

# Prevention Of Disease Is Job Of Health Department

While the hospital is concerned chiefly with curative medicine, another health unit in the county is concerned primarily with the prevention of disease.

That organization is the Haywood County Public Health Department and although it is not associated directly with the hospital its work is highly important in protecting the health of the county residents. Immunization plays a large part in the work of the Health Department. In the five years previous to 1953, 3,323 children were given diphtheria shots; 2,412 received smallpox vaccinations; and 2,780 had whooping cough immunization. In addition, 1,475 completed immunizations for typhoid and 778 for tetanus. X-rays have located many cases of tuberculosis and enabled treatment to be started in time to save the patient. In the past many people have been sick and died from the disease without knowing what had stricken them. Even now many cases go undetected but a steady improvement is noted in the number of people having X-rays.

A comparison with 1932, the first year a health report was made on Haywood County and the five years between 1948 and 1952 will show how effective preventative measures have been.

Tuberculosis: 1932, 13 deaths; 1947-1952, 17 deaths.

Typhoid: 1932, four deaths; 1948-1952, none.

Diphtheria: 1932, three deaths; 1948-1952, four deaths.

But the Health Department does much more than give shots. It gives orthopedic services, supervises school sanitation, water sup-

ply and excreta disposal, hotels and other food handling establishments, milk control, venereal disease control, health education, and school health in general.

To conduct this constant program requires the services of three nurses, two sanitarians, a bacteriologist and two clerks. In addition to the office in Waynesville, another headquarters was established several years ago at Canton.

The nurses are Mrs. Ruby Bryson, Mrs. Alma McCracken, and Mrs. Jeanette Helms; Bill Milner and Jack Arrington, sanitarians; Elizabeth Glavich, bacteriologist; Mrs. Vergie Robinson, clerk at Canton; and Dot Whisenhunt, Waynesville office clerk.

The Haywood County Health Department was organized in 1934 with a bacteriologist, health officer, and sanitarian. Previously there was no supervision of milk, restaurants, meat markets or schools. Public health nurses were added to the staff and immunizations started among school children. There has not been a case of typhoid fever among school children in seven years.

At the urging of the Health Department, new ordinances have been adopted for approved water supplies and sewage disposal units. Once a year all food handlers in the county are required to have a physical examination.

The Health Department does its best to keep people from getting sick. Those who become seriously ill or need of operations, go to the hospital. Between the two institutions, the health of the people of Haywood County is maintained.

# Hospital Run By People Of High Training, Ability

Your hospital is much more than just a building with a driveway, landscaped grounds and modern scientific equipment. Your hospital is people—the finest in your town. Only the finest will do. Only the best people can be counted on to help to fight the battle for health in our community.

Everyone who serves in your hospital is specially chosen—for intelligence, for skill, for loyalty. From the Board of Trustees who directs the hospital policy to the newest assistant in the laboratory, each member of the hospital family has a deep interest in serving you in your time of need.

More than 50 professions, occupations and skills are found in hospitals. The training and talent of your hospital family help to save lives. Their services provide comfort for patients.

The hospital family is the team that works together to serve you in what may be the most critical time of your life. They're on hand to see you through your illness, to hasten your recovery.

If you've ever been a patient—one out of eight people enter a hospital every year—or have visited a friend who was one, you've

had a chance to meet some of the members of this important hospital family. You've been able to learn at first hand why we say "hospitals are people."

There are so many other members of the hospital family beside the doctors and the nurses that you should know. For when you are a patient, these other members of the hospital team will help your doctor bring all the skills of medical science to work for you in your recovery.

When you're a patient, your diet is most important. Proper nutrition is closely related. That's why the scientific food service at your hospital is so vital to you. Every meal—prepared according to your doctor's direction—will reflect the handiwork of some specialist in the dietary department and kitchen.

Other important members of the hospital family are the laboratory director and his staff. Their painstaking work help the doctor diagnose your condition. The registered pharmacist and those who staff the pharmacy are also important members of the hospital team. They handle the countless drugs prescribed by your doctor which

# Special Room Provided For Doctors To Hold Consultations



Near the operating suites, is an office where physicians can hold consultations about patients. The records of patients are nearby, and this, together with the fact that the operating rooms are just a few feet away, lends itself to efficiency and the saving of time. (Mountaineer Photo).

# New Facilities May Be Insufficient

As much as has been done to better hospital facilities by spending nearly three-quarters of a million dollars on a better building and equipment, Administrator Lee Davis said he does not think the new facilities will handle hospital demands for more than a few years.

He explained that although this shortage could be foreseen at the time plans were drawn up, authorities could not ask for a larger hospital because necessary finances could not be obtained.

The Medical Care Commission of Raleigh, through which comes federal and State funds to the tune of 70 per cent for hospital building, would allow Haywood no more than a total of 100 beds for the population of the county. The Commission determines the size of a hospital on the basis of population and while a county could go

ahead and use only its own funds, cost moves most counties to accept the promise of 70 per cent of the cheerfully the Commission recom-

mendations. Mr. Davis said it is possible that the county may have to pay for any future expansions without outside help. The Hill-Burton Act, which set up federal funds for hospital use, may not be renewed after ex-

speed up your recovery. Other prominent members of the hospital family include the housekeepers, who assure cleanliness, the maintenance staff, who keep the equipment and plant in operation, the laundry workers who handle all linens.

# Lounges Provide Retreat For Medical Staff Members

Lounges for the doctors and nurses are among the improvements that do not directly affect the public at the hospital but nevertheless contribute to the overall excellence of the building. They provide retreats where members of the staff can relax after an operation, hold consultations, or change clothes for an operation.

