

The History of TB and the American Lung Association

William Cook, Jr., MD

Pulmonologist

Charleston, South Carolina

TB History

- By the mid 18th and early 19th century, it has been estimated that 1 out of every 4 people alive in Europe eventually died of TB
- Didn't know etiology
- Effected the culture dramatically
- The White Plague
- No effective cure

TB History

“Tuberculosis is a social disease with a medical aspect.”

Sir William Osler

1849 – 1919

Close contact and sharing of living space

Poorly ventilated

Prolonged period of time

March 24, 1882

Robert Koch discovers the tubercle bacillus,
Mycobacterium tuberculosis,
the organism that causes tuberculosis.

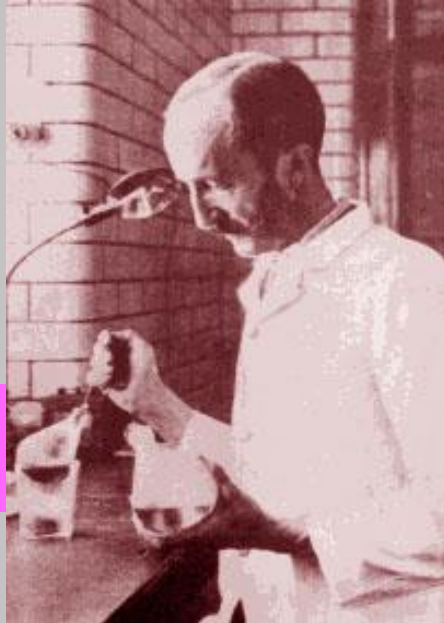
(Nobel Prize – 1905)

Public Health Efforts

- Beginning the appreciation of contagious nature of condition
- Public Health Nurses
- Patients treated in TB Sanatoriums



1904



Edward Livingston Trudeau

To address an epidemic of Tuberculosis or “White Plague” ...

...The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is born.



1905

The American Sanatorium Association
established



1906

Historical Background



- The double barred-cross was used by the Crusaders during the Middle Ages and was the emblem of the French House of Lorraine, became the NASPT's emblem in 1906.
- This became the emblem of those who crusaded against the White Plague.
- NASPT became the National Tuberculosis Association in 1918.
- NTA registered the double-barred cross as its trademark in 1920.

1907

First Christmas Seal campaign launched



First Christmas Seal



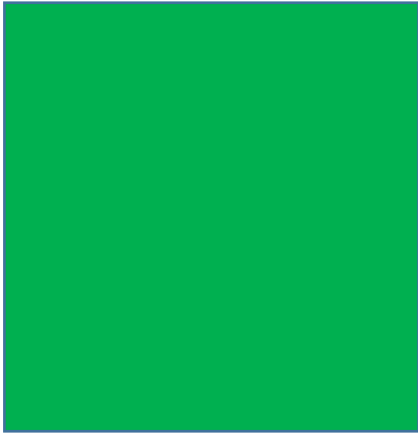
Emily Bissell buys first Christmas Seal

- First stamps sold for a penny each at Wilmington Post Office
- Special message on envelopes of stamps



First Christmas Seal

“Put this stamp with message bright
On every Christmas letter;
Help the tuberculosis fight,
And make the New Year better.
These stamps do not carry any kind of
mail,
but any kind of mail will carry them.”



- Help from Philadelphia paper and endorsement from President Roosevelt help raise \$3000.



