Report of the Chief Medical Officer / Barbados.

Contributors

Barbados. Department of Medical Services.

Publication/Creation

Barbados : Government Printers, [1948]

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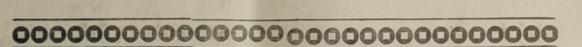
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ANNUAL REPORT



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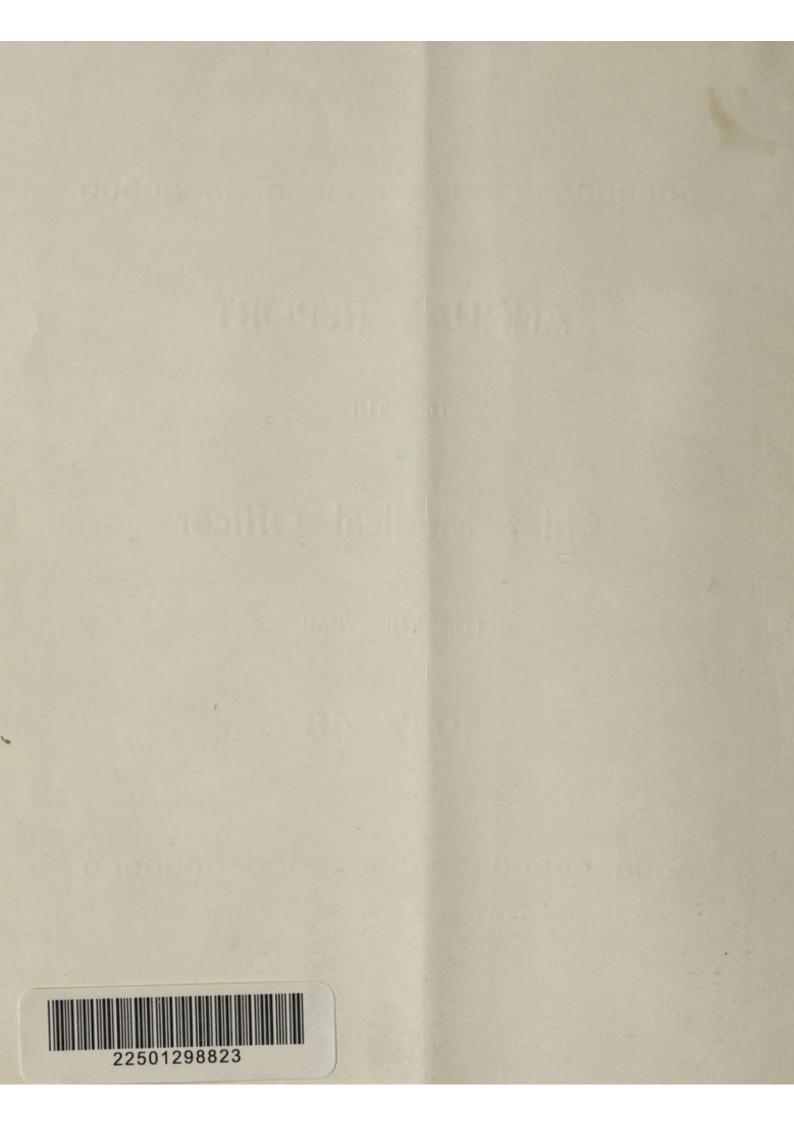
OF THE

Chief Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1947-48

Advocate Co., Ltd .- Printers to the Government of Barbados



No. 4542.A.4057/48.

Chief Medical Officer's Office, Government Building, The Wharf, Bridgetown, 1. 8th November, 1948.

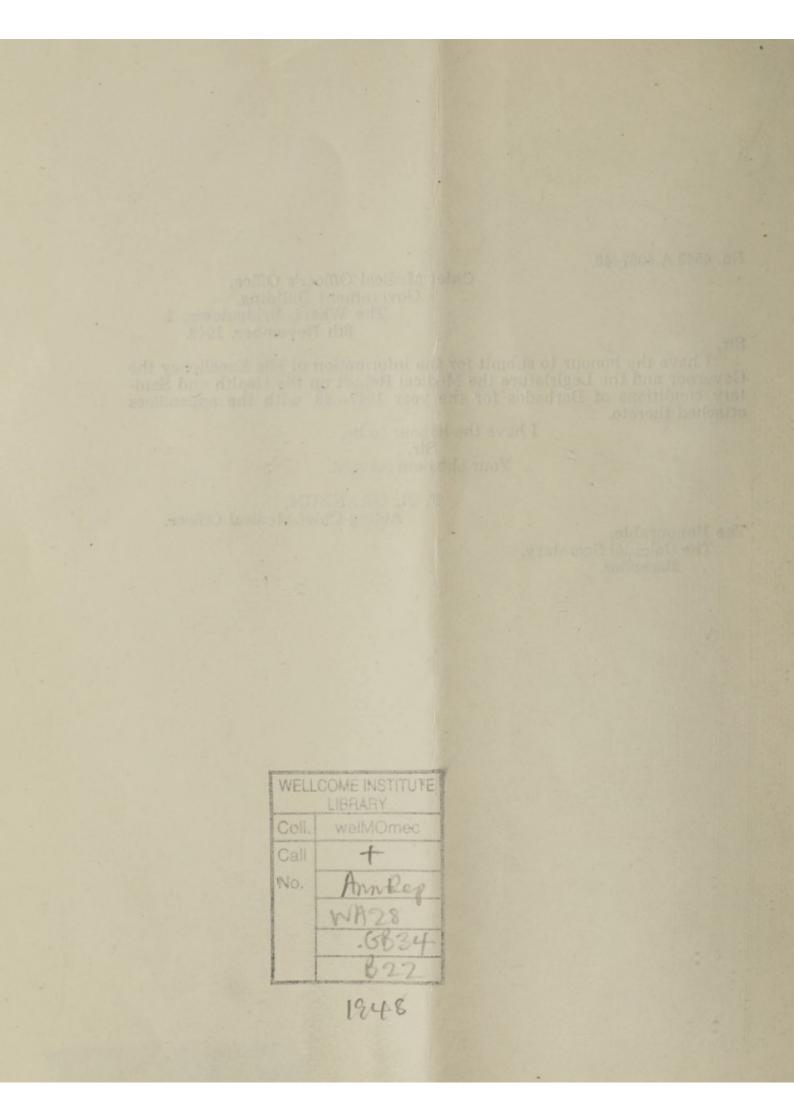
Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislature the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of Barbados for the year 1947—48, with the appendices attached thereto.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

