS & HEALTHY.

diag 6

0-5 Years.

5-12 Years.

12-20 Years.

20-25 Years.

25-55 Years.

55 Years
&
over.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Diameter of Reaction - Millimetres.

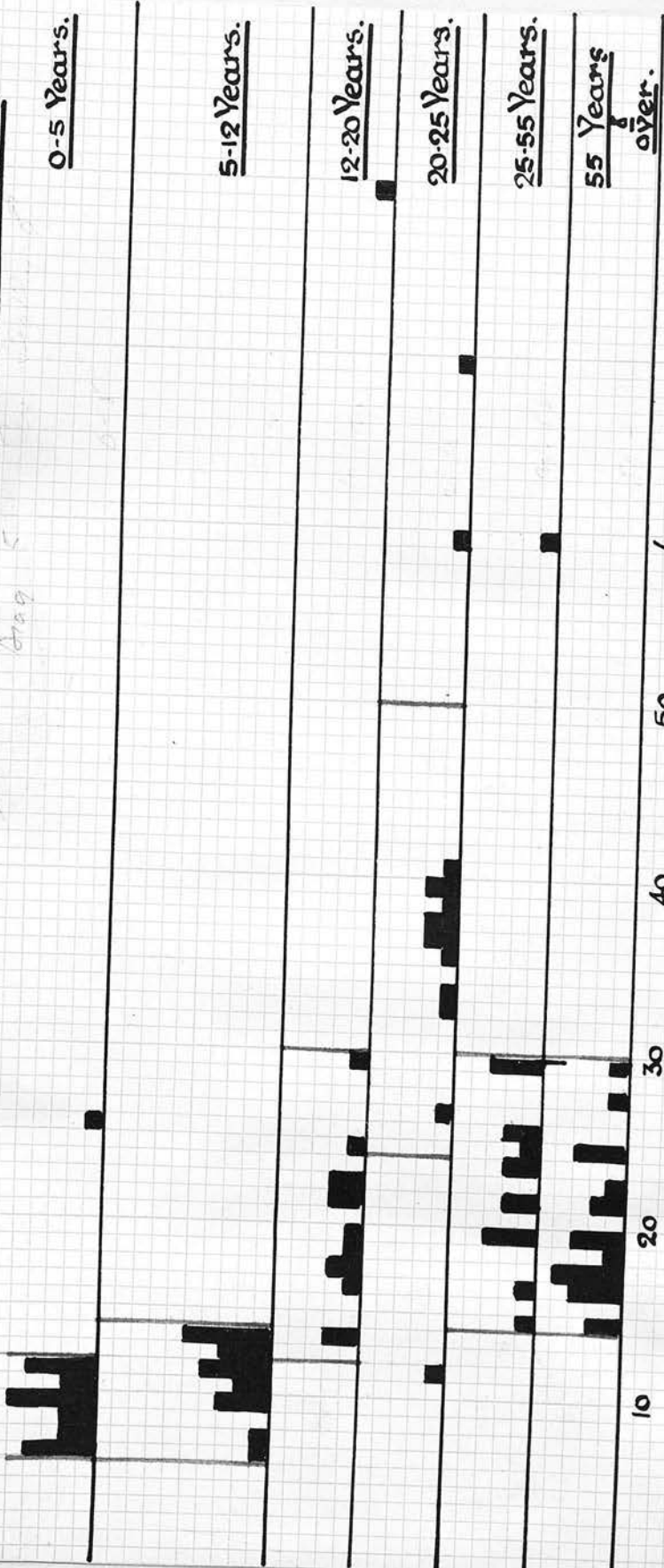


DIAGRAM 6: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO SEX.

FEMALES - CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS & HEALTHY.

0-5 Years.

5-12 Years.

12-20 Years.

20-25 Years.

25-55 Years.

55 Years & over

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

Diameter of Reaction - Millimetres.

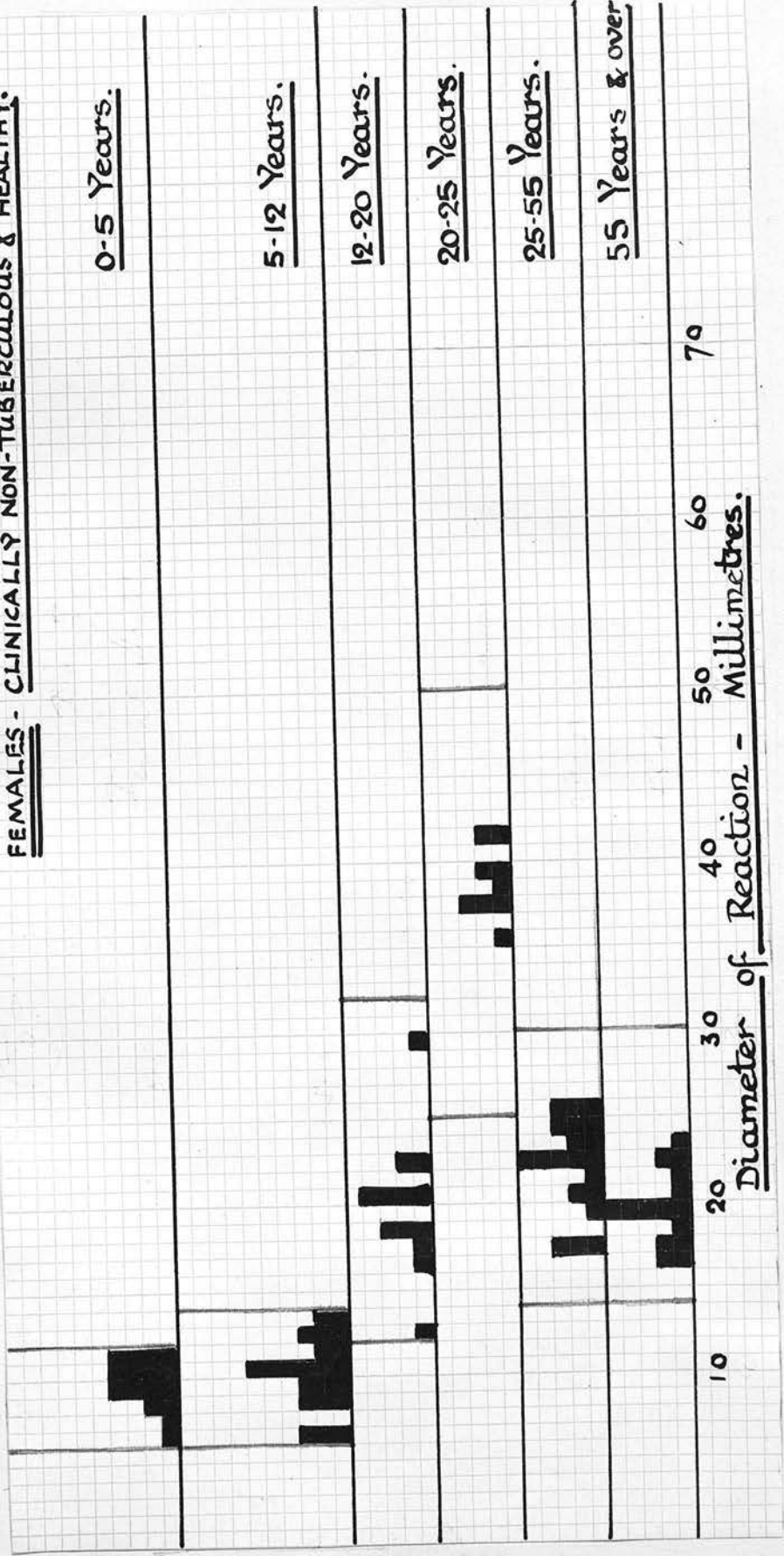


DIAGRAM 7: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO SEX.

HEALTHY CLINICALLY-NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

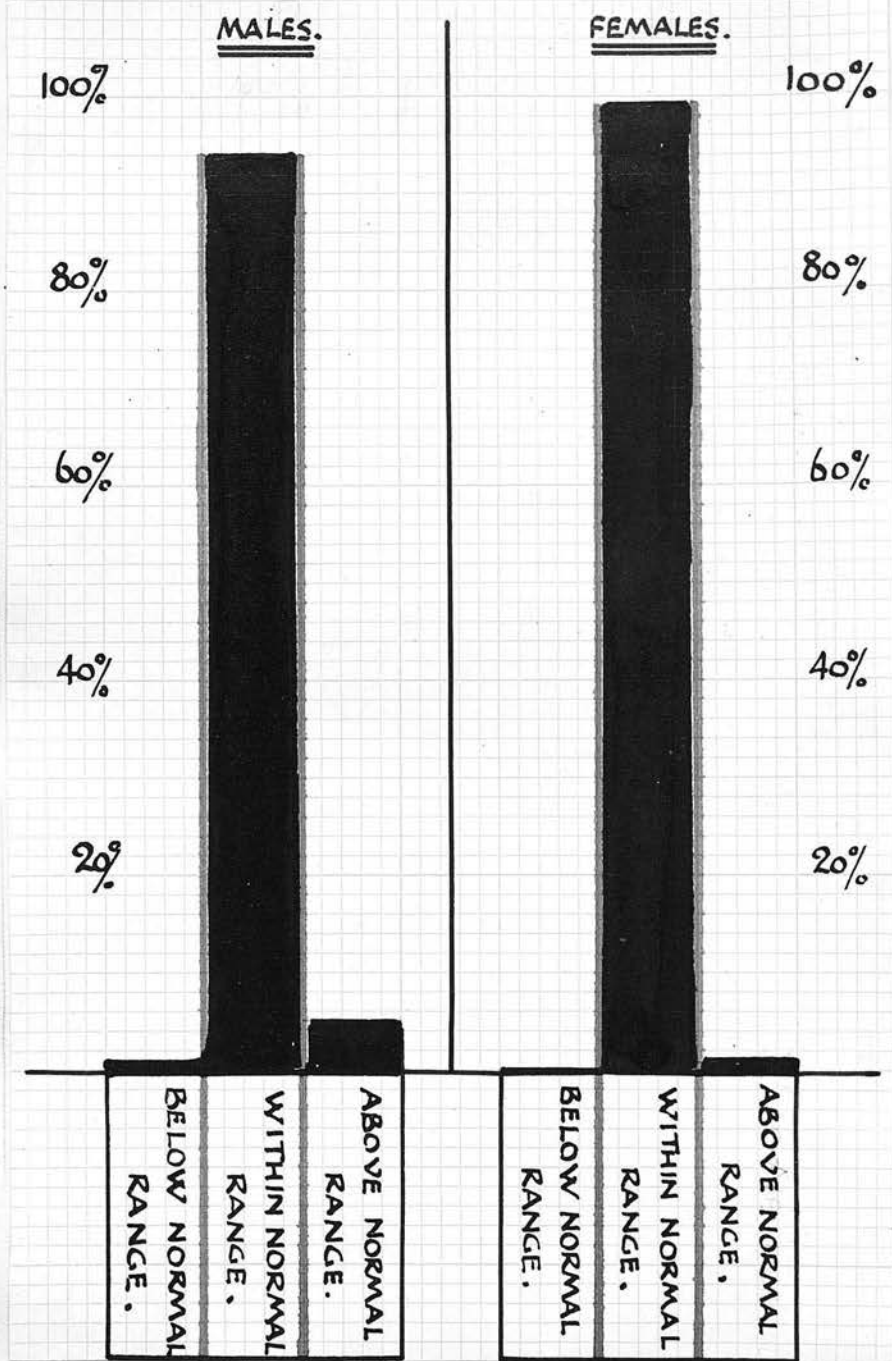


DIAGRAM 8: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO SEX. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

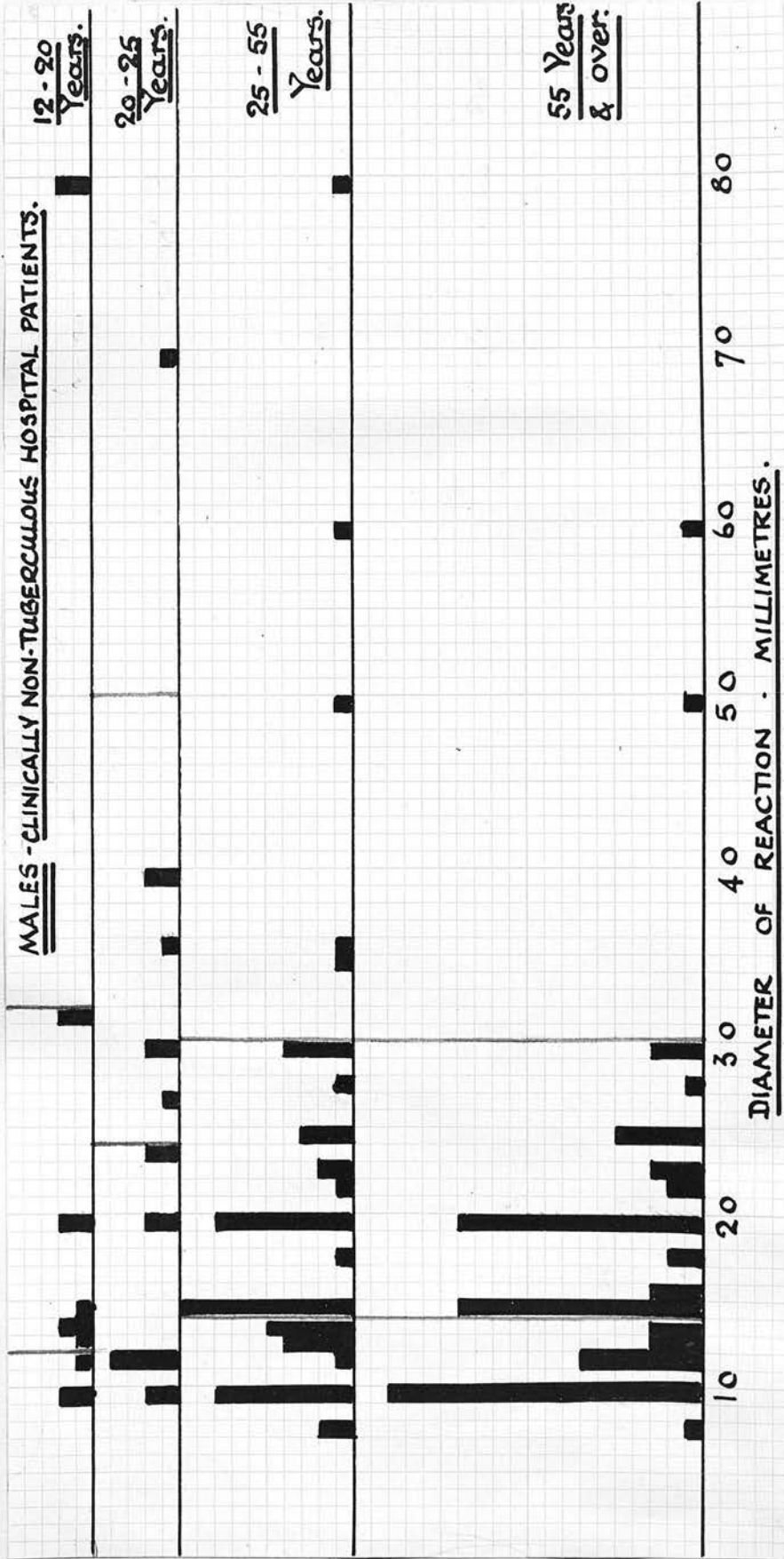


DIAGRAM 9: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO SEX.

FEMALES - CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS HOSPITAL PATIENTS. Years.

20-25 Years.

25-55 Years.

55 Years
& over.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70

DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

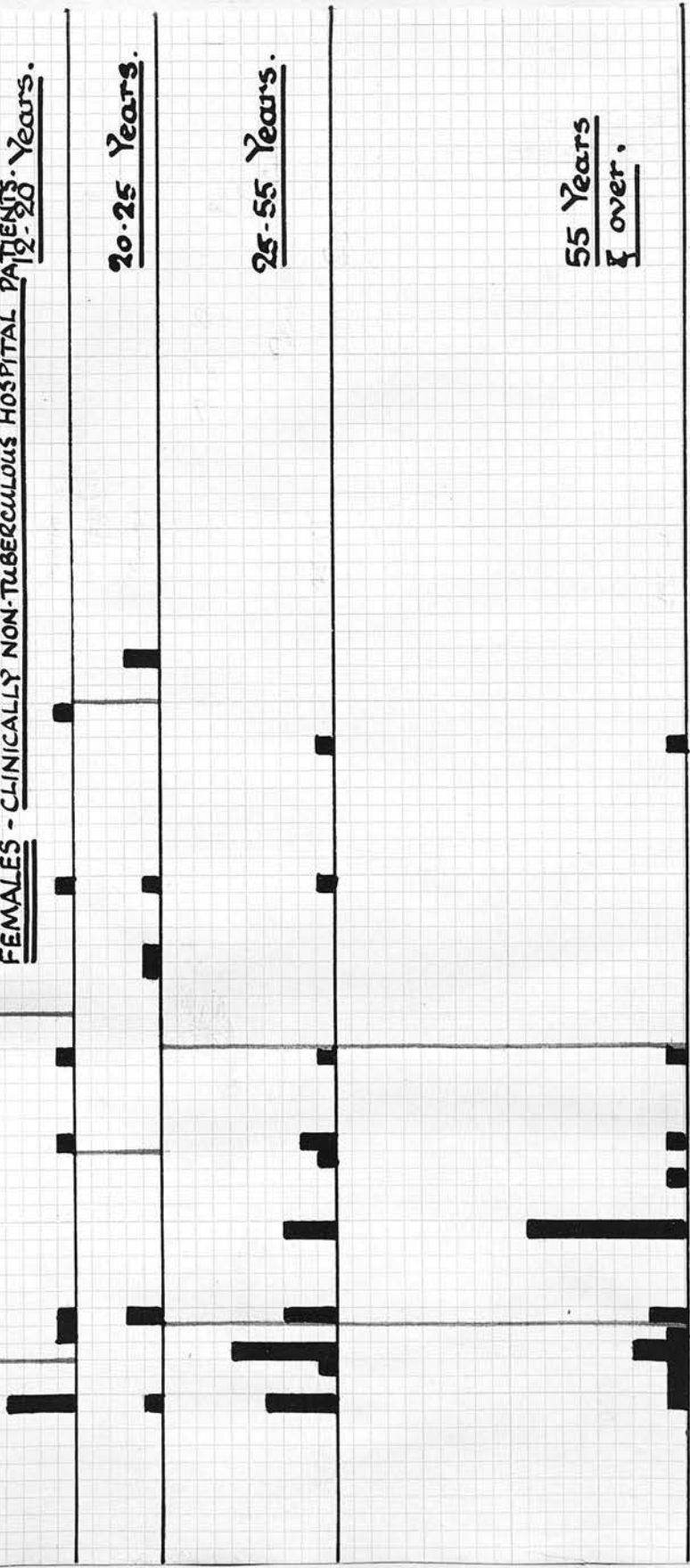


DIAGRAM 10: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO SEX.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

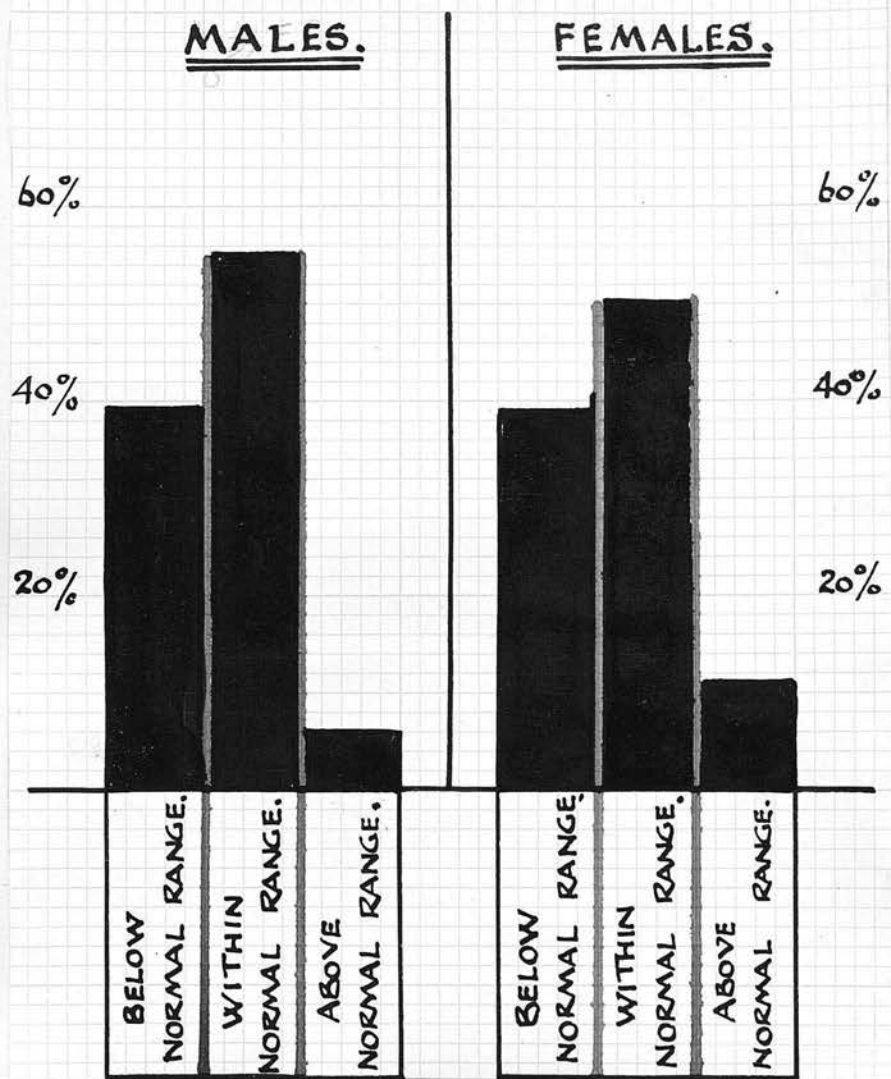


DIAGRAM 11: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO SEX. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

SPRING.

SUMMER.

AUTUMN.

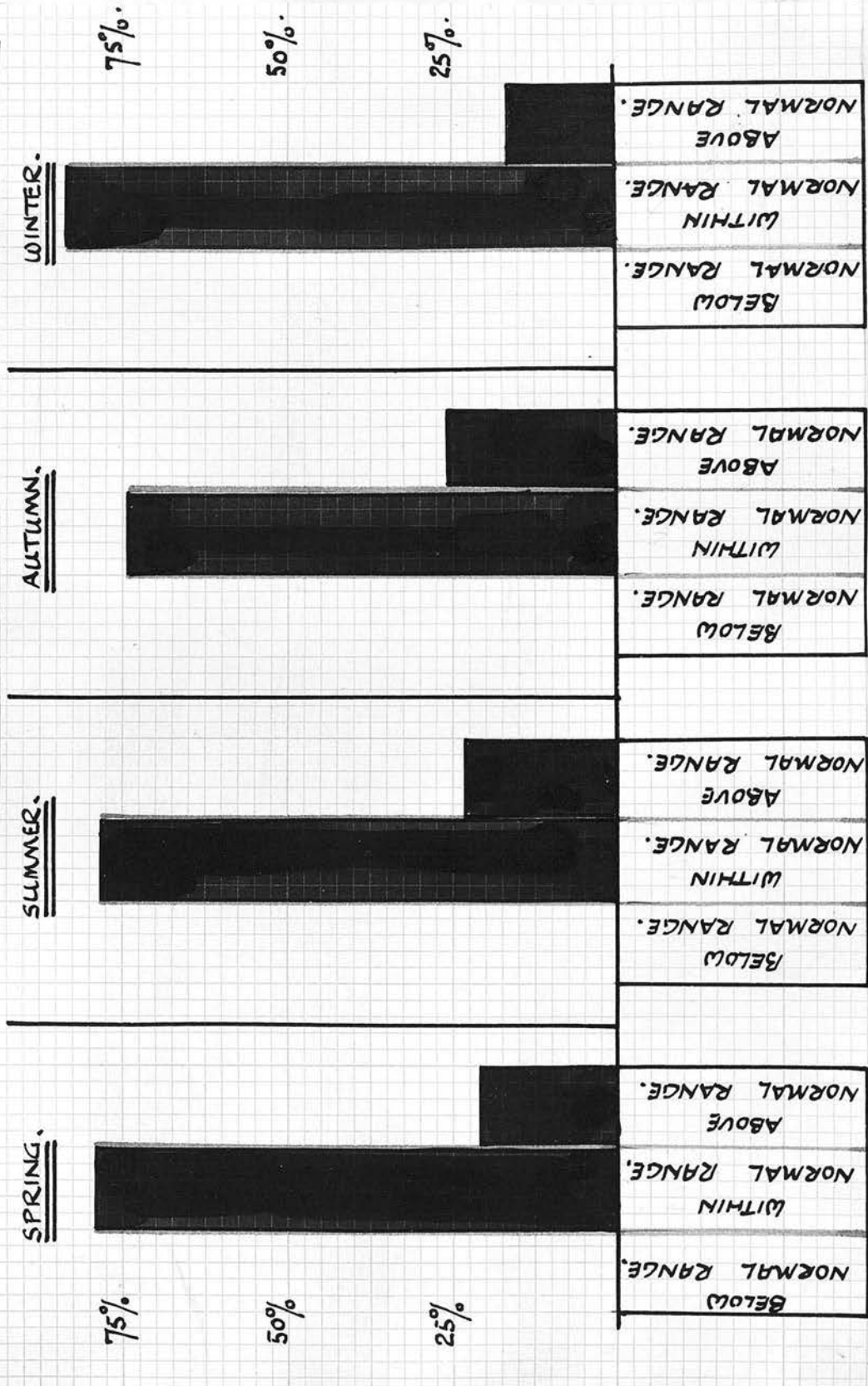
WINTER.

10 20 30 40
DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

DIAGRAM 12: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR (CHILDREN).

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN - UNDER 12 YEARS.

DIAGRAM 13: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR (CHILDREN). Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.



CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS ADULTS & ADOLESCENTS.

WINTER & EARLY SPRING.

12-20 Years.

20-25 Years.

25 Years & over.

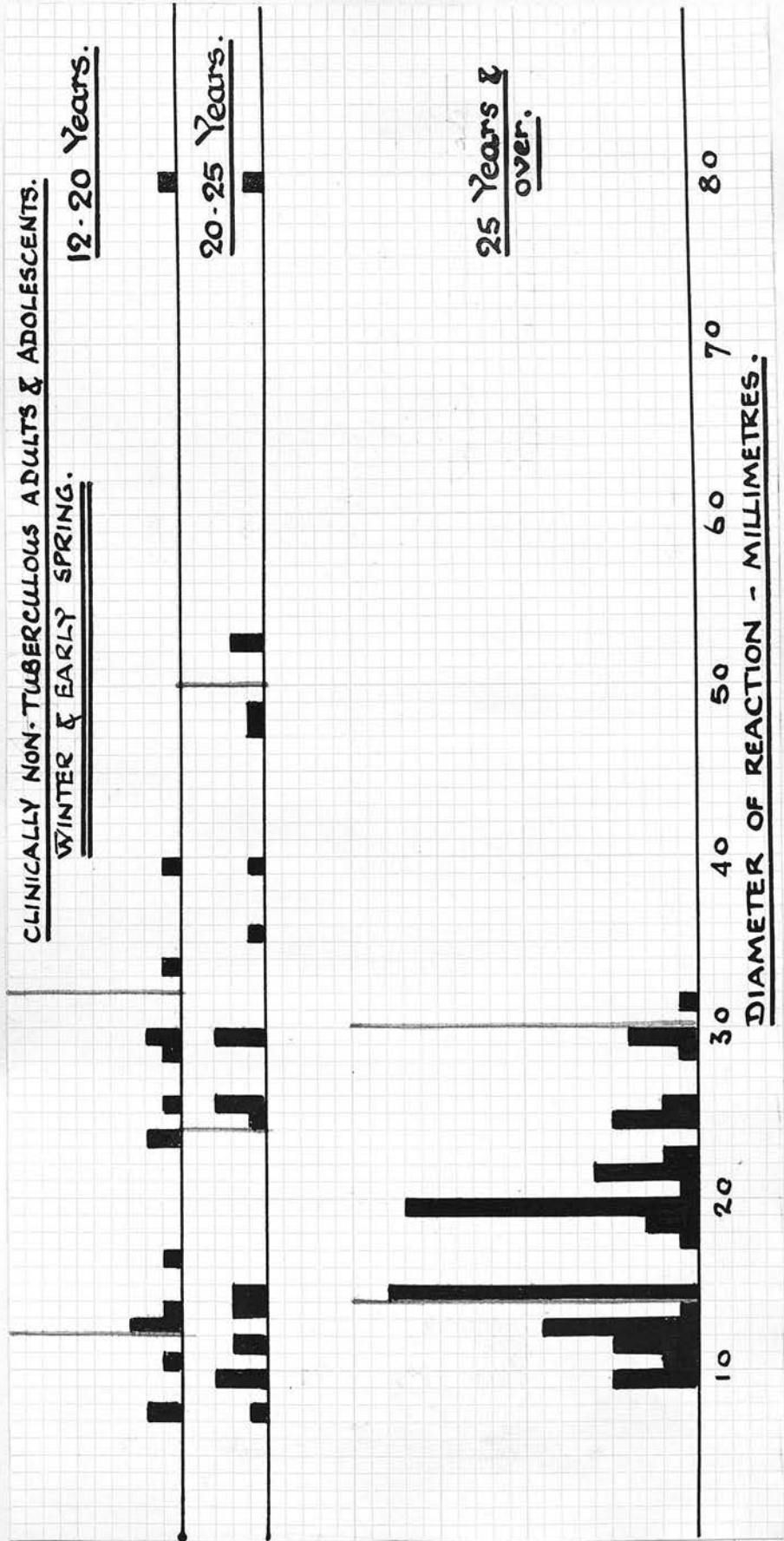


DIAGRAM 14: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR (AGE OVER 12 YEARS).

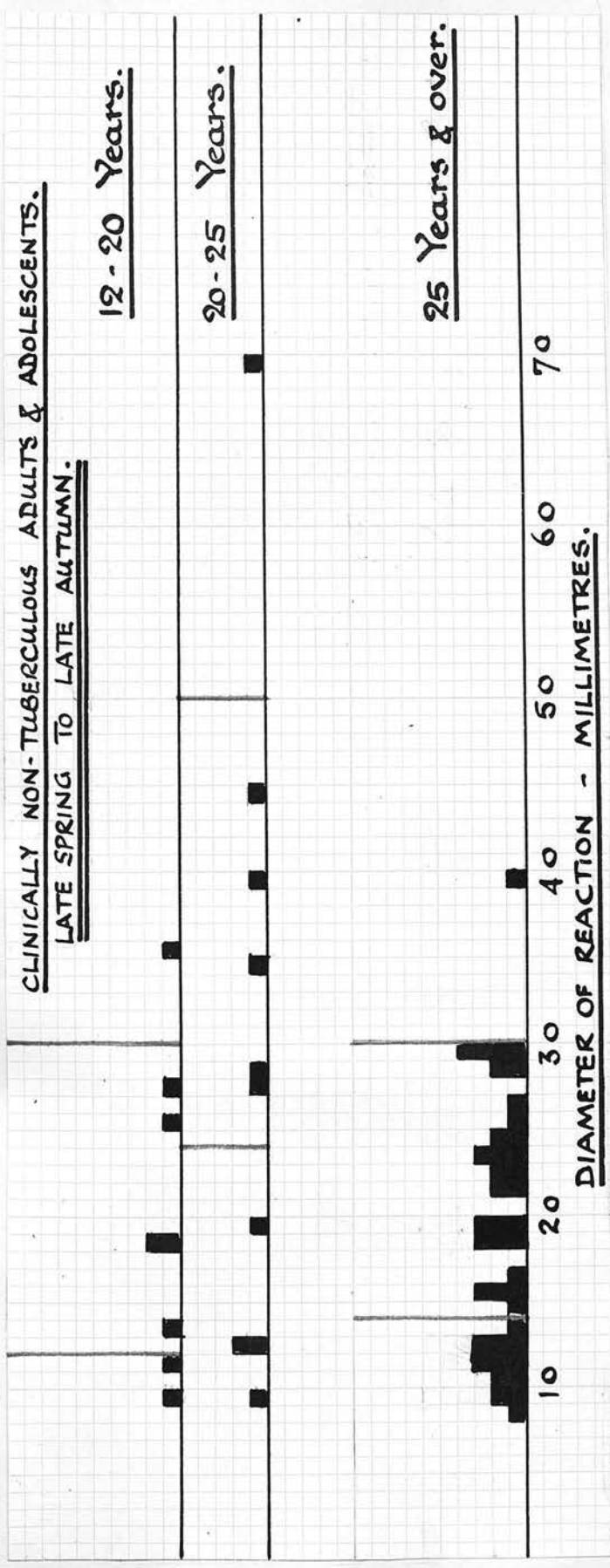


DIAGRAM 15: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR (AGE OVER 12 YEARS).

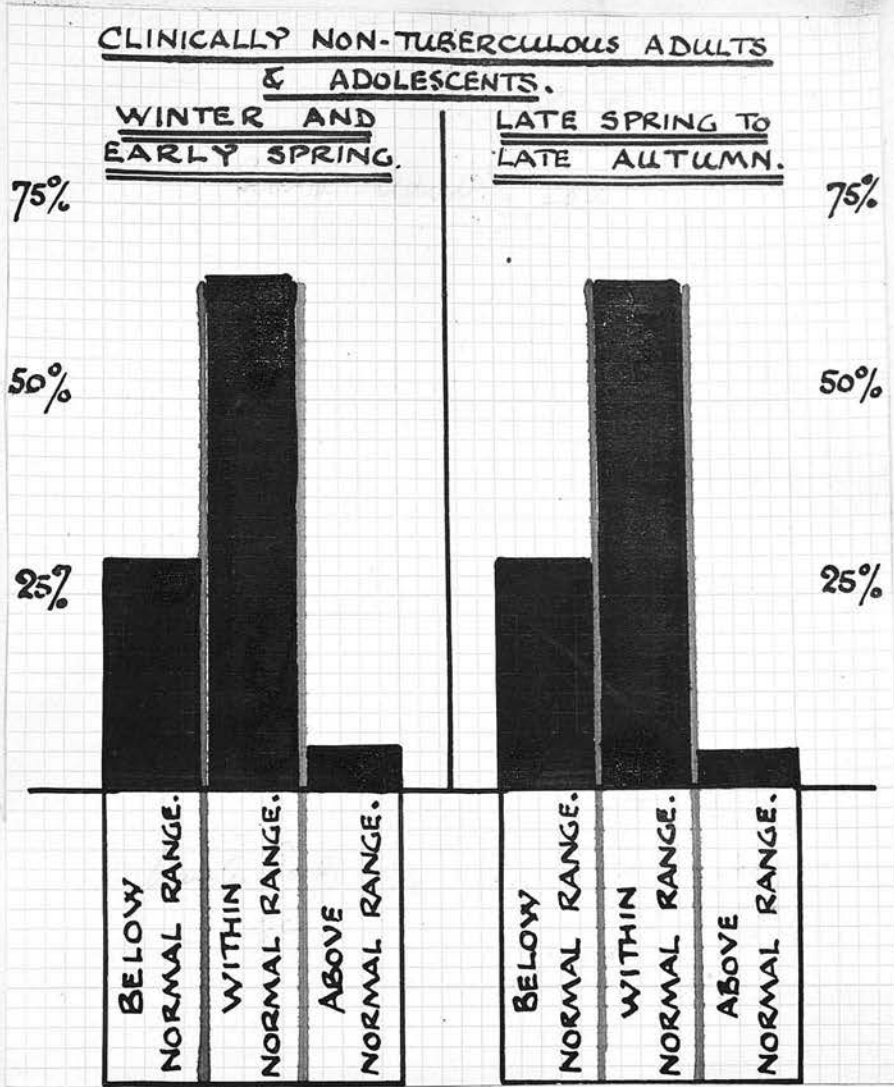


DIAGRAM 16: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR (AGE OVER 12 YEARS). Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

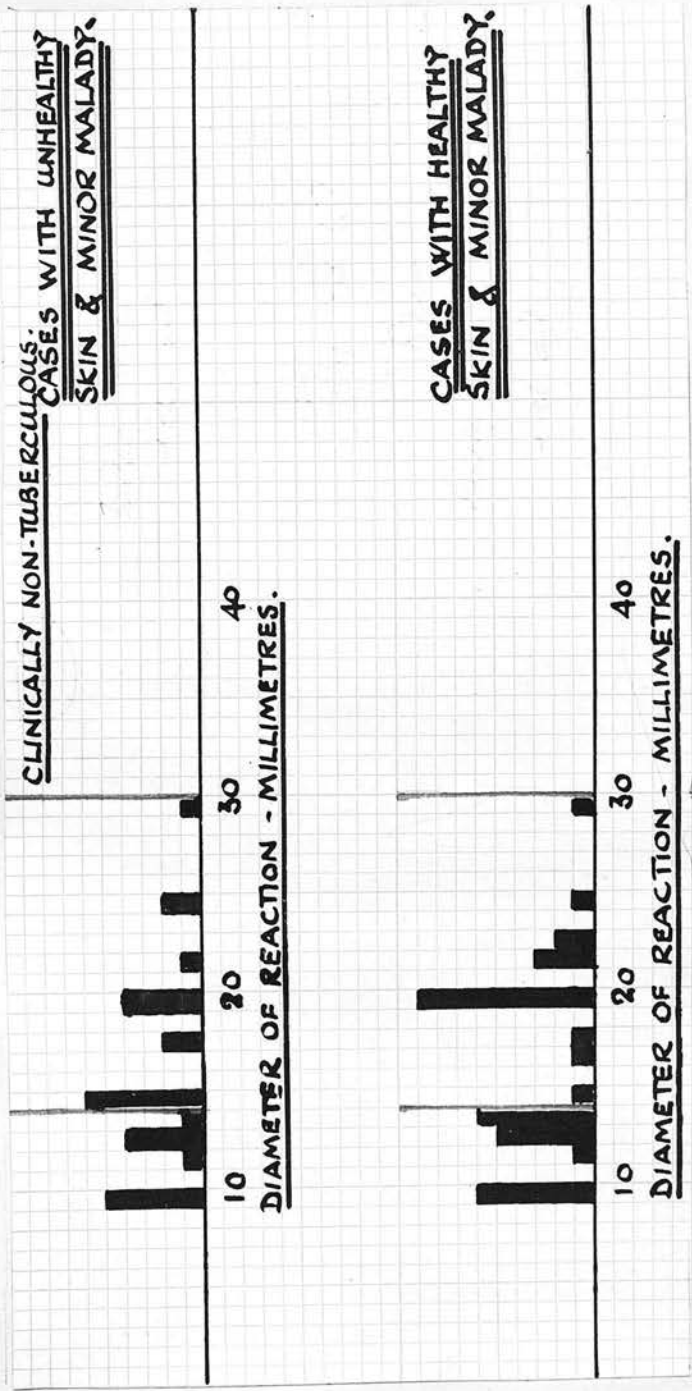


DIAGRAM 17: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE CONDITION OF THE SKIN.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS SUBJECTS.