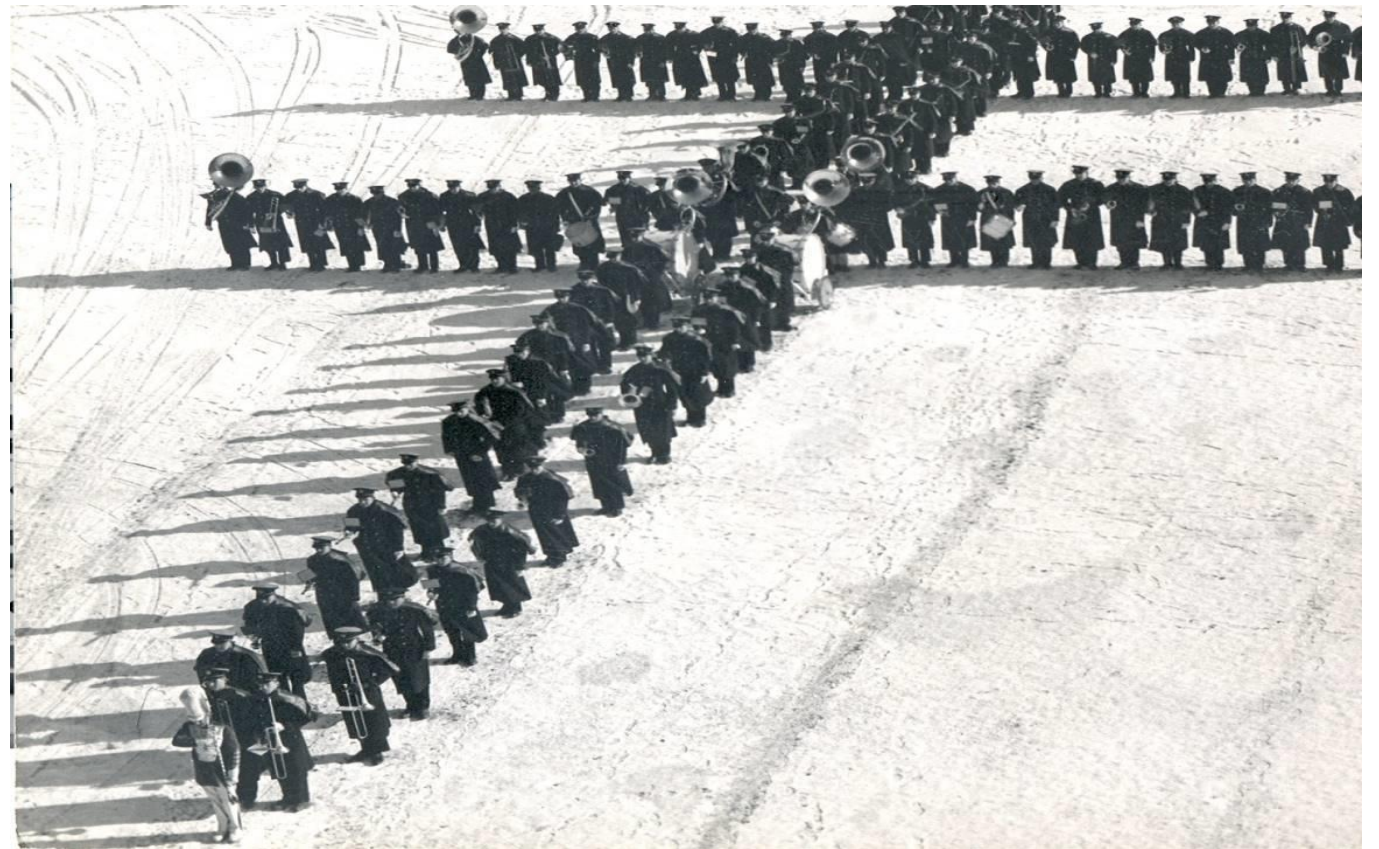
Year two...



Christmas Seals go nationwide.

