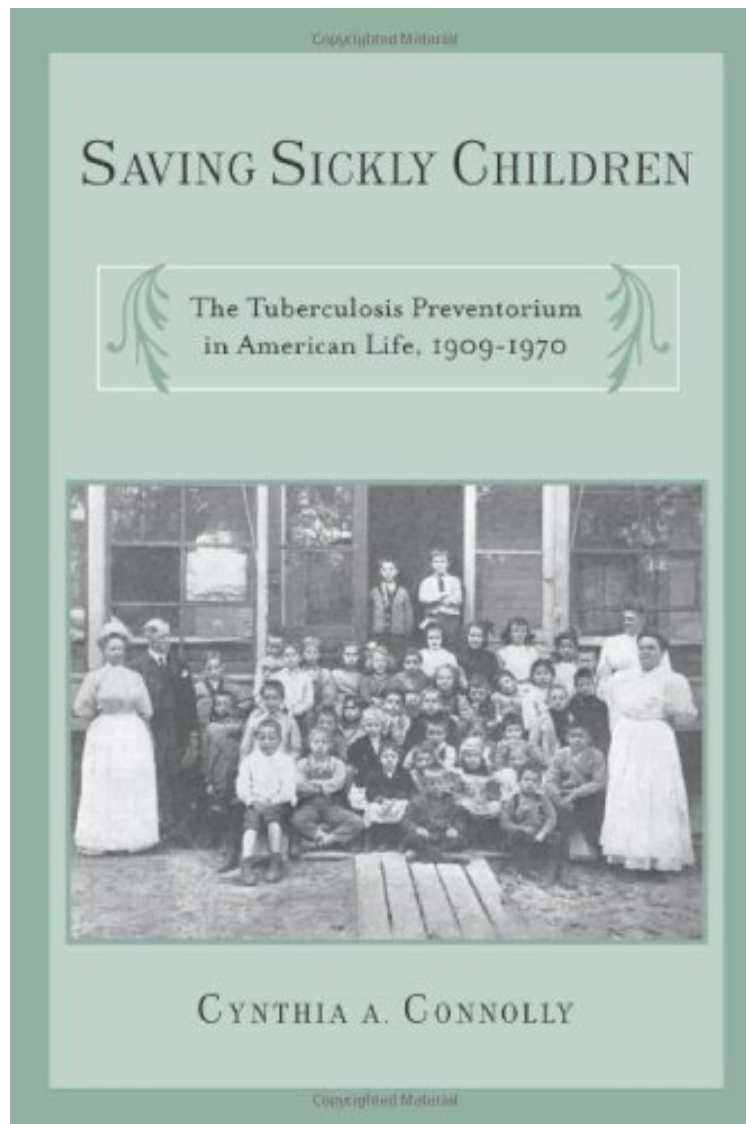


(Mobile library) Saving Sickly Children: The Tuberculosis Preventorium in American Life, 1909-1970
(Critical Issues in Health and Medicine)

Saving Sickly Children: The Tuberculosis Preventorium in American Life, 1909-1970 (Critical Issues in Health and Medicine)

Cynthia A Connolly

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Cynthia A Connolly : Saving Sickly Children: The Tuberculosis Preventorium in American Life, 1909-1970 (Critical Issues in Health and Medicine) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Saving Sickly Children: The Tuberculosis Preventorium in American Life, 1909-1970 (Critical Issues in Health and Medicine):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. The only book of its kind By Paul Nelson Cynthia Connolly's *Saving Sickly Children* tells the heretofore untold, and mostly forgotten, story of a vanished public health institution, the "children's preventorium." In the early to mid 20th century, when tuberculosis remained a major killer, one response was sanatoriums, for seriously sick adults -- to treat them and to isolate them from the healthy. Preventoriums were established for children exposed to the disease not sick. The idea was to take them away from the dangers of their homes and bolster their resistance to TB through diet, sunlight, exercise, rest, and plenty of fresh air, day and night, winter and summer. About four dozen preventoria came into being, starting around 1909. Though established with the best of intentions, the scientific and epidemiological bases for preventoria were always shaky and by the early 1930s no sound bases for their existence could be proven. By the early 1940s, with the introduction of drug treatment for TB, they were obsolete. Nevertheless they persisted into the 1950s, in some cases, and even beyond. Prof. Connolly has delved deep into the literature and tells the story with convincing comprehension of the data and sympathy for the public health professionals who did the best they could with the knowledge and attitudes of the time -- they may not have helped, but they probably did not do much harm either.

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Superb! By anonymous I would recommend this historical masterpiece to any nurse or physician pursuing a career in public health, pediatrics, or healthcare policy. It really brings to life the TB epidemic, medicine, and the impact of socio-economics, morality, politics, and class on the delivery of healthcare in America during the early 20th century. Interestingly, there were vast similarities and differences between 20th century medicine and nursing practice and modern-day practice; which makes this body of work a treasure for contemporary healthcare practitioners.

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. *Saving Sickly Children* By Viv Thorough research of the children who spent months of their early life in a preventorium. Some revelations that the adults of today who spent months or a year in such confinement will surprise them. They didn't know this was an experiment to lower illnesses, not only TB, but also any illness due to poor eating, living habits.

Known as "The Great Killer" and "The White Plague," few diseases influenced American life as much as tuberculosis. Sufferers migrated to mountain or desert climates believed to ameliorate symptoms. Architects designed homes with sleeping porches and verandas so sufferers could spend time in the open air. The disease even developed its own consumer culture complete with invalid beds, spittoons, sputum collection devices, and disinfectants. The "preventorium," an institution designed to protect children from the ravages of the disease, emerged in this era of Progressive ideals in public health. In this book, Cynthia A. Connolly provides a provocative analysis of public health and family welfare through the lens of the tuberculosis preventorium. This unique facility was intended to prevent TB in indigent children from families labeled irresponsible or at risk for developing the disease. Yet, it also held deeply rooted assumptions about class, race, and ethnicity. Connolly goes further to explain how the child-saving themes embedded in the preventorium movement continue to shape children's health care delivery and family policy in the United States.

"[A] carefully researched and informative history. The tale is one of good intentions, money, fear, and social class, and Connolly provides an excellent overview not only of preventoriums but also of how the preventorium movement evolved naturally as an outgrowth of the ideals of the Progressive Era."