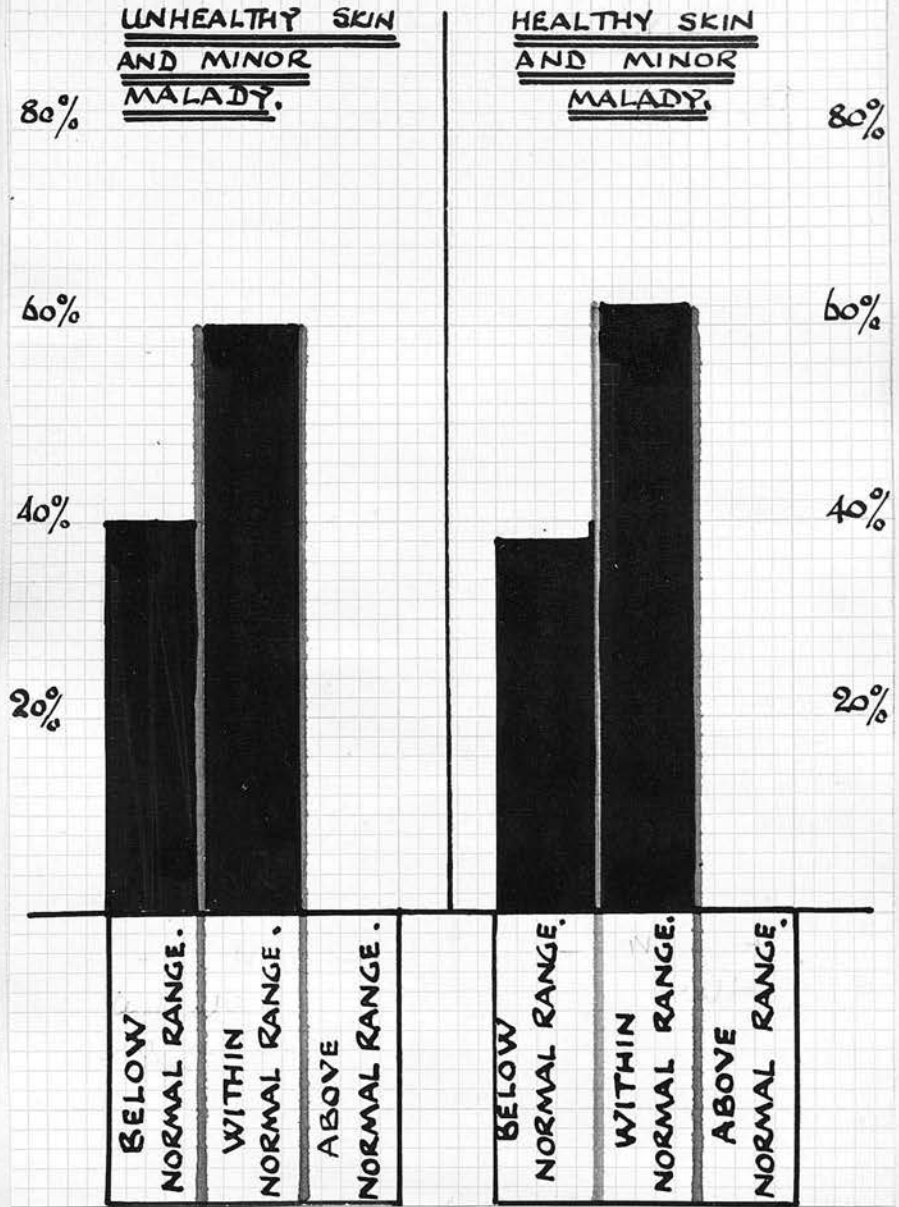
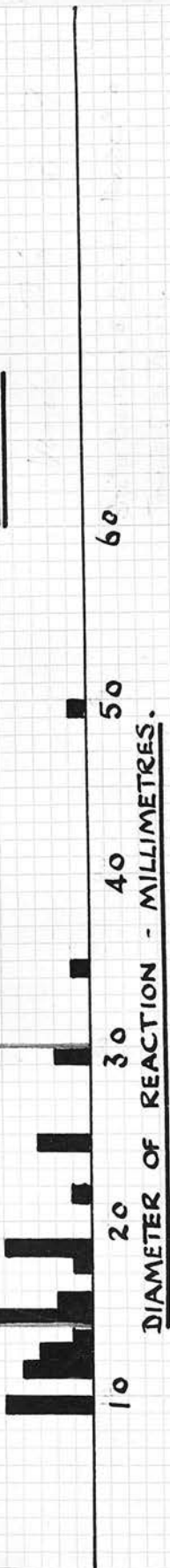


DIAGRAM 18: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE CONDITION OF THE SKIN. Percentage Incidence of Reaction in relation to Normal Range.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS -
CASES OF SENILE ARTERIO-
SCLEROSIS.



CASES OF SENILE ARTERIO-
SCLEROSIS WITH ELIMINATION
OF THOSE MARKEDLY DEBILITATED.

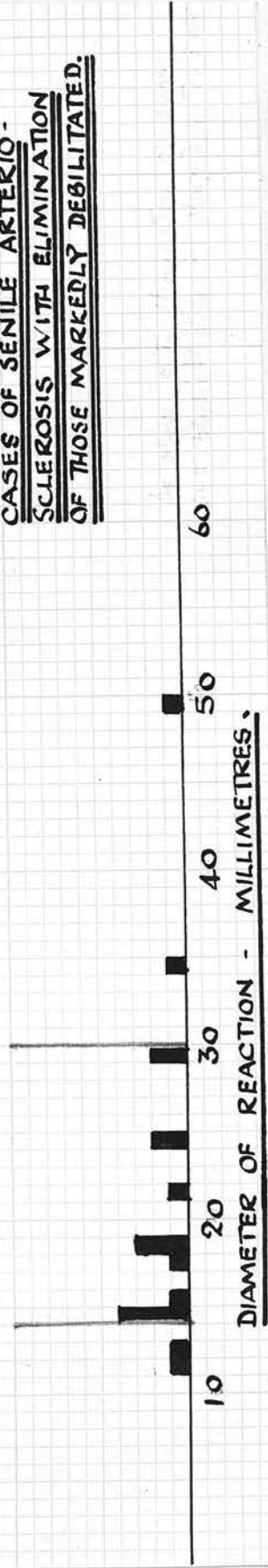


DIAGRAM 19: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO DISEASE OF THE VESSELS.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

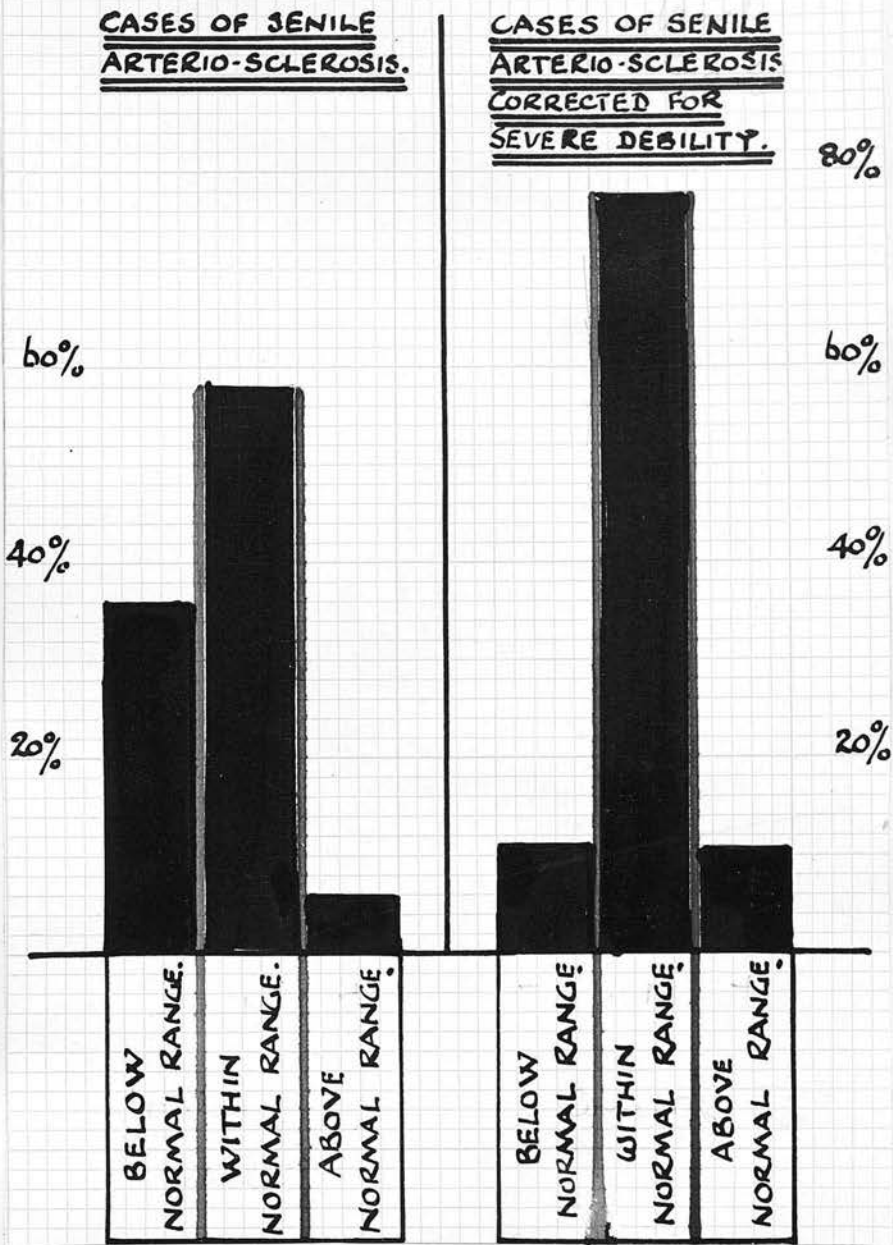
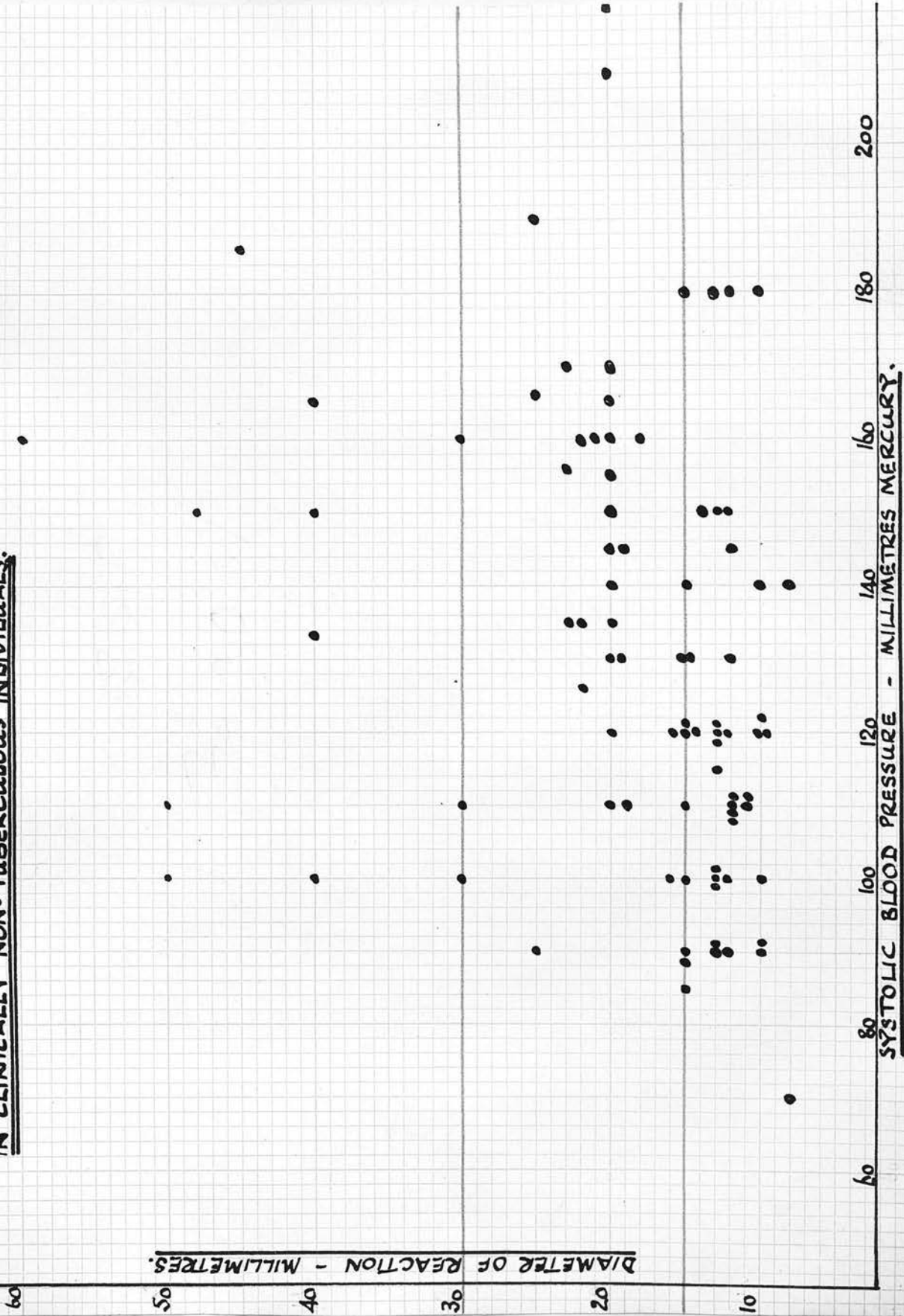


DIAGRAM 20: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO DISEASE OF THE VESSELS. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

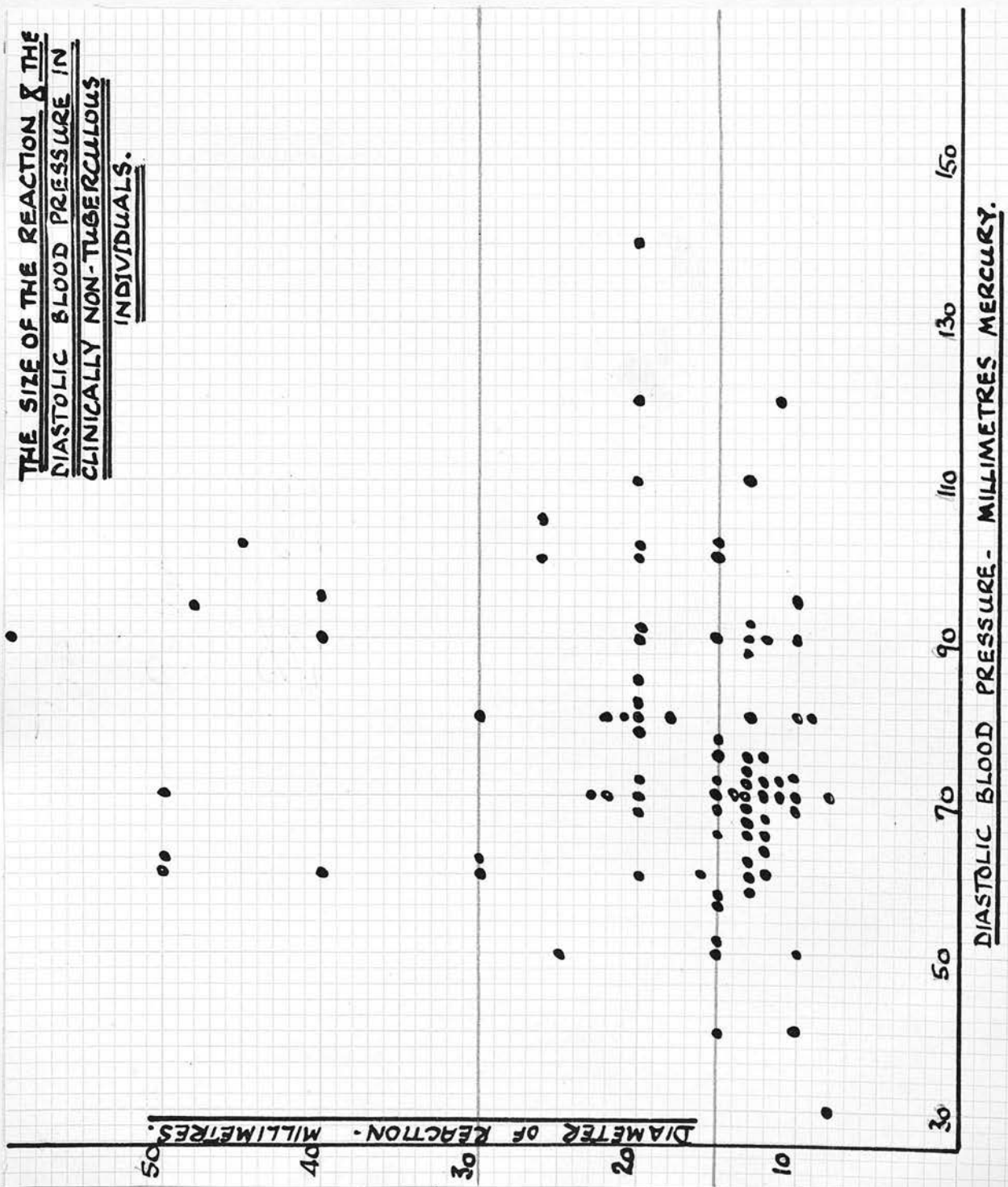
THE SIZE OF THE REACTION & THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE
IN CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

DIAGRAM 21:
 THE TYPE OF THE
 REACTION IN RE-
 LATION TO SYST-
 OLIC BLOOD PRES-
 SURE.



THE SIZE OF THE REACTION & THE
DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE IN
CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS
INDIVIDUALS.

DIAGRAM 22: THE TYPE OF THE
 REACTION IN RELATION TO
 DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE.



THE SIZE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE PULSE VOLUME
IN CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

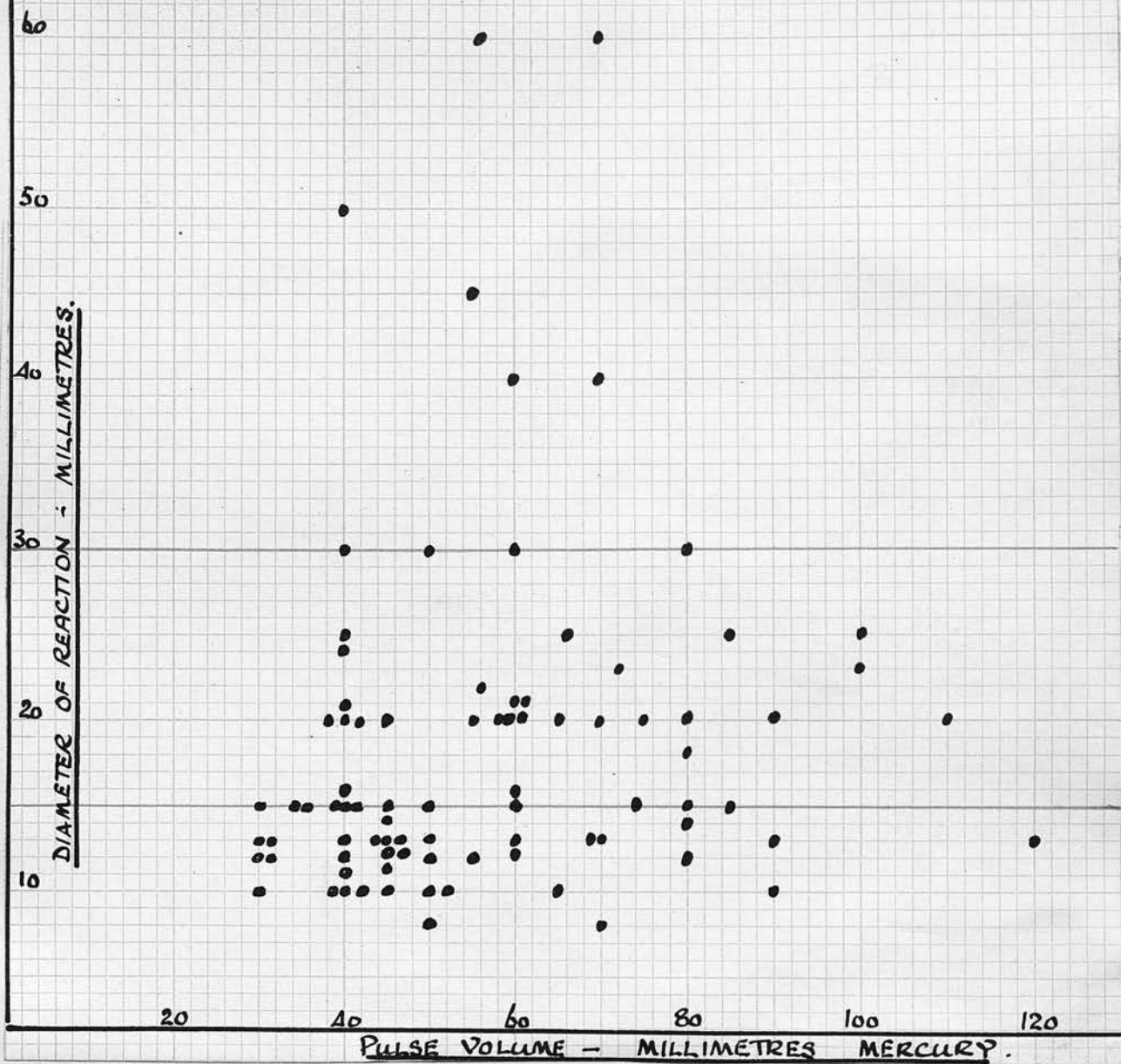


DIAGRAM 23: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PULSE VOLUME.

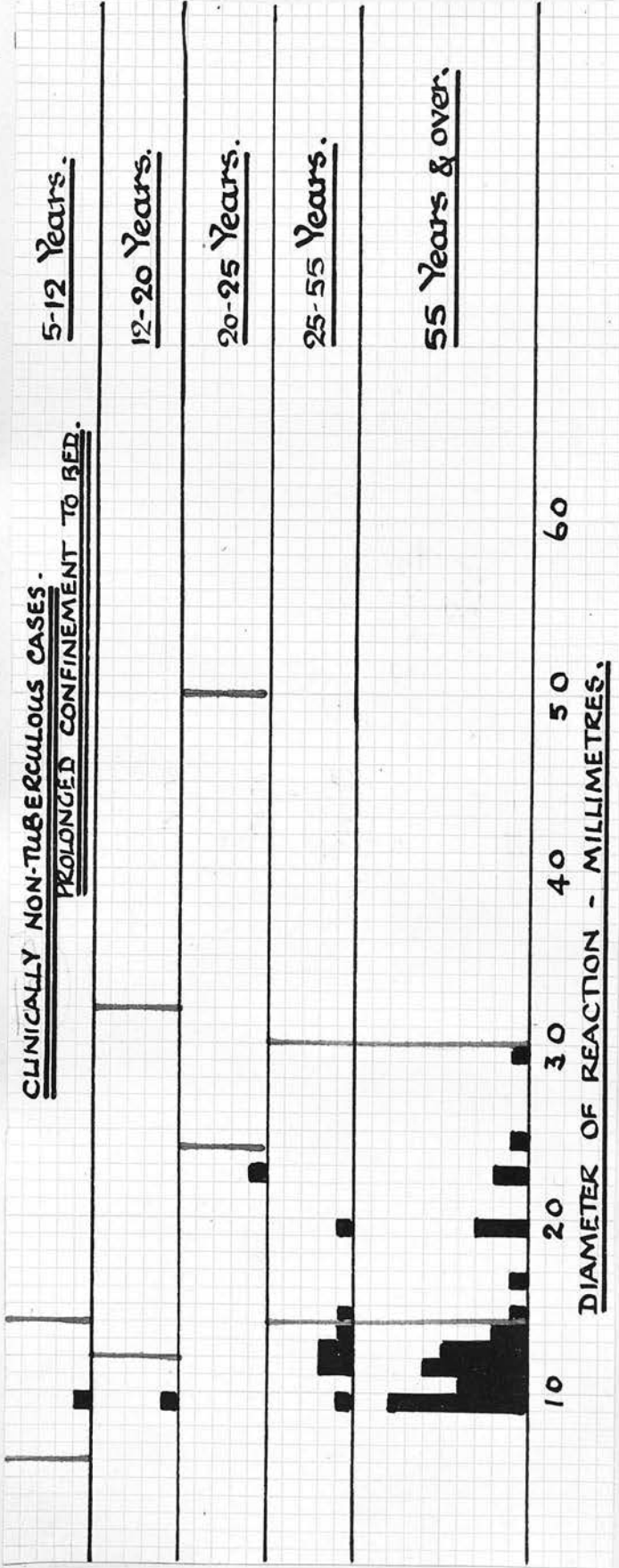


DIAGRAM 24: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PROLONGED CONFINEMENT TO BED.

PROLONGED CONFINEMENT TO
BED - CLINICALLY NON-TUBERC-
ULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

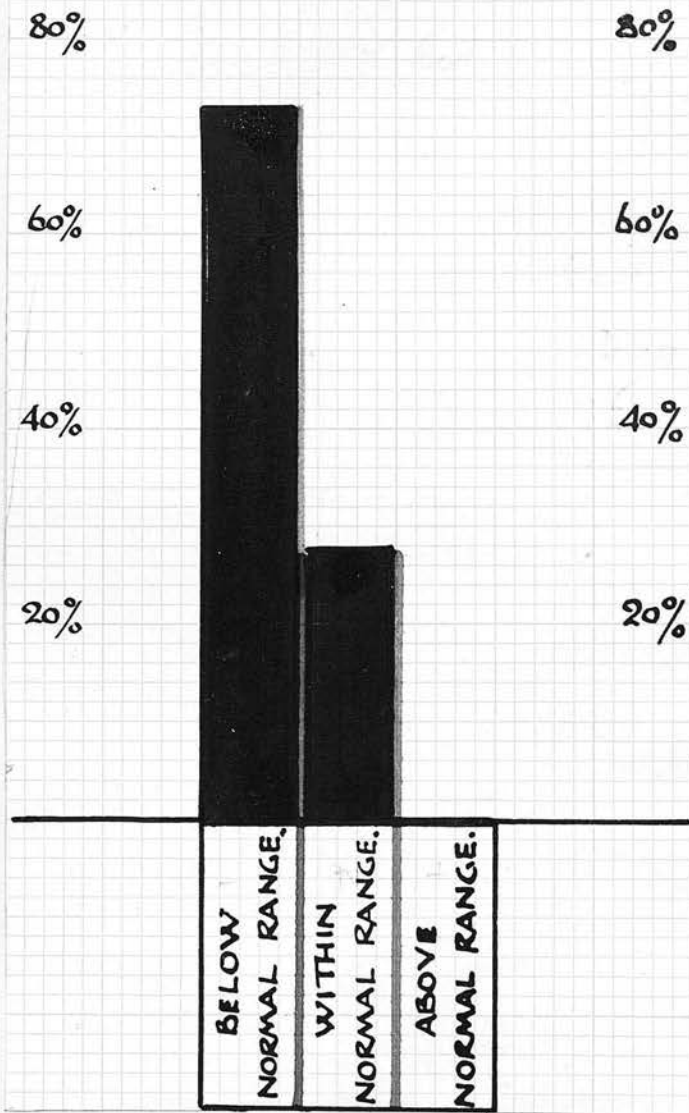


DIAGRAM 25: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN
RELATION TO PROLONGED CON-
FINEMENT TO BED.
Percentage Incidence of
Reactions in relation to
Normal Range.

CASES OF ANAEMIA IN CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

25 - 50 Years.

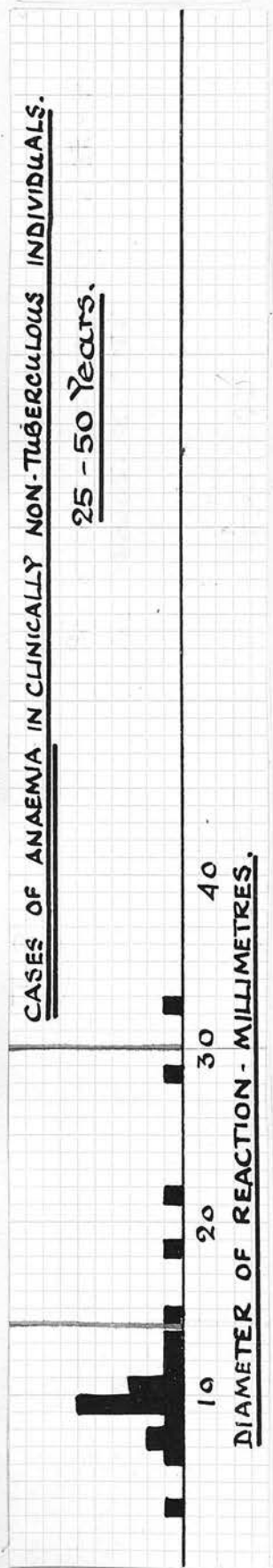


DIAGRAM 26: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO ANAEMIA.

ANAEMIA:
CLINICALLY NON-TUBERC-
-ULOUS SUBJECTS.

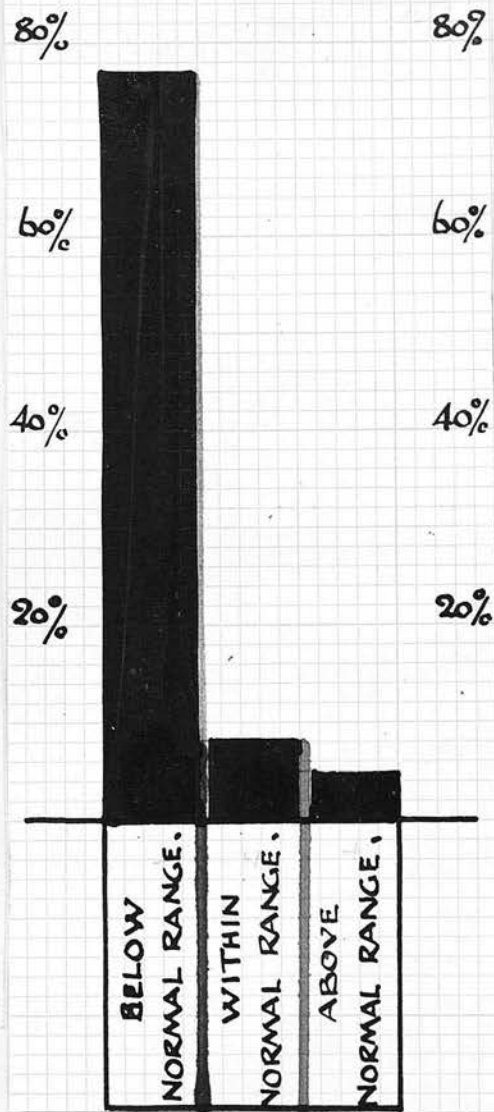
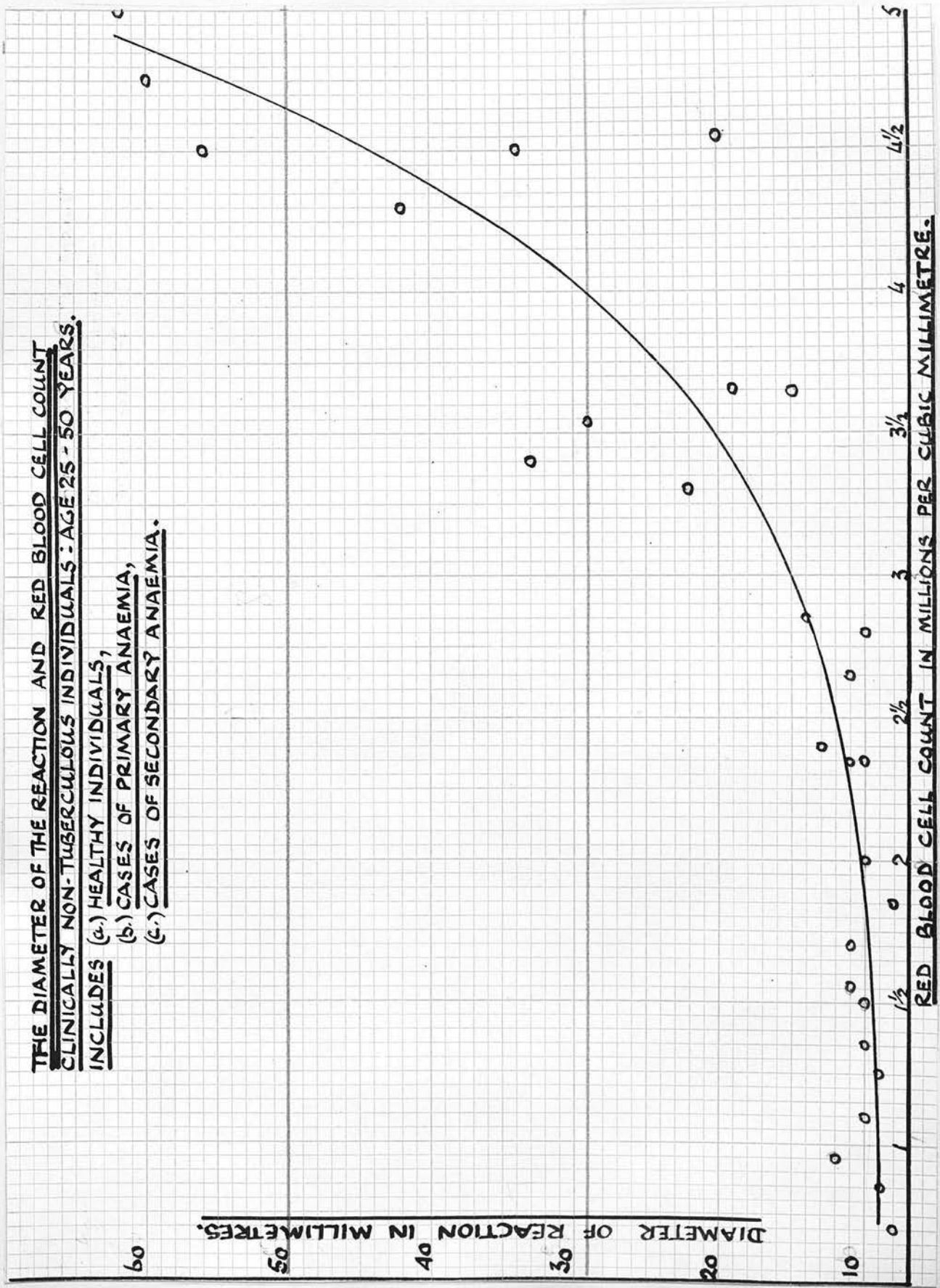


DIAGRAM 27: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO ANAEMIA. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

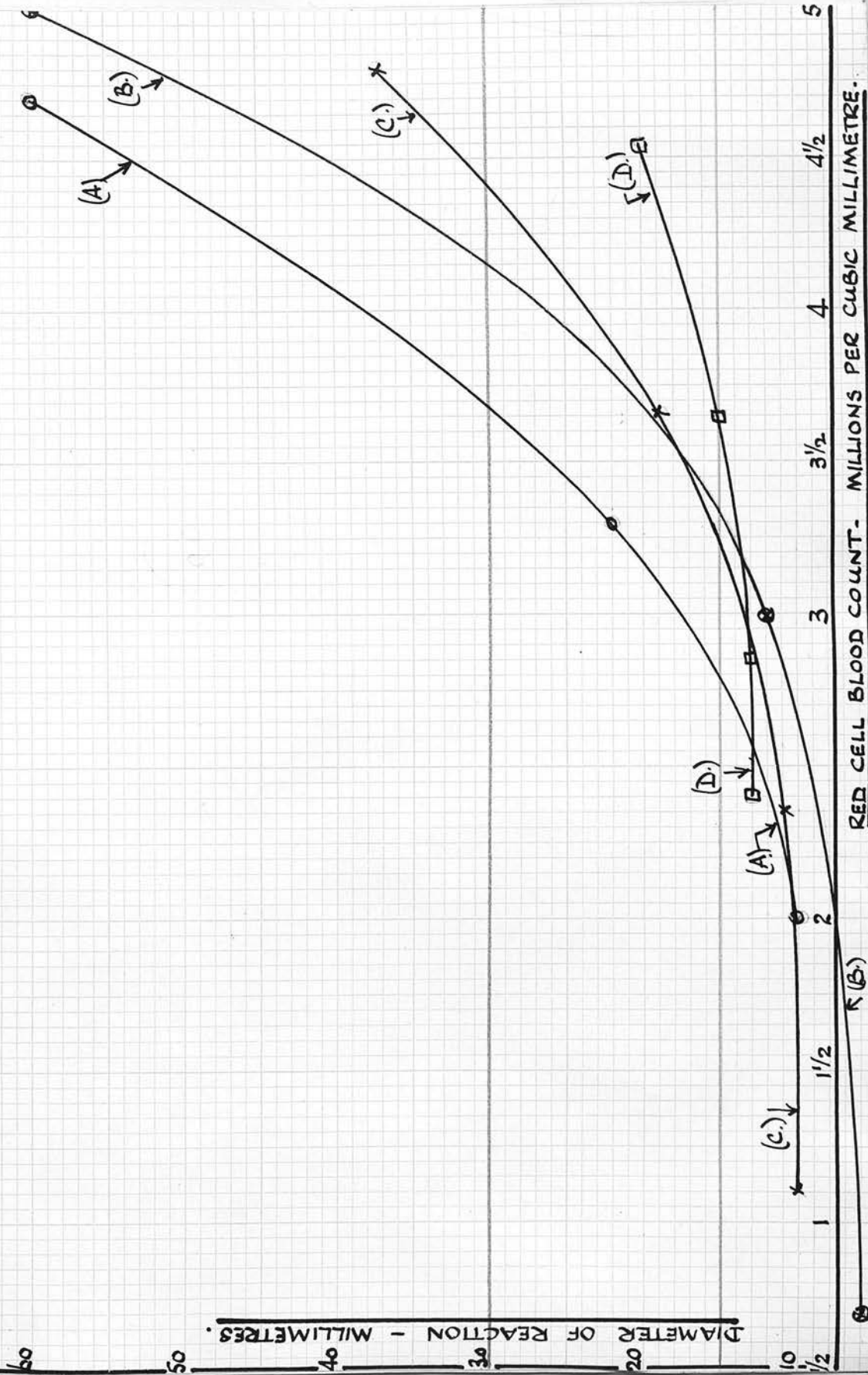
THE DIAMETER OF THE REACTION AND RED BLOOD CELL COUNT
CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS: AGE 25 - 50 YEARS.
INCLUDES (a.) HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS,
 (b.) CASES OF PRIMARY ANAEMIA,
 (c.) CASES OF SECONDARY ANAEMIA.