- Design by Howard Pyle
- Millions printed
- \$135,000 raised











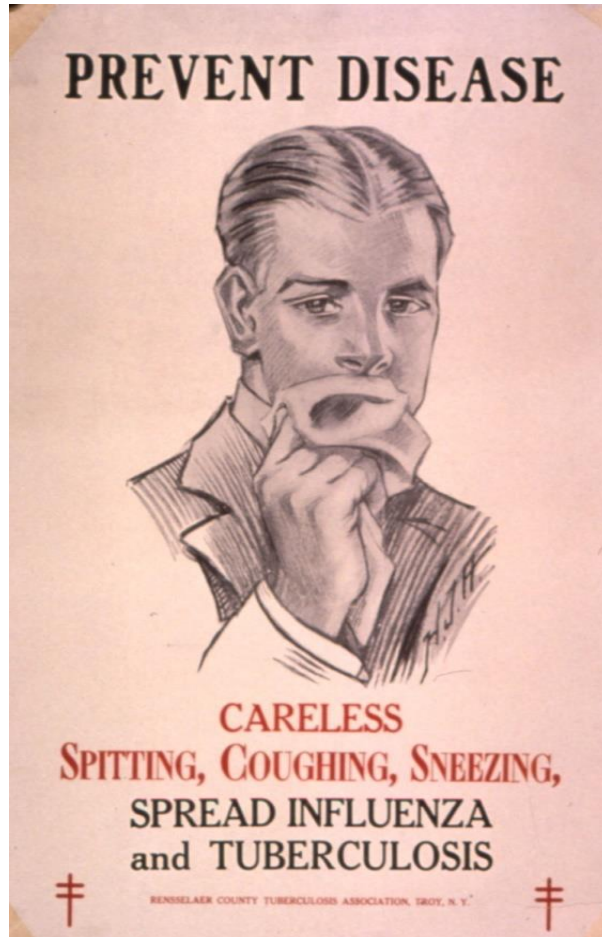


1915

The Modern Health Crusade: A School Health Curriculum



Outreach



1940 First effective drug therapies for TB



1948 Start of the medical research and teaching fellowships award program





TENT LIFE 28° BELOW ZERO
(White Haven Sanatorium)





EVERY THREE MINUTES SOME ONE
IS DYING FROM CONSUMPTION
IN THE UNITED STATES

10,000 PEOPLE DIED FROM IT
IN NEW YORK CITY LAST YEAR

INTERNATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION

Held Under The Auspices of the Committee on the Prevention
of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society

AT THE
MUSEUM OF
NATURAL
HISTORY
79th St. &
Columbus Ave.



OPENS ON
NOV. 30
DAILY 10 A. M.
TO 11 P. M.
SUNDAYS
1 to 5 P. M.

The Same Great Exhibition Recently Shown at Washington
Be Sure **YOU** do not Miss This Unequalled Opportunity
of Seeing the Wonderful Fight Made by the Nations