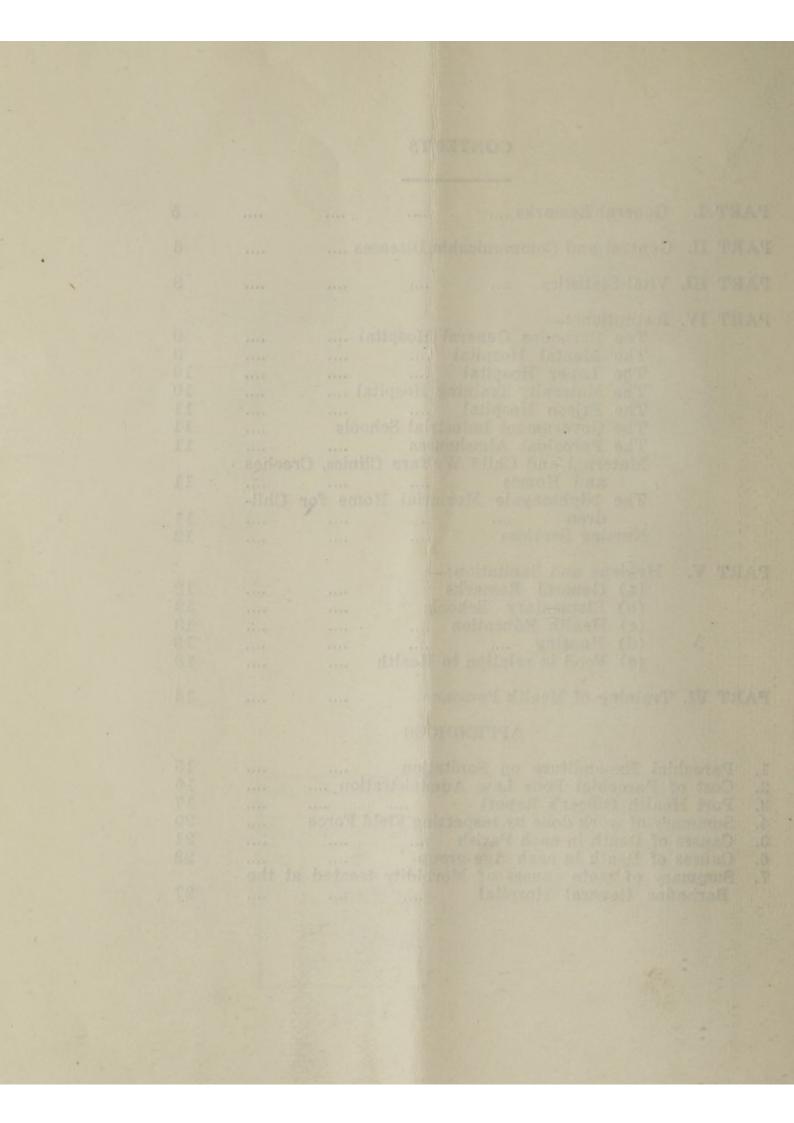
> F. N. GRANNUM, Acting Chief Medical Officer.

The Honourable, The Colonial Secretary, Barbados.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1947-48

PART I. STAFF AND GENERAL REMARKS.

The following medical officers were employed by the Government :--

Whole-time :—	The Chief Medical Officer The Sanitation Officer The Bacteriologist & Pathologist The Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital The Port Health Officer.
Part-time :—	The Assistant Port Health Officer The Visiting Physician, Leper Hospital The Prison Medical Officer The Visiting Physician Government Industrial

The Visiting Physician, Government Industrial Schools.

2. In January 1948, the Barbados General Hospital was taken over by the Government under the Barbados Hospital Act, 1947. The Medical Staff was comprised of a Medical Superintendent, a Surgical Specialist, a Radiologist, three Visiting Surgeons, three Assistant Visiting Surgeons, one Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, one Assistant Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, one House Surgeon and Anaesthetist and three House Surgeons. Temporary part-time medical officers were also employed for work in connection with the Venereal Disease Clinic and with the Out-patient's Department.

3. The Parochial Authorities employ thirteen part-time Parochial Medical Officers, two in each of the parishes of St. Michael and Christ Church, and one for each of the remaining nine parishes.

4. General Remarks. The health of the Colony remained satisfactory during the year under review. No cases of any quarantinable disease were reported and there were no epidemics of any serious disease.

5. General Diseases were similar to those of preceding years, no group showing any significant increase.

6. Despite the unfavourable drought and consequent shortage of ground provisions, the nutritional state of the population showed no marked deterioration. The subsidisation of certain staple products kept these products within the purchasing power of the lower income groups.

7. During the year several important Acts relating to the re-organisation of the Medical and Health Services were placed on the Statute Books. These Acts included a Bill to establish a Department of Medical Services under a Director of Medical Services, and a new Quarantine Act. These two Bills although passed by the Legislature, await proclamation by His Excellency the Governor.

8. The Legislature also has under consideration a new ordinance relating to Public Health. As soon as this Bill has been finally assented to by the Legislature, it will be proclaimed together with the other two Acts already mentioned.

9. Another piece of legislation of great interest was the Barbados General Hospital Act, 1947, whereby the Hospital was established a Government Institution and placed under the direction of the Chief Medical Officer.

10. In April 1947, a small outbreak of Smallpox in a neighbouring island resulted in the introduction and passage through the Legislature of a Voluntary Vaccination Act. There was a good response and about 80,000 people have now been vaccinated.

11. In January 1948, Dr. H. D. Weatherhead went on leave prior to transfer to North Borneo. Dr. F. N. Grannum, Sanitation Officer, acted as Chief Medical Officer.

PART II. GENERAL AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

12. Figures given in this part of the Report with regard to deaths, diseases and statistics refer to the calendar year 1947.

General Diseases.

13. Cancer and other Tumours were responsible for 159 deaths, representing 4.96% of total deaths.

14. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism and Thrombosis were returned as the cause of death of 237 persons representing 7.43% of total deaths.

15. Diseases of the Circulatory System accounted for 451 deaths representing 14.08% of total deaths.

16. Diseases of the Respiratory System caused 271 deaths representing 8.46% of total deaths. This does not include deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

17. Diseases of the Digestive System were responsible for 338 deaths representing 10.55% of total deaths.

18. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System were the cause of 214 deaths representing 6.68% of total deaths.

19. Nutritional diseases accounted for 48 deaths representing 1.50% of total deaths.

Communicable Diseases.

20. Enteric Fever :- During the year 97 cases were notified as compared with 69 in the previous year. The incidence of this disease remains too high and the issuing of family model latrines is continuing. The control of this disease depends on raising the standard of sanitation and it is hoped that by the free issue of model latrines to abate the nuisance of improper disposal of excreta.

21. Tuberculosis :-- Ninety-nine cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 107 cases in 1946. The decrease is not significant and the control and proper notification of this disease is one of the problems that will have to be tackled in a more energetic manner if the spread of the disease is to be arrested. The Housing scheme, the increased interest in nutrition and the public health organisation as proposed in the Public Health Bill now before the Legislature should exercise an ameliorating influence on the incidence of this disease.

22. Dysentery :-- Fifteen cases were notified as compared with 24 cases last year. No differentiation as to the type of dysentery was made, but amoebic dysentery is less frequent than bacillary.

23. Diphtheria :— Thirty-six cases were notified as compared with 23 in 1946. There were 7 deaths from this disease. Alum precipitated toxoid for active immunisation and diphtheria antitoxin for treatment are supplied free of cost to medical practitioners by the General Board of Health.

24. Venereal Diseases:— The five venereal diseases occurred during the year. There were 183 deaths from syphilis and of these 99 occurred in children under the age of five years and of the 99 deaths, 81 were in infants under one year of age. Syphilis was the cause of 5.71% of total deaths. No accurate figures can be given of the extent of the venereal disease as these diseases are not notifiable. Venereal disease control will be one of the functions of the Health Centres which are to be set up under the reorganised public health services.

25. Leprosy :- Two new cases were notified as compared with three in 1946. One death occurred from leprosy. This disease is rapidly disappearing. During the year treatment with the new sulpha drugs, diasone and sulphatrone was started with encouraging results. At the close of the financial year in March 1947, there were only 38 cases in residence, many of which were burnt out cases and still housed in the leprosarium on compassionate grounds.

26. Tetanus :-- Thirty-eight deaths occurred as a result of tetanus. Of these 33 were infants under one year of age. These infant deaths are due to infections of the "cord" at birth. The supply of well trained midwives which will result from the establishment of the Maternity Training Hospital should raise the standard of midwifery service available and reduce the number of infant deaths from this cause. The immunisation clinics at the Health Centres will also provide free immunisation against this disease.