DIAGRAM 28:
 THE TYPE OF THE
 REACTION IN RE-
 LATION TO ANAEMIA



THE DIAMETER OF THE REACTION & LESSENING ANAEMIA.
CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS WITH SEVERE
PRIMARY ANAEMIA RESPONDING TO TREATMENT.

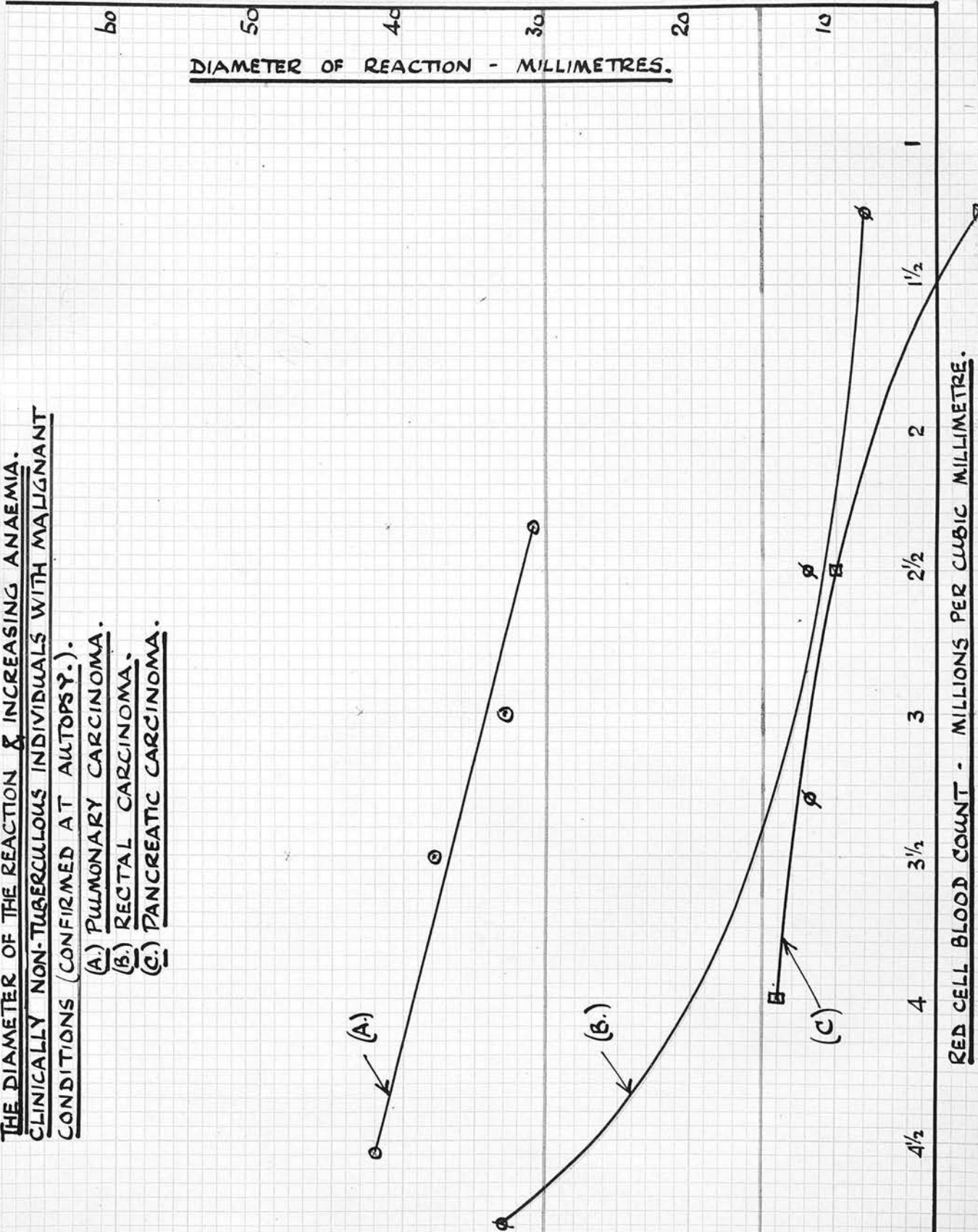
DIAGRAM 29:
 THE TYPE OF THE
 REACTION IN RE-
 LATION TO ANAEMIA.



THE DIAMETER OF THE REACTION & INCREASING ANAEMIA.
CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS WITH MALIGNANT
CONDITIONS (CONFIRMED AT AUTOPSY.).

- (A.) PULMONARY CARCINOMA.
- (B.) RECTAL CARCINOMA.
- (C.) PANCREATIC CARCINOMA.

DIAGRAM 30:
 THE TYPE OF THE
 REACTION IN RE-
 LATION TO ANAEMIA.



RED CELL BLOOD COUNT - MILLIONS PER CUBIC MILLIMETRE.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

CASES OF MALNUTRITION:
25 YEARS & UPWARDS.

WELL NOURISHED CONTROL
CASES : 25 YEARS & UPWARDS.

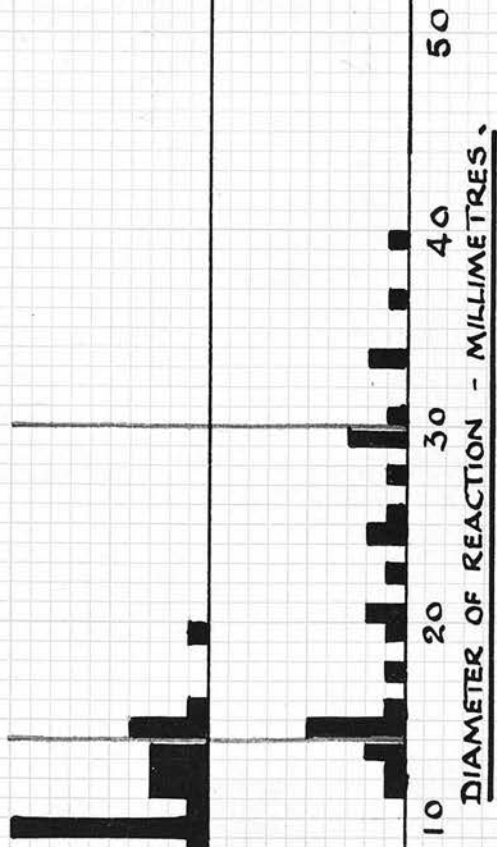


DIAGRAM 31: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO MALNUTRITION.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

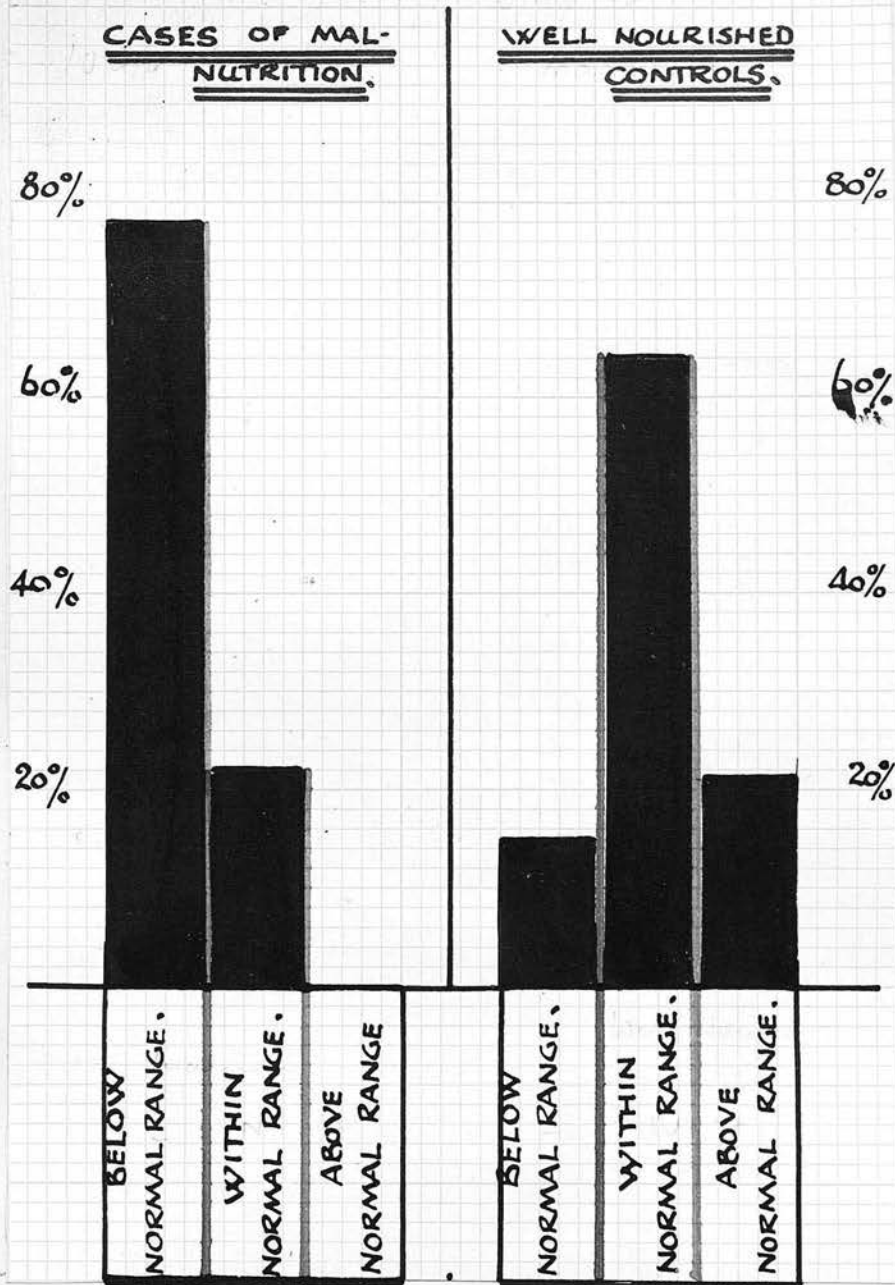


DIAGRAM 32: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO MALNUTRITION. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS - NOT CORRECTED FOR OTHER MODIFYING FACTORS.

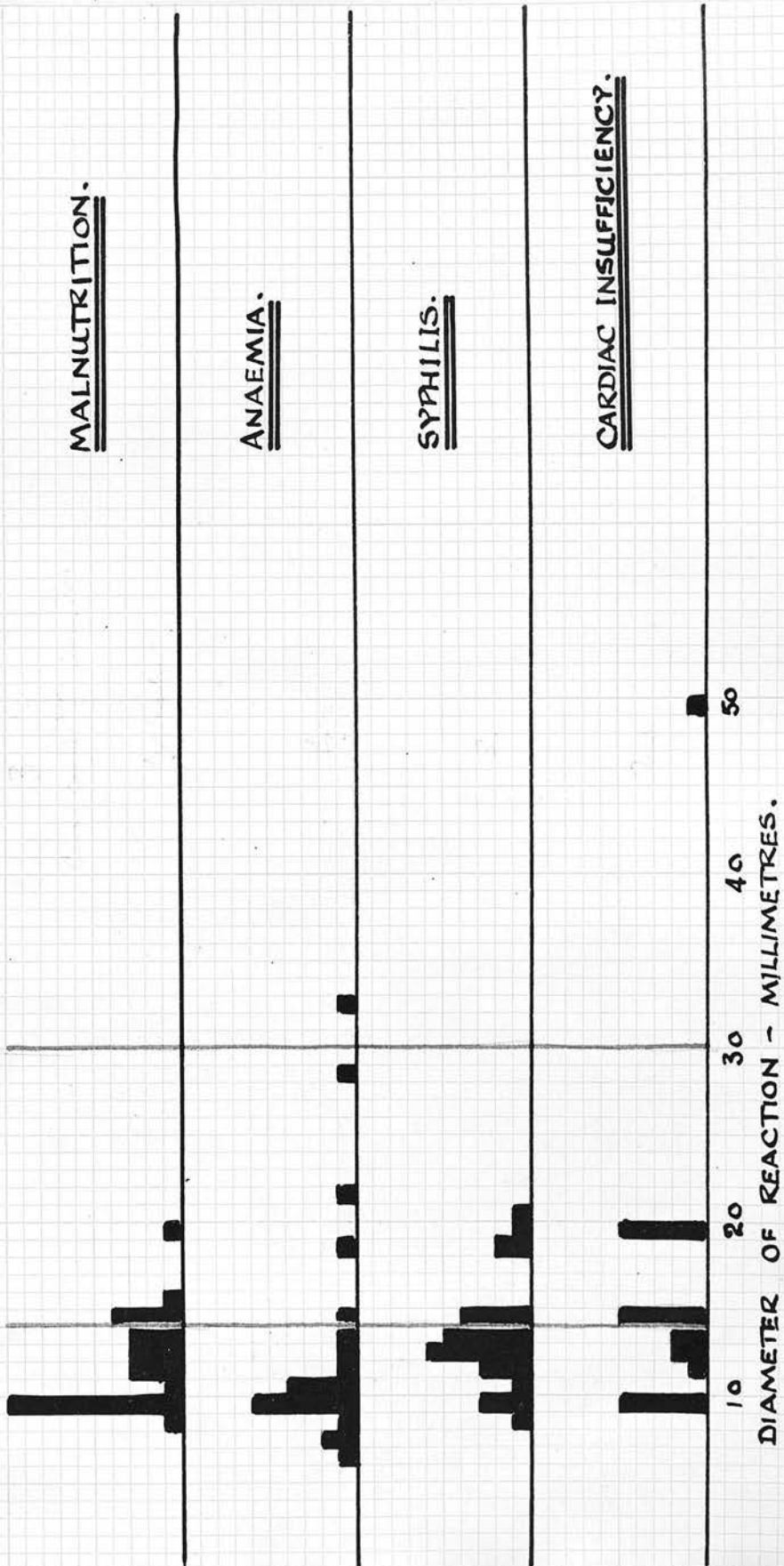


DIAGRAM 53: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL CONDITIONS.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS - NOT CORRECTED FOR OTHER MODIFYING FACTORS.

CEREBRAL DISEASE OF VASCULAR ORIGIN.

INFLUENZA.

MALIGNANCY.

DISEASE OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

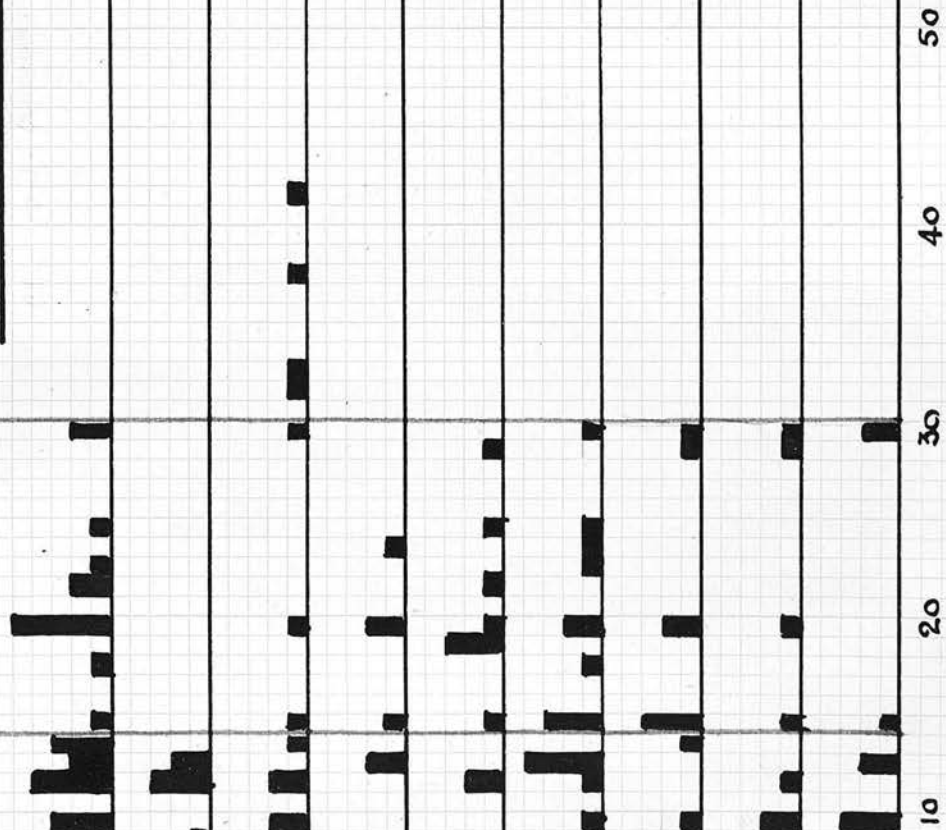
ASTHMA.

ENDOCRINE DYSFUNCTION.

ALIMENTARY TRACT INFECTION.

RHEUMATISM.

URINARY TRACT INFECTION.



DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

DIAGRAM 34: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL CONDITIONS.

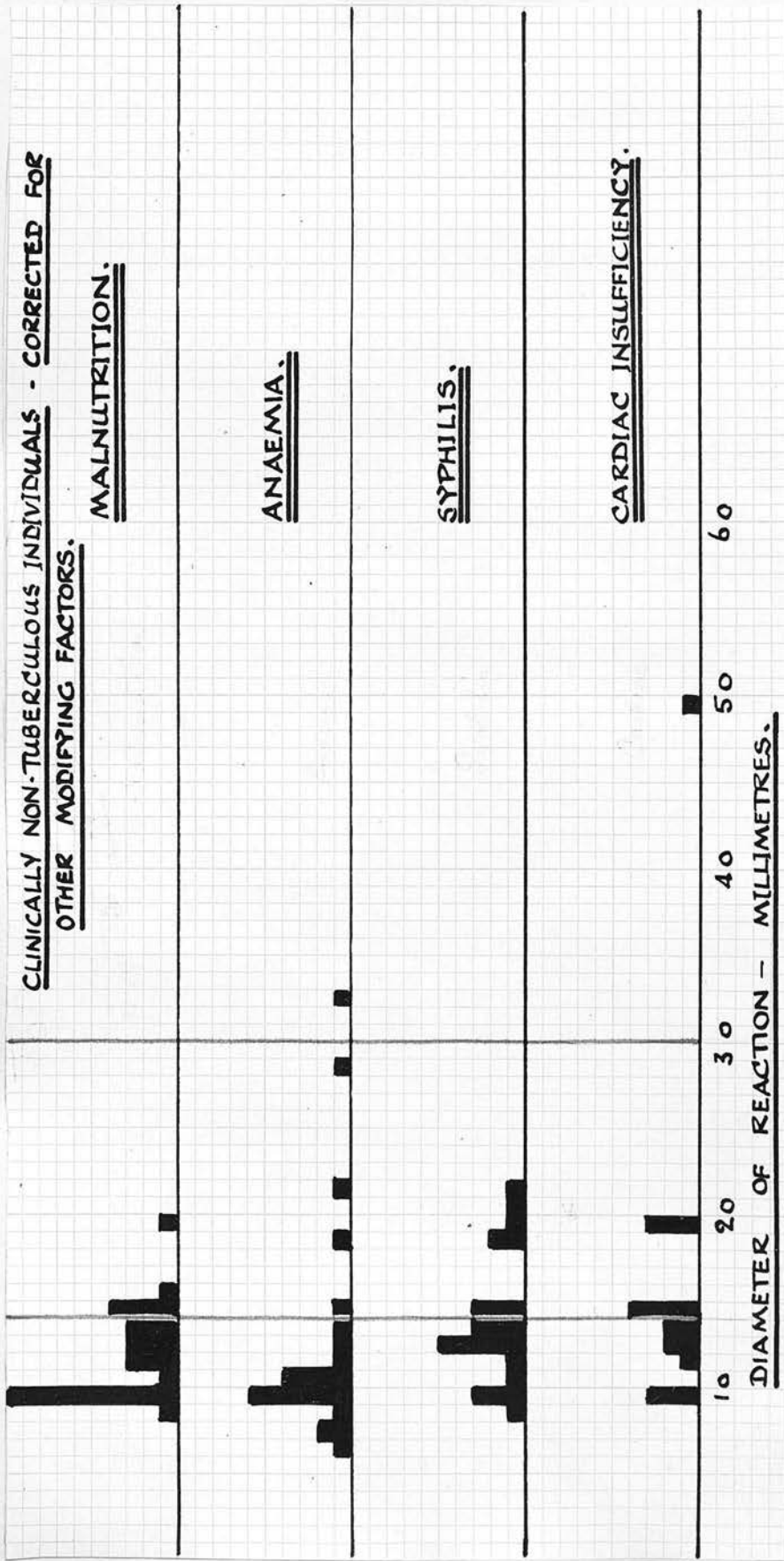


DIAGRAM 35: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL CONDITIONS.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS - CORRECTED FOR OTHER MODIFYING FACTORS.

CEREBRAL DISEASE OF VASCULAR ORIGIN.

INFLUENZA.

MALIGNANCY.

DISEASE OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

ASTHMA.

ENDOCRINE DYSFUNCTION.

ALIMENTARY TRACT INFECTION.

RHEUMATISM.

URINARY TRACT INFECTION.

10 20 30 40 50

DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

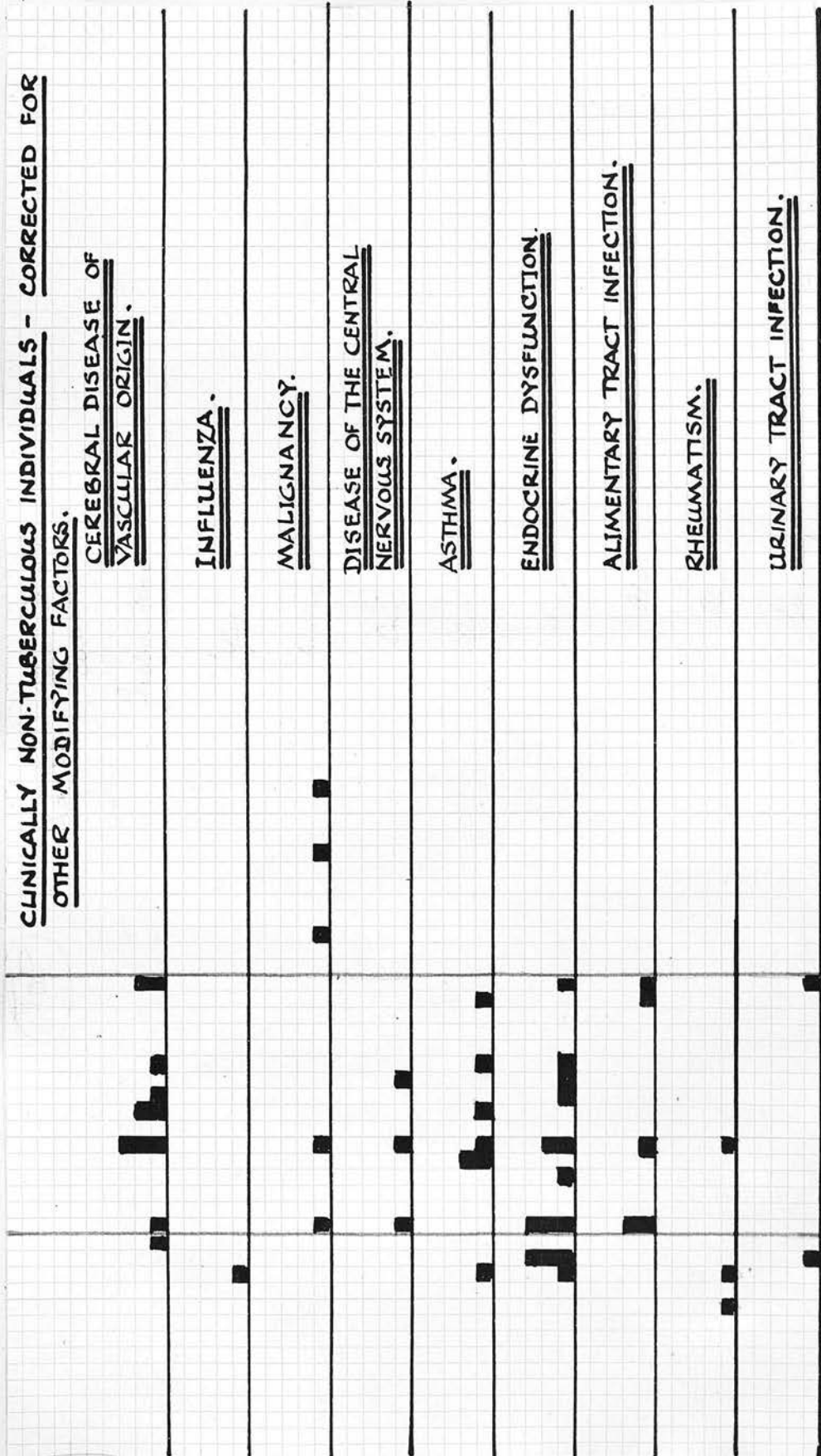


DIAGRAM 36: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL CONDITIONS.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS (CORRECTED).

ANAEMIA.

MALNUTRITION.

SYPHILIS.

CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY.

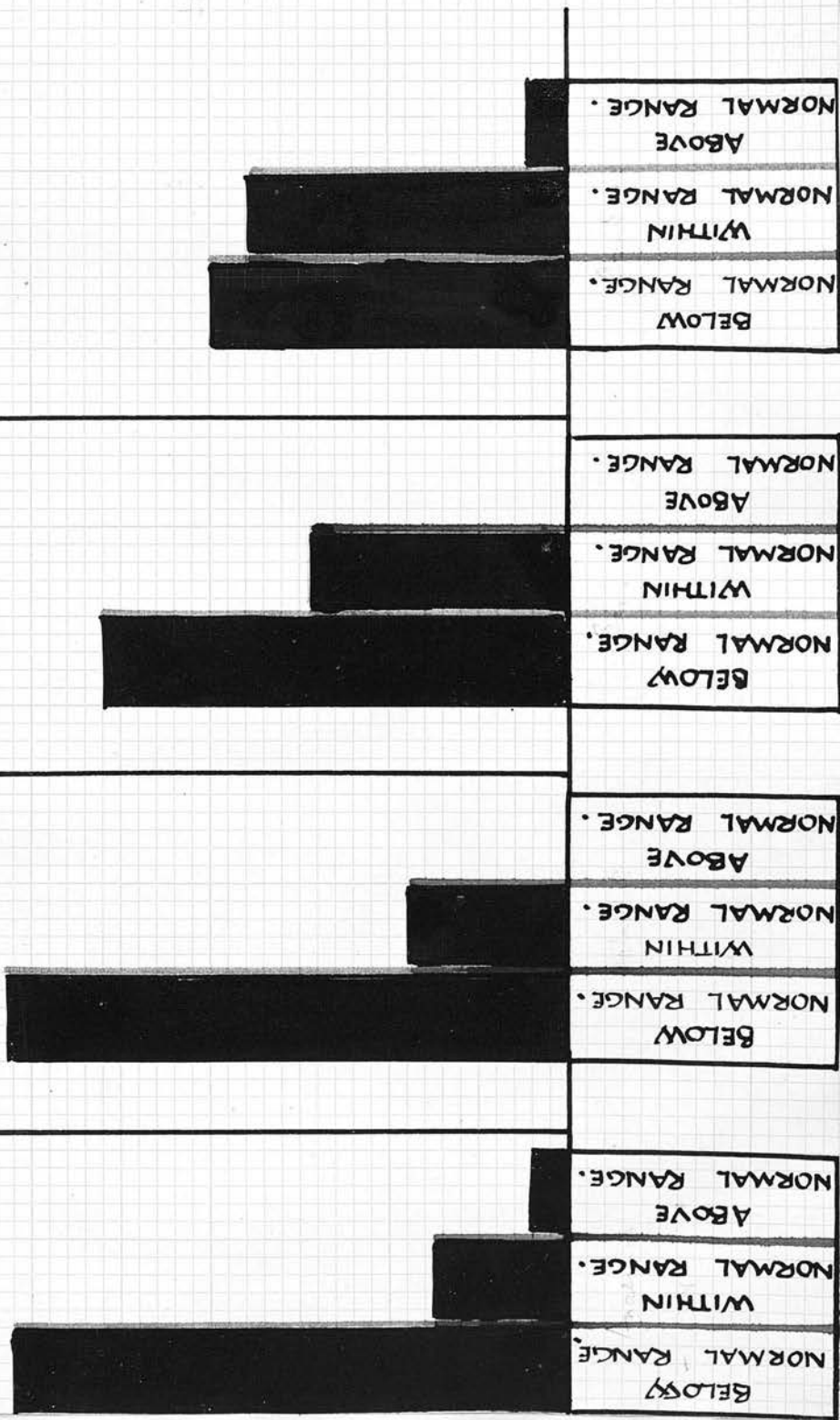


DIAGRAM 37: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOUS INFECTION.

Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

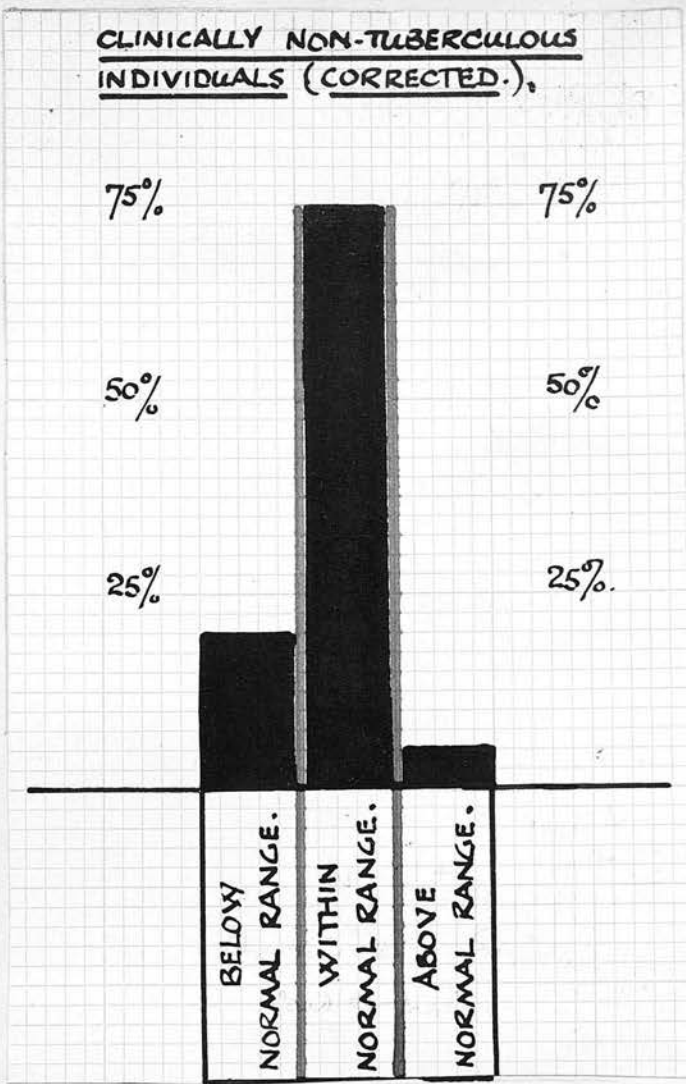
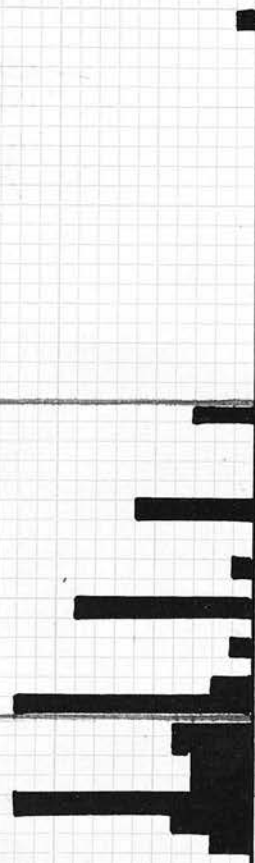


DIAGRAM 38: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO ALL CLINICAL CONDITIONS INVESTIGATED OTHER THAN ANAEMIA, MALNUTRITION, SYPHILIS AND CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

ALL RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS:
25 - 55 YEARS.



ALL RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS
AFTER ELIMINATION OF CASES
OF ANAEMIA, MALNUTRITION,
CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY AND
SYPHILIS.