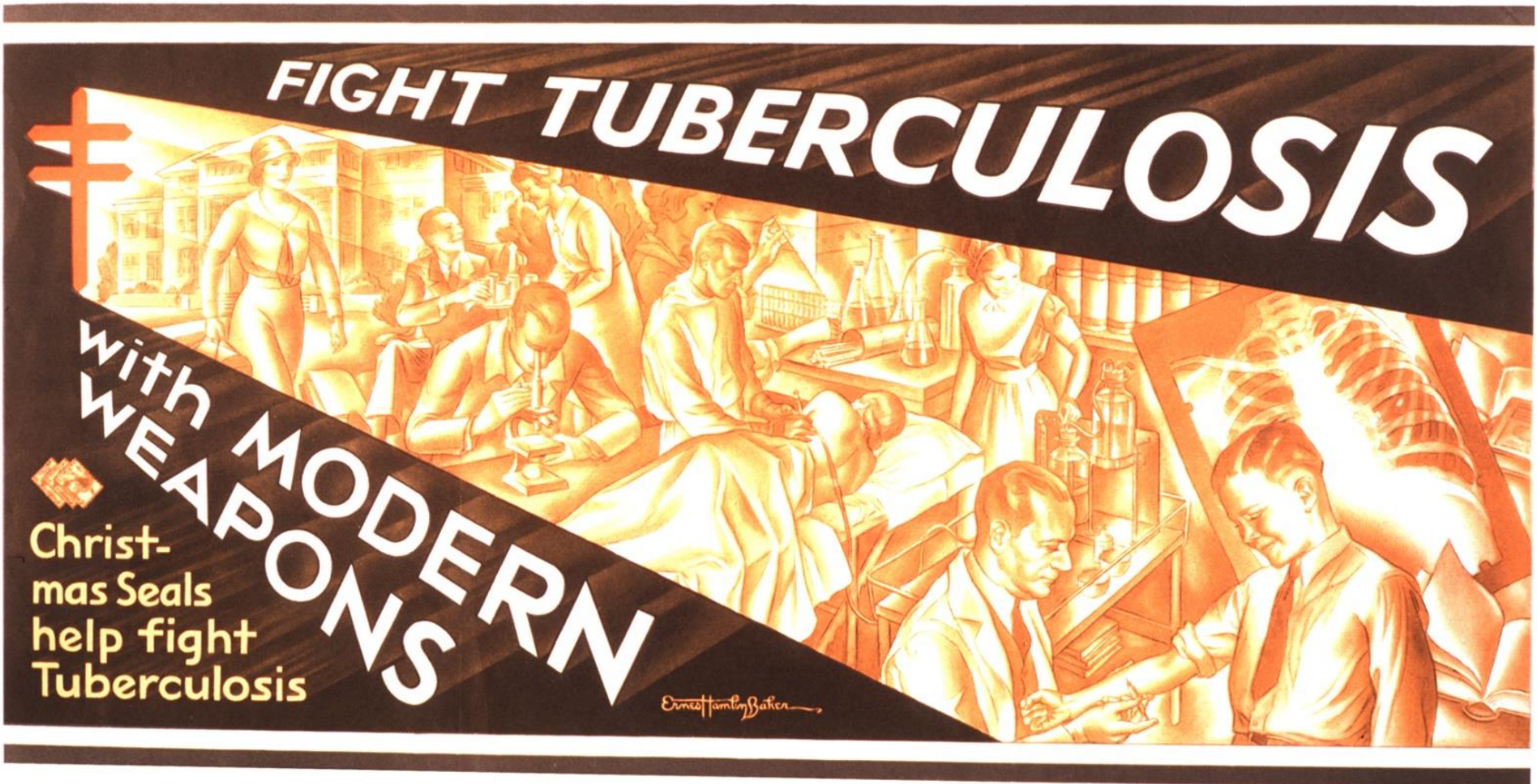
**AGAINST THE
GREAT WHITE PLAGUE**

 **ADMISSION FREE**

POSTER USED IN TRAINS AND SUBWAY STATIONS



What You should know
about
Tuberculosis



1556

Tuberculosis

EARLY DISCOVERY, EARLY RECOVERY



*Danger
Signs*

- ~ too easily tired
- ~ loss of weight
- ~ indigestion
- ~ cough that hangs on



Let your doctor decide

Distributed by the National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States

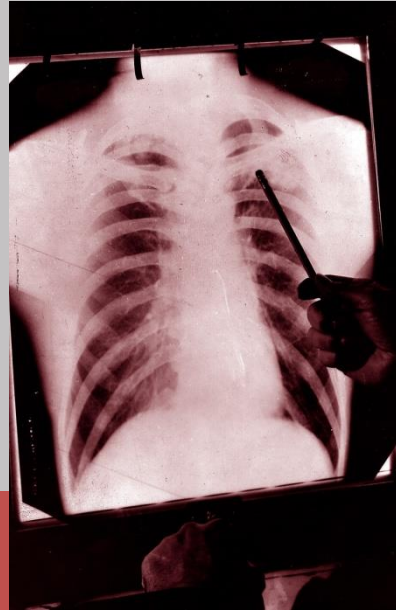
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1950



Programs expanded to include all lung diseases



Mary Ellen Avery discovers the cause of RDS

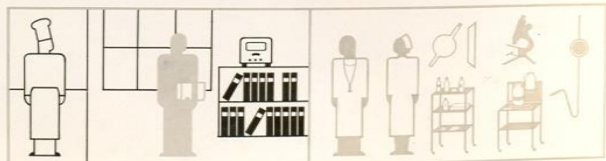
1959



Rest heals Tuberculosis



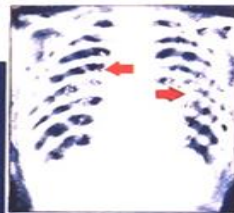
The sanatorium is the best place to get well. It provides:



Good food, fresh air, sunshine,
education, entertainment.