27. Cerebrospinal Meningitis :.. Eight cases were reported as compared with 39 in 1946. This disease was introduced into the island in 1944 by returning labourers from the United States of America. The further decrease in this incidence is a favourable sign and the disappearance of this disease may be expected.

28. Infantile Paralysis :- No cases of this disease were notified. In the preceding year there were 2 notifications.

29. Malaria :- The Colony remained free from Malaria and no anopheline mosquitoes were found during the year under review. Schooners are disinsectisized before they are allowed to berth and aircraft are also disinsectisized before landing.

30. During the year no case of any of the quarantinable diseases, i.e. Plague, Smallpox, Yellow Fever, Cholera or Typhus, was reported.

PART III. VITAL STATISTICS.

31. The following are the principal vital statistical data for the calendar year ending the 31st December, 1947 :---

Estimated population	 	199,012
Births registered	 	6,425
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population	 	32.28
Deaths registered	 	3,204
Death rate per 1,000 of the population	 	16.10
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	 	167
Maternal mortality per 1,000 live births	 	3.21
Still birth rate per 1,000 live births	 	3.16

32. Tables showing a summary of the causes of death in each parish and in age groups for the whole island are given in Appendices V and VI.

COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS.

33. The population on the 31st December 1947, was estimated to be 199,012 and was computed as follows :---

Estimated population 31st December, 1946		195,398
Natural increase		3,221
Excess of Immigration over Emigration	••	393
	70.07 5	199,012

34. The density of the population per square mile was 1,199.

Births and Birth-rates

35. The number of births (6,425) showed an increase of 250 births over the preceding year. The birth rate increased by 0.68 per thousand of the population giving a rate of 32.28.

Deaths and Death-rates

36. During the year 3,204 deaths were recorded, 85 less than in the preceding year. The death rate fell from 16.83 in 1946 to 16.10 in 1947.

Infant Mortality

37. The infant mortality rate of 167 was an increase of 7 as compared with the rate for 1946. This slight increase is of no significance, but the incidence of infant mortality is much too high and reflects the lack of organised midwifery and public health services.

Maternal Mortality rate

38. The maternal mortality rate of 3.21 per thousand live births showed a decrease of 2.71 on the year 1946.

PART IV.—INSTITUTIONS

The Barbados General Hospital

39. During the latter part of 1947 the Legislature passed the Barbados General Hospital Act 1947. This Act was brought into force by proclamation on 19th January, 1948. This Act constitutes the Hospital a Government Institution and vests in the Executive Committee all the property previously vested in the Hospital Board.

40. The Hospital will be subject to the general superintendence of the Chief Medical Officer and under the immediate supervision of a Medical Superintendent. The work of the hospital will be carried out by a government staff consisting partly of full-time officers and part-time visiting officers.

41. The Act also provides for an advisory Committee consisting of a Chairman and 4 other members to be appointed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee. This Committee will advise the Medical Superintendent on business matters.

42. A Surgeon Specialist—Mr. A. G. Leacock, F.R.C.S., was appointed and assumed duties on the 1st January, 1948. Under his supervision the surgical work of the hospital has been re-organised so as to offer improved services to the public. It is hoped in the near future to re-organise the medical work under a Medical Specialist.

43. From the 7th March 1948, Mr. Leacock has acted as Medical Superintendent in conjunction with his substantive duties.

44. The accommodation at the hospital is inadequate for the needs of the population of the island and consideration is being given to the erection of an entirely new hospital or alternately by improving and extending the hospital on its present site.

45. During the year the senior nursing staff worked under great difficulties due to shortage of staff. Great difficulty is being experienced in recruiting overseas sisters.

46. The post of Radiologist became vacant due to the resignation of Dr. Barclay on 31st March 1948, and up to the present it has not been possible to fill this post. This has greatly hampered the work and usefulness of the hospital.

The Mental Hospital

47. This is a Government Hospital and has for the accommodation of patients, 31 dormitories, four day rooms and 311 single rooms. Extensions to wards are being carried out to relieve the present over-crowding. Extensions are also in hand to provide a large dining hall and recreation room for the staff.

48. Dr. W. S. Birch, who was on leave from the beginning of the financial year retired from the post of Medical Superintendent on the 26th October, 1947. During his term of office Dr. Birch had done much to improve the Mental Hospital and had administered the institution in a very efficient manner. No appointment has as yet been made.

49. During the year, Dr. Campbell Young acted as Medical Superintendent, assisted by a part-time visiting Medical Practitioner—Dr. Charles Manning. The institution has suffered from lack of staff but has succeeded in maintaining its reputation for excellent work. 50. At the end of the year there were 753 patients in the institution, 323 males, 430 females. The expenditure in connection with the institution for the financial year 1947-48 was \pounds 48,768. 15. 3.

The Leper Hospital

51. During the latter part of the year treatment of patients with the new drugs, diasone and sulphatrone was introduced. Already many of the patients have started treatment with very encouraging results.

52. During the year an attendant was given a course in handicraft and has started a class for the inmates, many of whom show a great interest in this type of work.

53. There were thirty-eight patients in residence at the end of March 1947, 21 males and 17 females. Two new cases were admitted and two discharged patients were re-admitted on compassionate grounds. Two discharges were recorded.

54. The expenditure for the financial year 1947-48 was £6,365. 15. 3. The expenditure for the after care of discharged patients was £907. 6. 0.

55. It will be seen that maintenance cost of this institution for such few patients is not economical. With the new treatment of leprosy it is hoped that in a few years the numbers in the institution will be reduced considerably, and only a few "burnt out" cases who are unable to earn their livelihood outside, will remain in the institution. There is no reason why these cases which are no longer infectious and who constitute no danger to the spread of the disease, should not be housed in parochial almshouses. With the present trend of leprosy in this island, the closure of the Leper Hospital should be possible in a few years.

The Maternity Training Hospital

56. It is a great pleasure to record the opening of the new Maternity Training Hospital. This institution was started through a grant made by Colonial Development and Welfare, but the scheme was taken over by the Barbados Government in 1947, and this Hospital is administered as a Government institution.

57. The function of the institution is not to provide accommodation as a general lying in hospital, but to provide adequate training for nurses in midwifery. For nearly 18 years there has been no facilities for the training of midwives, and the establishment of this Hospital fills a big gap in our Public Health Services. The supply of well trained midwives is an important step in reducing the high infant mortality in this island.

58. The Hospital provides facilities for the training of 10 registered nurses over a period of 12 months and for 10 untrained women over a period of 18 months.

59. The ante-natal clinic was opened on the 15th December 1947, and the general ward to patients on the 26th January 1948. At the end of March, 1948, 368 patients had attended the ante-natal department and 59 women had been admitted to the wards, with 43 deliveries and 45 discharges. The successful "launching" of this institution is largely due to the hard work and keen interest of the visiting Obstetrician, Dr. A. P. Muir and the Matron, Miss M. Tucker.

The Prison Hospital

60. There is accommodation for male and female prisoners in separate wards. The rate of illness was 2.12 among males and 0.28 among females. The Government Industrial Schools

61. The health of the children was excellent during the year, and there was no outbreak of any infectious disease.

Parochial Almshouses

62. Each of the eleven parishes has its own almshouse. These institutions are not only homes for the destitute, but also function as Cottage Hospitals and serve to relieve the pressure on the General Hospital. These institutions were well administered by keen Boards of Guardians.

63. In many of these almshouses improvements and repairs have been effected. The inmates have been well cared for. The work of the Parochial Medical Officers has been of a high standard.

Maternal and Child Welfare Clinics, Creches and Homes

64. There are four functioning child welfare clinics and another carries on a creche, viz :—The Children's Goodwill League, the Baby Welfare League, the Christ Church Baby Welfare League, the St. Lawrence Child Health Centre, and the St. Philip Infant Welfare Centre.

