

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects*

Under this program persons aged 65 years and older will be entitled to receive home health services from certified home health agencies which must offer, as a minimum, skilled nursing services and one other therapeutic service. Currently there are not sufficient agencies on a nationwide basis to assure services to the potential 19 million beneficiaries of the health insurance benefits program. This grant program is aimed at insuring that there will be an adequate number of such home health agencies.

10. *Economic classification of program expenditures*

Program not in operation in 1965.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

PART I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

1. *Objectives*

To assist States in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis and to provide basic tuberculosis control services such as laboratory services, and record and statistical services, and to insure the continuation of direction, coordination and planning.

2. *Operation*

The program operates with formula grant-in-aid funds which are allocated by the Public Health Service through its regional offices to the health departments of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

3. *History*

The tuberculosis control grant was approved in 1944. This grant program was the outgrowth of Public Health Service case-finding programs during fiscal years 1943 and 1944 that were designed to prevent an increase in tuberculosis as a result of war conditions. The case-finding programs had been carried out chiefly in war industries, through the operation and loan to State and local governments of mobile X-ray units. The development during this period of a portable 35-millimeter X-ray unit and of a 4- by 5-inch photofluorographic X-ray unit made possible chest X-ray examinations of large groups of people at a nominal expenditure of materials and personnel. Thus a national program for tuberculosis control was feasible.

In order to focus attention on the need for case-finding, Congress in the 1955 Appropriation Act restricted the use of the Federal grant and State and local matching funds for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding activities. The use of grant funds was further restricted in fiscal year 1965 in keeping with the recommendations of the Surgeon General's Task Force on Tuberculosis Control.