Medical and nursing care, X-ray,
pneumothorax, laboratory, dental care.

"Healthy looks" can hide
TUBERCULOSIS



the X-RAY will show it
before *you* know it

Christmas Seals Fight Tuberculosis

COVER coughs and sneezes



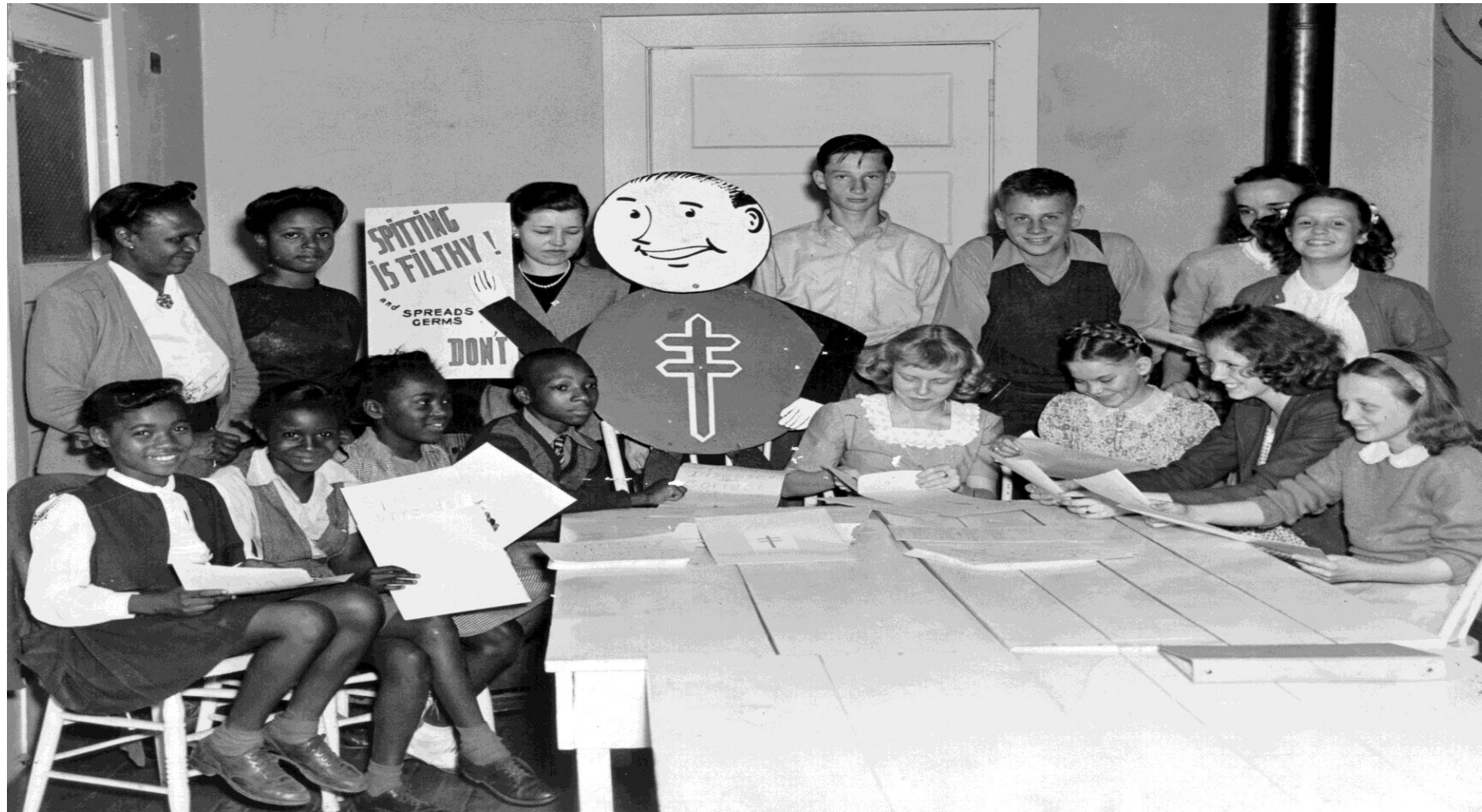
Better health for all children is the aim of this poster, distributed by your local tuberculosis association with the help of your Christmas Seal contribution. Christmas Seals fight TB and other Respiratory Diseases. Published by the National Tuberculosis Association