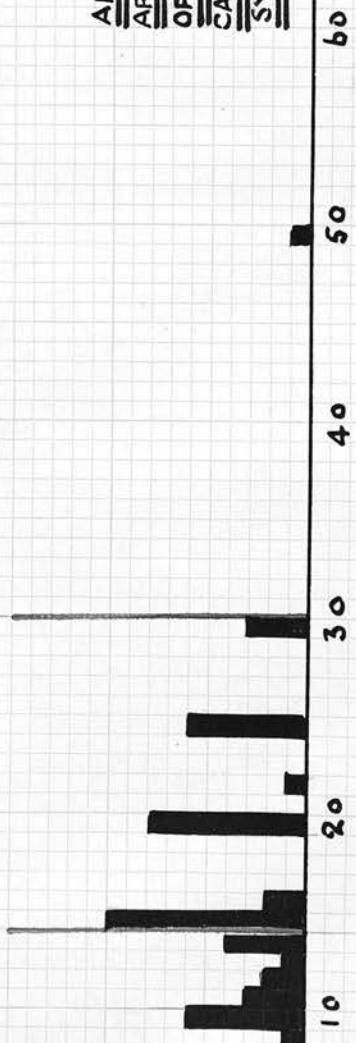


DIAGRAM 39:
THE TYPE OF THE
REACTION IN RE-
LATION TO RESP-
IRATORY CON-
DITIONS.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

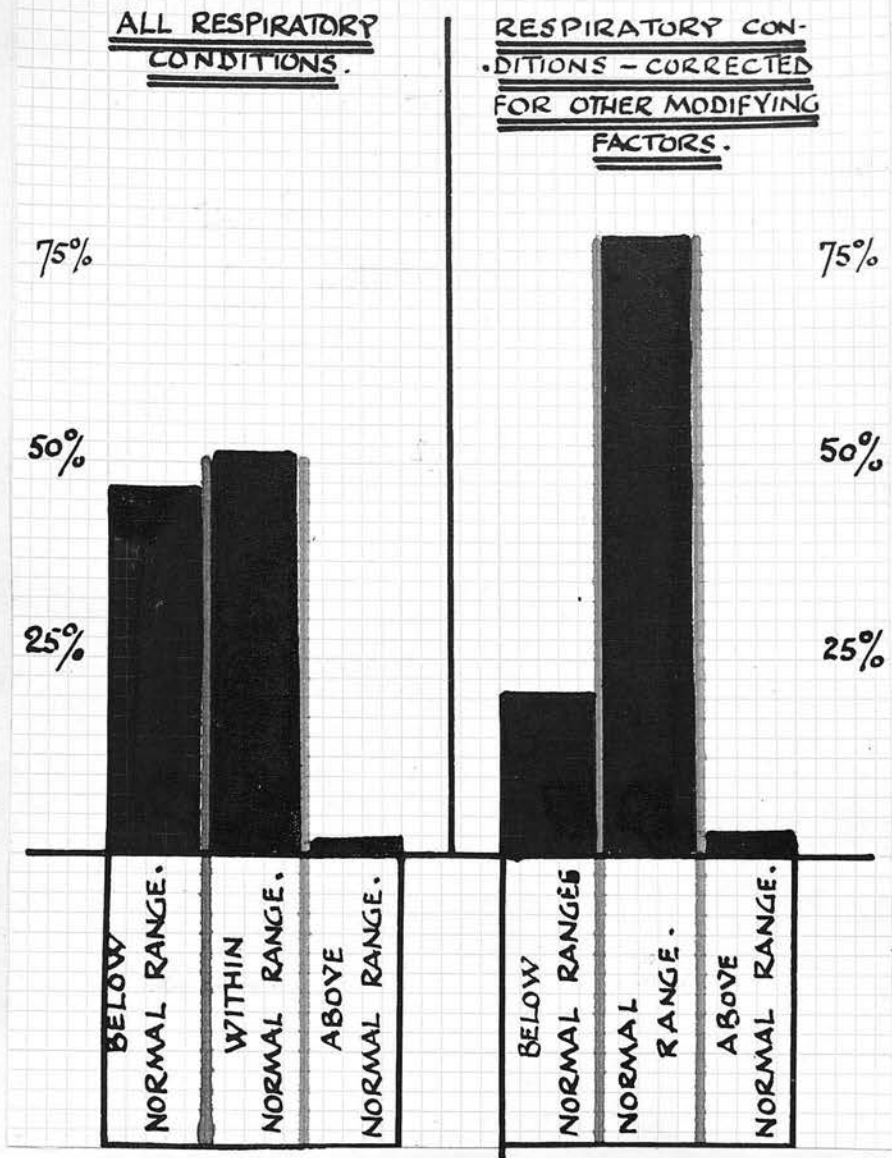


DIAGRAM 40: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

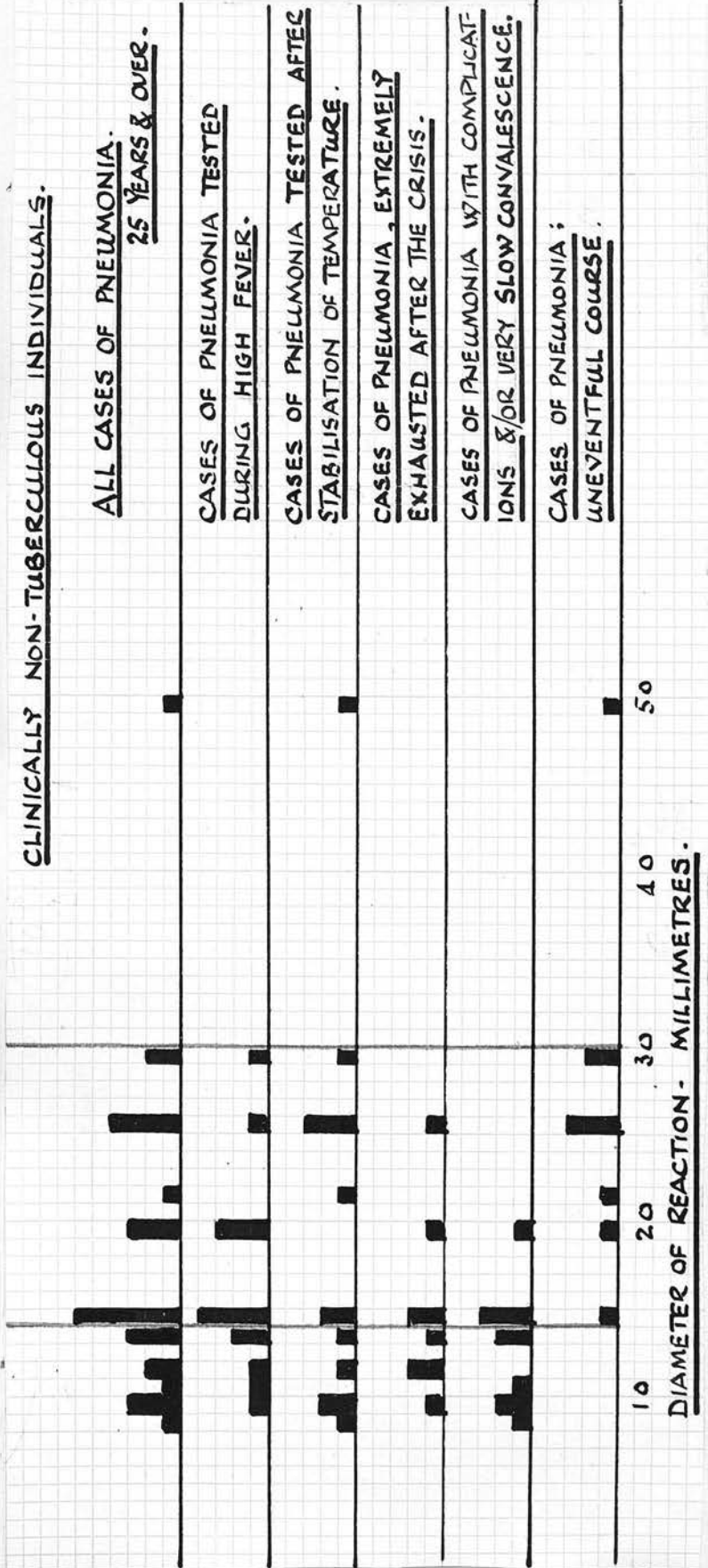


DIAGRAM 41: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PNEUMONIA.

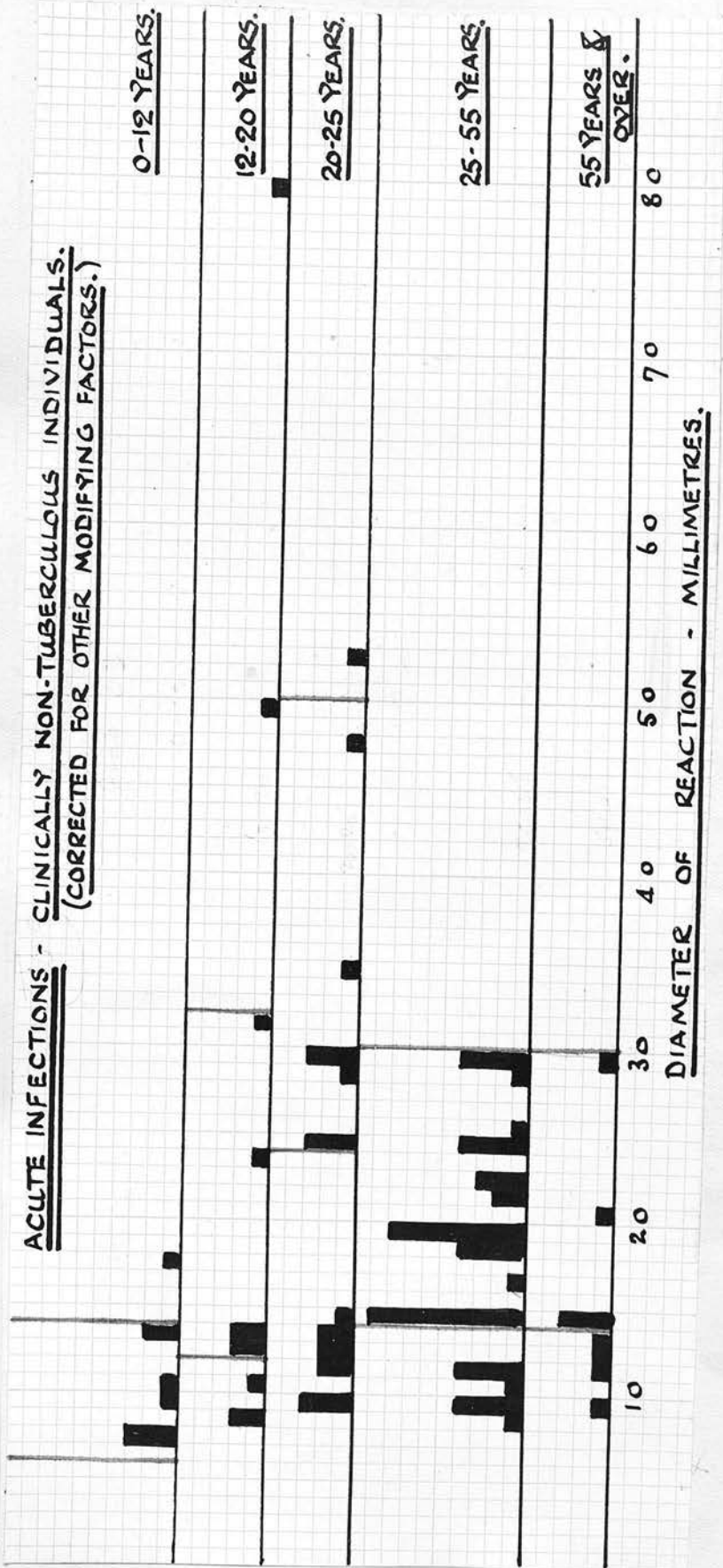


DIAGRAM 42: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO INFECTION IN GENERAL.

CHRONIC INFECTIONS - CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.
(CORRECTED FOR OTHER MODIFYING FACTORS.)

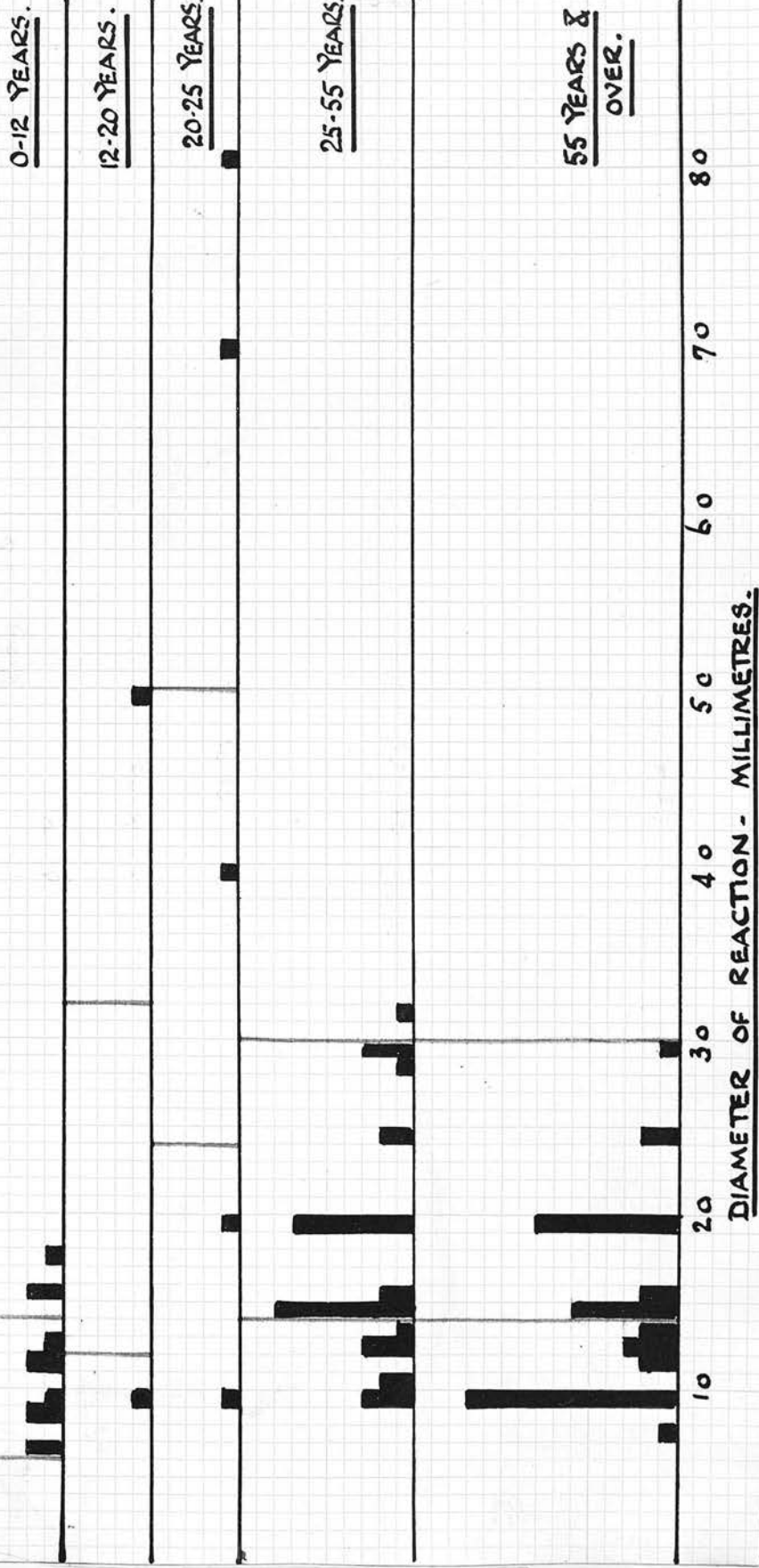


DIAGRAM 43: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO INFECTION IN GENERAL.

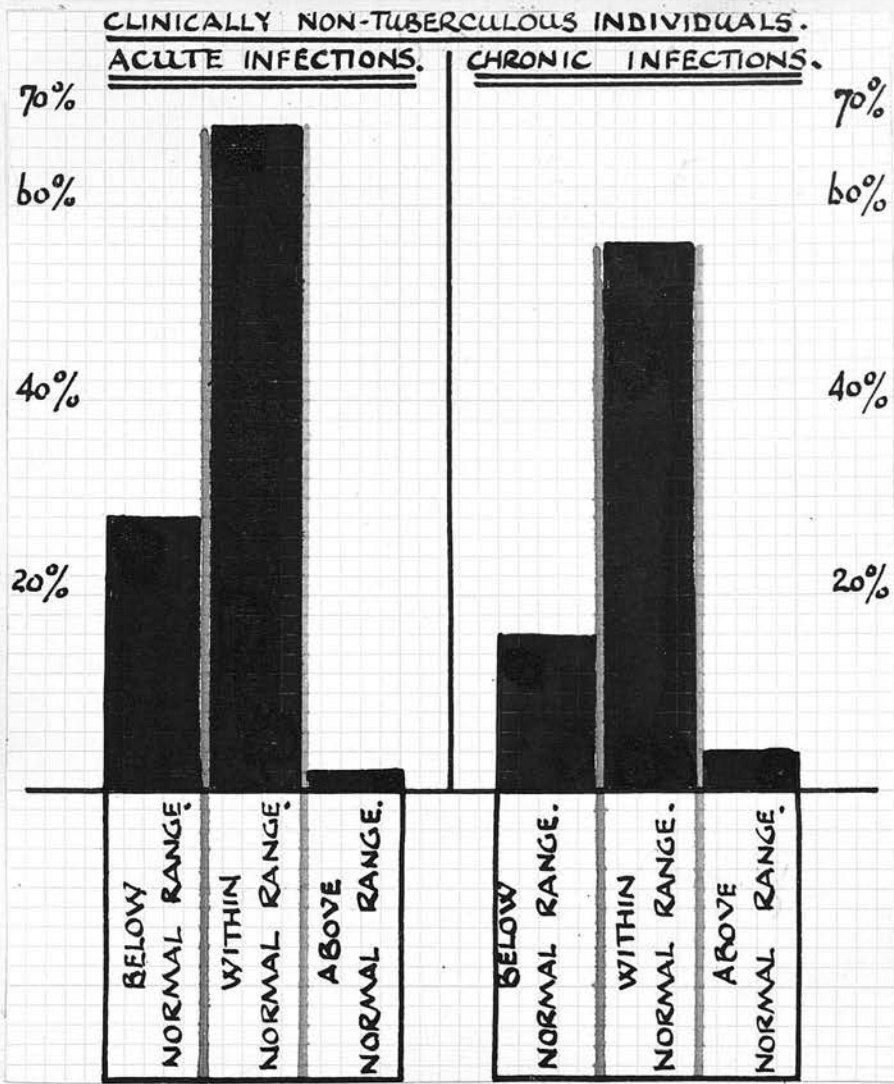


DIAGRAM 45: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO INFECTION IN GENERAL.
 Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

ALL INFECTIONS
CONDITIONS.

NON- INFECTIONOUS
CONDITIONS.

INFECTIONOUS & NON-
INFECTIONOUS CONDITIONS.

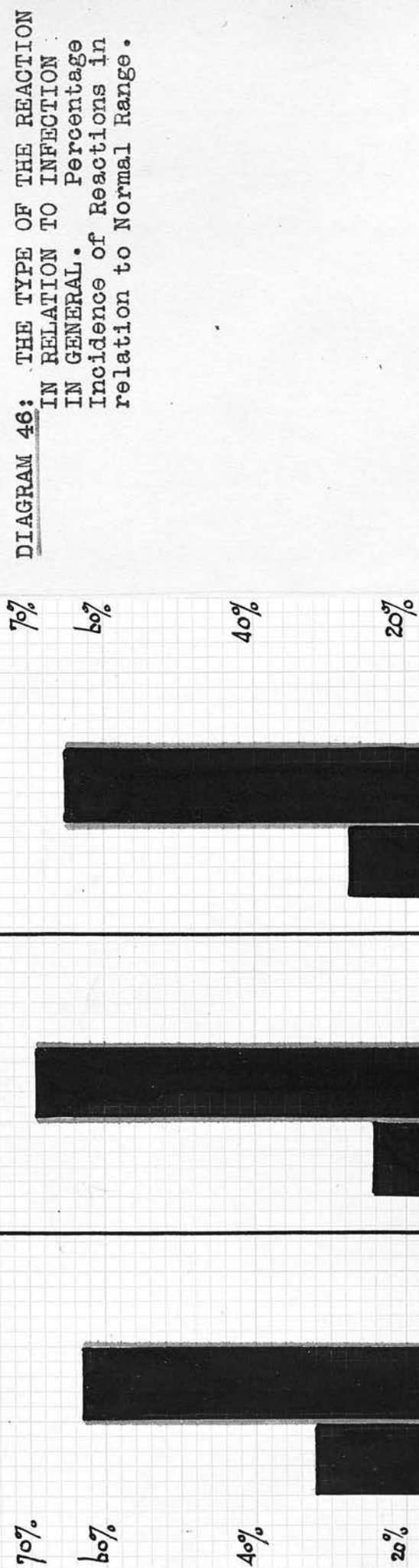


DIAGRAM 46: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO INFECTION IN GENERAL. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.
DIPHTHERIA.
5-12 YEARS.



DIPHTHERIA.
12-20 YEARS.

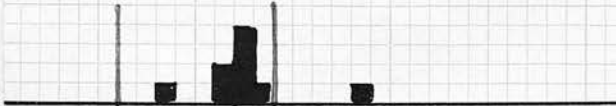


DIPHTHERIA.
25-55 YEARS.



DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

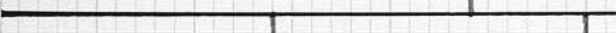
SCARLET FEVER.
5-12 YEARS.



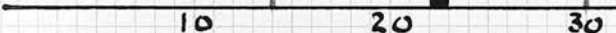
SCARLET FEVER.
12-20 YEARS.



SCARLET FEVER.
20-25 YEARS.



SCARLET FEVER.
25-55 YEARS.



DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

CHICKEN POX.
5-12 YEARS.



CHICKEN POX.
12-20 YEARS.



DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

WHOOPING COUGH.
5-12 YEARS.



WHOOPING COUGH.
12-20 YEARS.



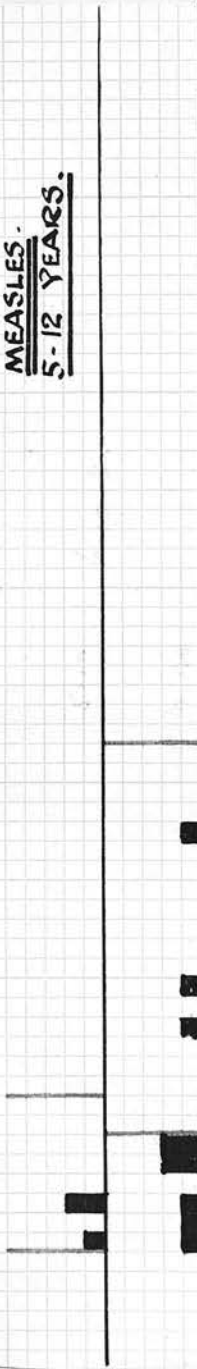
DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

DIAGRAM 47: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

MEASLES.
5-12 YEARS.

10 20 30 40
DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.



PARATYPHOID - B.
25-55 YEARS.

10 20 30 40
DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.



ERYSIPELAS.
25-55 YEARS.

10 20 30 40
DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.



DIAGRAM 47: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

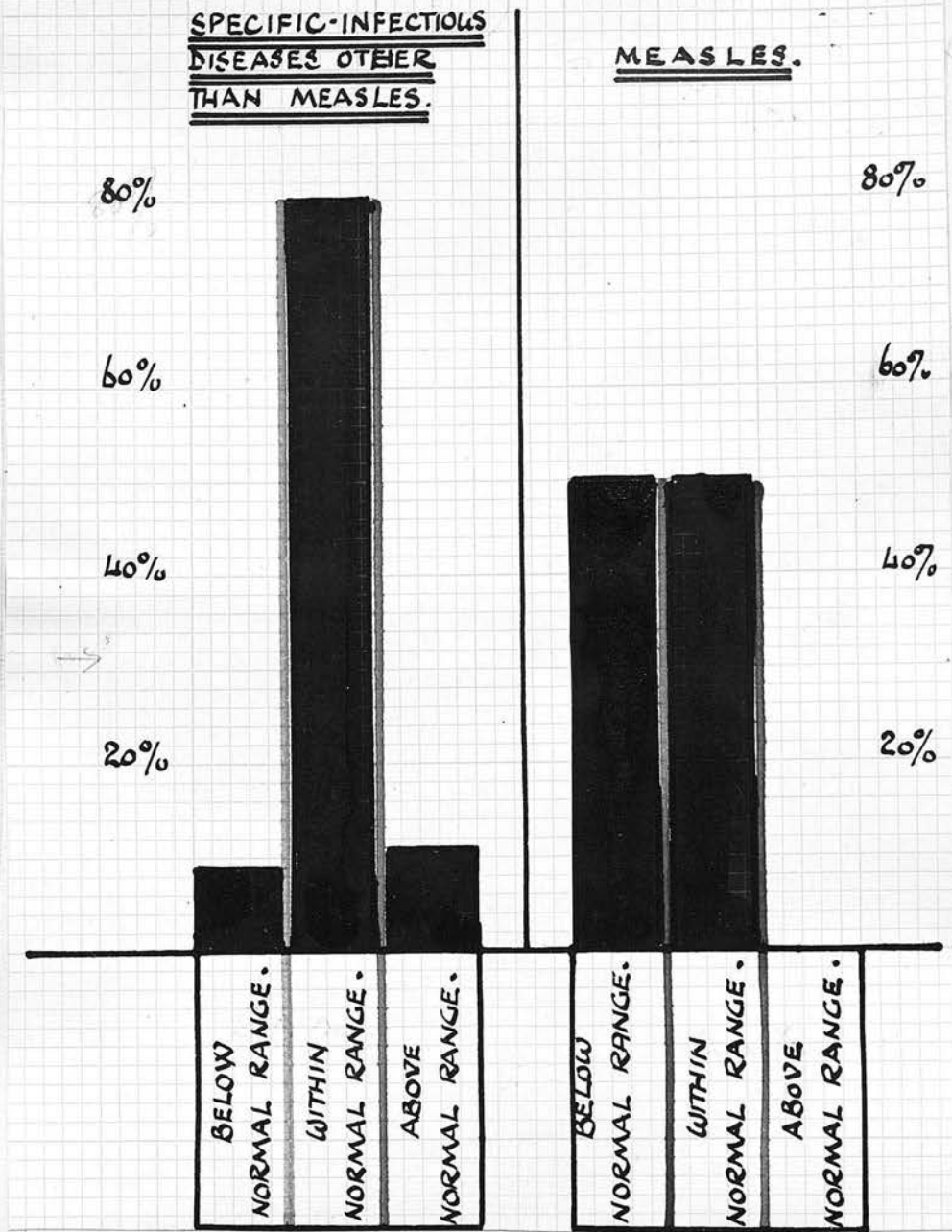


DIAGRAM 48: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

CASES OF PYREXIA - UNCORRECTED.
CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

12-20 YEARS.

20-25 YEARS.

25-55 YEARS.

DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

10

20

30

40

50

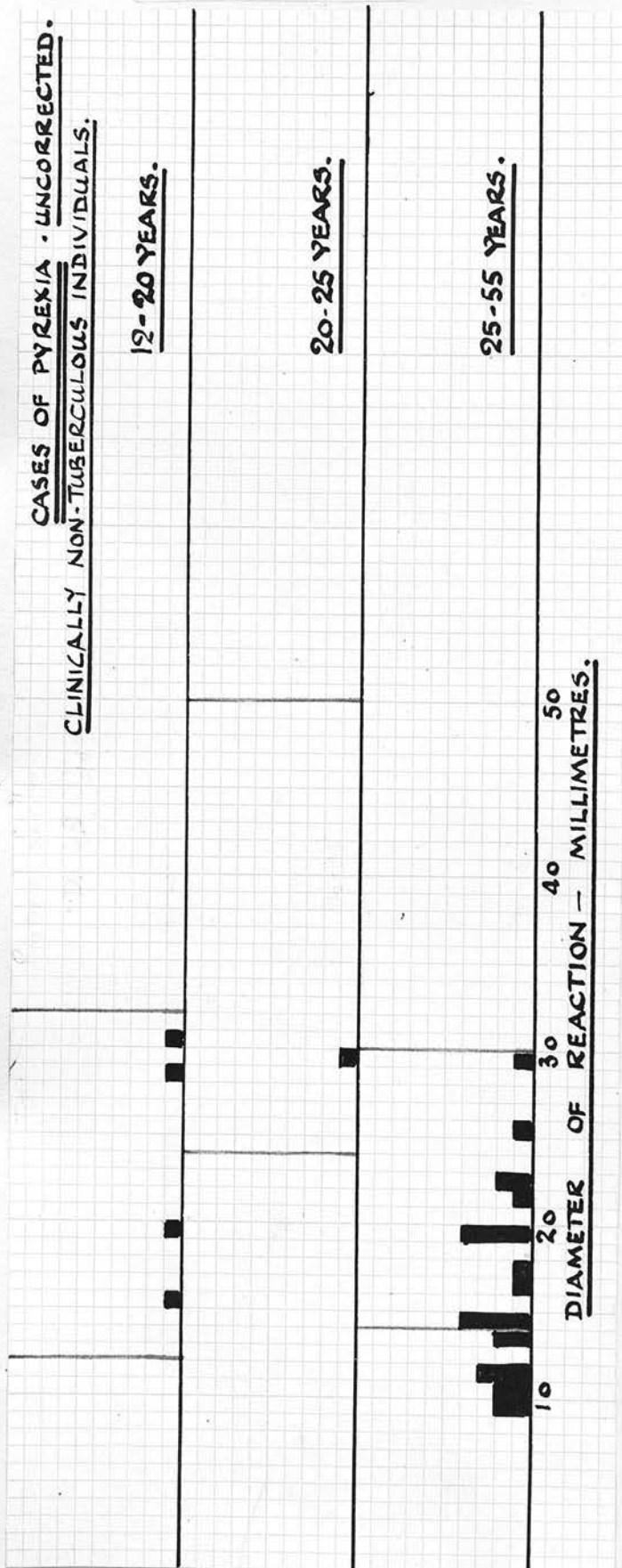


DIAGRAM 49: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PYREXIA.

CASES OF PYREXIA - CORRECTED FOR
OTHER MODIFYING FACTORS.

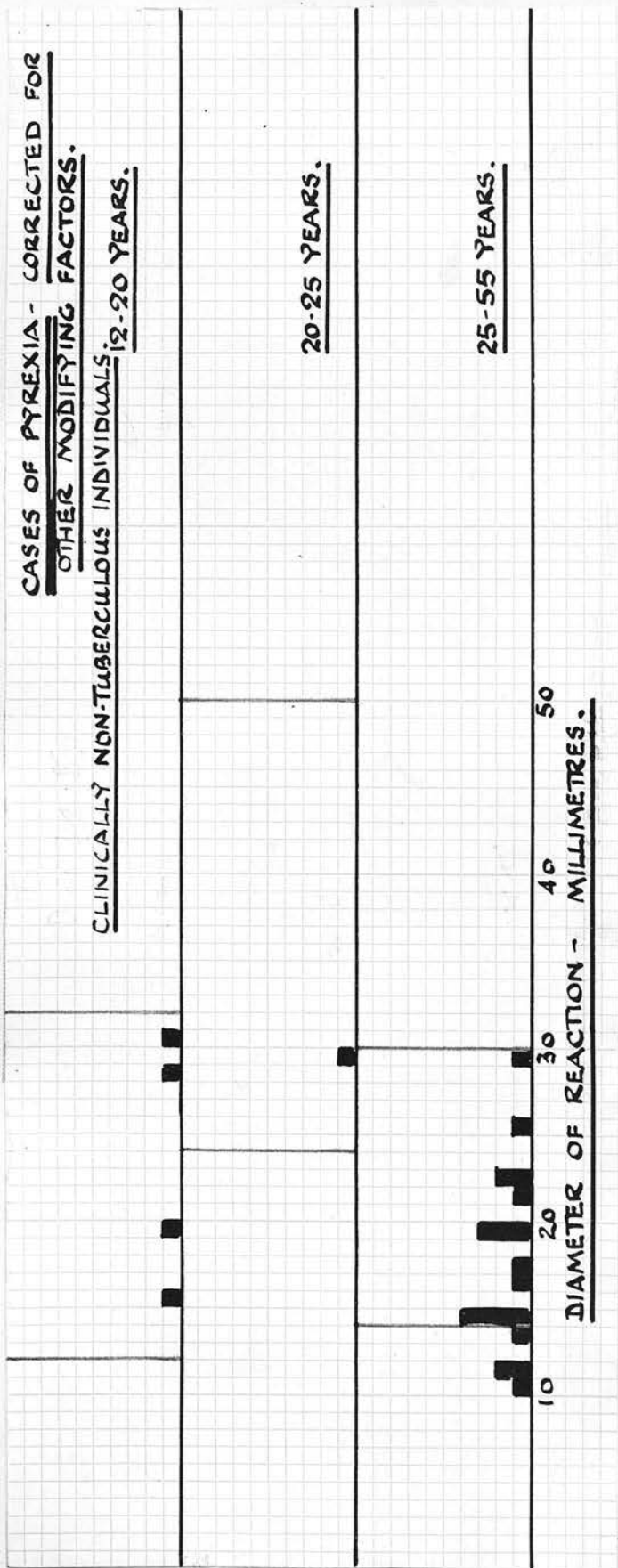
CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS
12-20 YEARS.

20-25 YEARS.

25-55 YEARS.

10 20 30 40 50
DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

DIAGRAM 50: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PYREXIA.



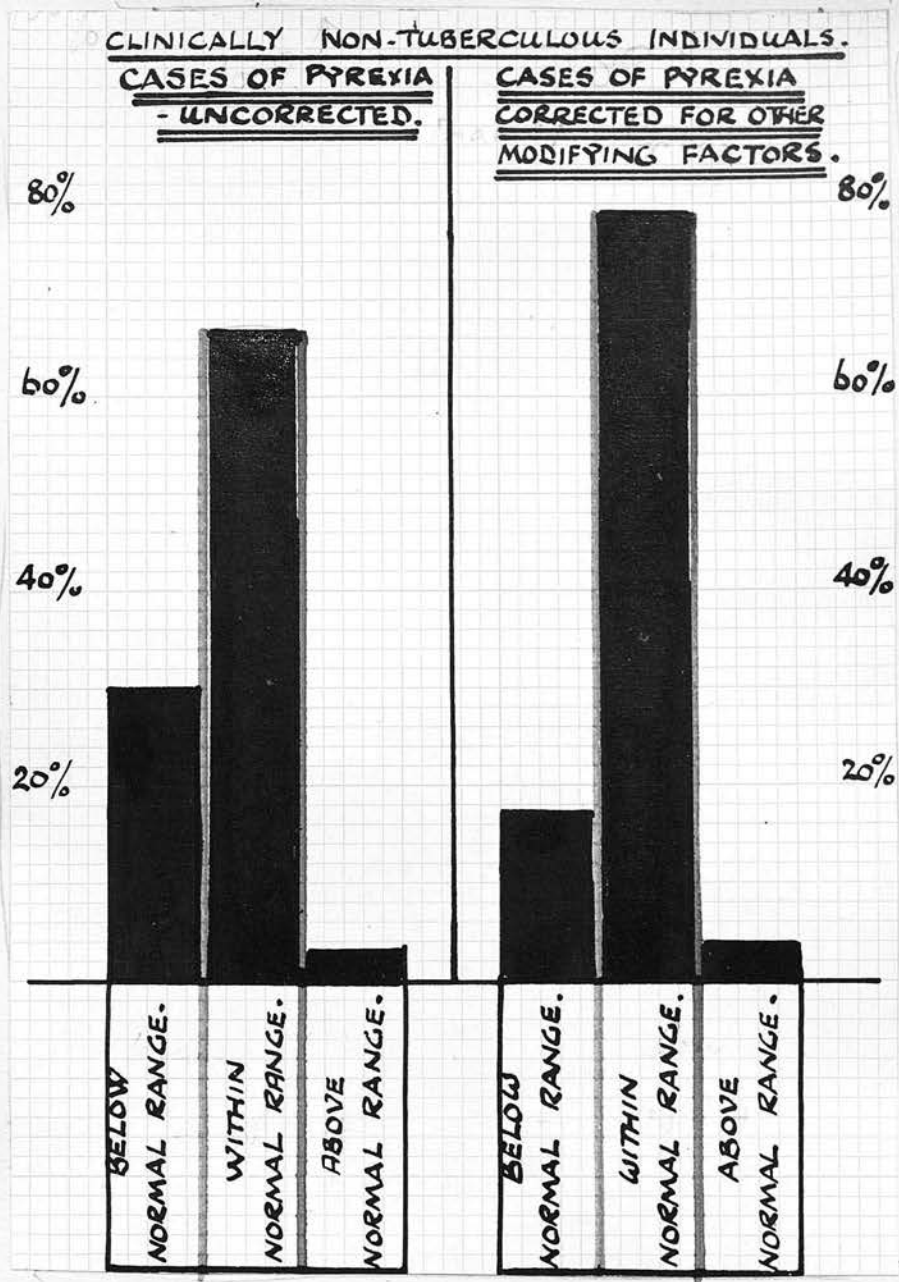


DIAGRAM 51: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RE-
LATION TO PYREXIA.
Percentage Incidence of Reactions
in relation to Normal Range.

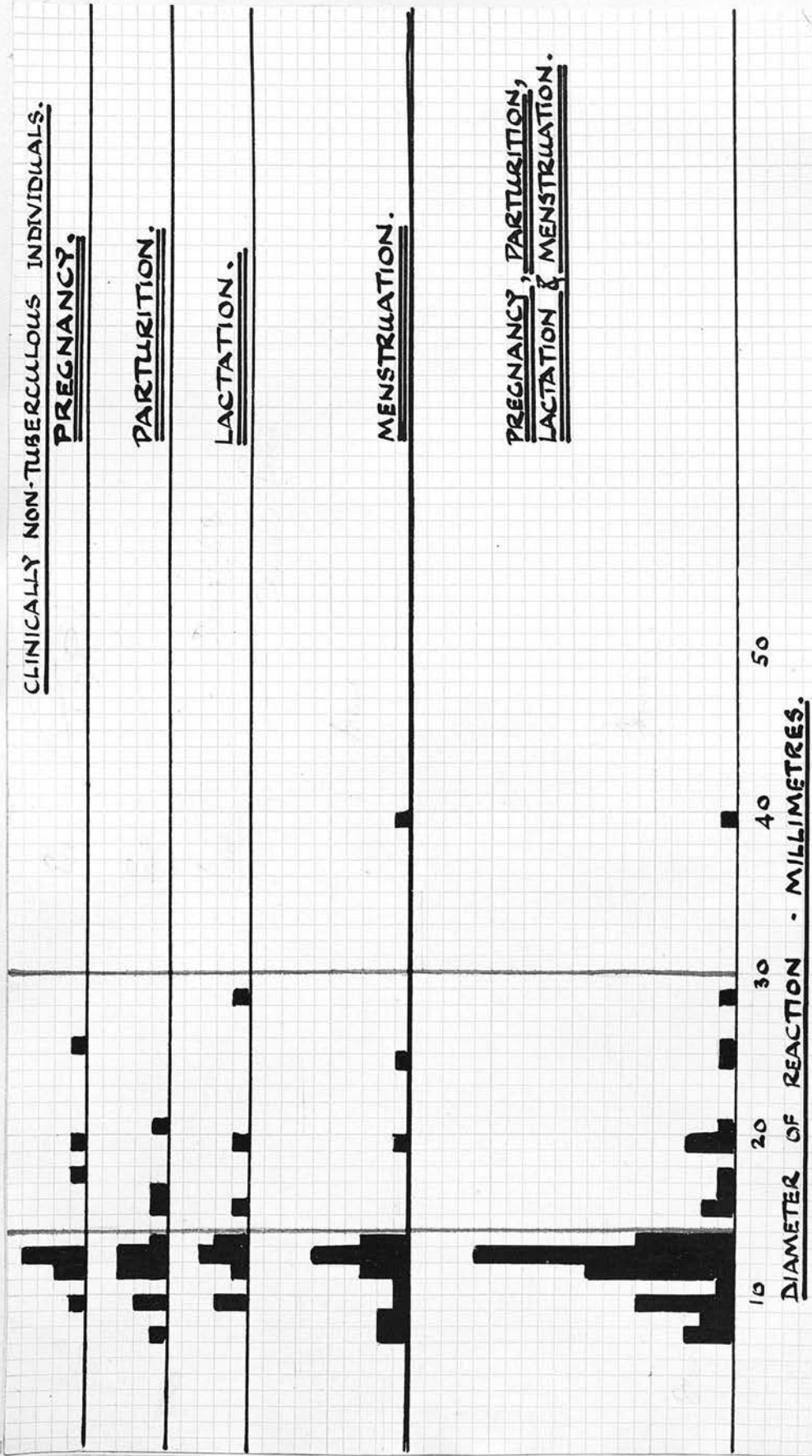


DIAGRAM 52: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PHYSIOLOGICAL EVENTS IN THE FEMALE LIFE.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS
INDIVIDUALS.
CASES OF PREGNANCY,
PARTURITION, LACTATION
AND MENSTRUATION.