65. The Children's Goodwill League provides a creche and supplies a mid-day meal to a number of poor children. This creche is under the supervision of Mr. John Beckles, M.B.E. The number of children admitted to the creche during the year was 317.

66. The Baby Welfare League has as President Mrs. Hanschell, M.B.E. 218 babies were admitted to the clinic during the year and the total number of attendances was 2,638.

67. The Christ Church Baby Welfare League with Madame Ifill as President, did good work in Christ Church. This clinic is conducted in close association with the Christ Church Almshouse.

68. The St. Lawrence Child Health Centre is very efficiently run under a fully trained public health nurse—Mrs. C. W. Stoute. This clinic is extremely well organised and is a pattern that could be followed with advantage in many parishes in which there are no clinics.
69. The St. Philip Infant Welfare Centre. This is a new clinic which

69. The St. Philip Infant Welfare Centre. This is a new clinic which has been started in the parish of St. Philip due to the interest and enthusiasm of Mrs. Peebles and Mrs. Daysh. This clinic was opened on the 18th February 1948, when 15 babies attended. The number of babies attending the centre is steadily increasing. It is a fine effort and should go far to encourage other parishes to do likewise.

The Nightengale Memorial Home for Children

70. A Children's Home styled the Nightengale Memorial Home for Children was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 15th December 1947. This Home was the generous gift of the late Dr. C. Nightengale of Trinidad who gave the sum of \$24,000.00 to the Vestry of the parish of St. Michael for the purpose of founding a Children's Home. The Home receives children from the parish of St. Michael who are destitute and between the ages of 5-18 years of age. This has enabled many children to be removed from the unsatisfactory atmosphere of almshouses and to be housed under excellent living conditions for child life. The conditions a⁺ the Home are excellent, the children are well fed and sleep in large well ventilated dormitories (one for boys and one for girls). The Home is also provided with spacious playing fields. The administration of the home is in the capable hands of the Board of Guardians of the parish of St. Michael. The Matron is Miss Grace Bryan who recently returned from England where she had taken a course in Social Welfare. The Home has accommodation for about 17 boys and 13 girls. The need for such an institution was great and growth and extension of this Home will be watched with great interest.

Nursing Services

71. The General Nursing Council functioned regularly during the year. Applications for the registration of Nurses and Midwives were dealt with.

72. The Barbados Nurses Association is a private organisation and administered a Government grant under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer for maintaining a district nursing service. This Association also operates a nurses' employment bureau.

PART V.-HYGIENE AND SANITATION

(a) GENERAL REMARKS

73. The administration of hygiene and sanitation continued to be administered by eleven separate and independent parochial Boards of Commissioners of Health. These Boards are constituted of laymen and operate without any expert advice. The proposed new Public Health Bill, already referred to, seeks to divide the island into three wards with a Local Sanitary Authority in each parish. A Medical Officer of Health will be appointed to each ward and will act as a Liaison Officer between the Local Sanitary Authorities and the Director of Medical Services. The Bill also provides for increased powers of direction and control over the Local Sanitary Authorities by the Director of Medical Services. Another provision is that of Health Centres with trained staff available for carrying out preventive medicine and health education.

74. The Sanitary Inspectors remain parochial employees and will perform their duties under Medical Officers of Health.

75. The General Board of Health continued to function during the year. The new Public Health Bill proposes to abolish this Board and to replace it by an advisory Board to the Director, who will be Chairman of the Board.

76. In the proposed organisation the Government through its Medical Officers and Public Health Nurses will be responsible for the preventive aspect of medicine while the Parochial Authorities will continue to administer and control curative medicine.

77. Provision is also made for "Grants-in-aid" to the parishes to enable them to improve and extend existing work and to introduce new activities, which may be approved by the Director of Medical Services.

(b) ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

78. At present there is no organised medical school service, but children suffering from visual defects receive treatment, including the free provision of glasses where necessary, from Dr. C. H. St. John, Senior Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon of the General Hospital. Free dental service is also provided by two part-time dentists.

79. Under the re-organised scheme, it is not proposed to establish an independent School Medical Service but this work will be incorporated into the duties of the Medical Officers of Health and Public Health Nurses.

(c) HEALTH EDUCATION

80. Instruction in Hygiene and Sanitation is given to elementary school children by their teachers. Lectures and radio talks were given by the Chief Medical Officer and Sanitation Officer during the year to the general public, as well as selected groups including school teachers. Health Films were shown throughout the island by means of the Mobile Cinema. The Press and Radio Distribution also co-operated readily in getting information over to the Public.

(d) HOUSING

81. The shortage and high price of lumber still remain a serious obstacle to the repair of houses owned by members of the poorer sections of the community.

82. The original Government Housing Schemes at Deacons Road consisting of 66 houses continues to function satisfactorily. The second scheme at Belfield provided plots properly laid out with roads and each plot is provided with a flush latrine and shower bath. Suitable houses can be removed from congested areas to this site.

83. Legislation to establish a central authority to control all housing activities including slum clearance and town planning has been introduced in the Legislature, but has not yet become law. This central authority, when established, will replace the present Housing Board.

84. A large estate has been acquired by the Government for the purpose of carrying out a large housing scheme. Plans for this scheme have been submitted already by a Committee set up by the Government.

(e) FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH

85. The excessively dry conditions which prevailed throughout the year resulted in a shortage of locally produced ground provisions and some degree of hardship. The stabilising of prices of certain staple food products, such as rice, flour, salt fish etc., however helped to relieve this condition and to provide a fairly adequate supply of staple food.

86. During the year steps were taken to introduce the use of Food Yeast in diets and steps have been taken to secure a supply of this item for inclusion in the diets of Government Institutions and to induce Parochial Authorities to do the same in Almshouses. 87. The Nutritional Assistant attached to the Education Department has done good work in educating selected groups in the general principle of dietetics and has been largely responsible for the introduction of food yeast into the biscuits served to children at Elementary Schools.

PART VI.-TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL

88. Two Sanitary Inspectors, one government and the other parochial, were sent to Jamaica for advanced training in Sanitation and Public Health. Two nurses were also sent to Jamaica for training in Public Health Nursing. In addition, local courses of training for Sanitary Inspectors and Public Health Nurses were conducted during the year.

inclusion in the dista of Government Institutions and to induce Parochial Authorities to de the store in Alminocres.

F. N. GRANNUM, Acting Chief Medical Officer.

APPENDIX I.

PAROCHIAL EXPENDITURE ON SANITATION FOR 1947-48

1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	arish			1947-48
St. Michael		 	 	£36,019 7 3½
Christ Church		 	 	4,367 13 11/2
St. George		 	 	1,027 15 81/2
St. Philip		 	 	1,278 6 6
St. John		 	 	773 6 5
St. James		 	 	1,019 14 51/2
St. Thomas		 	 	783 10 61/2
St. Peter		 	 	1,212 9 5
St. Lucy		 	 	1,057 14 101/2
St. Joseph		 	 	1,068 12 2
St. Andrew		 	 	642 7 51/2
Total		 	 	£49,250 17 111/2