Published by the National Tuberculosis Association 1941



Celebrity Involvement

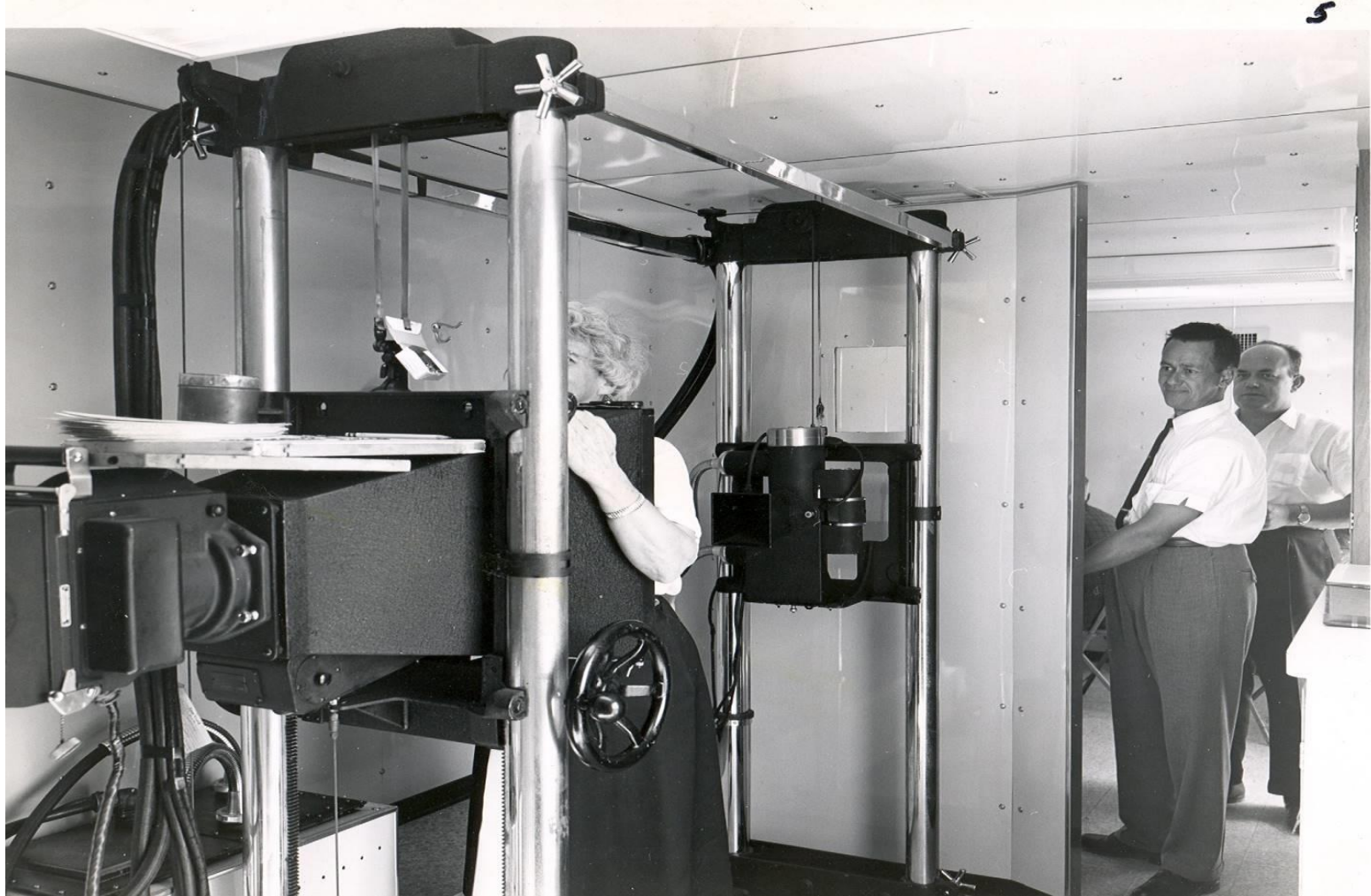










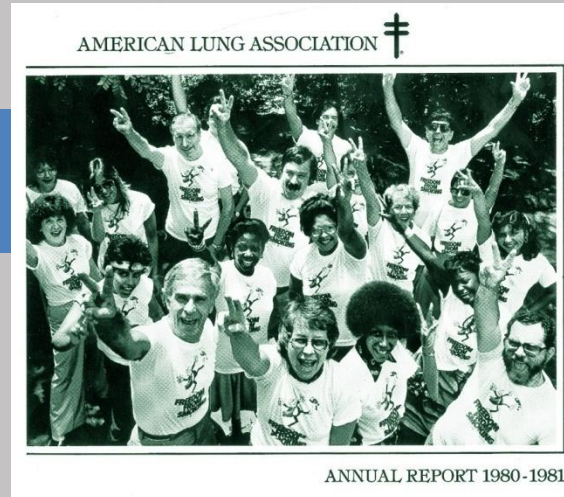




TB Skin Tests



1960s & 1970s



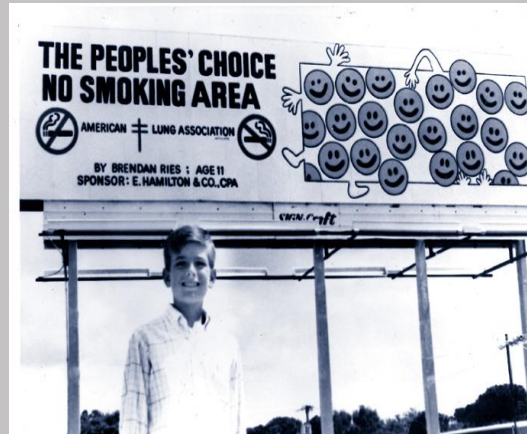


1980s

- Advocacy
- ALA research discovery of cystic fibrosis gene

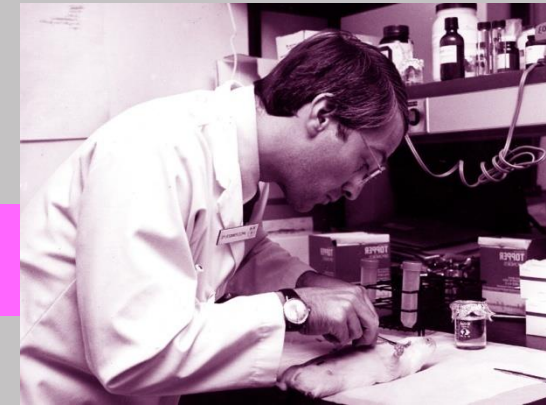
1990s

American Lung Association stands up for clean air and against Big Tobacco.



1996-2016

Expands Research Commitment to Asthma and Lung Cancer





Our Mission:

To save lives by improving lung health and preventing lung disease

Achieved through:

Research, Advocacy, Education

In the 1870s, Asheville was a small town and not very accessible. Dr. H. P. Gatchell, one of the pioneers of treating tuberculosis in Asheville, published a pamphlet promoting the advantages of the Asheville climate for health seekers.

It was entitled Western North Carolina--
Its Agricultural Resources, Mineral
Wealth, Climate, Salubrity and Scenery.