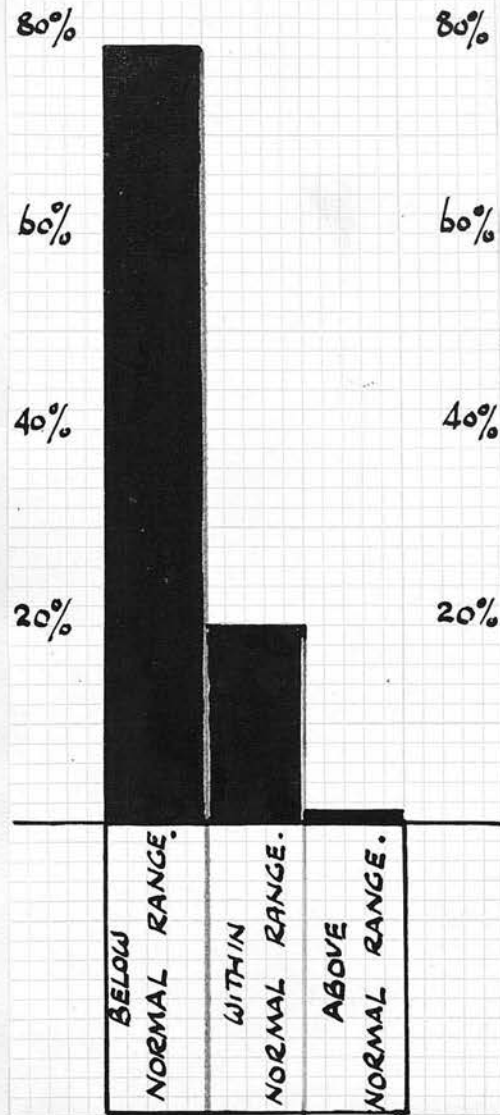


DIAGRAM 53: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION
IN RELATION TO PHYSIOLOGICAL
EVENTS IN THE FEMALE LIFE.
Percentage Incidence of
Reactions in relation to
Normal Range.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS CASES
TESTED DURING, OR IMMEDIATELY
AFTER ANAESTHESIA.

5-12 YEARS.

12-20 YEARS.

20-25 YEARS.

25-55 YEARS.

55 YEARS AND OVER.

10 20 30 40 50

DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

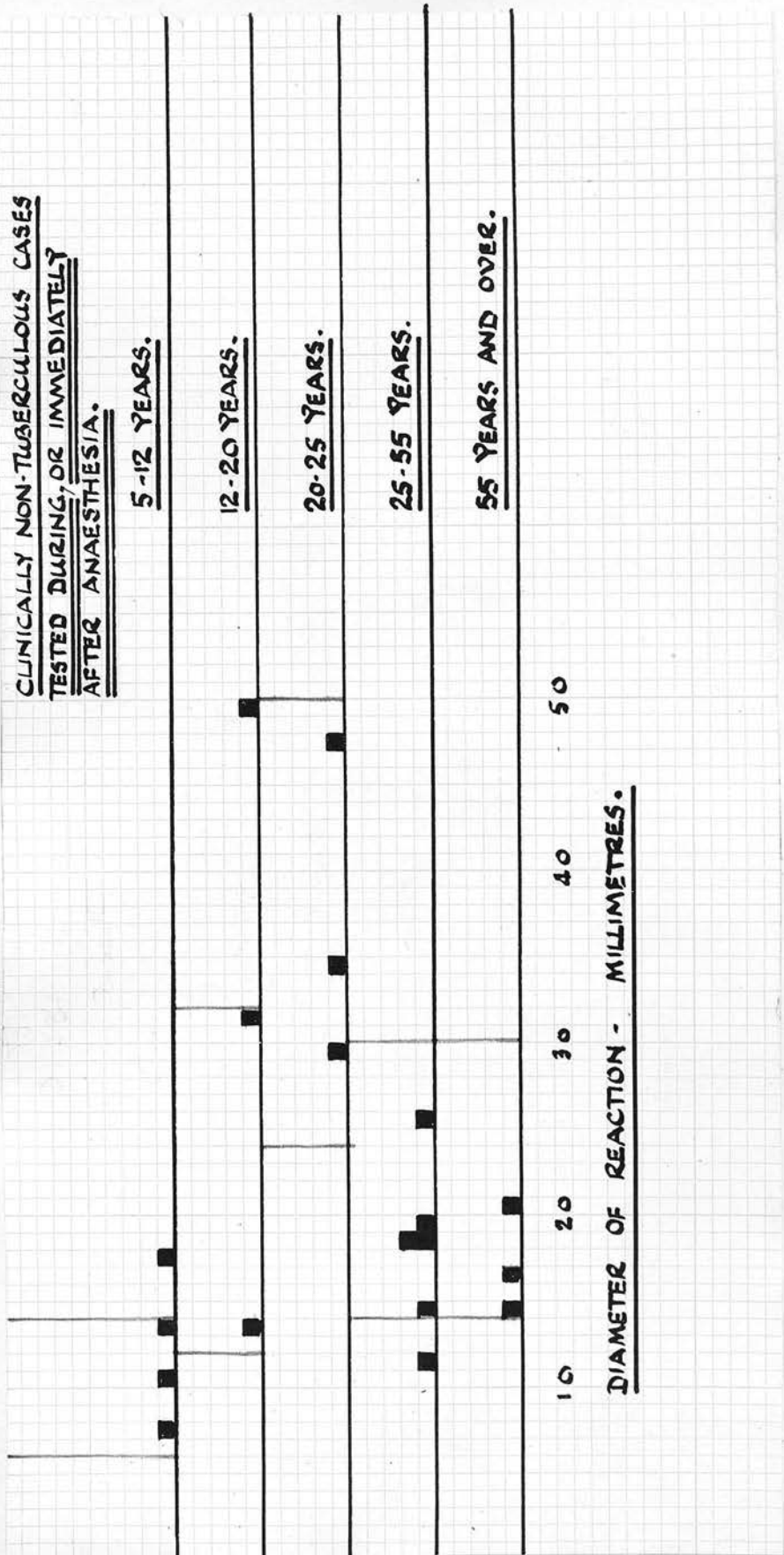


DIAGRAM 54: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO ANAESTHESIA.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCUL-
OUS CASES TUBERCULLIN TEST-
ED IN RELATION TO ANAESTH-

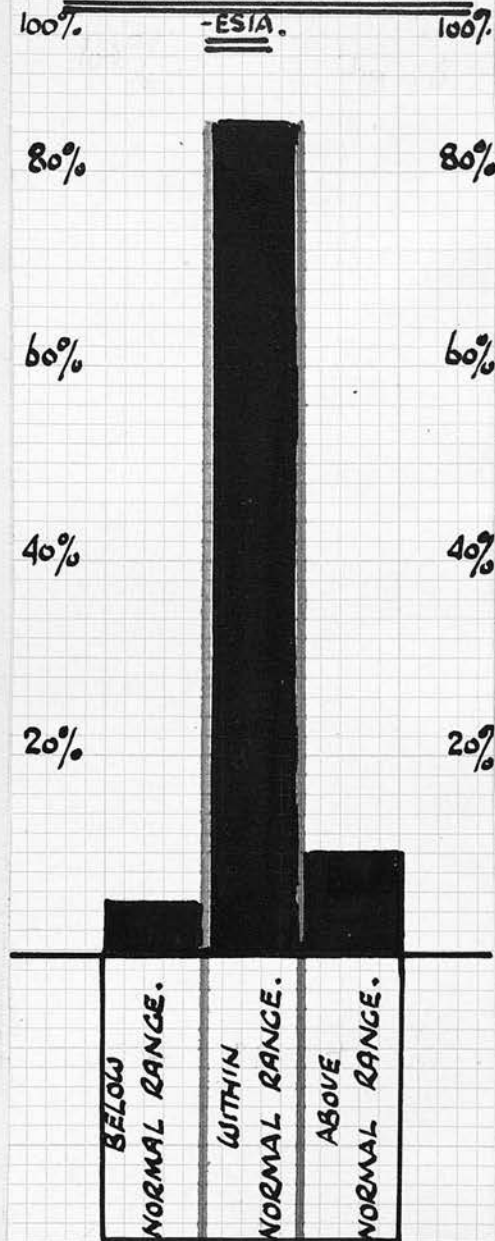


DIAGRAM 55: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION
 IN RELATION TO ANAESTHESIA.
 Percentage Incidence of
 Reactions in relation to
 Normal Range.

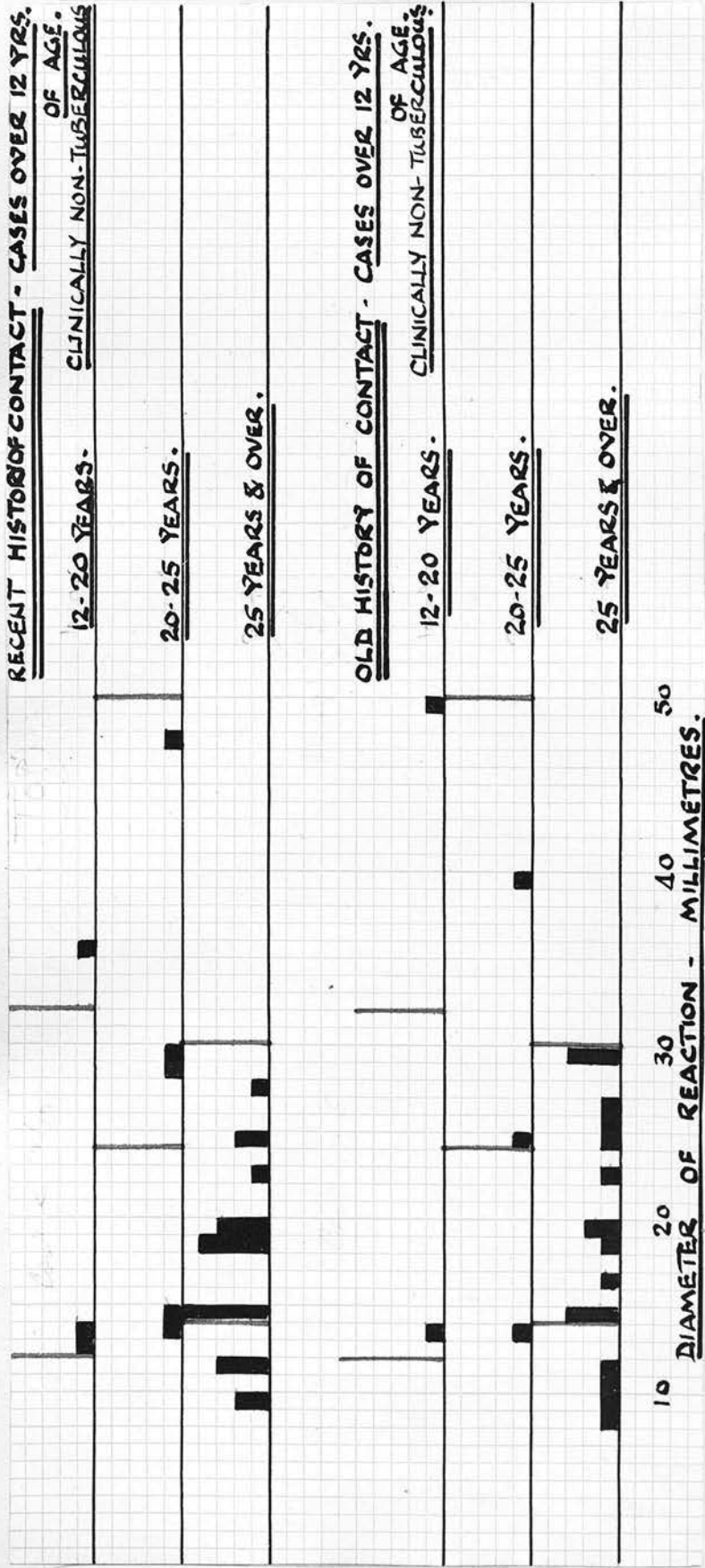


DIAGRAM 56: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO A HISTORY OF CONTACT WITH OPEN INFECTION (AGE OVER 12 YEARS).

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS WITH A HISTORY
OF HOUSEHOLD CONTACT - CLINICALLY NON-
TUBERCULOUS.

0-5 YEARS.

5-12 YEARS.

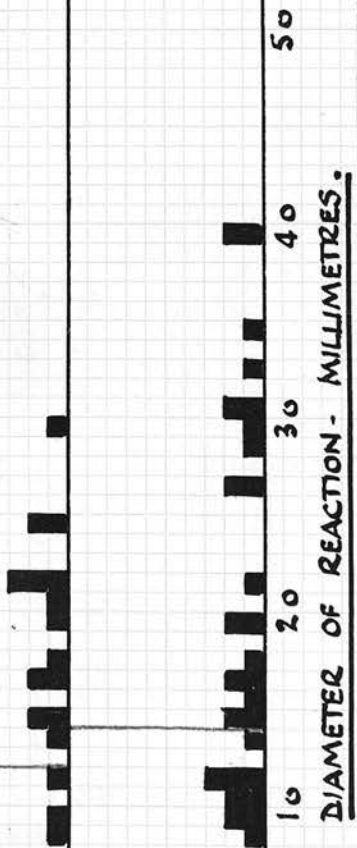


DIAGRAM 57: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO A HISTORY OF
HOUSEHOLD CONTACT (CHILDREN).

CASES WITH A HISTORY OF HOUSEHOLD CONTACT - AGE ABOVE 12 YEARS - CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS.

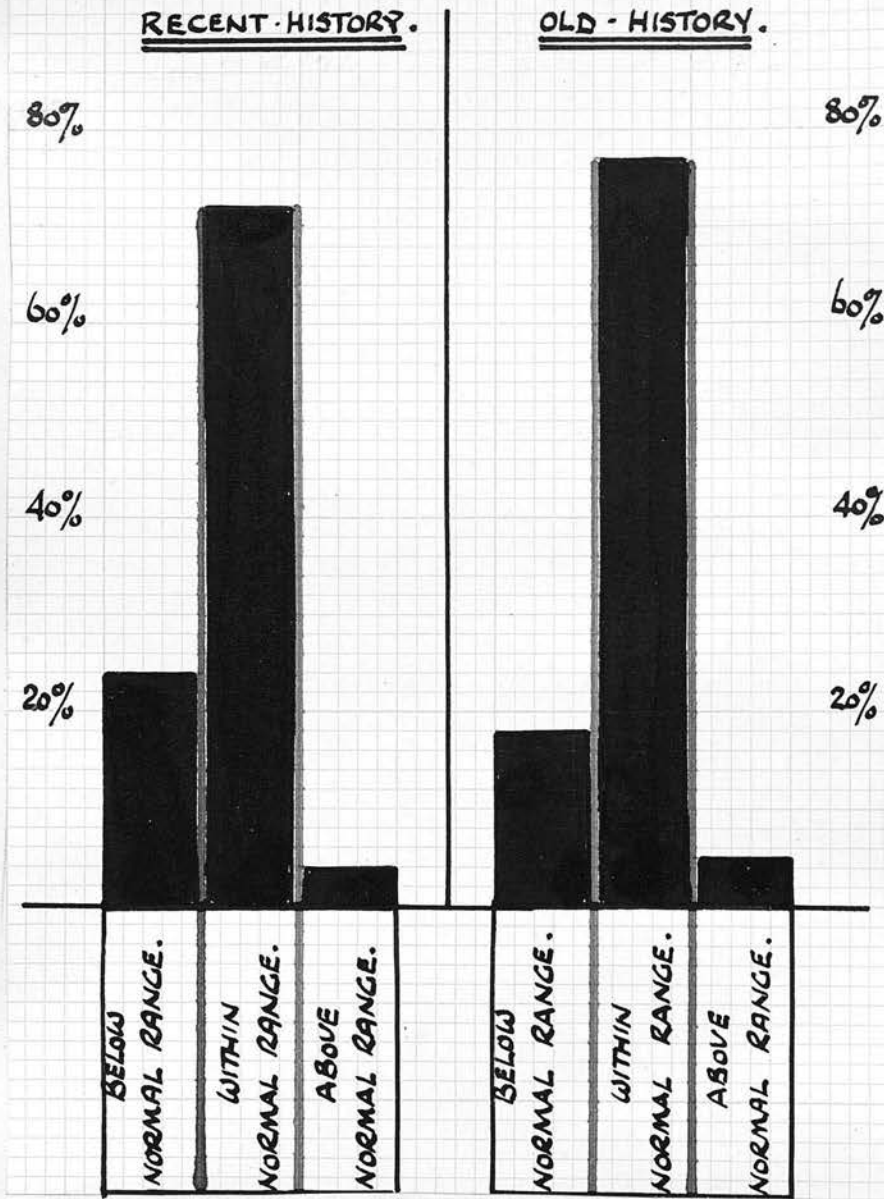


DIAGRAM 58: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO A HISTORY OF CONTACT WITH OPEN INFECTION (AGE OVER 12 YEARS).
Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE WITH A HISTORY OF HOUSEHOLD CONTACT.

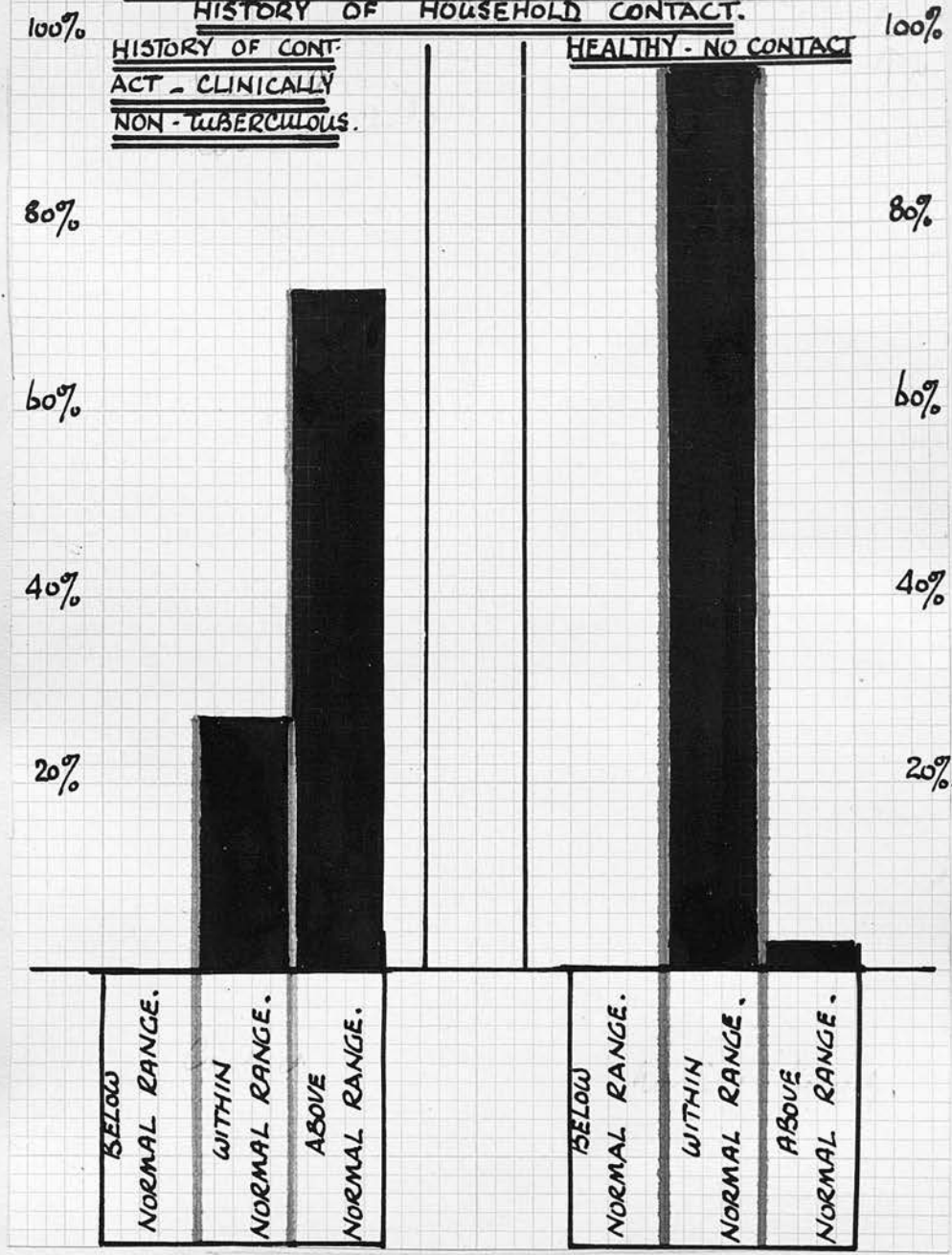


DIAGRAM 59: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO A HISTORY OF HOUSEHOLD CONTACT (CHILDREN).
 Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FUNCTION.

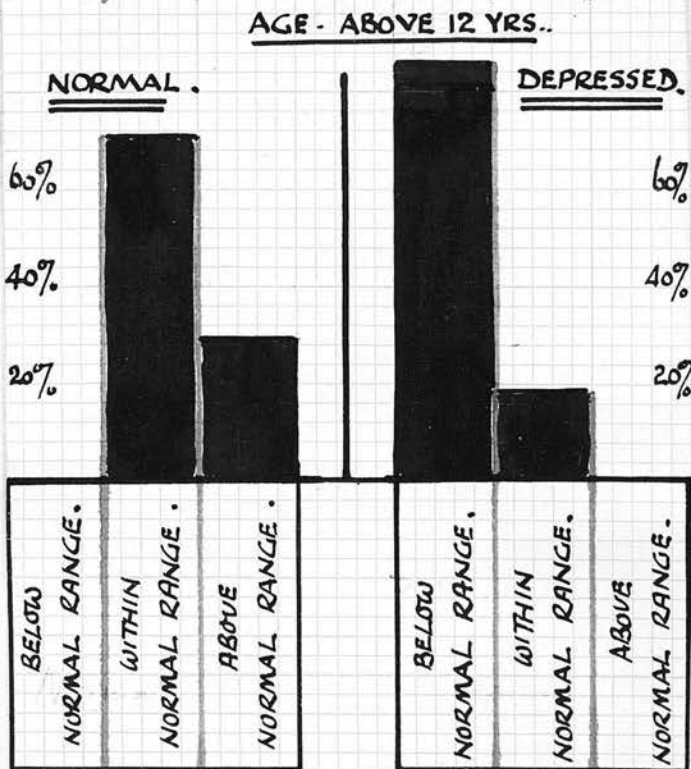
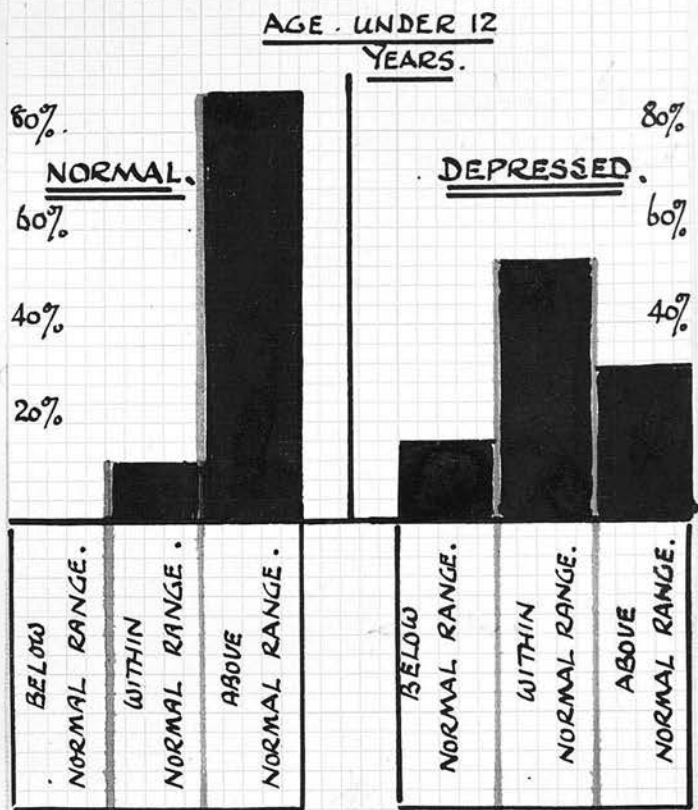


DIAGRAM 60: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PHYSIOLOGICAL FUNCTION (Clinically Tuberculous Individuals).

MILIARY INFECTION.

0-5 YEARS.

5-12 YEARS.

12-20 YEARS.

10 20 30 40

DIAMETER OF REACTION- MILLIMETRES.

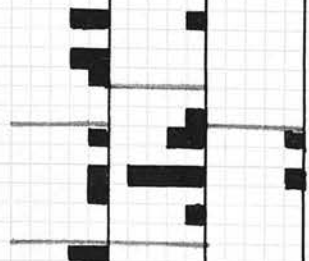


DIAGRAM 61: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION - MILIARY INFECTION.

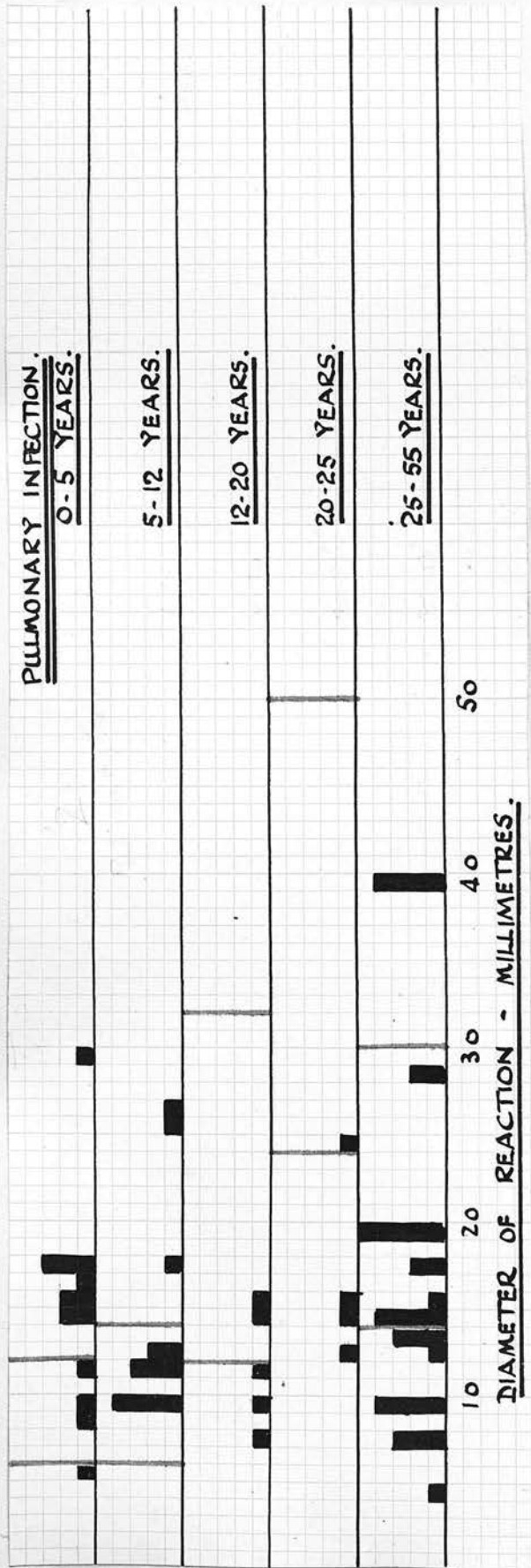


DIAGRAM 62: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION - PULMONARY INFECTION.

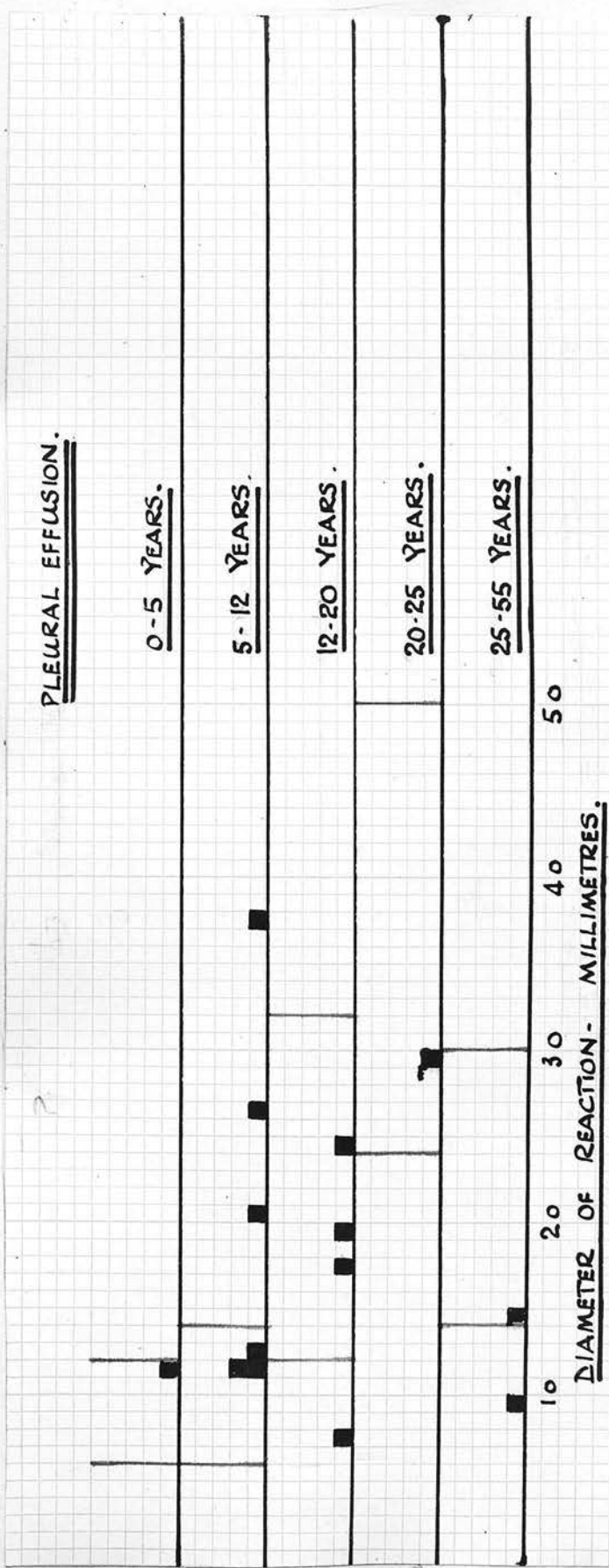


DIAGRAM 63: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION - PLEURAL EFFUSION.

INFECTION OF MENINGES.

0-5 YEARS.

5-12 YEARS.

12-20 YEARS.

25-55 YEARS.

10 20 30 40

DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

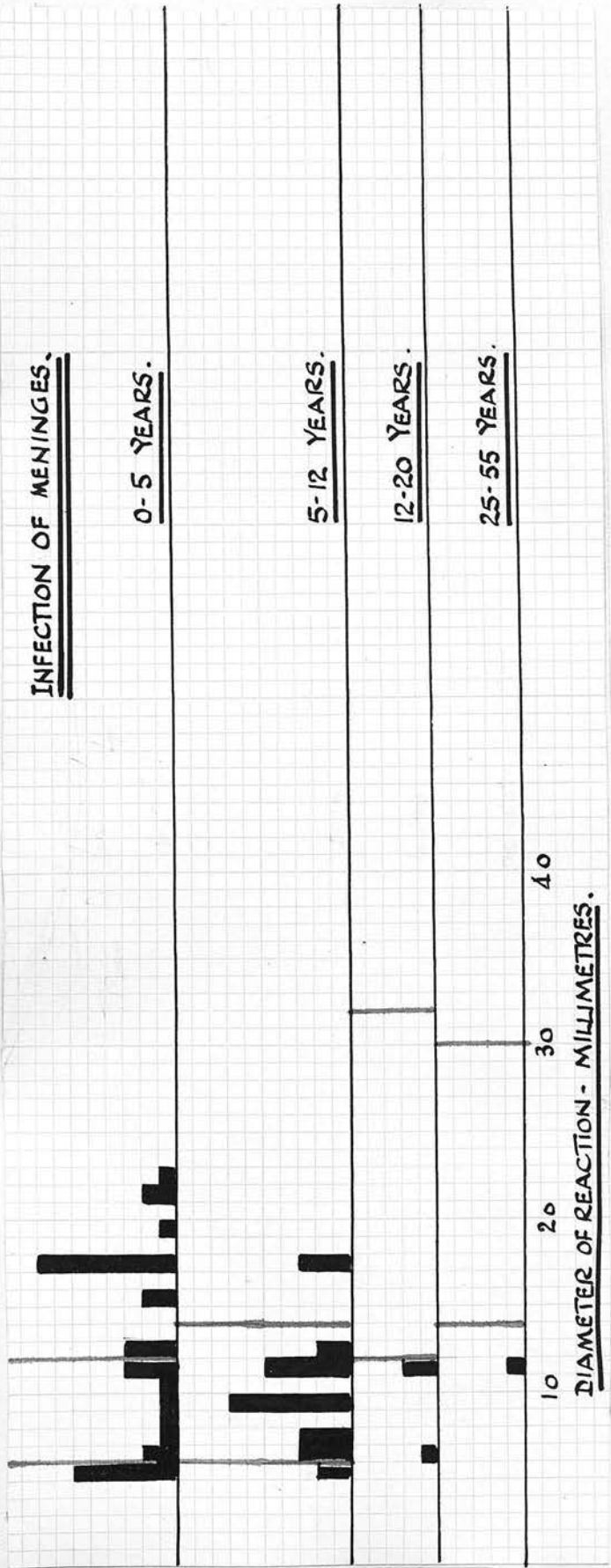
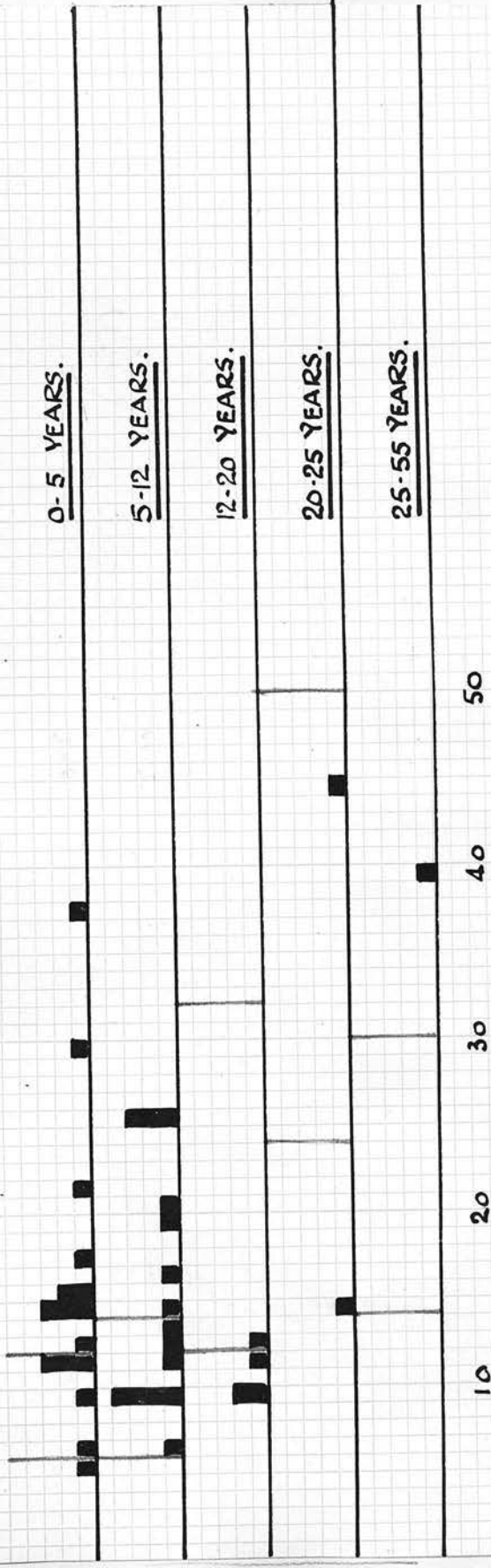


DIAGRAM 64: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION - INFECTION OF THE MENINGES.

ABDOMINAL INFECTION.



DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

DIAGRAM 65: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION - ABDOMINAL INFECTION.

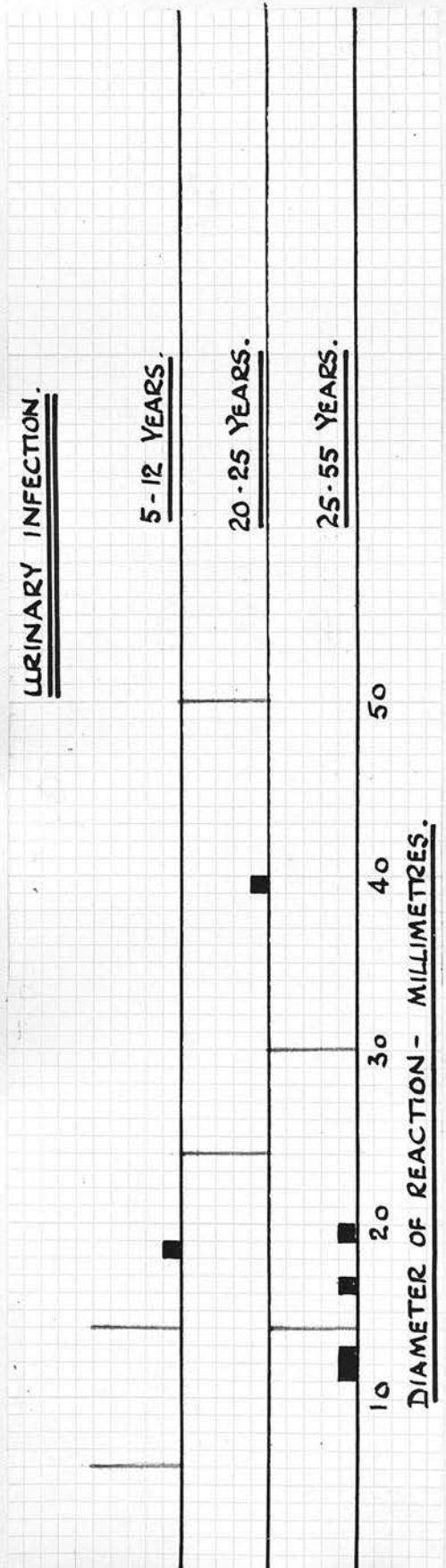


DIAGRAM 66: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION - URINARY INFECTION.