	2	Total cost of relief	£61,304 0 5 10,219 15 24 10,219 15 24 7,856 6 54 3,975 15 94 4,326 11 24 3,693 4 63 4,255 10 1 2,586 8 14 2,586 8 14 2,586 8 14
		No. of persons buried at Parish expense	199 17 16 20 20 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 316 4 4
	ION, 1947-48.	No. of persons who received Medical Relief in Almshouse	1,176 87 87 87 212 197 255 188 157 157 157 242 116 84 2,847 2,847
II.	AL POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION, 1947-48	No. of persons housed in Alms- house for non- Medical reasons (Destitute)	397 97 59 59 35 20 26 26 26 791
APPENDIX II.	LAW LAW	No. of persons who received Relief in Kind	3,686 7 7 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 84 12 3,831
	COST OF PAROCHIAI	No. of persons who received Cash relief	3.297 397 309 309 507 160 126 126 370 170 69 5,826
	COST 0	No. of persons who received Medical Relief	2,988 2,608 631 631 631 903 1,846 151 151 628 410 559 259 270
		No. of persons who received any kind_of Poor Relief	8.657 3.041 3.041 828 1.205 1.205 1.924 604 752 541 809 667 323 19.351
RAPRADOS	CONTRACTO	Parish	St. Michael Ch. Church St. George St. Philip St. James St. James St. Lucy St. Lucy St. Lucy St. Andrew Total

16

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The Annual Report of the Port Health Officer for the Year 1947

17

APPENDIX III

There has been little change in the staff since the last Annual Report. Staff. Dr. J. A. Browne continues to act as Port Health Officer. while Dr. A. G. Bancroit, Assistant Port Health Officer retired on 31st October, 1947. Dr. W. F. Kerr who acted for Dr. A. G. Bancroft from 10th October, 1947, to 31st October, 1947, was appointed to act on Dr. A. G. Bancroft's retirement.

2. Dr. J. A. Browne was on 14 days' casual leave from 16th-29th Sep-Leave. tember, 1947, and 52 days' leave of absence from 30th September, 1947, to 20th November, 1947. Dr. A. V. Greaves acted as Port Health Officer during Dr. J. A. Browne's absence.

Dr. A. G. Bancroft was granted 18 days leave from 1st January, 1947 to 18th January, 1947, during which time Dr. R. L. Renwick acted as Assistant Port Health Officer. Dr. Bancroft was again granted leave as follows:-28 days sick leave followed by one (1) month vacation leave and one (1) month 26 days half pay leave. This leave started on 9th July, 1947, and ended on 31st October, 1947. Dr. R. L. Renwick acted for Dr. A. G. Bancroft from 9th July, 1947 to 9th October, 1947, and Dr. W. F. Kerr acted from 10th October, 1947 to 31st October, 1947.

3. During the year there were 1,006 arrivals of vessels at Bridgetown. No. Of Arrivals These vessels were boarded by the Port Health Officer. and Assistant Port Health Officer. (Please refer to Table "A" re rig of vessels, of what nationality they were etc.). This year's arrivals show an increase of ninety-six Increase in as compared with those of the previous year. The following is a statement Arrivals. of the arrivals for the past five years including the year under review :---

Year			Arrivals
1943	 	 	509
1944	 	 	682
1945	 	 	698
1946	 	 	910
1947	 	 	1,006

4. This year saw 1,055 arrivals of planes, of which 949 were British, No. of planes 93 American, 11 Dutch, 2 French, and one Brazilian. 9,733 passengers and passengers. arrived by air and were inspected. 200 passengers were placed under Medi-cal Surveillance. There were also 764 passengers intransit.

5. There were fourteen arrivals from ports infected or suspected of Arrivals from being infected with Quarantinable diseases.

6. Medical Inspection was carried out on passengers and crews of all ships that arrived from infected ports. There were also routine inspections of all 3rd class and deck passengers arriving at this port on steamships and also on passengers and crews of sailing vessels.

infected ports.

Medical inspection carried out.

Total No. of crews for year.

No. of passengers for Barbados. Intransit

passengers.

Passengers

placed under

Passengers and Stowaways medically Inspected

11.

Medical Surveillance Vessels boarded

to seal wireless.

Fumigations.

Quarantine measures enforced. Tonnage.

7. The total number of crews of vessels that arrived at the port of Bridgetown during the year was 29,803, of these 5,900 were medically inspected.

8. The number of passengers who arrived for Barbados during the year was 3,150, 3rd class and deck, 171 2nd class, and 3,029 1st class.

9. The passengers intransit totalled 12,950. Of these 9,381, were 1st class, 578 2nd class, and 2,991 3rd class.

10. The total number of passengers medically inspected was 6,350. There were also 17 stowaways who were medically inspected.

There were no passengers placed under medical surveillance this year.

12. There were no vessels boarded at night for the purpose of allowing the Customs Authorities to seal the wireless.

13. Twelve vessels were fumigated under Careenage Regulations free of charge during the year. No rats were destroyed

14. Quarantine measures were enforced throughout the year against Venezuela, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Haiti, Colombia, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic.

15. The total tonnage of vessels that arrived during the year was 1,251,456. (Steamships being 1,222,978 and sailing vessels 28,478).

> A. V. GREAVES. Acting Port Health Officer, Barbados.

18th July, 1948.

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Total	811 87 80 88 88 88 88 88 10 31 31 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1,006
Warships		5
Tankers		10
Yachts	₩ ⁶⁰ ⁴¹ ⁶⁰ ⁴⁴	2
Motor Launches		1
Yawls	∞	5
Sloops	33 6	39
4 Mast Schooners	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ł
3 Mast Schooners		1
S. S.	283 92 10 11 10 29 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283	458
Nationality	British American French Canadian Norwegian Argentine Wenezuelan Honduran Colombian Greek Panamanian Dutch Swedish Chilean	

APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE INSPECTING FIELD FORCE FOR THE YEAR 1947—48.

(a) Inspections:-

Houses inspected						19,748
Water Closets						1,544
Pit Closets						9,358
Pail Closets						2,084
Pails or Buckets						1,112
Pit Holes						4,253
Privy middens						745
Using in common						1,440
Premises with animals						6,637
Urinals to stables						1,947
Manure heaps						959
Water receptacles						2,801
Surface wells						337
(b) Nuisances:-						
Tull nit alogata						106
Full pit closets						35
Insanitary pit closets Full and/or insanitary pails						159
Full and/or insanitary pit holes						50
Insanitary privy middens						6
Premises with no sanitary arranger		••	••			79
Premises with disused tins, bottles						633
~	, e.c.				••	473
Manure heaps breeding flies	Real In				••	303
No. of premises on which mosquitoe		found	hreed	ind	••	259
Premises keeping animals contrary	to the	hvols	we	ting		200
a contract in the second secon	to the	Dyc-ie	LW S			21
						2,127
					-	
Rat D	estructi	on		25		

Poisonous bait set	 	31,531
No. of rats destroyed, trapped and found poisoned	 	7,425
No. of mice destroyed, trapped and found poisoned	 	2,163

APPENDIX V

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND DURING 1947.