Dr. Gatchell opened The Villa, a sanitarium exclusively for tuberculosis patients, in the area that is now the Kenilworth neighborhood. **This was the first tuberculosis sanitarium in the United States preceding the Trudeau Sanitarium in New York.**

After Gatchell's departure, Dr. Joseph Gleitsmann, a German born and trained doctor, arrived in Asheville to establish the Mountain Sanitarium for Pulmonary Diseases located on North Main Street (now Broadway Street).

A mutual benefit society, the Pickford Tuberculosis Sanitarium opened in 1896 in Southern Pines, North Carolina with a specific mission: to treat African Americans with tuberculosis

"The Brexton," was run by various women during the first decade of its operation. In 1906, St. Joseph's Hospital operated a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients out of the building, run by the Sisters of Mercy.



Brexton Boarding House

Photo courtesy of City Development, City of Asheville, North Carolina

During the time the hospital owned the house, it added sleeping porches and two engaged three-story porches to the building. These porches provided plenty of sunlight and soothing mountain air, believed to provide tuberculosis patients with natural therapeutic medicine

The Ottari Sanitarium was built by a prominent osteopathic physician, Dr. William Banks Meacham, in 1912.



Ottari Sanitarium

Photo courtesy of City Development, City of Asheville, North Carolina

The Ottari Sanatorium was to be "the finest private sanitarium ever built" with "persian rugs, silk draperies, mahogany furniture and a glass aquarium with fish."

Like many people after the stock market crash of 1929, Dr. Meacham lost his property to the bank.

One of Asheville's greatest promoters was Dr. S. Westray Battle who came to Asheville in 1885 and turned out to be, perhaps, the most influential doctor to come to the area.

Dr. Karl Von Ruck, along with Battle, was very influential in creating Asheville as a center for tuberculosis care. Von Ruck arrived in Asheville in 1886 and opened the very successful Winyah Sanitarium two years later.



Karl Von Ruck House

Photo courtesy of City Development, City of Asheville, North Carolina

In addition to treating tuberculosis patients, Von Ruck also studied the disease. After the discovery of tuberculin in 1890, the microbe that causes tuberculosis, Von Ruck focused his studies entirely on developing a vaccine.

Dr. J. E. Brooks refused to accept that North Carolina citizens infected with the lung disease had no other option than to stay home and wait to die.

As a state legislator in 1907, Brooks secured an appropriation of \$15,000 to purchase land and build a sanatorium, and an additional \$5,000 for maintenance.

The site chosen for the sanatorium is in present-day Hoke County between Aberdeen and Raeford. The fear of spreading the infection led to its construction some distance from the nearest town.

The North Carolina State Sanatorium was the parent of the state sanatorium system, which grew to include Western North Carolina Sanatorium near Black Mountain in 1937, the Eastern North Carolina Sanatorium in Wilson in 1942, and Gravely Sanatorium in Chapel Hill in 1953.

The town where the first state sanatorium was located bore the name Sanitorium until 1948. At that time, it was renamed McCain in honor of Dr. Paul P. McCain who had served as superintendent and medical director from 1924 to 1946.

By 1930, Asheville bragged 20 tuberculosis specialists and 25 sanitariums with a total of 900 beds. But with the rise of state care and the depressed economy, the market for the private sanitariums had dwindled.

The hospital at Oteen had a 1,000-bed sanitarium and provided care to veterans at no cost. In 1937, the State opened a sanitarium offering care at the rate of 50 cents to \$1.50 a day, which was by far the cheapest care available.



**Historic postcard of the Oteen Veterans Administration Hospital
Historic District**

Photo courtesy of City Development, City of Asheville, North Carolina

During the 1930s and 1940s the sanitarium and boarding houses for tuberculosis patients closed with just a few remaining into the 1950s.

In 1973, the State Sanatorium became McCain Hospital. With the increasingly low incidence of tuberculosis, the hospital was transferred to the Division of Prisons in October 1983. Today it serves as a minimum custody health care center for male inmates.