The doctors have two one in the surgical department where the nurses' is also in the section. Until the new wing was completed, doctors had to be with a change room on the floor near the operating

# Experts Offer Advice On The Feeding Of Babies

By JANE EADS

WASHINGTON—Today's "Automatic of the Breakfast Table," or any other old table, could well be baby, who is now allowed to eat just about when and what he wants.

Vast changes in the feeding of babies over the years is reflected in the advice set down by experts in the government's best-seller, "Infant Care," now in its ninth edition and distributed to more than 31,000,000. The first edition, out in 1914, advised that infants be fed at regular three-hour intervals. The latest edition says: "Instead of scheduled hours, the 'clock' of a baby's hunger should be the mother's guide. To make a hungry baby cry for half an hour because it is not 'time' for him to be fed is hard on him."

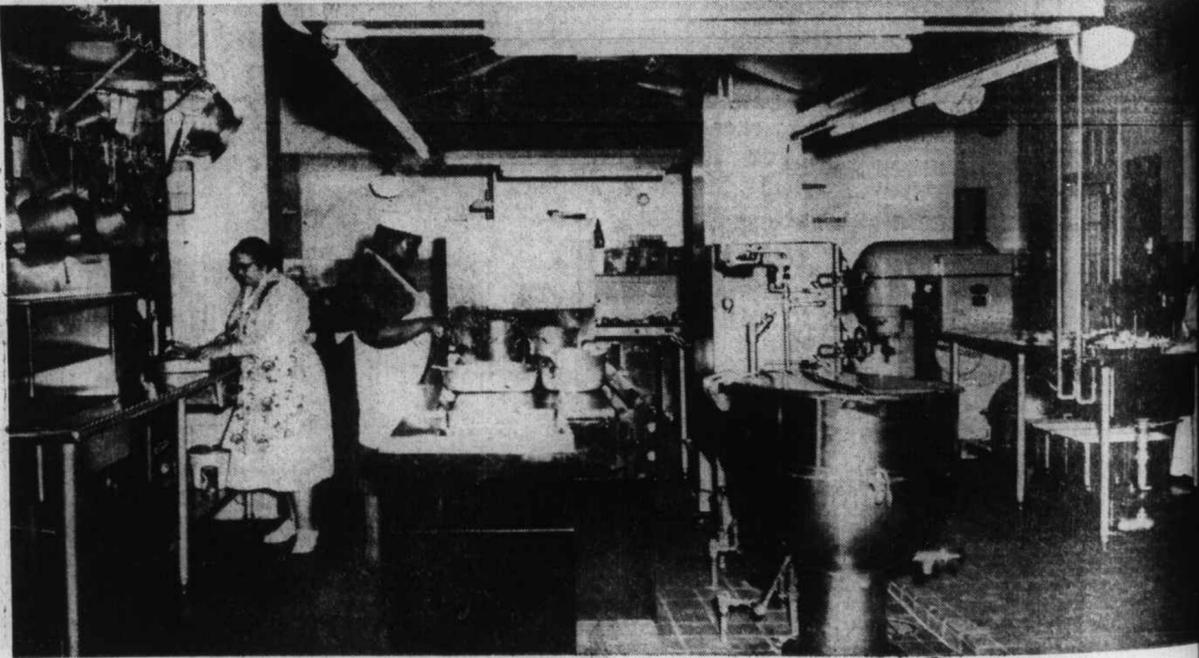
The 1914 booklet advised breast feeding. The present edition says: "Whether your baby is nursed at the breast or fed from a bottle, your concern will be to see that he gets enough food of the right kind. . . . It is the spirit in which you feed your baby that counts, rather than the particular kind of milk he gets."

Early editions of Infant Care said babies should wait until they were seven or eight months old to get one to three tablespoons of

strained fruit juice a day. The latest booklet says: "Babies are getting two ounces of juice by the time he is two old," and frozen orange mentioned. A soft egg ommended at 10 months. your doctor will probably that you begin feeding egg yolk when he is three months." In 1914 no more than soft egg, crisp zwieback were recommended the first year. Now, to the latest edition, some recommend solid foods baby is only a few weeks at three to four months. seven-month-oldster I have been getting finely ground some time.

There was much talk early 30's of how babies after weaning they were to select their own diet. wide variety of foods, he Care" still advised sometimes a week because best vegetable for a baby ever, eight other vegetables suggested after the sixth six more at the end of year. Bananas weren't until the 1933 edition.

"The trend toward variety of foods earlier in year," say experts at Children's Bureau, "is intensive work in nutrition combined with the results of the psychologists of infant feeding."



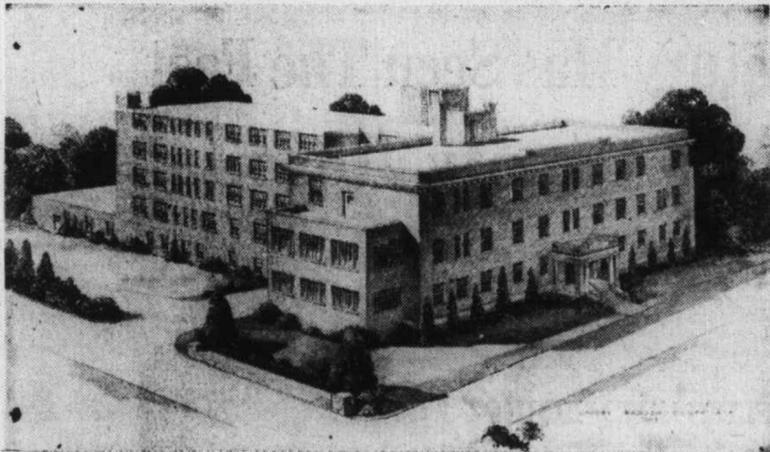
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