	NUMBER REGISTERED IN															TOTAL								
	DISRABES		DISRABES			Xt. Church		St. George		St. Philip		St. John		St. James	St. Thomas		St. Feter	St. Lucy		StJoseph	St. Andrew			Persons
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	м	F M	F	M	F M	F	M	FN	I F	M	F M	F	Pe		
I. II. IV. VI. VI. VI. VI. VI. V	Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2 1 64 72 80 73 59 1 3 2 104 27 19 11	115 62 31 3 79 103 58 56 65 56 65 56 13 2 9 9 12 12 9 12 817	11:4 1 11:4 1 10 10 10 7 7 20 7 1 2 93	5 13 1 12 24 3	7 4 16 5 33 3 1 2		<u> </u>	6 14 6 1 16 17 3	8 1. 9 1 14 6 2 11 3 	5 3 4 9 5 3 4 7 7 9 13 3 4 3 14 3 1 2 2 2	3 3 3 2 4 3 21 3 21 3 21 3 21 5 20 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		3 2 1 5 5 7 18 9 9 9 7 15 3 3 21 21 21 21 21 21 1	4 1 27 10 212 5 9 15 5 5 15 5 	7 13 4 21 1	1	5 1 7 10 2 1 		1 4 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 9 1 5 1 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 1 1 5 1	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 77 \\ 77 \\ 77 \\ 77 \\ 77 \\ 77 \\ 16 \\ 13 \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 11 \\ 16 \\ 26 \\ 18 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 18 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 18 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 18 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Avin.	Total, All Groups		817	93	135	100	126	109	121		38 7	3 98	49			78 7	7 6	3 63	49	60 1,4	33 1,74	1 3		

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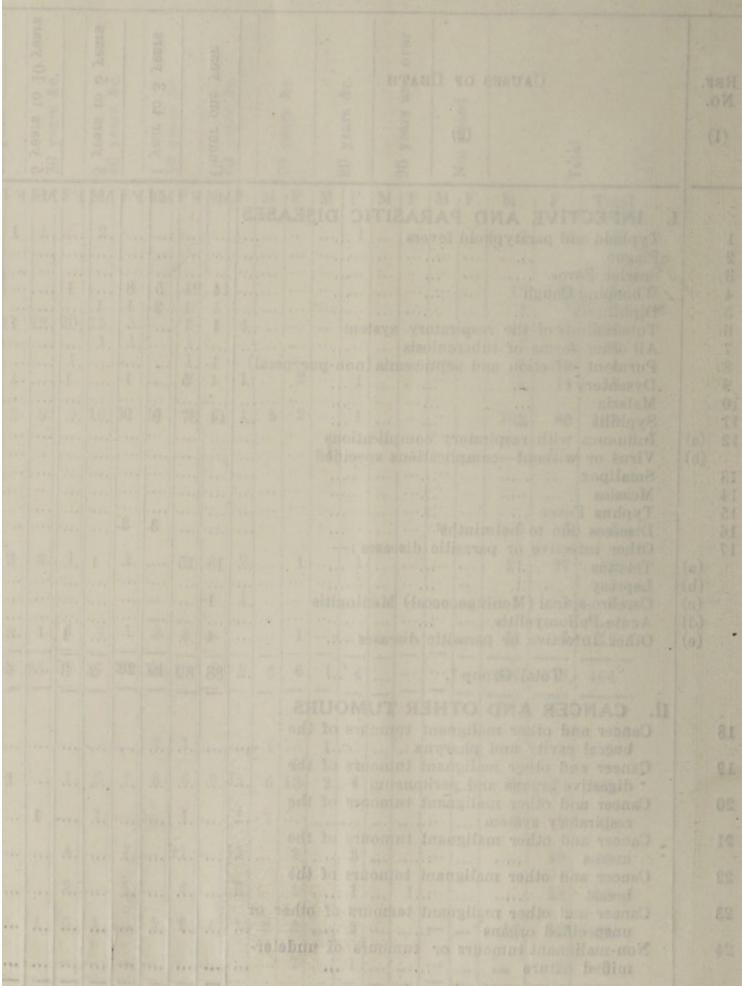
					ARY					
*										

					A	IFE	NDD	L VI																
	CAUSES OF DEATHS, AR	RANG	ED	IN	AGE	GRO	OUPS,	, RE	GIST	ERE	D IN	TI	IE I	ISLA	ND	DUI	RIN	G 1	947.					
Ref. No. (1)	Causes of Death (2)	Under one year	1 manual 40.2	1 year w	3 years to 5 years	5 years to 10 years	00 of parton 01	10 years to 20 years	20 years &c.	30 years &c.	40 years &c.		50 years &c.	60 years &c.	0	/U years &c.	80 years &c.		90 years and over	Not stated			Total	
-		MI	M	F	M F	M 1	F M	F]	MF	MF	M	FN	I F	M I	M	F	M I	FN	I F	M	F	M	F	Total
1 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 111 (a) (b) 13 14 15 16 (c) (c) (d) - (c)	Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria Tuberculosis of the respiratory system All other forms of tuberculosis Purulent infection and septicamia (non-puerperal) Dysentery Malaria Influenza with respiratory complications Virus or without-complications specified Measles Typhus Fever Diseases due to helminths! Other infective or parasitic diseases : Leprosy Cerebro-spinal (Meningococcal) Meningitis			8 1 9 9 				····· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····	11 14 2 3 1 1 2 3 2 3 1 1 2 3 2 3 2 3 1 1	····· 12 2 ····· 9 ····· 2 ····· 1				·····	4 1 1 5 2 1	22		1				19 4 45 3 2 4 103 1 	6 30 3 61 3 2 14 80 3 27 3 27 80 3 27 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Total Group I	88	80 1	9 22	2 3		4 8	8 16	19 23	25 3	2 37	20 1	4 19	8	9 2	6	1	4				226	238	464
18 19 20 21 22 23 23 24	Cancer and other malignant tumours of the digestive organs and peritoneum Cancer and other malignant tumours of the respiratory system Cancer and other malignant tumours of the uterus Cancer and other malignant tumours of the breast Cancer and other malignant temours of other or unspecified organs	·· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	···· · ·· ··· · ·· ··· · ··	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 1 	2		··· 1 ··· ··· 2 1	···· • ···· • ···	2 3 1	1	6 (11 4 5 2	5 9 L L L	11 (1 1 12 3 2 ; 	5 13 . 2 . 1 3 2 . 2	2	4 3 1 2 1	1			4 26 3 16	1 39 2 40 13 12 3	5 65 5 40 13 28 3
	Total Group II				[1	2	1	- 2 2	11	10 5	9	13 2	13	22 1	1 20	3	11	1	-		49	110	159

APPENDIX VI

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DAUSES OF DEATHS, RELANGEDIN AGE SOLAR