BONE INFECTION.

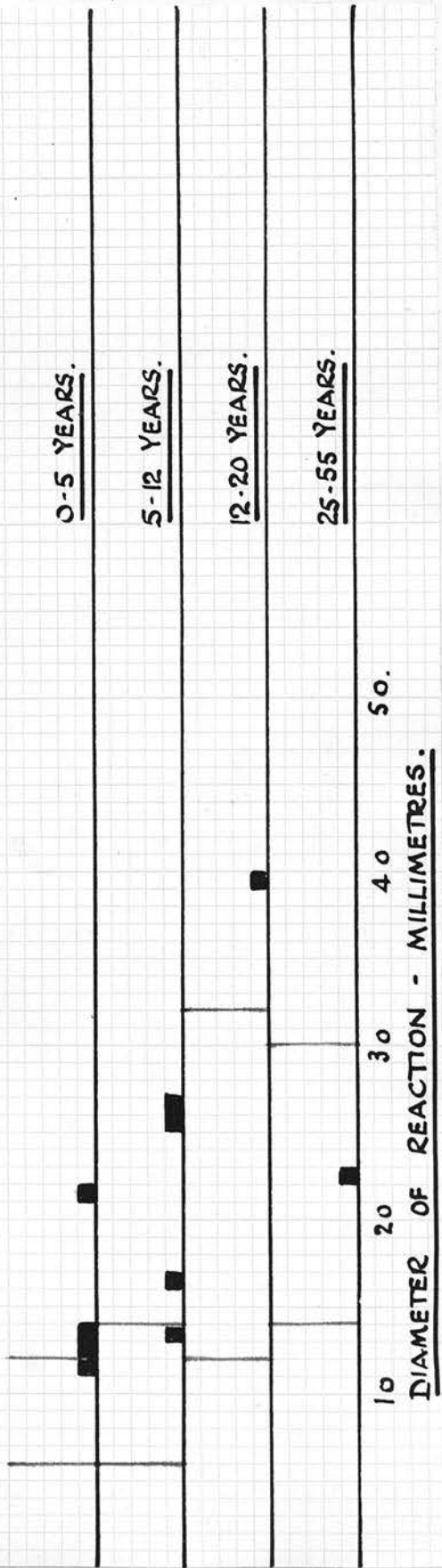


DIAGRAM 67: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION - BONE INFECTION.

JOINT INFECTION.

0-5 YEARS.

5-12 YEARS.

10 20 30 40
DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.



DIAGRAM: 68: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION - JOINT INFECTION.

INFECTION OF GLANDS.

0-5 YEARS.

5-12 YEARS.

12-20 YEARS.

10 20 30 40 50

DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

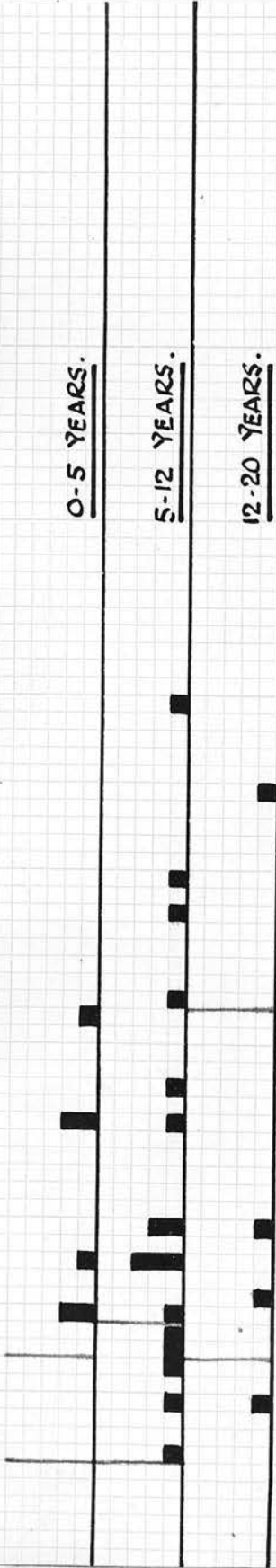


DIAGRAM 69: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION - GLAND INFECTION.

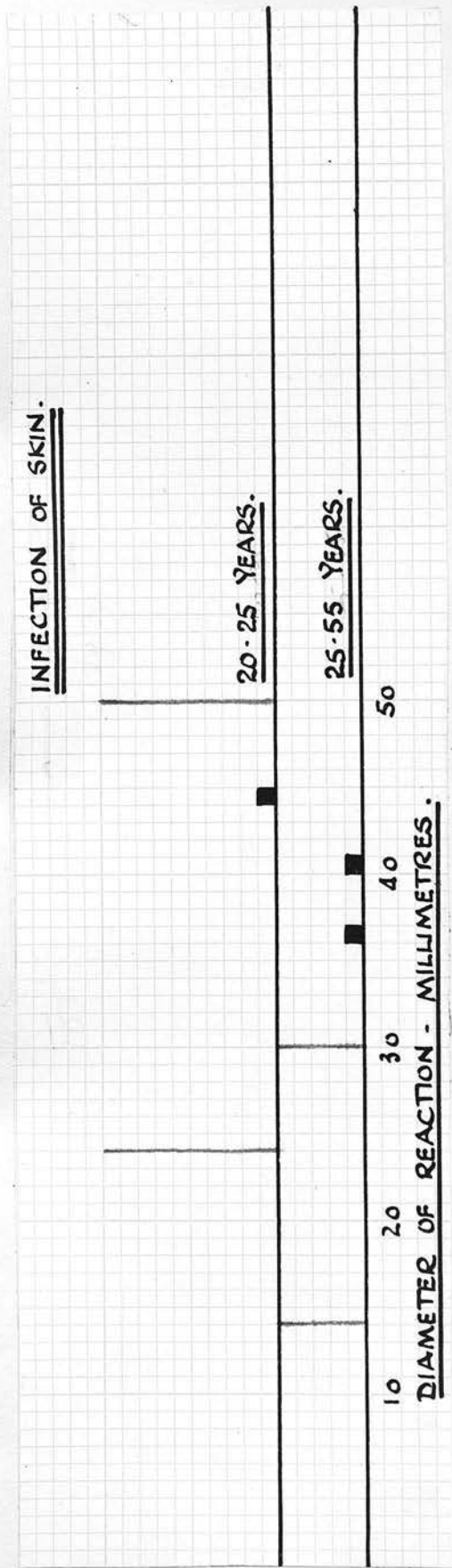


DIAGRAM 70: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION - INFECTION OF SKIN.

CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION
AGE : 0 - 12 YEARS.

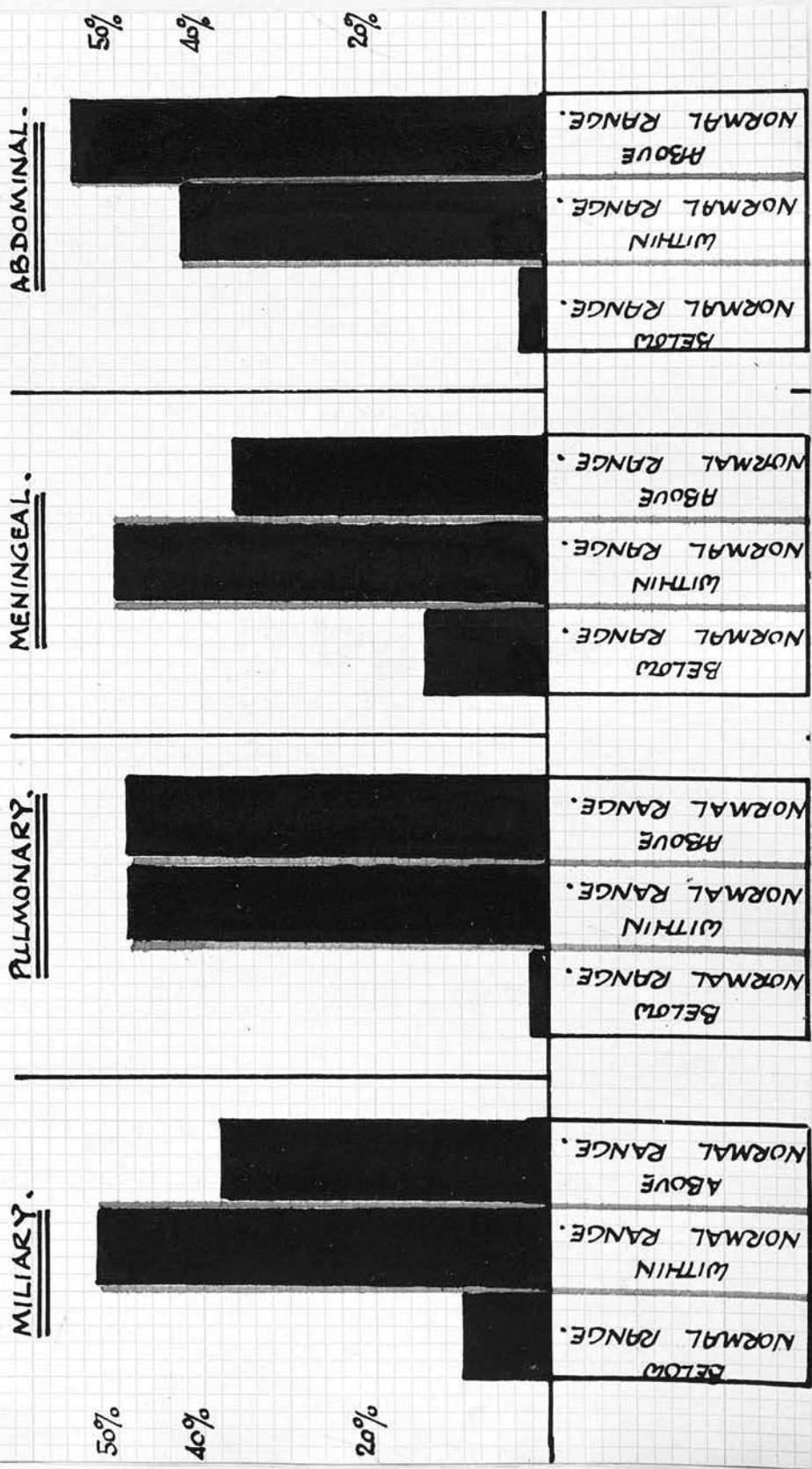


DIAGRAM 71: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION.
 Percentage Incidence of Reactions in Relation to Normal Range.

CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION. AGE: 0-12 YEARS.

PLEURAL EFFUSION.

JOINTS.

BONES.

GLANDS.

DIAGRAM 71 ctd: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION.
Percentage Incidence of Reactions in Relation to Normal Range.

80%

60%

40%

20%

60%

40%

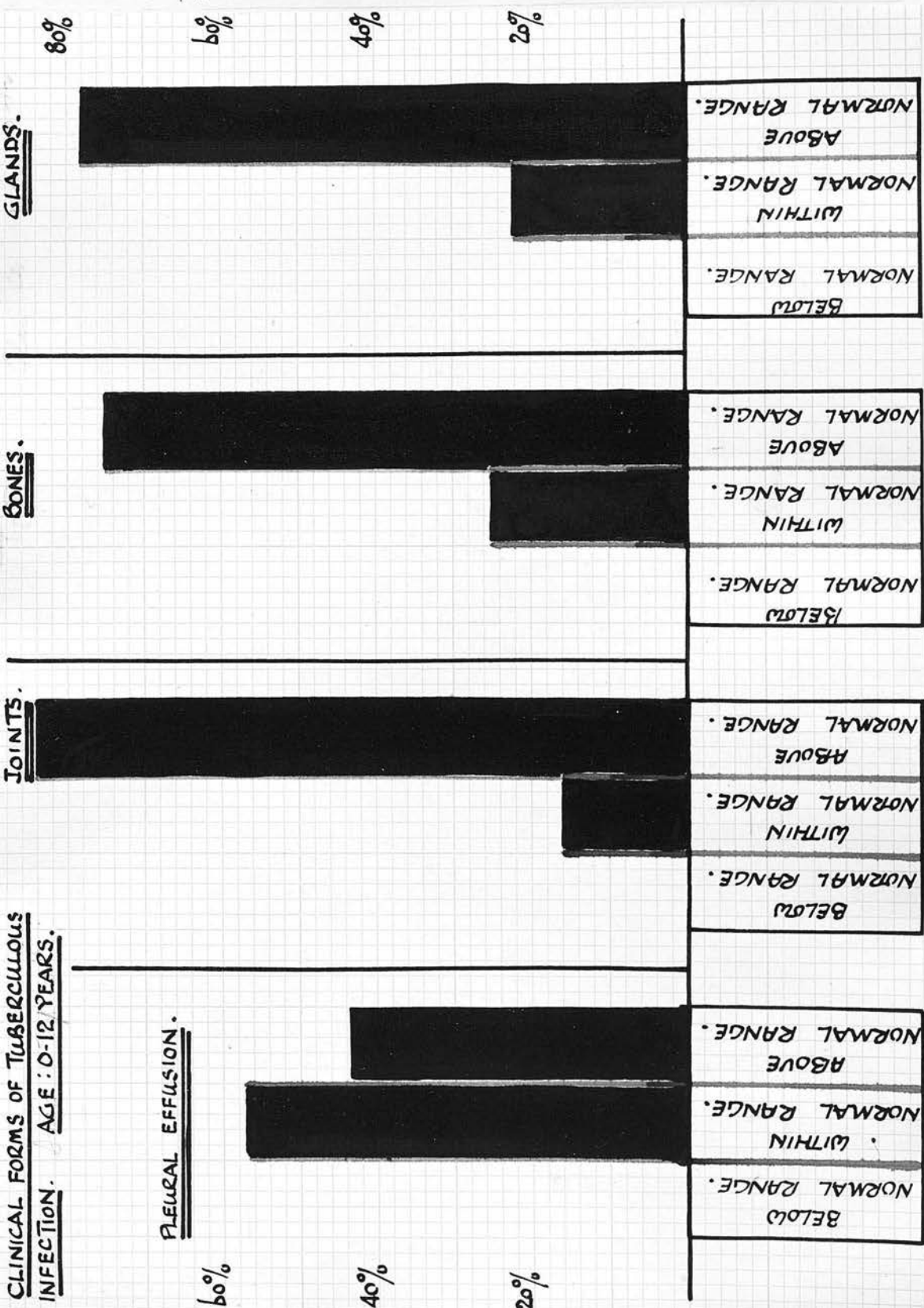
20%

BELTOW
NORMAL RANGE.
WITHIN
NORMAL RANGE.
ABOVE
NORMAL RANGE.

BELTOW
NORMAL RANGE.
WITHIN
NORMAL RANGE.
ABOVE
NORMAL RANGE.

BELTOW
NORMAL RANGE.
WITHIN
NORMAL RANGE.
ABOVE
NORMAL RANGE.

BELTOW
NORMAL RANGE.
WITHIN
NORMAL RANGE.
ABOVE
NORMAL RANGE.



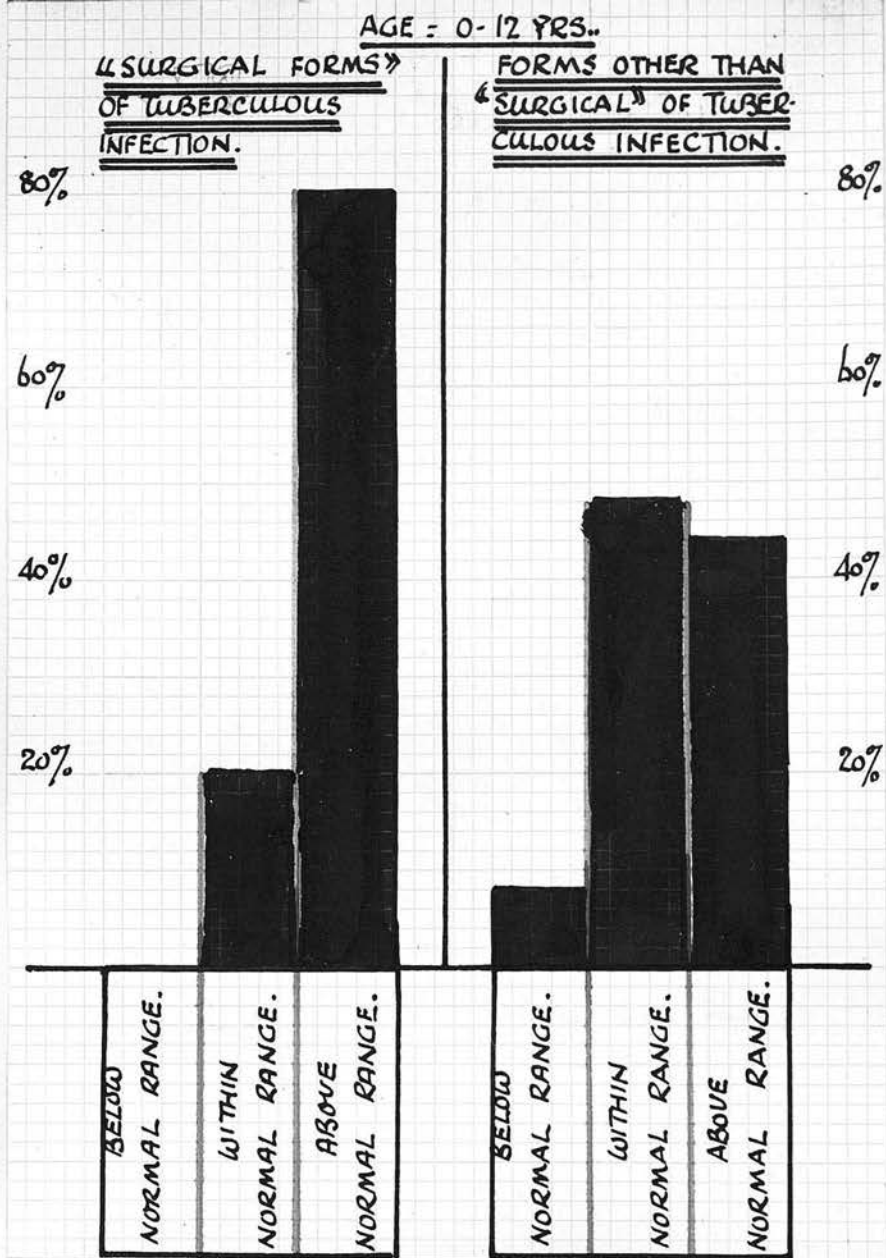


DIAGRAM 72: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in Relation to Normal Range.

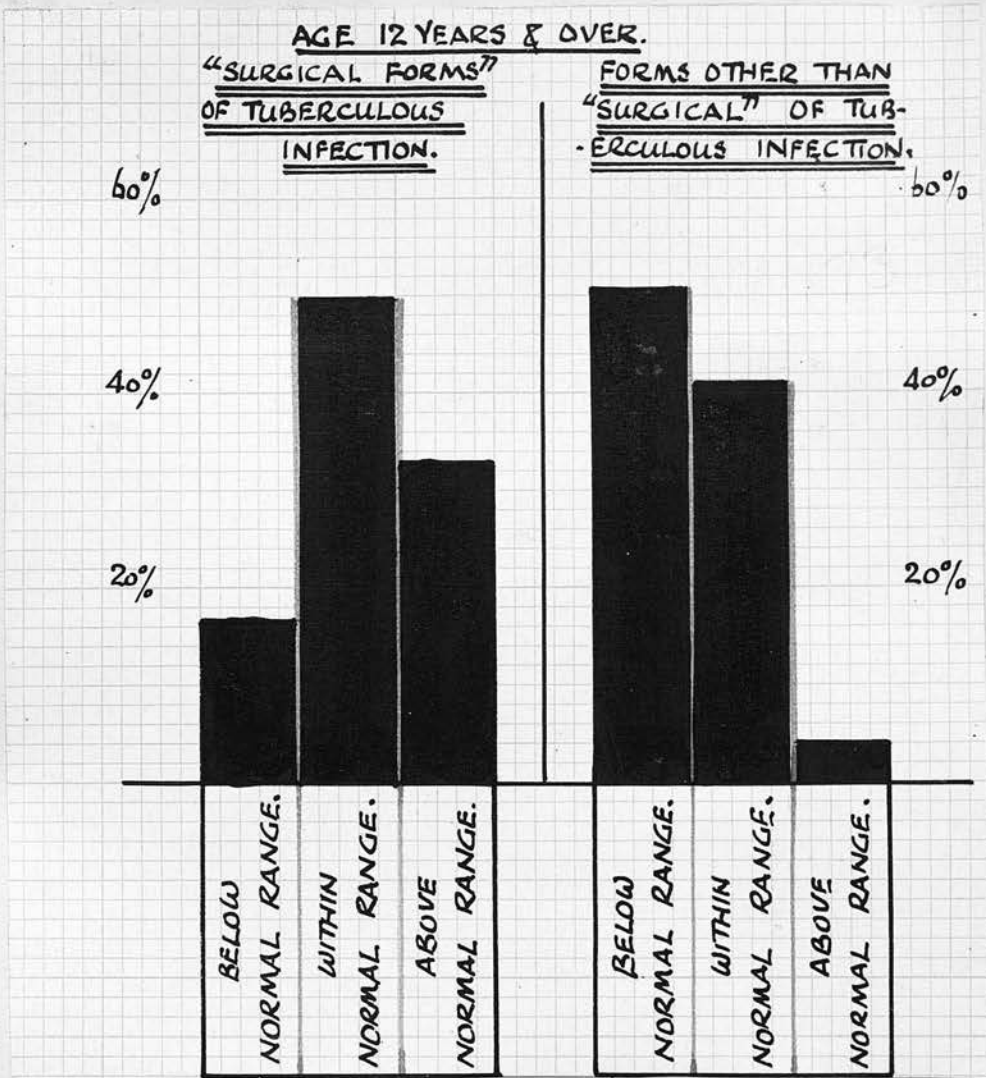


DIAGRAM 73: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PARTICULAR CLINICAL FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in Relation to Normal Range.

CLINICALLY TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.
(UNCORRECTED FOR MODIFYING FACTORS.)

0-5 YEARS.

5-12 YEARS.

12-20 YEARS.

20-25 YEARS.

25-55 YEARS.

55 YEARS & OVER

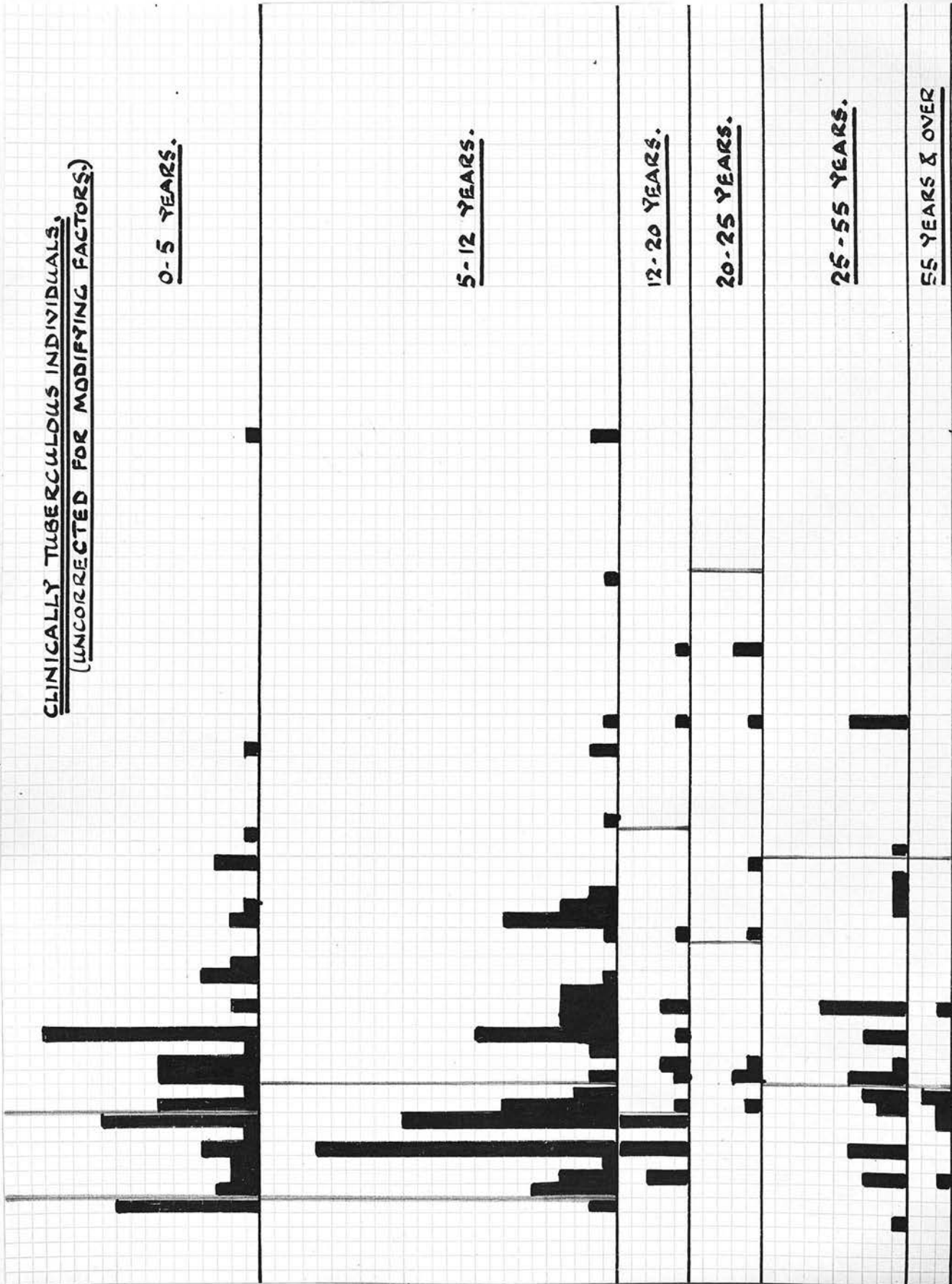


DIAGRAM 74:
 A COMPARATIVE STUDY
 OF THE TYPE OF RE-
 ACTION IN THE CLIN-
 ICALLY TUBERCULOUS
 AND CLINICALLY NON-
 TUBERCULOUS.

10 20 30 40 50 60
 DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

CASES OF "CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS"
CORRECTED FOR OTHER MODIFYING
FACTORS.

{ A.M.D. = 17.5 }
mm.

0-5 YEARS.

{ A.M.D. = 21.0 }
mm.

5-12 YEARS.

{ A.M.D. = 22.8 }
mm.

12-20 YEARS.

{ A.M.D. = 28.0 }
mm.

20-25 YEARS.

{ A.M.D. = 19.4 }
mm.

25-55 YEARS.

{ A.M.D. = 14.3 }
mm.

55 YEARS & OVER.

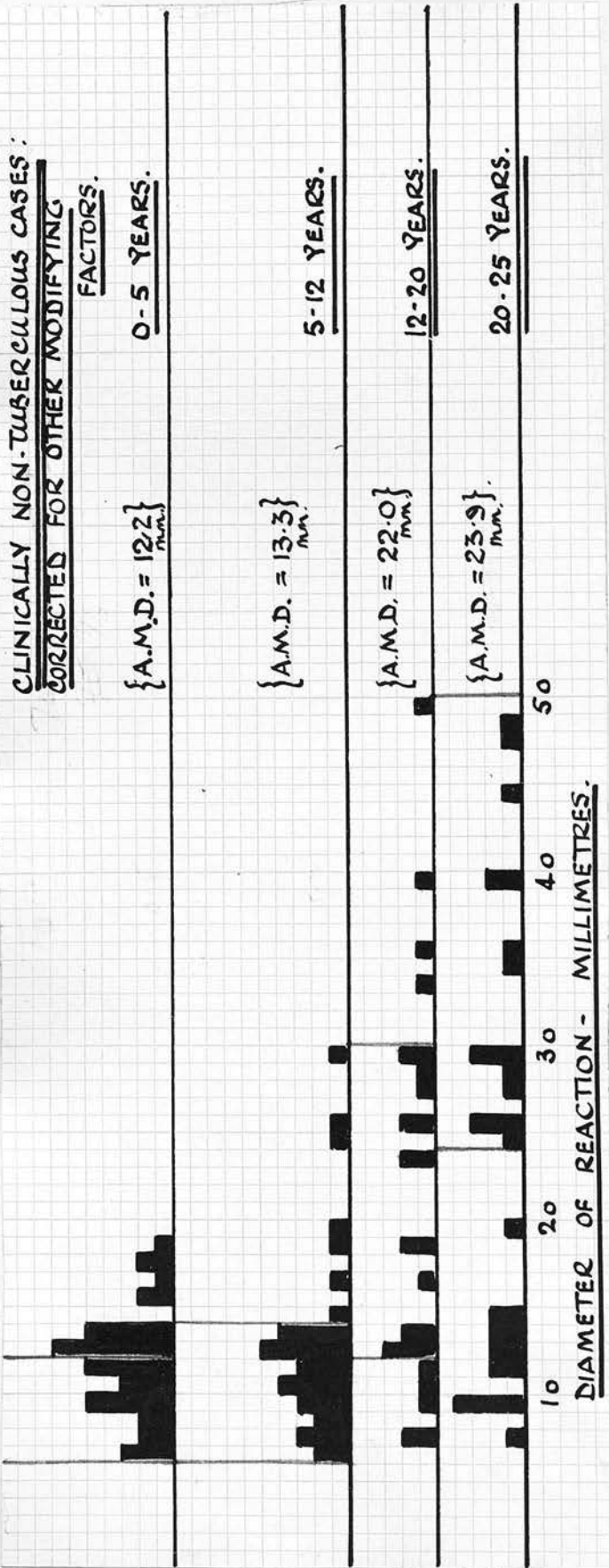
10 20 30 40 50 60

DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

DIAGRAM 75:
 A COMPARATIVE STUDY
 OF THE TYPE OF RE-
 ACTION IN THE CLIN-
 ICALLY TUBERCULOUS
 AND CLINICALLY NON-
 TUBERCULOUS.

A.M.D. = Arithmetic Mean Diameter.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS CASES :
CORRECTED FOR OTHER MODIFYING
FACTORS.



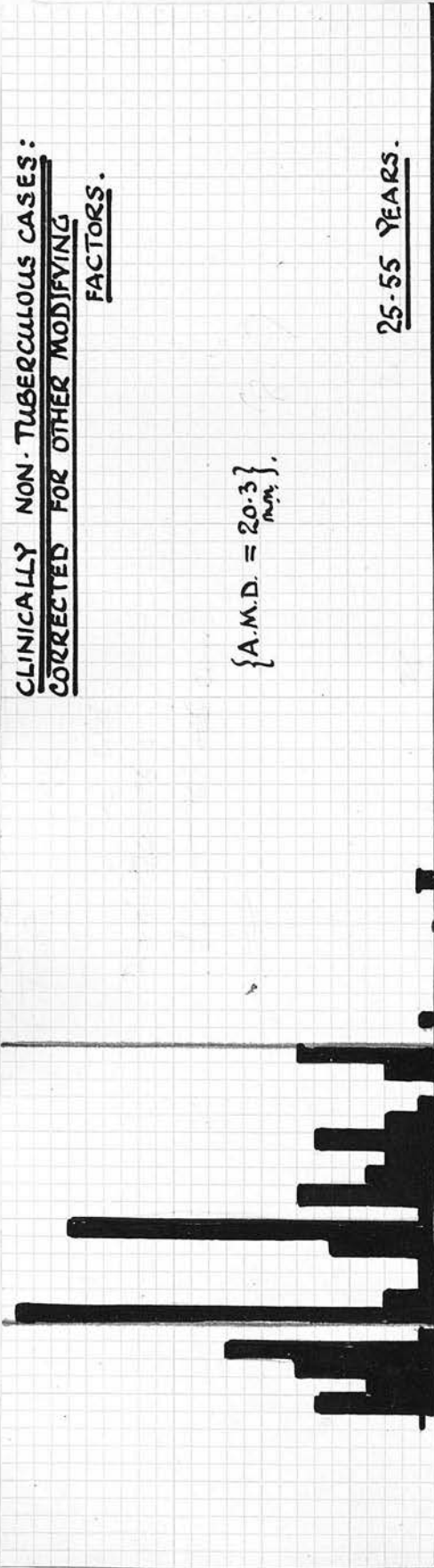
A.M.D. = Arithmetic Mean Diameter.

DIAGRAM 76: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TYPE OF REACTION IN THE CLINICALLY TUBERCULOUS AND CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS.

CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS CASES:
CORRECTED FOR OTHER MODIFYING
FACTORS.

$$\{A.M.D. = 20.3\}$$

25-55 YEARS.



$$\{A.M.D. = 17.3\}$$

55 YEARS AND OVER.

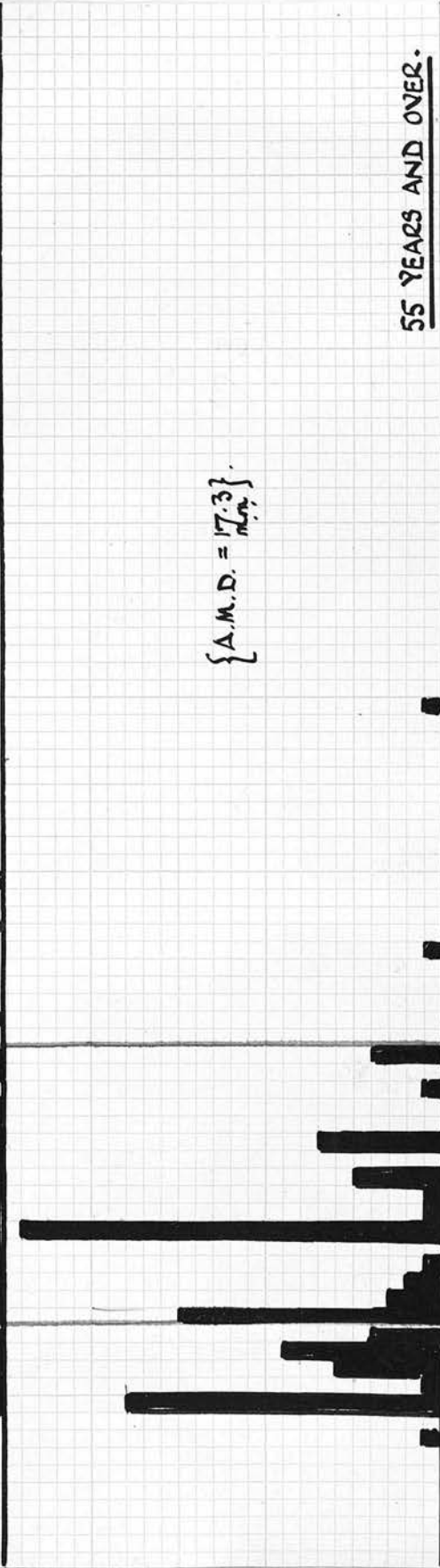


DIAGRAM 76 ctd.
A COMPARATIVE
STUDY OF THE TYPE
OF REACTION IN THE
CLINICALLY TUBER-
CULOUS AND CLIN-
ICALLY NON-TUBER-
CULOUS.

A.M.D. = Arithmetic Mean Diameter.

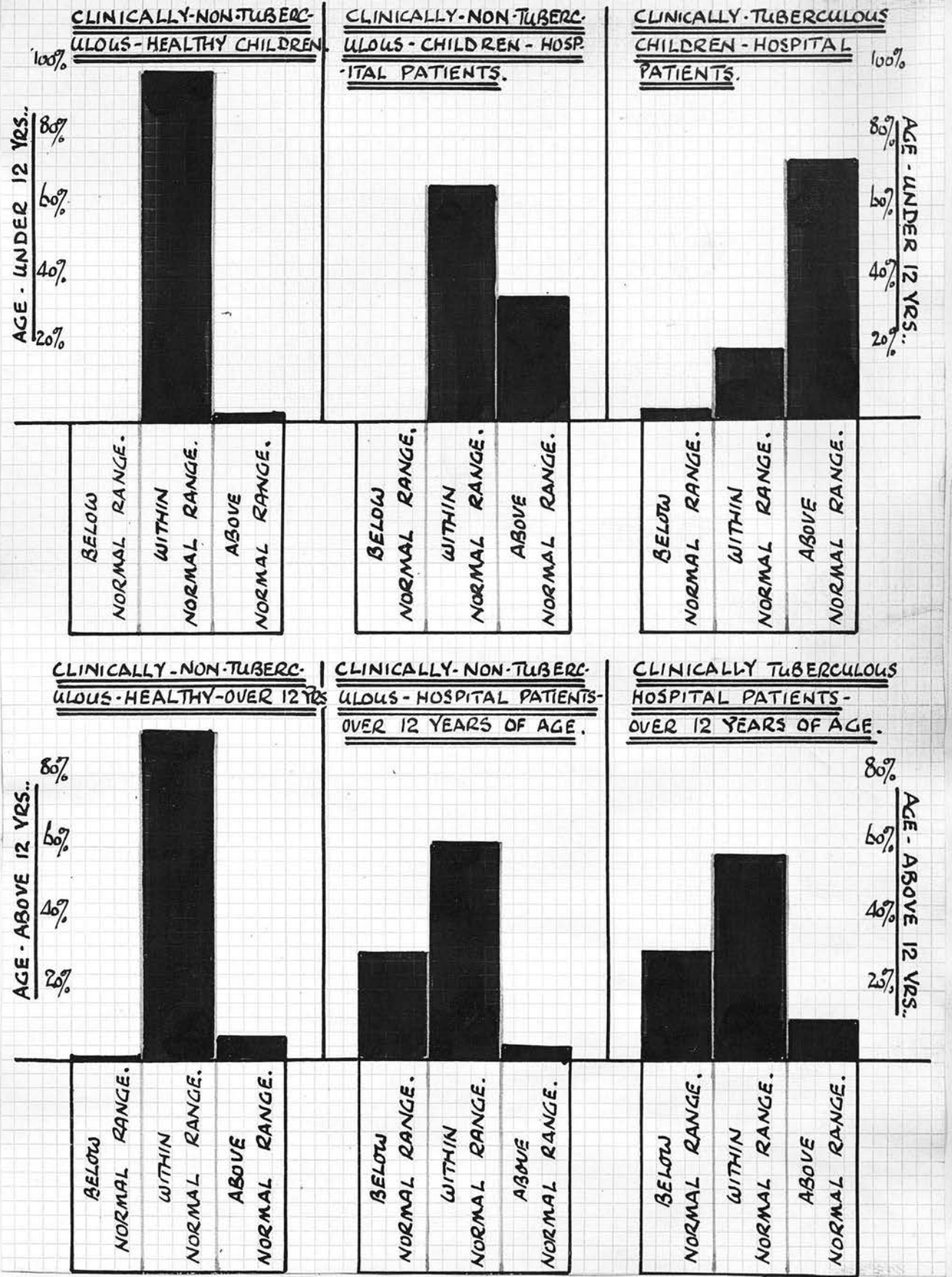


DIAGRAM 77: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TYPE OF REACTION IN THE CLINICALLY TUBERCULOUS AND CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS. Percentage Incidence of Reactions in Relation to Normal Range.

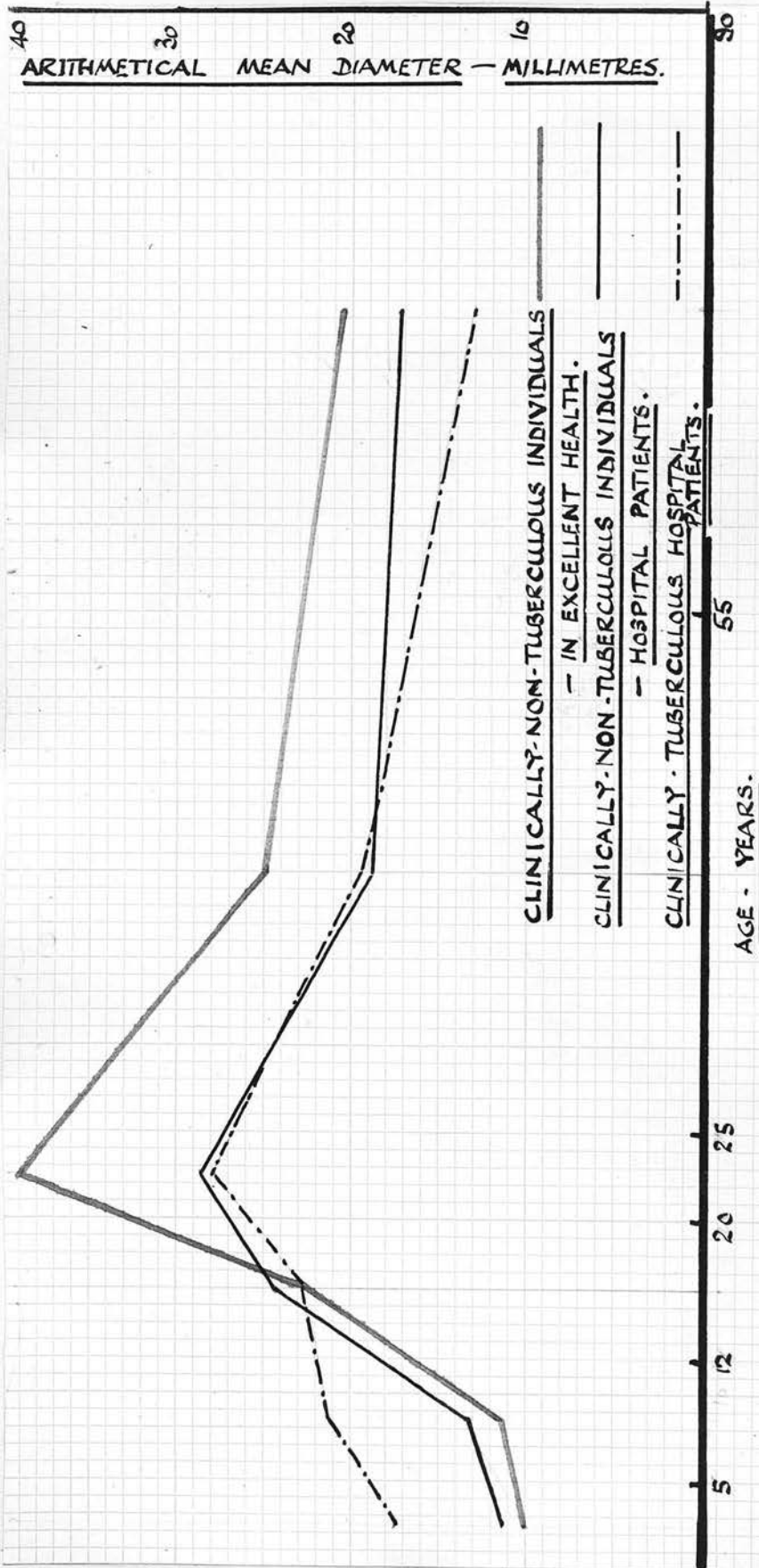


DIAGRAM 78: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TYPE OF REACTION IN THE CLINICALLY TUBERCULOUS AND CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS. Curves of Arithmetical Mean Diameter.

CLINICALLY TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

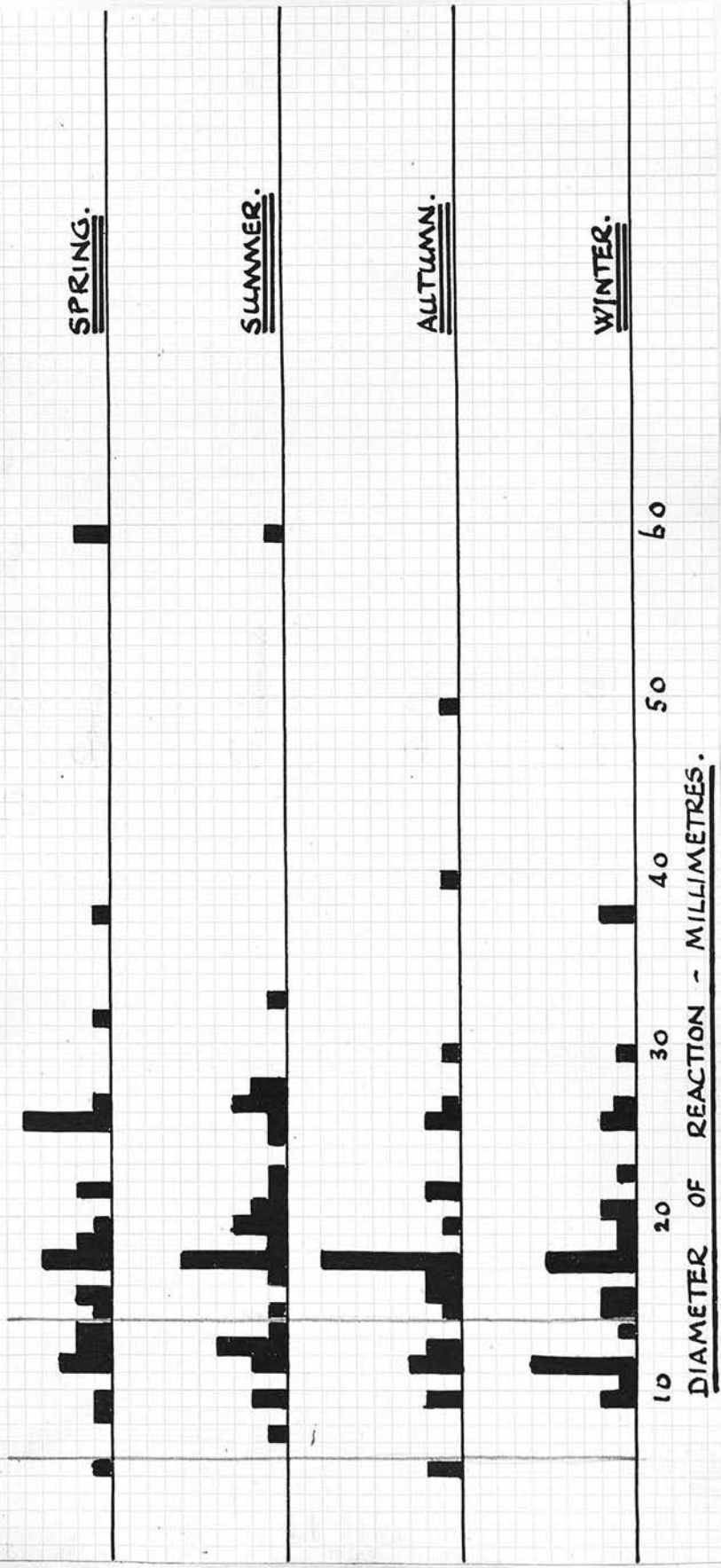


DIAGRAM 79: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR (CHILDREN).

CLINICALLY TUBERCULOUS ADULTS & ADOLESCENTS.

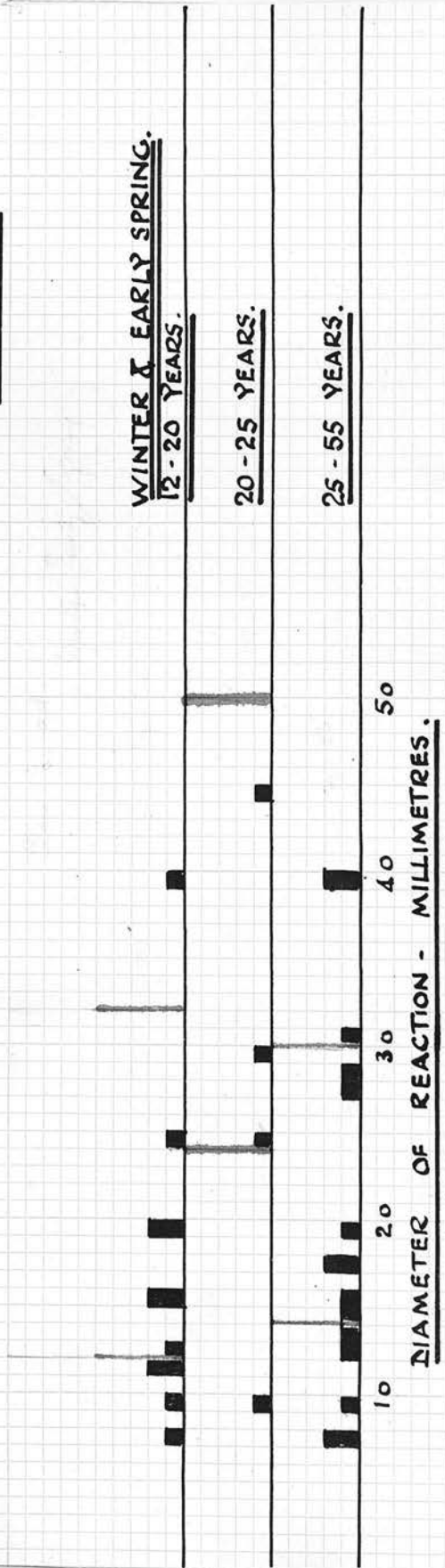


DIAGRAM 80: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR (ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS).

CLINICALLY TUBERCULOUS ADULTS & ADOLESCENTS.

LATE SPRING TO LATE AUTUMN.

12-20 YEARS.

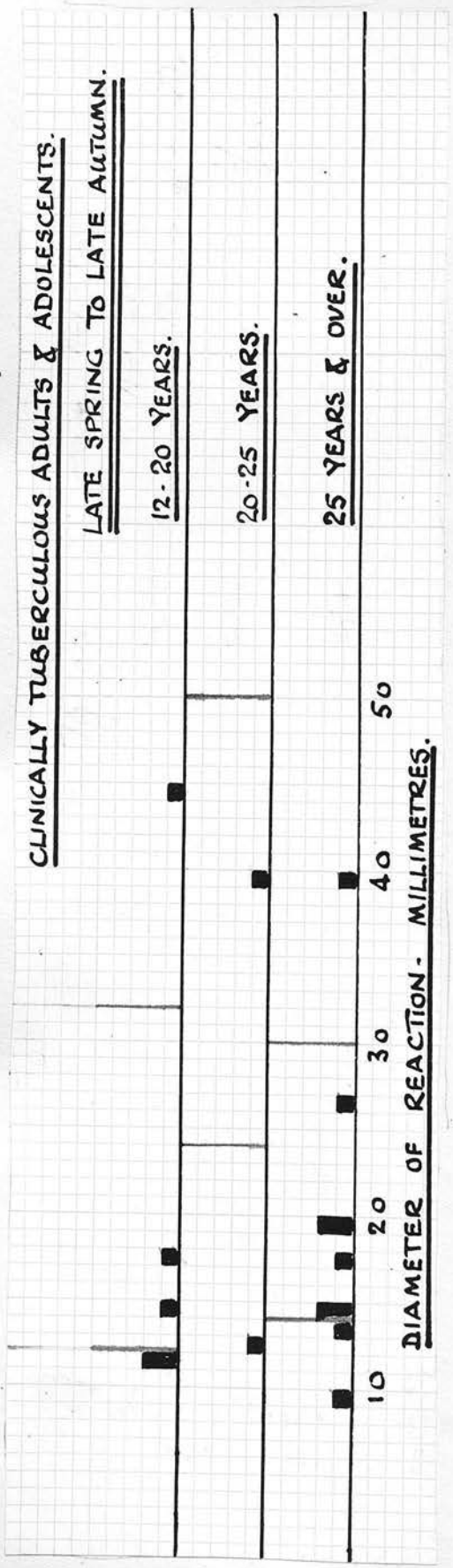
20-25 YEARS.

25 YEARS & OVER.

10 20 30 40 50

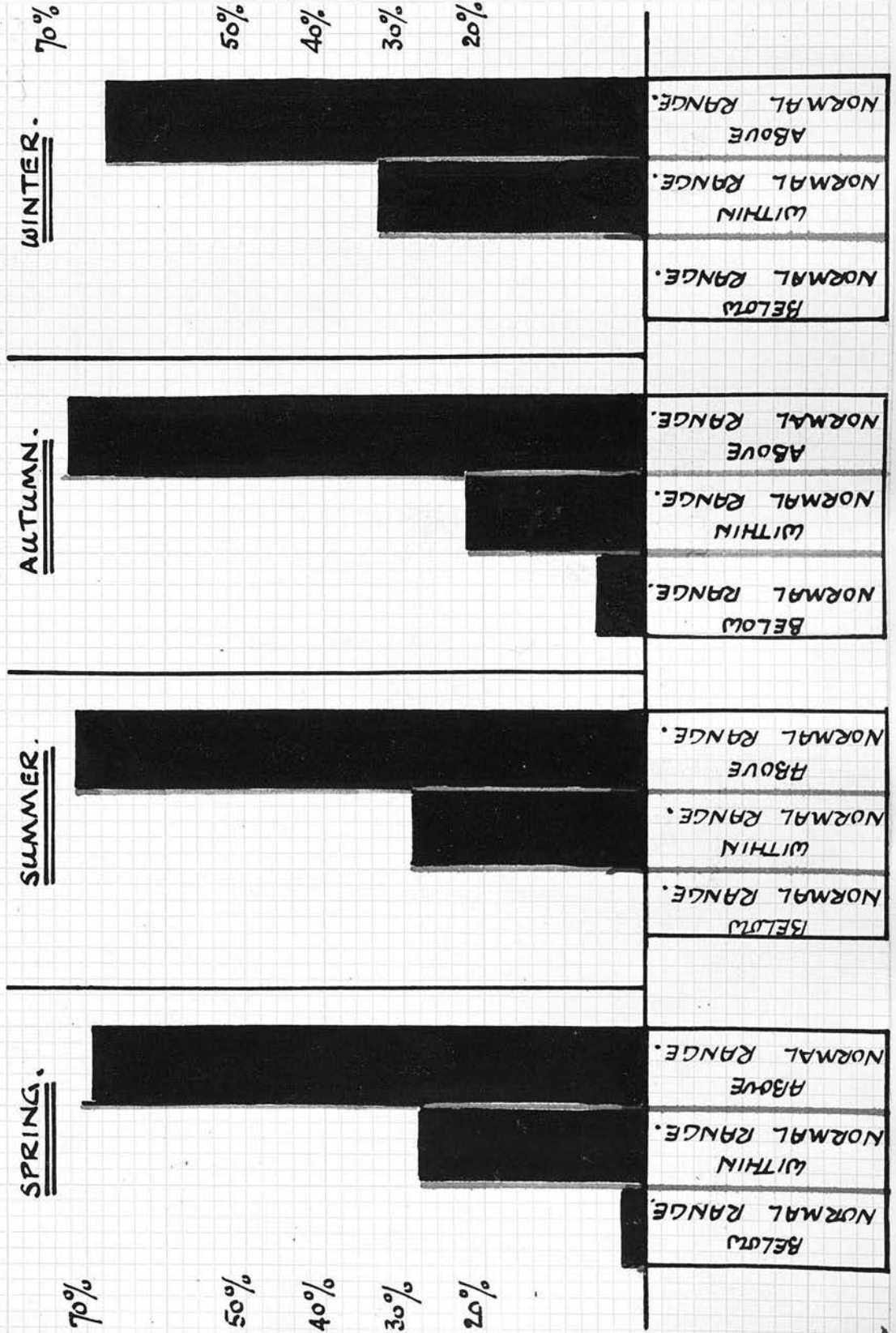
DIAMETER OF REACTION - MILLIMETRES.

DIAGRAM 80 ctd.: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR (ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS).



CLINICALLY TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

DIAGRAM 81: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR (CHILDREN).



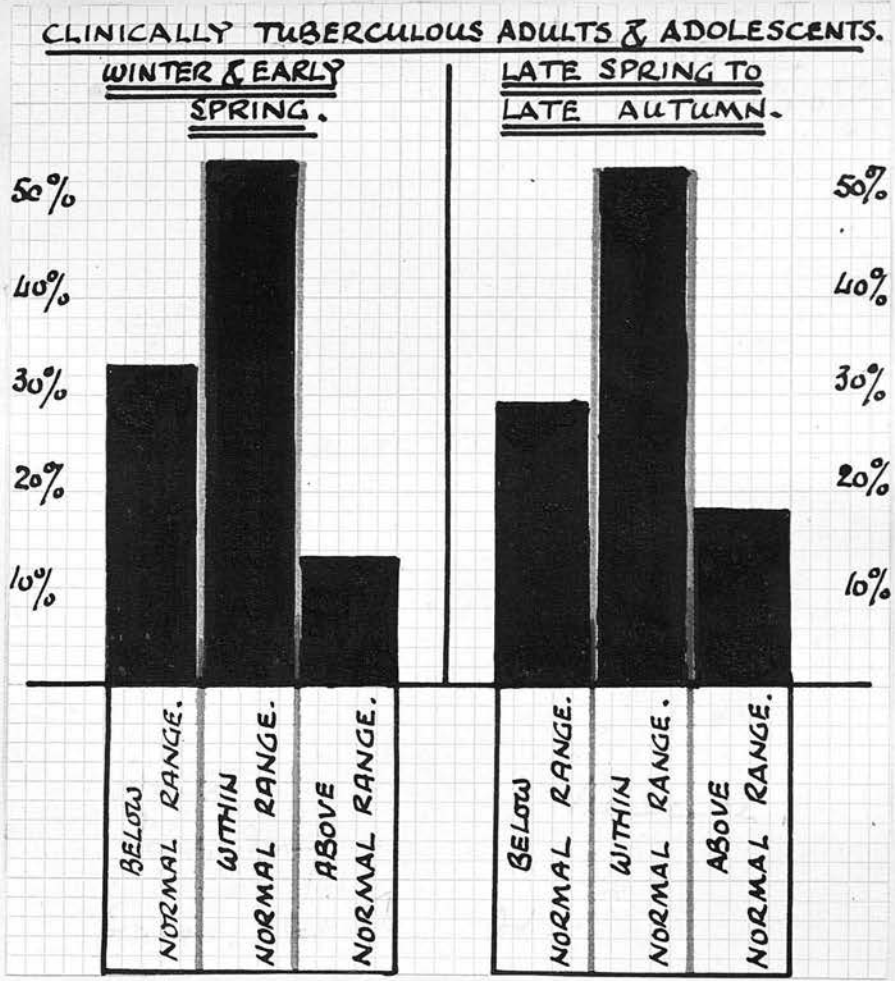


DIAGRAM 82: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR (ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS).

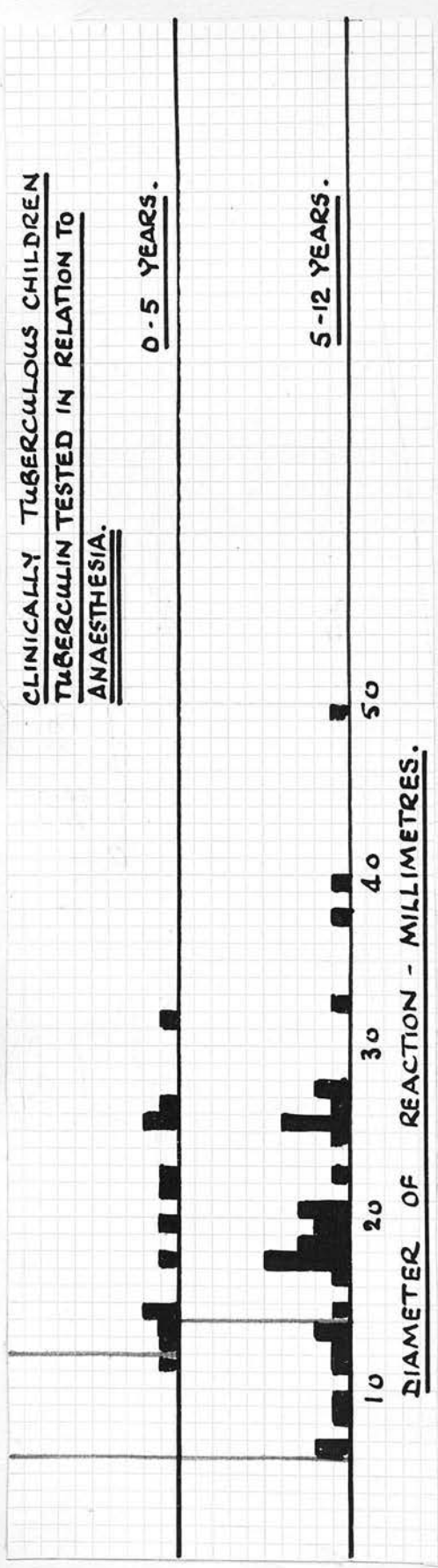


DIAGRAM 83: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO ANAESTHESIA. (Clinically Tuberculous Individuals)

CLINICALLY TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN:
TUBERCULIN TESTED IN RELATION TO
ANAESTHESIA.

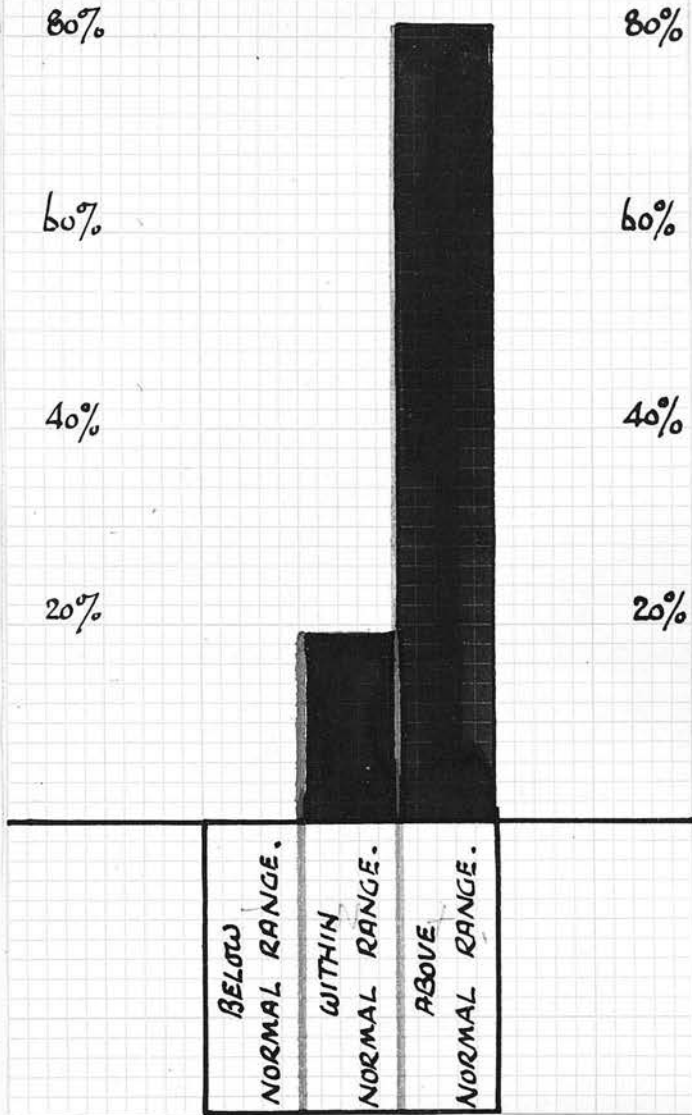


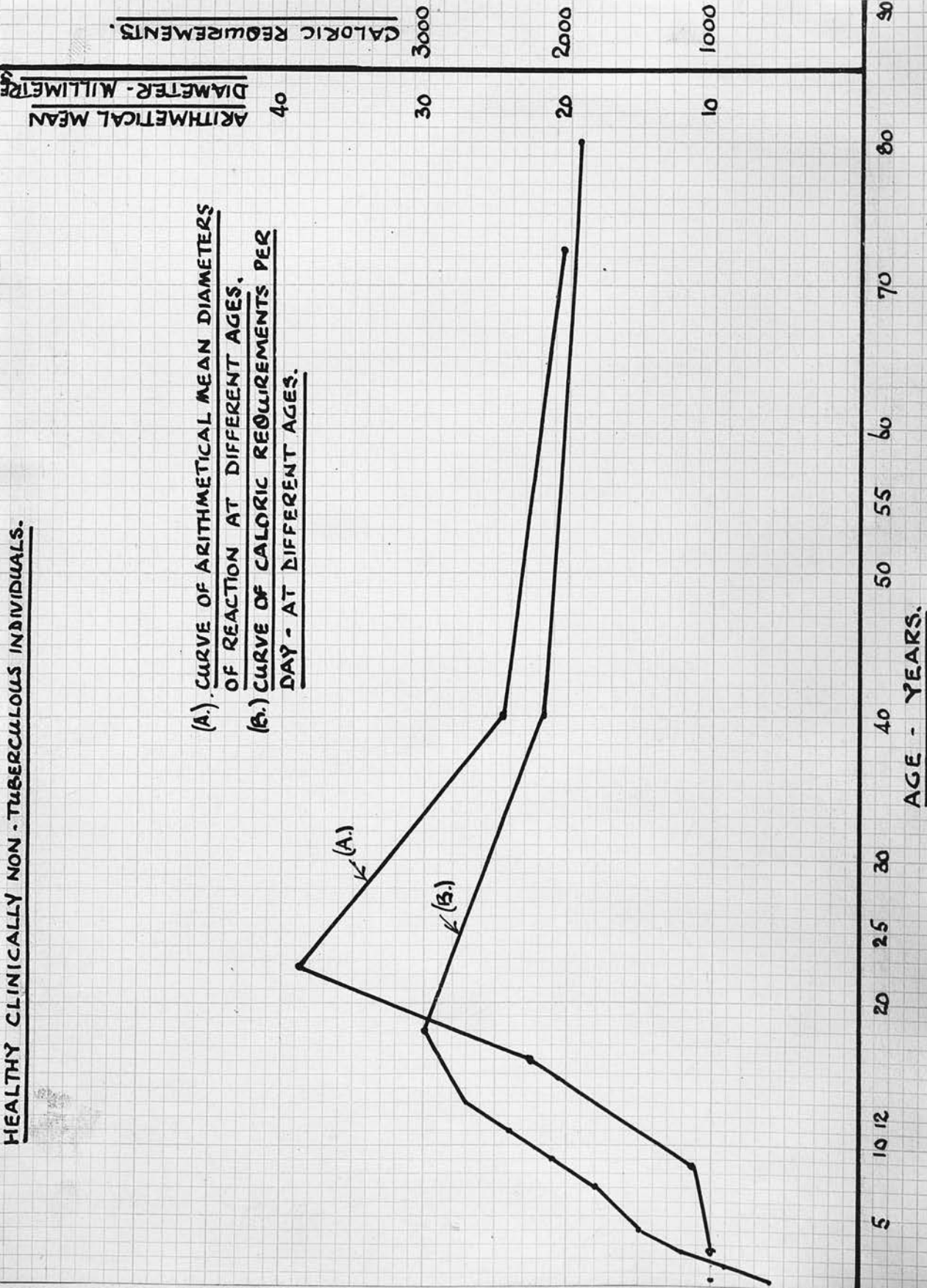
DIAGRAM 84: THE TYPE OF THE REACTION
 IN RELATION TO ANAESTHESIA
 (Clinically Tuberculous Individuals.)
 Percentage Incidence of Reactions
 in Relation to Normal Range.

HEALTHY CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

DIAGRAM 85:
THE TYPE OF THE
REACTION IN RE-
LATION TO PHYSIO-
LOGICAL FUNCTION

(A.) CURVE OF ARITHMETICAL MEAN DIAMETERS
OF REACTION AT DIFFERENT AGES.

(B.) CURVE OF CALORIC REQUIREMENTS PER
DAY - AT DIFFERENT AGES.



T A B L E S .

TABLE NO. 1.

THE INCIDENCE OF POSITIVE REACTORS TO THE TUBERCULIN SKIN TEST IN UNSELECTED CASES.

Age Period (years).	Number Tested.	Number Positive.	Percentage Positive.
0-1	119	18	15.1
1-3	172	45	26.1
3-5	151	57	37.7
5-7	135	54	40.0
7-11	227	114	50.2
11-12	34	24	70.6
12-13	33	24	72.7
13-14	27	20	74.0
14-16	19	18	94.7
16-18	18	17	94.4
18-21	40	38	95.0
21-25	81	79	97.5
25-30	64	64	100.0
30-40	123	123	100.0
40-55	244	244	100.0
55 & over.	522	519	99.4
All ages	2,009	1458	

TABLE NO. 2.
(See Graph No. 1)

THE DETERMINATION OF THE NORMAL RANGE OF SIZE OF THE REACTION AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Age (years)	Total tested	Number of reactions in relation to red verticals.		Percentage of reactions in relation to red verticals.	
		To left	To right	Within	Outside
0-5	36	0	1	97	3
5-12	41	0	0	100	0
12-20	27	0	1	96	4
20-25	24	1	2	87	13
25-55	37	0	2	95	5
55 & over	36	0	0	100	0
All ages	201	1	6	97	3

TABLE NO. 3.

THE DETERMINATION OF THE NORMAL RANGE OF SIZE OF THE REACTION FOR THE FOUR MAIN AGE GROUPS.

Age (years)	Total tested	Number of reactions in relation to red verticals.		Percentage of reactions in relation to red verticals.	
		To left	To right	Within	Outside
0-12	77	0	1	99	1
12-20	27	0	1	96	4
20-25	24	1	2	87	13
25 & over	73	0	2	97	3
All ages	201	1	6	97	3

Clinically Non-tuberculous.

TABLE NO. 4.

THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO SEX.

Age Group	Group "A", Healthy Individuals.						Group "B" Hospital Patients (Corrected.)					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
0-5	0	19	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-12	0	19	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-20	0	13	1	0	13	0	3	2	1	4	4	2
20-25	1	12	2	0	9	0	9	1	3	3	3	2
25-55	0	15	1	0	20	1	20	5	11	10	10	2
55 & over	0	21	0	0	15	0	33	2	7	14	14	1
	1	99	5	0	94	1	65	10	25	31	31	7
	1%	94%	5%	0%	99%	1%	39%	6%	39%	50%	39%	11%

TABLE NO. 5.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR.

CHILDREN.

Season.	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
	Spring	0	15	4	0	79
Summer	0	14	4	0	78	22
Autumn	0	14	5	0	74	26
Winter	0	15	3	0	83	17

TABLE NO. 6.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR.

ADULTS.

Season	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
	Winter and Early Spring.	35	82	7	28	66
Late Spring to late Autumn.	17	38	3	29	66	5

Clinically Non-tuberculous.

TABLE NO. 7.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO THE CONDITION OF THE SKIN.

Group.	Age (years)	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
		Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
Unhealthy skin and minor malady	65 & over	11	16	0	40	60	0
Healthy skin and minor malady	65 & over	18	29	0	38	62	0

TABLE NO. 8.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO DISEASE OF THE VESSELS.

Group	Age (years)	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
		Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above.
Arterio-sclerosis (Corrected.)	25 & over	13	21	2	36	58	6
Arterio-sclerosis (corrected) with cases of marked debility eliminated.	25 & over	2	14	2	1	78	11

TABLE NO. 9.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO BLOOD PRESSURE AND / OR PULSE VOLUME.

Group.		Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range		
		Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
Systolic Pressure	above 150	6	14	5	24	56	20
(Mercury mm.)	120 - 150	12	15	1	43	54	7
	below 120	15	6	5	58	23	19
Diastolic Pressure	above 100	2	9	0	18	82	0
(Mercury mm.)	60 - 100	33	20	9	53	32	15
	below 60	4	6	0	40	60	0
Pulse Volume	30 - 50	19	17	1	51	47	2
(Mercury mm.)	above 50	19	25	8	34	50	18

Clinically Non-tuberculous.

TABLE NO. 10.

THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PROLONGED CONFINEMENT TO BED.

Age Period	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above
5 - 12	0	1	0
12 - 20	1	0	0
20 - 25	1	0	0
25 - 55	6	2	0
55 & over	25	9	0
Series	33	12	0
	73%	27%	0%

TABLE NO. 11.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO ANAEMIA.

Individuals aged 25 - 50 years inclusive with definite anaemia.					
Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
17	4	1	77	18	5

TABLE NO. 12.

THE SIZE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE RED BLOOD COUNT.

Number of Case	Red Blood Count	Maximum Diameter of Reaction (mm.)
1	700,000	8
2	850,000	9
3	950,000	12
4	1,100,000	10
5	1,250,000	9
6	1,350,000	10
7	1,500,000	10
8	1,550,000	11
9	1,700,000	11
10	1,850,000	8
11	2,000,000	10
12	2,350,000	10
13	2,350,000	11
14	2,400,000	13
15	2,650,000	11
16	2,800,000	10
17	2,850,000	14
18	3,300,000	22
19	3,400,000	33
20	3,550,000	29
21	3,650,000	15
22	3,650,000	19
23	4,300,000	42
24	4,500,000	34
25	4,550,000	20
26	4,750,000	60
27	5,000,000	62

TABLE NO. 13.

THE SIZE OF THE REACTION IN CASES OF IMPROVING PERNICIOUS ANAEMIA.

Cases of Pernicious Anaemia. Number.	Number of Test.	Maximum diameter of Reaction (m.m.)	Red blood count.
* 1	1	7	700,000
	2	12	3,000,000
	3	60	5,000,000
2	1	10	1,100,000
	2	11	2,350,000
	3	19	3,650,000
	4	37	4,650,000
3	1	10	2,000,000
	2	22	3,000,000
	3	60	4,700,000
4	1	13	2,400,000
	2	13	2,850,000
	3	15	3,650,000
	4	20	4,550,000

* Negative to an earlier test. Red blood count not recorded.

TABLE NO. 14.

THE SIZE OF THE REACTION IN CASES OF INCREASING ANAEMIA.

Nature of Case	Number of Test.	Maximum diameter of reaction (m.m.)	Red blood count.
Pulmonary Carcinoma	1	42	4,550,000
	2	38	3,500,000
	3	32	3,000,000
	4	30	2,350,000
Rectal Carcinoma	1	33	4,800,000
	2	12	3,400,000
	3	12	2,500,000
Pancreatic Carcinoma	4	8	1,250,000
	1	14	4,000,000
	2	10	2,500,000
	3	0	1,250,000

TABLE NO. 15.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO MALNUTRITION.

Group.	Cases of Malnutrition.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
Poorly Nourished	21	6	0	78	22	0
Well Nourished Controls	4	18	6	15	64	21

TABLE NO. 16.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO IMPROVING NUTRITION.

Number of case	Cases of Malnutrition.			Red Blood Count	
	Maximum Diameter of Reaction (m.m.)			On Admission	On Discharge
	On Admission	On Discharge	On Discharge	On Admission	On Discharge
1	11	15	15	3,200,000	4,100,000
2	12	30	30	4,500,000	4,500,000
3	10	20	20	-	-
4	14	18	18	-	-
5	12	16	16	4,500,000	4,700,000
6	10	18	18	-	-
7	10	12	12	3,900,000	4,200,000
8	9	18	18	3,700,000	4,200,000
9	14	17	17	4,100,000	4,500,000
10	10	10	10	4,000,000	4,600,000

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TABLE NO. 17.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN PARTICULAR CLINICAL GROUPS - SERIES A.