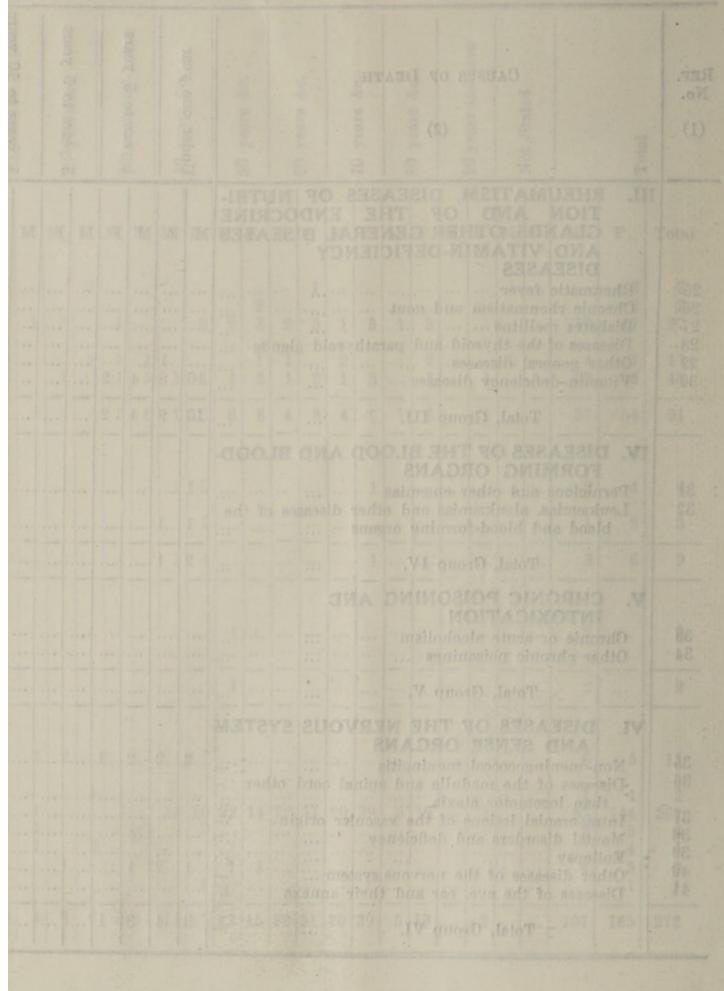


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	23 ·				,	APP	ENI	DIX	v	I_ 0	ont	inue	đ																
	CAUSES OF DEATHS,	ARRA	NG	ED										ED	IN	тн	Œ	ISL	ANI	D	DU	RIN	G :	194	7.				
REF. No. (1)	Causes of Death (2)		Under one year		I year to 5 years	to 5 manual	years to o years	5 years to 10 years	1	10 years to 20 years		20 years &c.	30 years &c.		40 years &c.		50 years &c.		bU years ac.	8.0	years ac.	80 vears &c.		90 years and over		Not Stated			1 otai
	III. RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTI TION AND OF THE ENDOCRII GLANDS, OTHER GENERAL DISEAS AND VITAMIN-DEFICIENCY DISEASES	NE	f F	M	F	M	F	M	FN	f F	M	F	M I	FN	f F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F. N	1	F 1	4 F	M	F	Total
25 26 27 28 29 30	Rheumatic fever Chronic rheumatism and gont Diabetes mellitus Disesses of the thyroid and parathyroid glands Other general diseases Vitamin-deficiency diseases				••••		•••• ••••	••••					1	i .		2	23	2 1	5	1	 3 3	 1 				··· ·· ··· ··		1	27 27 11
	Total. Group III IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOO FORMING ORGANS		10 9	4	2		-	-			4	4 4	3	6		3 6	-	-	8	4	6	1	6.		1.			54	91
31 32	Pernicious and other ensemias Leukæmias, aleukæmias and other diseases of + blood and blood-forming organs	he 	1			-										3					1	-							
	Total, Group IV.			-	-	-	-	-	-				-		-		-	-	-	-	-						-		2
33 34	Chronic or acute alcoholism Other chronic poisonings Total, Group V					····	···· 								1													2	
35	VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYST AND SENSE ORGANS Non-meningococcal meningitis	EM	2	2 2	1			-			1	2				1												5 5	11
36 37 38 39 40 41	Diseases of the medulla and spinal cord other than locomotor ataxia Intra-cranial lesions of the vascular origin Mental disorders and deficiency Enilepsy Other diseases of the nervous system Diseases of the eye, ear and their annexa			2 1			···· ···· ····			1	1		7	7 1 1 1 . 2 .	6 1	3	2 14		51				19		3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 9		8
	Total, Group VI		3 4	3	1					2	4	3 3	8	11 1	18 1	5 23	3 15	22	51	20	39	5	19.		3 .		. 10	165	272

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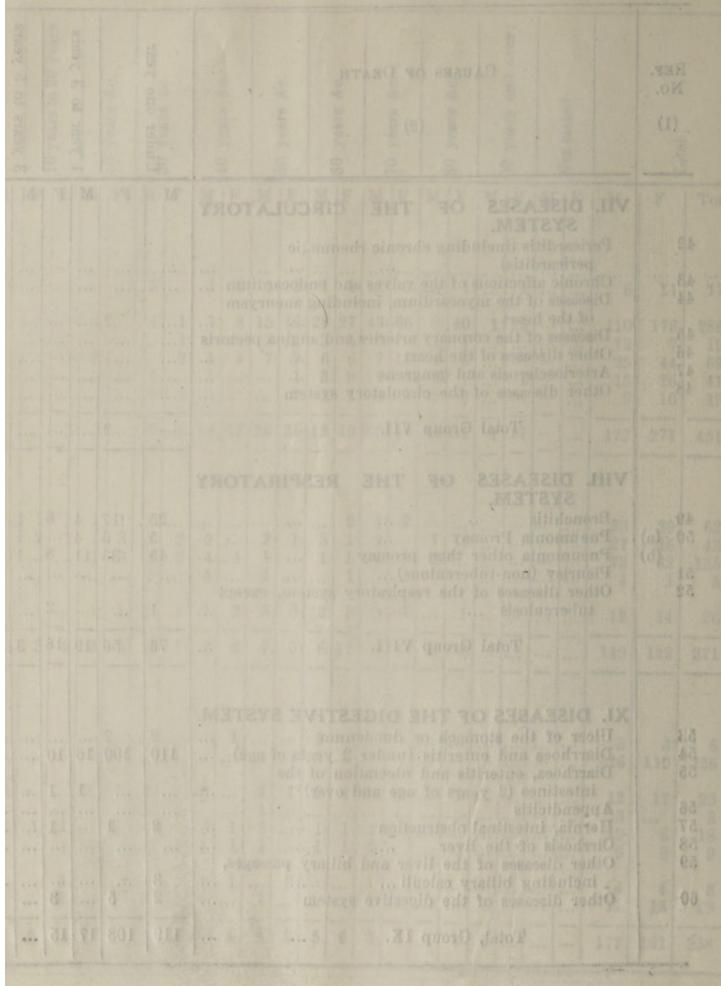
REPAIRS NUMBER DESCRIPTION SERVICES STATES SERVICES



	24			AI	PPE	ND	x	/1_	-Con	tinu	ed																
	CAUSES OF DEATHS, ARE	ANG:	ED 1	IN	AGI	s G	ROU	PS,	RI	GIS	STEI	RED	IN	TH	Ε	ISL	AND	D	URI	NG	194	7.					
Ref. No. (1)	Causes of Death (2)	Under one year		I vear to 3 vears		3 years to 5 years		5 years to 10 years,	10 vous to 90 vous	y cars to 20 y	20 years &c.	for	yeaus	40 years &c.		50 уевгя &с.	60 years &c	1160 6	70 years &c.		80 years &c.		30 years and over	Not stated		Total	1000
	VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.	М	F	М	F	M	F- M	F	M	F	M F	M	F	M I	7 1	I F	M	F	M F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	Total
42 43 44 45 46 47 48	Pericarditis (including chronic rheumatie pericarditis) Chronic affections of the valves and endocardium Diseases of the myocardium, including aneurysm of the heart Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris Other diseases of the heart Arteriosclerosis and gangrene Other diseases of the circulatory system Total Group VII.		2					2		1	1	. 4	1 1 2 2	7 1 1 1 1	8 1	5 16 3 7 9 2	28 3 6 3 1	27 4 5 6 9 1	3 6 4 1 7 1 7 4	6 9 6 1 8 3 3 2	40 1 6 7 2	1	15 1		. 110 12 . 25 . 15 . 9	7 44 26 10	19 69 41 19
49 50 (a) (b) 51 52	VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. Brouchitis Pneumonia Promay Pneumonia other than promay Pleurisy (non-tuberculous) Other diseases of the respiratory system, except tuberculosis Total Group VIII.		6 33 	4 11	2						1	2	1	1	2		2	3	2 -	2	1				27 73 4 . 12	1	43 135 5 26
53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	XI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age) Diarrhoea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (2 years of age and over) Appendicitis Hernia, intestinal obstruction Orrhosis of the liver Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages, including biliary calculi Other diseases of the digestive system Total, Group IX.	2 	100 1 	16 1 	1 3	···· ·	1	1	 1 1	 1 1 3		2 1	···· ··· ··· ···	3. 3. 31 12.		4 1 1 1 2 1 9 3	2 1 1 	4		5 1	2	···· ··· ··· ···		····	. 126 12 3 12 6	110 17 6 3 4 18	236 29 3 18 9 8 29