Clinical Group.	Uncorrected for co-existent desensitising factors.						Corrected for co-existent desensitising factors.					
	Number of reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Number of reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
Anaemia	17	4	1	77	18	5	17	4	1	77	18	5
Malnutrition	21	6	0	78	22	0	21	6	0	78	22	0
Syphilis	19	8	0	70	30	0	14	8	0	64	36	0
Cardiac Disease.	10	10	1	48	48	4	8	7	1	50	44	6
	67	28	2	69	29	2	60	25	2	69	29	2

TABLE NO. 18.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN PARTICULAR CLINICAL GROUPS - SERIES B.

Clinical Group.	Uncorrected for co-existing desensitising factors.			Corrected for co-existing desensitising factors		
	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above.
Malignancy	6	3	4	0	2	3
Influenza	8	0	0	1	0	0
Disease of C.N.S.	2	4	0	0	3	0
Asthma	2	8	0	1	6	0
Endocrine dysfunction.	6	10	0	4	10	0
Alimentary infection.	2	7	0	0	5	0
Rheumatism	3	2	0	2	1	0
Urinary infection	5	3	0	1	1	0
Central vascular damage.	12	13	0	1	10	0
	46	50	4	10	38	3
	46%	50%	4%	20%	75%	5%

TABLE NO. 19.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS.

Group	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
All respiratory cases	32	34	1	47	51	2
Respiratory cases after correction for co-existing desensitising factors	7	30	1	18	79	3

TABLE NO. 20.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN PNEUMONIA.

Clinical State or Eventual Course.	Cases of Pneumonia.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
All pneumonias	10	16	1	37	60	3
Pneumonia - temperature stable	5	7	1	39	54	7
- high temperature	5	9	0	36	64	0
- little exhaustion	1	7	2	10	70	20
- great exhaustion	4	4	0	50	50	0
- quick recovery	0	8	1	0	89	11
- prolonged course	6	4	0	60	40	0

TABLE NO. 21.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO ACUTE & CHRONIC INFECTION.

Age Period (years)	Acute Infection.			Chronic Infection.		
	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
0 - 12	0	7	1	0	8	3
12 - 20	3	6	2	1	0	1
20 - 25	10	9	1	2	1	2
25 - 55	10	37	0	9	23	1
55 & over	4	7	0	20	19	0
All Ages	27 28%	66 68%	4 4%	32 36%	51 56%	7 8%

TABLE NO. 22.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO INFECTION IN GENERAL.

Age Period (years)	Conditions with Infection			Conditions without Infection.			All Conditions.		
	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range			Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range			Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
0 - 12	0	15	4	0	17	4	0	32	8
12 - 20	4	6	3	1	2	1	5	8	4
20 - 25	12	10	3	3	4	1	15	14	4
25 - 55	19	60	1	10	23	0	29	83	1
55 & over	24	26	0	15	38	2	39	64	2
All Ages	59 32%	117 63%	11 5%	29 24%	84 69%	8 7%	88 27%	201 65%	19 8%

TABLE NO. 23.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Age Period	Number Tested	Number Positive	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range		
				Below	Within	Above
Diphtheria	5 - 12	35	17	0	15	2
	12 - 20	4	3	0	3	0
	25 - 55	11	11	3	8	0
Scarlatina	5 - 12	16	9	0	8	1
	12 - 20	8	6	0	5	1
	20 - 25	2	2	0	2	0
	25 - 55	1	1	0	1	0
Chicken Pox	5 - 12	6	2	0	2	0
	12 - 20	6	3	0	2	1
Pertussis	5 - 12	10	4	1	1	2
	12 - 20	8	6	2	3	1
Paratyphoid B.	20 - 25	2	2	0	2	0
	25 - 55	1	1	0	1	0
Erysipelas	25 - 55	2	2	0	2	0
All Conditions	-	112	69	6	55	8
				9%	80%	11%
Measles	5 - 12	8	3	0	3	0
	12 - 20	13	9	6	3	0
	5 - 20	21	12	6	6	0
				50%	50%	0%

TABLE NO. 24.

TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO PYREXIA.

Age Period (years)	Cases with Pyrexia.					
	Uncorrected for co-existing Desensitising Factors.			Corrected for co-existing Desensitising Factors.		
	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		Above	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		Above
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
0 - 12	1 3%	31 84%	5 13%	0 0%	30 86%	5 14%
12 - 20	0	4	1	0	4	1
20 - 25	0	1	0	0	1	0
25 - 55	9	15	0	4	14	0
12 - 55	9 30%	20 67%	1 3%	4 17%	19 79%	1 4%

Clinically Non-tuberculous.

TABLE NO. 25.

THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO PHYSIOLOGICAL EVENTS IN THE FEMALE LIFE.

Group.	Number Tested.	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
		Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
Pregnancy	10	7	3	0	70	30	0
Parturition	13	10	3	0	77	23	0
Lactation	11	8	3	0	73	27	0
Menstruation	21	18	2	1	86	10	4
All Series	55	43	11	1	78	20	2

TABLE NO. 26.

THE TYPE OF THE REACTION IN RELATION TO THE MENSTRUAL & INTERMENSTRUAL PERIOD.

Number of Case.	Size of Reaction mm.	
	Menstrual Period.	Intermenstrual Period.
1	25	25
2	8	17
3	11	20
4	18	18
5	10	15
6	14	18
7	14	16
8	24	24
9	17	17
10	13	16
11	20	20
12	8	16

Clinically Non-tuberculous.

TABLE NO. 27.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO ANAESTHESIA.

Age Period (years)	Clinically Non-tuberculous Cases tuberculin tested in relation to Anaesthesia.		Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Number Tested	Positive	Below	Within	Above
0 - 5	15	0	0	0	0
5 - 12	20	4	0	3	1
12 - 20	4	3	0	2	1
20 - 25	3	3	0	3	0
25 - 55	6	6	1	5	0
55 & over	3	3	0	3	0
Series	51	19	1	16	2
			5%	85%	10%

TABLE NO. 28.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO HISTORY OF HOUSEHOLD CONTACT
IN ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS.

Age Group (years)	Recent History of Household Exposure.			Old History of Household Exposure.		
	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
12 - 20	0	2	1	0	1	1
20 - 25	2	3	0	1	2	0
25 - 55	5	16	0	3	14	0
12 - 55	7	21	1	4	17	1
	24%	72%	4%	18%	77%	5%

TABLE NO. 29.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO HISTORY OF HOUSEHOLD CONTACT
IN CHILDREN.

Age Group	History of Household Exposure at Any Time.		
	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above
0 - 5	0	3	4
5 - 12	0	9	19
0 - 12	0	12	55
	0%	27%	73%

DISPROPORTIONATE VARIATIONS IN THE PROPERTIES OF THE REACTION.

I. Diminished colour: normal diameter and nodularity.

Case.	Age (years)	Clinical Diagnosis.	Prominent Clinical Features.
1	70	Debility.	1. Frailty. 2. Emaciation.
2	72	Hemiplegia.	1. Frailty. 2. Bedridden.
3	69	Senility.	1. Frailty. 2. Bedridden. 3. Emaciation.
4	64	Chronic bronchitis.	1. Weakness. 2. Cardiac disease.
5	31	Chronic alcoholism.	1. Positive Wassermann reaction. 2. Bedridden. 3. Jaundice.
6	61	Hemiplegia.	1. Bedridden. 2. Test three days before death.
7	32	Gastric ulcer.	1. Test immediately after severe haematemesis.
8	65	Aortic aneurysm.	1. Positive Wassermann reaction. 2. Bedridden. 3. Cardiac failure.
9	62	Pernicious anaemia.)
10	41	Pernicious anaemia.) Severe anaemia on admission.
11	34	Pernicious anaemia.)

II. Diminished nodularity: normal diameter and colour.

Case.	Age (years)	Clinical Diagnosis.	Prominent Clinical Features
1	19	Hernia.	1. Excellent general condition.
2	51	Influenza.	1. Extreme exhaustion. 2. Cyanosis. 3. Thin.
3	62	Hemiplegia & bronchitis.	1. Bedridden. 2. Frail.
4	61	Cardiac syncope.	1. Frail. 2. Cardiac enlargement and insufficiency.
5	65	Myocarditis.	1. Positive Wassermann reaction. 2. Failing heart.
6	64	Glycosuria.	1. Hyperpiësis. 2. Cardiac insufficiency.
7	74	Hemiplegia.	1. Limited activity but "up".
8	49	Diabetes.	1. Emaciated. 2. Frail.
9	33	Pneumonia (Lobar).	1. Extreme exhaustion.
10	88	Rheumatoid arthritis.	1. Poor nourishment. 2. Bedridden.
11	79	Hemiplegia & bronchitis.	1. Bedridden. 2. Frail.
12	84	Senility.	1. Good general physique.
13	56	Venous thrombosis.	1. Long confinement to bed. 2. Well nourished.
14	38	Pernicious anaemia.	1. Severe anaemia but improving.
15	23	Pneumonia (Lobar).	1. Slow convalescence.

TABLE NO. 30. (continued).

III. Diminished colour and nodularity: normal diameter.

Case	Age (years)	Clinical Diagnosis.	Prominent Clinical Features.
1	44	Chronic dysentery.	1. Extreme emaciation and dehydration. 2. Death.
2	59	Chronic bronchitis.	1. Good general condition.
3	53	Diabetes.	1. Emaciation. 2. Dehydration.
4	58	Acute bronchitis.	1. Well nourished. 2. Exhausted state.
5	81	Hemiplegia.	1. Frailty. 2. Bedridden.
6	57	Pernicious anaemia.	1. Severe anaemia.

IV. Diameter diminished: normal colour and/or nodularity.

Case	Age (years)	Clinical Diagnosis.	Prominent Clinical Features.
1	53	Asthmatic bronchitis.	1. Failing heart. 2. Anasarca.
2	75	Hemiplegia.	1. Recent haemorrhage. 2 Comatose. 3. Death.
3	68	Chronic bronchitis.	1. Frailty.
4	30	Pneumonia (Lobar).	1. Very weak. 2. Exhaustion.

V. Marked hyperaemia relative to diameter and nodularity.

Case	Age (years)	Clinical Diagnosis.	Prominent Clinical Features.
1	52	Duodenal ulcer.	1. Weight decreasing. 2. General condition satisfactory.
2	69	Pulmonary carcinoma.	1. Positive Wassermann reaction. 2. Cardiac failure.
3	46	Pneumonia (Lobar).	1. Poor appetite. 2. Exhausted.
4	22	Pneumonia (Lobar).	1. Emaciated.
5	19	Pneumonia (Lobar).	1. Weak. 2. Emaciated.
6	17	Hysteria.	1. Weak. 2. Emaciated.

TABLE NO. 30. (continued).

VI. Marked nodularity relative to diameter and colour.

Case	Age (years)	Clinical Diagnosis.	Prominent Clinical Features.
1	46	Gastric ulcer.	1. Excellent general condition.

VII. Nodularity and colour both marked relative to diameter.

Case.	Age (years)	Clinical Diagnosis.	Prominent Clinical Features.
1	51	Gastric ulcer.	1. Good general condition.
2	41	Mitral incompetence) bronchitis)	1. Bedridden.
3	75	Cerebral thrombosis.	1. Poor nourishment.
4	47	Rheumatism (Acute).	1. Long confinement to bed. 2. Excellent nourishment.
5	45	Rheumatoid arthritis.	1. Bedridden. 2. Excellent general condition.
6	28	Rheumatoid arthritis.	1. Bedridden. 2. Excellent general condition.

Clinically Non-tuberculous.

TABLE NO. 31.

NEGATIVE REACTIONS IN CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS ADULTS.

Case.	Age (years)	Clinical Diagnosis.	Prominent Clinical Features.
1	57	Pancreatic carcinoma.	Previously positive reaction disappeared during last two weeks of life. Intense jaundice. Extreme emaciation and weakness. Diagnosis confirmed by autopsy. Numerous metastases in liver.
2	88	Rheumatoid arthritis.	No disability other than joint condition. General condition better than average for age. No history of any other illness at any time.

TABLE NO. 32.

Clinically tuberculous.

DETAILS OF CLINICALLY TUBERCULOUS CASES AND OF THEIR REACTIONS.

Case Number.	I Age (years).	II Duration of Symptoms.	III Extent of Involvement.										IV Clinical Picture.													V Reaction									
			Lungs.	Abdomen.	Urinary tract.	Meninges.	Skin.	Bone.	Joint(s)	Superficial glands.	Pleural Effusion.	Miliary spread.	Weakness.	Emaciation.	Dehydration.	Anaemia.	Pyrexia.	Tachycardia.	Cough.	Recent haemoptysis.	Cyanosis.	Weight.	Poor appetite.	Declining.	Stationary.	Improving.	Confined to bed.	Limited exercise.	Active.	Good appetite.	Good colour.	Well nourished.	Diameter (mm.)	Relation to normal.	
1	1		*			*				*	*				*	*	*				↓		*										18	+	
2	1		*	*		*				*	*				*	*	*				↓		*										16	+	
3	1		*			*				*	*				*	*	*				↓		*										18	+	
4	1		*	*							*				*	*	*				↓		*										15	+	
5	1		*	*							*				*	*	*				↓		*										15	+	
6	1		*			*				*	*	*			*	*	*				↓		*	*									9	N	
7	1								*												↓							*	*	*			22	+	
8	1			*																	↓		*		*				*	*	*		22	+	
9	1		*													*	*				↓			*		*			*	*			15	+	
10	1	W	*	*		*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				↓		*		*				*	*			6	-	
11	1	W	*	*		*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*				*	*			10	N	
12	1	W	*	*		*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*				*	*			16	+	
13	1		*	*		*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*				*	*			16	+	
14	1	M	*	*		*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*				*	*			17	+	
15	5		*	*		*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*				*	*			18	+	
16	5		*			*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*						12	N	
17	5					*			*						*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*			26	+	
18	5					*			*						*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			14	+
19	5		*							*					*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			12	N
20	5					*									*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			23	+
21	5					*				*					*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			12	N
22	5	M	*							*					*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			12	N
23	5	W	*							*					*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			12	N
24	5	W				*				*					*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			12	N
25	5	M				*				*					*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			13	+
26	5					*				*					*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			15	+
27	5					*				*					*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			15	+
28	5	M	*							*					*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			38	+
29	5	M	*							*					*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			13	+
30	5		*							*					*	*	*	*		*	↓		*		*		*	*	*	*	*			7	N

TABLE NO. 32 continued.

Clinically tuberculous.

Case Number.	I Age (years).	II Duration of Symptoms.	III Extent of Involvement.										IV Clinical Picture.										V Reaction.											
			Lungs.	Abdomen.	Urinary tract.	Meninges.	Skin.	Bone.	Joint(s).	Superficial glands.	Pleural Effusion.	Miliary spread.	Weakness.	Emaciation.	Dehydration.	Anaemia.	Pyrexia.	Tachycardia.	Cough.	Recent haemoptysis.	Cyanosis.	Weight.	Poor appetite.	Declining.	Stationary.	Improving.	Confined to bed.	Limited exercise.	Active.	Good appetite.	Good colour.	Well nourished.	Diameter (mm.)	Relation to normal.
127	↑		*											*	*	*	*	*			↓	*				*							15	N
128														*	*	*	*	*								*		*	*	*			80	+
129		M									*			*	*	*	*	*							*		*	*	*	*			40	+
130			*											*	*	*	*	*				↓	*	*		*	*	*	*	*			8	-
131		W												*	*	*	*	*						*		*	*	*	*	*			25	N
132		Y	*											*	*	*	*	*						*		*	*	*	*	*			18	N
133			*	*							*			*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			10	N
134		W									*			*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			20	N
135	20	Y	*	*							*			*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			10	N
136			*	*		*					*			*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			12	N
137											*			*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			18	N
138			*											*	*	*	*	*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			13	N
139											*			*	*	*	*	*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			20	N
140											*			*	*	*	*	*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			16	N
141			*								*			*	*	*	*	*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			45	+
142	25	Y	*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			13	-
143		M	*								*			*	*	*	*	*				↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			25	N
144		M			*									*	*	*	*	*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			40	N
145											*			*	*	*	*	*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			30	N
146		M	*								*			*	*	*	*	*				↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			16	-
147			*	*							*			*	*	*	*	*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			15	-
148			*											*	*	*	*	*				↑	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			45	N
149		M	*											*	*	*	*	*				↑	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			30	N
150		Y	*											*	*	*	*	*				↑	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			29	N
151		M	*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			8	-
152		Y	*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			13	-
153		Y	*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			15	N
154		Y	*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			10	-
155	55	Y	*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			8	-
156		M	*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			10	-
157		M	*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			18	N
158		Y	*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				↑	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			10	-
159			*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				↑	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			15	N
160		Y	*								*			*	*	*	*	*				↑	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			18	N
161		W	*								*			*	*	*	*	*				↑	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			20	N
162		Y	*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			8	-

TABLE NO. 32 continued.

Clinically tuberculous.

Case Number.	I	II	III Extent of Involvement.										IV Clinical Picture.										V Reaction.													
	Age (years).	Duration of Symptoms.	Lungs.	Abdomen.	Urinary tract.	Meninges.	Skin.	Bone.	Joint(s).	Superficial glands.	Pleural Effusion.	Miliary spread.	Weakness.	Emaciation.	Dehydration.	Anaemia.	Pyrexia.	Tachycardia.	Cough.	Recent haemoptysis.	Cyanosis.	Weight.	Poor appetite.	Declining.	Stationary.	Improving.	Confined to bed.	Limited exercise.	Active.	Good appetite.	Good colour.	Well nourished.	Diameter (mm.)	Relation to normal.		
163	↑		*									*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*												10	-	
164				*									*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*											14	-	
165			Y	*																		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	-
166			M	*																*										*	*	*	*	*	16	N
167			M	*																*										*	*	*	*	*	20	N
168			Y	*																*			↓							*	*	*	*	*	15	N
169		55		*																*			↓							*	*	*	*	*	40	+
170				Y	*															*			↓					*		*	*	*	*	*	15	N
171				Y	*															*			↓	*						*	*	*	*	*	40	+
172				M	*										*					*			↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	N
173			W	*												*			*			↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40	+	
174	25		Y	*															*			↓	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	N	
175				Y	*										*		*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	-	
176				Y	*	*														*			↓	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	N	
177					*															*			↓	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40	+	
178					*									*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	28	N	
179			Y			*							*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	-		
180			Y					*					*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	N		
181			Y	*							*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	N		
182						*	*						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	-		
183			Y			*							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	-		
184		Y			*							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	-			
185	← OVER 55	Y			*							*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	↑	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	-			
186			Y			*							*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	↑	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	15	N			
187			M			*							*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	↑	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	15	N			
188			Y			*							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	-			
189			Y			*							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	-			
190			M			*							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	N			
191			M			*							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	-			
192			Y			*							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	-			
193			M			*							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	↓	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	N			

The cases in table 50 are not included here.

TABLE NO. 33.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO CERTAIN CLINICAL FEATURES.

Age Group (years)	Good Colour.			Well Nourished.			Increasing Weight.			Physically strong.			Active.			Good Appetite			
	Number of Reactions in Relation to Normal Range.									Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	
0 - 5	0	2	7	0	2	7	0	1	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
5 - 12	0	2	20	0	1	13	0	1	5	0	1	14	0	1	0	0	1	12	15
0 - 12	0	4	27	0	3	20	0	2	6	0	3	20	0	1	0	0	2	12	22
12 - 20	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	2	3
20 - 25	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
25 - 55	0	8	3	0	8	2	0	6	2	0	10	3	0	8	0	0	9	2	3
55 & over	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
12 & over	0	14	6	0	14	5	1	9	2	0	18	6	0	14	0	1	18	4	6
All Ages	0	18	33	0	17	25	1	11	8	0	21	26	0	15	0	1	20	16	28

TABLE NO. 53 continued.

Age Period (years)	Anaemia.			Malnutrition.			Decreasing Weight.			Physically Weak.			Prolonged Confinement to Bed.			Poor Appetite					
	Number of Reactions in Relation to Normal Range.			Below			Within			Above			Below			Within			Above		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above			
0 - 5	6	15	10	5	9	4	6	12	19	6	17	12	0	0	0	5	13	8			
5 - 12	3	27	1	2	17	1	3	22	9	3	24	1	2	25	9	3	24	6			
0 - 12	9	42	11	7	26	5	9	34	28	9	41	13	2	25	9	8	37	14			
12 - 20	5	1	0	5	2	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	5	2	0	6	3	0			
20 - 25	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	0			
25 - 55	12	4	0	14	3	0	11	4	1	13	4	0	11	1	0	8	4	1			
55 & over	1	0	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	5	2	0	4	2	0	5	1	0			
12 & over	21	6	0	24	6	0	20	7	1	26	7	0	23	6	0	22	8	1			
All ages	30	48	11	31	32	5	29	41	29	35	48	13	25	31	9	30	45	15			

TABLE NO. 34.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO PYREXIA.

Age Period (years)	Normal Temperature.						Pyrexia.					
	Uncorrected.			Corrected.			Uncorrected.			Corrected.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.												
0 - 5	4	13	27	3	10	24	5	5	8	1	1	3
5 - 12	1	15	26	0	10	26	2	19	6	0	2	4
0 - 12	5	28	53	3	20	50	7	24	14	1	3	7
12 - 20	2	7	3	0	6	3	4	1	0	2	0	0
20 - 25	0	4	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
25 - 55	3	14	4	2	11	4	13	5	0	1	3	0
55 & over	1	3	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	0
12 & over	6	28	7	2	23	7	24	7	0	4	4	0
All Ages	11	56	60	5	43	57	31	31	14	5	7	7

TABLE NO. 35.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO LENGTH OF HISTORY.

Age Period (Years)	Long History.						Short History.					
	Uncorrected.		Corrected.		Uncorrected.		Corrected.		Uncorrected.		Corrected.	
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
0 - 5	0	3	4	0	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
5 - 12	0	9	9	0	7	9	1	9	9	0	4	9
0 - 12	0	12	13	0	10	13	2	10	11	1	5	11
12 - 20	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
20 - 25	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 - 55	10	9	2	2	4	2	0	4	0	0	3	0
55 & over	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 & over	16	13	3	3	7	3	0	5	0	0	4	0
All Ages	16	25	16	3	17	16	2	15	11	1	9	11

TABLE NO. 36.

THE TYPE OF THE REACTION. IN RELATION TO PHYSIOLOGICAL FUNCTION.

Age Period (Years)	Normal Physiological Function.			Depressed Physiological Function.		
	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above.	Below	Within	Above.
0 - 5	0	2	5	6	9	13
5 - 12	0	1	16	2	17	2
0 - 12	0 (0%)	3 (12%)	21 (88%)	8 (16%)	26 (53%)	15 (31%)
12 - 20	0	2	3	5	1	0
20 - 25	0	2	0	3	0	0
25 - 55	0	7	2	13	2	0
55 & over	0	1	0	4	1	0
12 & over	0 (0%)	12 (71%)	5 (29%)	25 (86%)	4 (14%)	0 (0%)
All ages	0 (0%)	15 (37%)	26 (63%)	33 (42%)	30 (39%)	15 (19%)

Clinically Tuberculous.

TABLE NO. 37.

CHANGES IN THE TYPE OF REACTION WITH IMPROVEMENT IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Case	Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Maximum Diameter (mm.)
	Poor condition.	Much improved condition.	
1	8		15
2	10		14
3	18		18
4	10		20
5	16		30
6	8		15
7	10		40
8	13		28
9	10		20
10	14		18
11	14		16
12	10		40

TABLE NO. 38.

CHANGES IN THE TYPE OF REACTION IN FATAL CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Period (years)	Form of Infection.	Maximum Diameters at definite Intervals before Death.							
		Period before death at which test was performed in days (inclus.)							
		21 to 25	14 to 15	10 to 11	7 to 8	4 to 5	4 to 3		
0 - 5	Meningitis	-	60	-	-	-	-	8	
	Meningitis	18	-	18	18	18	6	-	
	Meningitis	-	-	16	-	-	6	-	
	Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	
	Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	
	Meningitis	-	-	18	-	-	7	-	
	Meningitis	-	-	-	22	-	7	-	
	Meningitis	-	22	-	13	-	6	-	
	Meningitis	13	-	-	-	22	18	18	
	Meningitis	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	
	Meningitis	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	
	Abdominal	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5 - 12	Meningitis	-	18	-	-	-	10	-
Meningitis		12	-	12	12	8	6	-	
Meningitis		-	10	-	10	10	7	-	
Meningitis		-	-	-	-	13	13	6	
Meningitis		-	-	-	-	8	-	-	
Meningitis		-	12	-	12	12	8	-	
Meningitis		-	-	-	7	10	-	-	
Meningitis		-	-	-	-	-	7	-	
Meningitis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningitis		-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
12 - 20	Pulmonary	14	-	-	-	8	-	-	
	Meningitis	-	-	-	-	12	12	6	
25 - 55	Abdominal	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	
	Meningitis	-	-	-	12	12	7	-	

TABLE NO. 39.

THE FACTOR OF TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE TYPE OF REACTION.

Form of Infection	Days tested before death (inclusive)	Hours taken for Maximum Reaction to Result.	Maximum Diameter (mms.)
Meningitis		36	18
Meningitis		24	13
Meningitis	21 to 15	24	12
Pulmonary		24	14
Abdominal		48	14
Meningitis		48	7
Meningitis		24	10
Meningitis	14 to 11	24	22
Meningitis		24	60
Pulmonary		48	12
Pulmonary		24	12
Meningitis	10 to 8	72	7
Meningitis		48	13
Miliary		72	12
Abdominal		96	6
Meningitis		72	12
Meningitis		72	8
Meningitis		48	8
Meningitis	7 to 5	24	8
Meningitis		48	7
Meningitis		24	18
Meningitis		96	11
Meningitis		24	18
Pulmonary		72	12
Pulmonary		96	8
Meningitis	4 to 3	72	7 *
Meningitis		72	8 *

* " ? - Maximum Reaction."

TABLE NO. 40.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO VARIOUS FORMS OF CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Period (years)	Miliary.			Pulmonary.			Effusion.			Meningitis.			Abdominal.					
	Number of reactions in relation to Normal Range.									Below			Within			Above		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
0 - 5	2	3	6	1	3	9	0	1	0	6	9	18	1	5	10			
5 - 12	0	8	2	0	9	3	0	3	3	2	20	3	0	8	7			
0 - 12	2	11	8	1	12	12	0	4	3	8	29	21	1	13	17			
12 - 20	2	0	0	3	2	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	3	1	0			
20 - 25	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0			
25 - 55	0	0	0	12	14	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1			
55 & over	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
12 & over	2	0	0	23	21	4	2	5	0	4	0	0	4	2	1			
All Ages	4	11	8	24	33	16	2	9	3	12	29	21	5	15	18			

TABLE NO. 40 continued.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO VARIOUS FORMS OF CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Period (years)	Urinary.			Bones.			Joints.			Glands.			Skin.					
	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.									Below			Within			Above		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
0 - 5	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
5 - 12	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	13	0	0	5	12	0	0	0	0	0
0 - 12	0	0	1	0	2	6	0	3	16	0	0	5	18	0	0	0	0	0
12 - 20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
20 - 25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
25 - 55	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
55 & over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 & over	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2
All Ages	2	3	1	0	3	7	0	3	16	0	1	1	7	19	0	1	1	2

TABLE NO. 41.

Clinically Tuberculous.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO DIFFERENT FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION.

Form of Tuberculous Infection.	0 - 12 years			All Ages			12 years upward		
	Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
Miliary	10	52	38	17	48	35	7	83	4
Pulmonary	4	48	48	33	45	22	48	44	8
Meningitis	14	50	36	20	47	33	100*	0*	0*
Abdominal	3	42	55	13	40	47	57	29	14
Effusion	0*	57*	43*	14	64	22	29	71	0
Joints	0	16	84	0	16	84	0	0	0
Bones	0	25	75	0	30	70	0*	50*	50*
Glands	0	22	78	4	26	70	25*	50*	25*
Skin	0	0	0	0*	33*	67*	0*	33*	67*
Urinary	0	0	0	40*	60*	0*	40*	60*	0*
All Forms.	6	41	53	18	41	41	46	43	11

* These percentages are based upon too few cases to be strictly accurate.

TABLE NO. 42.

TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO "SURGICAL" FORMS OF TUBERCULOUS INFECTION.

Age Period (years)	"Surgical" Tuberculosis.		Other Forms of Tuberculosis.					
	Condition	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range		Condition	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			
		Below	Within		Above	Below	Within	Above
Under 12	Joints	0	3	16	Miliary	2	11	8
		0	2	6	Pulmonary	1	12	12
	Bone Glands	0	5	18	Meningitis	8	29	21
		0	10	40	Abdomen	1	13	17
		0%	20%	80%	Effusion	0	4	3
					12	69	61	
					8%	48%	44%	
Over 12	Joints	0	0	0	Miliary	2	10	0
		0	1	1	Pulmonary	23	21	4
	Bone Glands	1	2	1	Meningitis	4	0	0
		1	3	2	Abdomen	4	2	1
		17%	50%	33%	Effusion	2	5	0
					35	28	5	
					51%	41%	8%	

TABLE NO. 43.

THE TYPE OF REACTION OCCURRING IN CLINICALLY TUBERCULOUS AND CLINICALLY NON-TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

Age Group (Years)	Clinically Non-Tuberculous.									Group III. Clinically Tuberculous.								
	Group I. Healthy Individuals.			Group II. Hospital Patients.			Group I. Healthy Individuals.			Group II. Hospital Patients.			Group III. Clinically Tuberculous.					
	Number of reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of reactions in relation to Normal Range			Number of reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Number of reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
0 - 5	0	35	1	0	97	3	0	20	18	0	53	47	3	16	47	5	24	71
5 - 12	0	41	0	0	100	0	0	26	7	0	79	21	0	15	48	0	24	76
0 - 12	0	76	1	0	99	1	0	46	25	0	65	35	3	31	95	3	24	73
12-20	0	26	1	0	96	4	5	16	5	19	62	19	6	8	3	35	47	18
20-25	1	21	2	4	87	9	14	16	4	41	47	12	2	4	0	33	67	0
25-55	0	35	2	0	95	5	32	93	2	25	73	2	7	13	3	30	57	13
55 & over	0	36	0	0	100	0	39	64	2	37	61	2	0	3	0	0	100	0
12 & over	1	118	5	1	95	4	90	189	13	31	65	4	15	28	6	31	57	12
All ages.	1	194	6	0	97	3	90	235	38	25	65	10	18	59	101	5	35	60

TABLE NO. 44.

ARITHMETICAL MEAN OF REACTION MAXIMUM DIAMETERS (m.m)

Age Group. (Years)	Arithmetical Mean of Maximum Diameters. (mm.)		Group III. Clinically Tuberculous (Corrected)
	Clinically Non-Tuberculous.		
	Group I. Healthy Individuals	Group II. Hospital Patients (corrected)	
0 - 5	10.0	11.2	17.5
5 - 12	11.2	13.3	21.1
12 - 20	22.7	24.1	22.8
20 - 25	38.9	28.5	28.0
25 - 55	24.6	18.7	19.4
55 & over	20.4	17.3	13.0 *

* Only approximate on account of small number of cases.

TABLE NO. 45.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR.
CHILDREN.

Season	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
Spring	1	9	22	3	28	69
Summer	0	10	25	0	29	71
Autumn	2	7	22	6	22	72
Winter	0	10	20	0	33	67

TABLE NO. 46.

THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO THE SEASON OF THE YEAR.
ADULTS.

Season	Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.			Percentage Incidence of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
	Below	Within	Above	Below	Within	Above
Winter & Early Spring	10	16	4	33	54	13
Late Spring to late Autumn.	5	9	3	29	53	18

Clinically Tuberculous.

TABLE NO. 47.
THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO ANAESTHESIA.

Age Group. (years)	Number Tested.	Cases of clinical tuberculosis tested during anaesthesia. Number of Reactions in relation to Normal Range.		
		Below	Within	Above
0 - 5	13	0	1	12
5 - 12	36	0	8	28
0 - 12	49	0	9	40
		0%	19%	81%

TABLE NO. 48.

DISPROPORTIONATE VARIATIONS IN THE PROPERTIES OF THE REACTION.

I. Diminished size in relation to colour and nodularity.

Case.	Age. (years)	Clinical Diagnosis.	Prominent Clinical Features.
1	64	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	1. Bedridden. 2. Weight falling. 3. Emaciated.
2	63	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	1. Extreme weakness. 2. Cyanosis. 3. Haemoptysis.
3	24	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	1. Extreme weakness. 2. Weight falling. 3. Emaciation.

II. Pallor marked or reaction purple in colour: diameter and nodularity normal.

Case.	Age. (years)	Clinical Diagnosis.	Prominent Clinical Features.
1	44	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	1. Death two days after test. 2. Moribund.
2	61	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	1. Semi-comatose. 2. Emaciation.
3	43	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	1. Rapidly sinking. 2. Mildly delirious. 3. Emaciation.
4	14	Tuberculous meningitis.	1. Tested during last forty-eight hours of life.

III. Colour and Nodularity diminished - Diameter normal.

Case	Age. (years)	Clinical Diagnosis.	Prominent Clinical Features.
1	30	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	1. Haemoptysis. 2. Anaemia. 3. Emaciation. 4 Rapid decline.
2	18	Miliary tuberculosis.	1. Very weak. 2. Anaemia. 3. Emaciation.

Clinically Tuberculous.

TABLE NO. 49.

NEGATIVE REACTIONS IN CLINICALLY TUBERCULOUS INDIVIDUALS.

Case.	Age (years)	Clinical Diagnosis.	Prominent Clinical Features.
1	57	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Tested following a series of severe haemoptyses. Extreme cyanosis, weakness and emaciation. Rapid respirations. Swinging temperature. Death five days after test.
2	21	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Tested during terminal week of a rapidly extending infection. Marked prostration.
3	27	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Great weakness and emaciation. Massive involvement of both lungs. Rapid decline with death in two weeks after testing.

TABLE NO. 50.
IMPENDING DANGER AS INDICATED BY A LARGE REACTION.

Case.	Age Period (years)	Reaction on Admission		Remarks.
		Diameter (mm.)	Type	
1	5 - 12	20	Increased	Admitted to hospital on account of recurrence of rheumatic pericarditis. Haematuria followed each tuberculin test. Bacteriological examination of urine and X-Ray negative for tubercular infection. Death from cardiac failure three months after admission. Autopsy findings - rheumatic carditis & tuberculous pyonephrosis.
2	12 - 20	38	Increased	Admitted on account of ataxia, previously diagnosed as hysteria. Nothing found on physical examination. X-Ray three months later showed early tuberculous involvement of upper thoracic vertebrae.
3	0 - 5	18	Increased	Admitted as "Rickets". Subject to occasional bronchial catarrh and dyspnoea. X-Ray chest - nil. Sputum - no tubercle bacilli. Two months after admission developed pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculous meningitis.
4	0 - 5	16	Increased	Feeding baby - not thriving on artificial feeds. Nil in X-Ray of chest. No tubercle bacilli in rectal or stomach wash-out. Death eleven weeks after admission. Autopsy findings - extensive tuberculous involvement of abdominal and thoracic lymphatic paths. Bovine bacillus cultured from gland of lumbar chain.
5	5 - 12	24	Increased	Brought to hospital by Mother on account of dragging leg when playing football. X-Ray of chest - negative. No evidence of organic disease. One week after admission clinical evidence of meningitis - death three weeks later. Autopsy findings - tuberculous thoracic and mesenteric glands, and pulmonary cavity.
6	0 - 5	20	Increased	Brought to hospital by Mother on account of sudden appearance of extensive purpura. No general upset. Percussion note change in site of old apical pneumonia. General condition good. Two months after admission occasional convulsion - and death two months later. Autopsy findings - tuberculous meningitis, tuberculomata and renal tuberculosis.

TABLE NO. 50 continued.

IMPENDING DANGER AS INDICATED BY A LARGE REACTION.

Case.	Age Period (years)	Reaction on Admission		Remarks.
		Diameter(mm.)	Type	
7	0 - 5	18	Increased	General failure of condition over several weeks. Nothing definite on examination. Clinical signs and bacteriological confirmation of tuberculous meningitis three weeks after admission.
8	0 - 5	16	Increased	Admitted as Lobar pneumonia. Typical crisis but eventual death. Autopsy findings - Lobar pneumonia (resolving) of right upper lobe and tuberculous cavity in left upper lobe: caseous thoracic glands and limited spread to liver and spleen.
9	5 - 12	19	Increased	Anorexia and listlessness for some months. Transient flatulent distension of abdomen. Nothing definite on examination. Died of diphtheria. Autopsy findings - diphtheritic laryngitis and tuberculous ulceration of intestine.

TABLE NO. 51.
THE TYPE OF REACTION IN RELATION TO PHYSIOLOGICAL FUNCTION.

Age (Years).	Utilizable Calories per 24 hours.	Average Healthy Individuals. Authority.	Age (Years)	Arithmetic Mean Diameter (mm.) of reactions obtained in clinically non-tuberculous (See table 44.)
0 - 1	600		0 - 5	10.0
1 - 2	900			
2 - 3	1200			
3 - 6	1500			
6 - 8	1800			
8 - 10	2100	Cathcart & Murray (91)	5 - 12	11.2
10 - 12	2400			
12 - 14	2700		12 - 20	22.7
14 - 22	3000			
40 ("Average Man")	2149		20 - 25	38.9
80	1934	Hutchison & Mottram (39) Du Bois (90)	25 - 55	24.6
			55 - 94	20.4