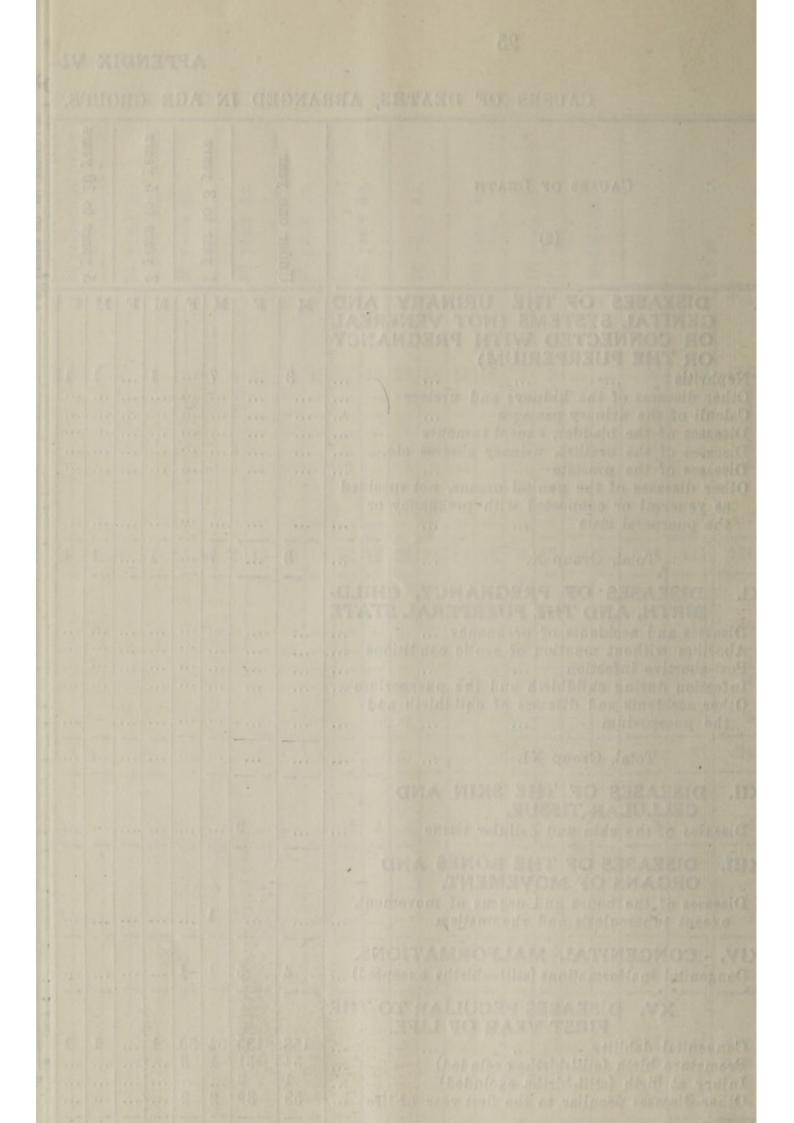
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APPENDIX VI-Continued

CAUSES OF DEATHS, ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS, REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND DURING 1947.

Ref. No. (1)	Causes of Death (2)	Under one year		I year to 3 years		3 years to 5 years	5 vears to 10 vears	3	10 years to 20 years		20 years &c.		30 years &c.	40 years &c.		50 years &c.		bu years ac.	70 years &c.		80 years &c.		90 years and over	Not stated	Dates 10M		Total	
61 62 63 64 65 66 67	X DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL SYSTEMS (NOT VENEREAL OR CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY OR THE PUERPERIUM) Nephritis	3	F 	7		1	1	1	2	1	2 1	7 4 	8	8 1 	15 1	3 15	21 1	16 	22 2	28 1	1 16	5 1 	3			M 96 1 1 1 2 1 103	F 110 1 111	Total 206 1 1 1 2 2 214
68 69 70 71 72	XI. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILD- BIRTH, AND THE PUERPERAL STATE Diseases and accidents of pregnancy Abortion without mention of septic conditions Post-abortive infection Infection during childbirth and the puerperium Other accidents and diseases of childbirth and the puerperium Total, Group XI				···· · · ·					1	···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1		1	··· ····							2-4				14 1 1 5 21	14 1 1 5 21
73	XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue XIII. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF MOVEMENT. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement,		2	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-		-		-		- -	-	-	-		- -						3	4
75	except tuberculosis and rheumatism XIV. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS. Congenital malformations (still—births excepted) XV. DISEASES PECULIAR TO THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE.	 4	5	1	1			1 : 1					-		1.								-	:		3 		3 12
76 77 78 79	Congenital debility	158 54 1 53 266	51 2	1	2											·· · · ·										214 55 1 55 325	166 54 2 41 263	109 3 96



	26		A	APPENDIX VI	Concluded			
	CAUSES OF DEATH	IS 'ARRAN				HE ISLAND DURING 1947.		
REF. No. (1)	CAUSES OF DEATH (2)	Under one year	- 1 year to 3 years - 3 years to 5 years	years to 3 years years to 10 years) years to 20 years	20 years &c. 30 years &c. 40 years &c.		80 years &c. 90 years and over Not Stated	Total
80	XVI. SENILITY, OLD AGE. Semility, old age		M F M F	F M F M F	M F M F M F	M F M F M F 1 2 17 25 62		M F Total 54 168 222
81 82 83	XVII. VIOLENT OR ACCIDENTAI DEATHS Suicide			··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	. 1			2 1 3 1 1
84 85	Other violent or accidental deaths (automobile accidents excepted) Deaths of persons in military service during- and of civilians due to operations of war	. 2 1		2 2				23 8 31
86	Legal executions Total, Group XVII							26 11 37
87						1 1 3 8 2 6 118 123 129 207 170 280		18 28 46 1741 3,204
	Total, All Groups	1 0101 400					66 190 6 44 1 ,4	100 1,141 3,204

196 XVI." SEWILTY, OLD AGE. Bonility, old pee ---

APPENDIX VII.

Table showing a summary of the main causes of morbidity for which patients were treated at the Barbados General Hospital.

Diseases		Cases	Diseases	(Cases
Abortion		193	Gangrene	 	22
Abrasions		65	Gastro-enteritis	 	72
Abscess		260	Glaucomo	 	27
Adenitis		55	Haematoma	 	12
Adenoids		149	Hernia	 	176
Anaemia		14	Hydrocele	 	18
Aneurysm		7	Jaundice	 	47
Appendicitis		453	Marasmus	 	60
Arthritis		53	Menorrhagia	 	36
Bronchitis		73	Nephritis	 • •	37
Broncho- Pneumonia	a	128	Neuritis	 	14
Burns		97	O'edema	 	13
Carbuncle		34	Orchitis	 	14
Carcinoma		104	Osteomyelitis	 	32
Cardiac Disease		73	Paraphimosis	 	12
Cataract		67	Pelvic Cellulitis	 	7
Cellulitis		106	Peritonitis	 	22
Cerebrospinal Menin	ngitis	2	Phimosis	 	6
Colic		54	Pleurisy	 	31
Colitis		12	Pneumonia	 	60
Conjunctivitis		19	Poisoning	 	46
Constipation		43	Pyrexia	 	19
Convulsions		17	Salpingitis	 	27
Cysts		50	Septicaemia	 	2
Diabetes		49	Stricture	 	17
Diarrhoea		26	Syphilis	 	78
Dysentery		8	Tetanus	 	55
Dysmenorrhoea		28	Tonsillitis	 	70
Endometritis		23	Toxaemia	 	63
Enteric Fever		72	Tuberculosis	 	40
Fibroid		249	Tumours	 	24
Fractures		316	Ulcers	 	120

